



COMPOSED UPON WESTMINSTER BRIDGE BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH AND LONDON BY WILLIAM BLAKE

! YOUR ESSAY MUST MEET ALL THE CRITERIA FOR THE INTRODUCTION,
BODY PARAGRAPHS, AS WELL AS CONCLUSION; OTHERWISE, YOUR
ESSAY WILL NOT BE MARKED! !



! COMPLETE THE COVER LIST BELOW TO ENSURE YOU HAVE MET
ALL THE CRITERIA !

Cover Checklist- ✓ Tick Each Section When Complete.

- ☒ PREP STEP - Make a copy of this document.
- ☒ PREP STEP - Share your essay outline template with your tutor.
- ☒ PREP STEP - Copy and paste the link for your essay outline into your study system.
- ☒ STEP 1 - Outline your 100% essay - **START WITH THE CONCLUSION & WORK BACKWARDS**
- ☒ STEP 2 - Use the TTECEA checklist for details
- ☒ STEP 3 - Revise your essay - check for coherence & cohesion, redundant repetition, clarity, vocabulary, etc.
- ☒ STEP 4 - Edit your essay.
- ☒ STEP 5 - Put your essay together as one complete piece.

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'COMPOSED UPON WESTMINSTER BRIDGE' BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

Earth has not any thing to show more fair:
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty:
This City now doth, like a garment, wear
The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
Open unto the fields, and to the sky;
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.
Never did sun more beautifully steep
In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill;
Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!
The river glideth at his own sweet will:
Dear God! the very houses seem asleep;
And all that mighty heart is lying still!





'LONDON' BY WILLIAM BLAKE

I wander thro' each charter'd street,
Near where the charter'd Thames does flow.
And mark in every face I meet
Marks of weakness, marks of woe.

In every cry of every Man,
In every Infants cry of fear,
In every voice: in every ban,
The mind-forg'd manacles I hear

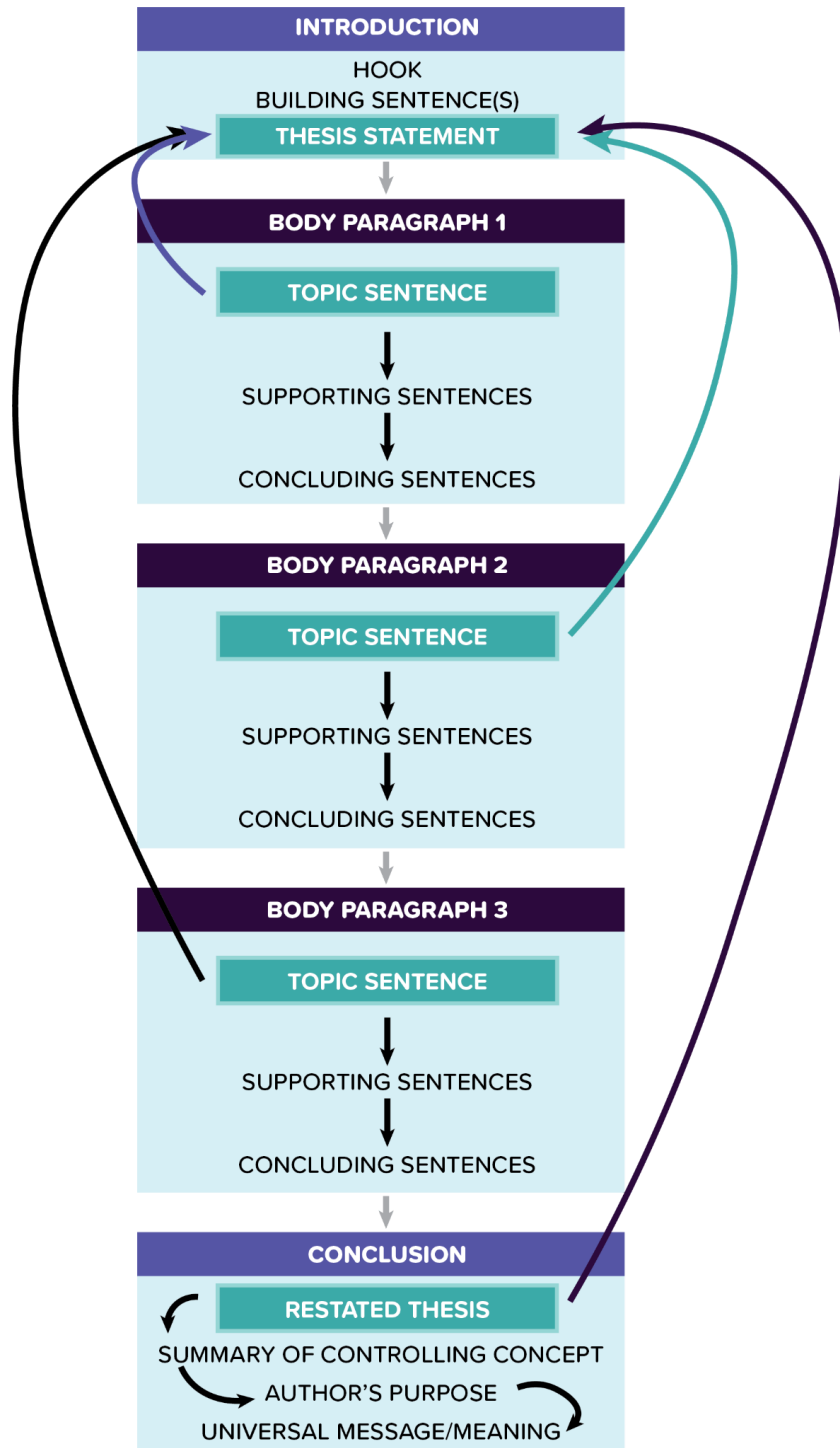
How the Chimney-sweepers cry
Every blackning Church appalls,
And the hapless Soldiers sigh
Runs in blood down Palace walls

But most thro' midnight streets I hear
How the youthful Harlots curse
Blasts the new-born Infants tear
And blights with plagues the Marriage hearse





100% ESSAY STRUCTURE OVERVIEW





ESSAY PLAN

I. Introduction

- A. Background: Romantic era and Industrial Revolution
- B. Poems' contrast: Wordsworth's celebration vs. Blake's exposure
- C. Focus: Form, language, and structure

II. Form

- A. Wordsworth: Petrarchan sonnet
 - 1. Theme: beauty of London in morning light
 - 2. Romanticised view of London
- B. Blake: Four quatrains with ABAB rhyme scheme
 - 1. Theme: darker aspects of London
 - 2. Harsh realities of urban environment

III. Language

- A. Wordsworth: awe and wonder
 - 1. Tranquility and admiration
 - 2. Reverence for nature's ability to elevate urban landscape
- B. Blake: darker, oppressive language
 - 1. Misery and suffering
 - 2. Questioning social and political systems

IV. Structure

- A. Wordsworth: progression from beauty to connection to nature
 - 1. Serenity and calm
 - 2. Harmonious interplay between nature and city
- B. Blake: repetition and confinement
 - 1. Inescapable oppression
 - 2. Sadness and unease

V. Conclusion

- A. Recap: authors' choices and contrasting views
- B. Wordsworth's purpose: celebration of sublime beauty
- C. Blake's purpose: exposure of grim realities





STEP 1: OUTLINING - Complete Your 100% Essay Outline

Criteria	Status	INTRODUCTION - Do not make this too detailed.
<u>Hook AO1</u> fact/statistic ▾	Complete ▾ (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	"Composed Upon Westminster Bridge" by William Wordsworth was written in 1802 during the Romantic era, a period marked by a strong emphasis on emotion, nature, and individualism in literature and art.
<u>Building sentence(s) AO3</u> <input type="checkbox"/> counter-argument OR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> some contextual info	Complete ▾ (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	The Romantics sought to counterbalance the rationalism of the Enlightenment and the negative impacts of the Industrial Revolution by celebrating the beauty of nature and its ability to inspire a sense of awe and wonder in the human spirit. On the other hand, "London" by William Blake, written in 1794, showcases the darker side of the city during the Industrial Revolution. Blake, often considered a precursor to the Romantic movement, was deeply concerned with social injustice, poverty, and the corrupting influence of institutions on human life.
<u>Thesis statement AO1</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key-idea-1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key-idea-2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key-idea-3	Complete ▾ (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	This essay will provide a comparative analysis of these poems, delving into the authors' choices of distinct forms, language, and structures to convey contrasting views of the city, with Wordsworth celebrating its sublime beauty and harmonious connection to nature, while Blake exposes the oppressive and grim realities of London during the Industrial Revolution.
Criteria	Status	BODY PARAGRAPH 1 - only focus on KEY IDEA #1
<u>WHAT? Topic sentence AO1</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key-idea-1	Complete ▾ (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	Wordsworth's "Composed Upon Westminster Bridge" is written in the form of a Petrarchan sonnet, which is traditionally associated with love and admiration.
<u>HOW? Supporting sentences AO2</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> terminology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> close analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> effects*	Complete ▾ (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	Consequently, the choice of form is fitting for the poem's theme of celebrating the beauty of London in the morning light, as seen in the line, "This City now doth, like a garment, wear / The beauty of the morning." This imagery evokes feelings of serenity and awe in the reader. Utilising a structure that consists of an octave and a sestet, Wordsworth first describes the scene, as in "Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie," and then delves into its deeper significance, thereby encouraging the reader to ponder the harmonious relationship between the city and nature. However, it is worth noting that Wordsworth's portrayal may





		<p>present a romanticised view of London, focusing on its beauty and ignoring the social issues prevalent at the time. In stark contrast, Blake's "London" is composed of four quatrains with an ABAB rhyme scheme, adopting the lyric form of poetry to convey the speaker's personal emotions and observations of the city. This form creates a sense of confinement and restriction that elicits emotions of oppression and unease from the reader, reflecting the poem's focus on the darker aspects of London, including the oppression and despair faced by its inhabitants, as seen in the lines, "In every cry of every Man, / In every Infant's cry of fear." The stark difference in form between the two poems underscores their contrasting perspectives on the city, with Wordsworth aiming to highlight the city's sublime beauty and Blake seeking to expose its darker truths, such as the "mind-forg'd manacles" that bind the inhabitants.</p>
<p>WHY? Concluding sentence(s) AO2/AO3</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> author's purpose</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (final thought / context about the key idea)</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>Ultimately, Blake's portrayal of London reflects the harsh realities of the urban environment during the Industrial Revolution, a time when pollution, poverty, and social inequality were rampant.</p>
Criteria	Status	BODY PARAGRAPH 2 - only focus on KEY IDEA #2
<p>WHAT? Topic sentence AO1</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key idea 2</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>Drawing from these contrasting perspectives, Wordsworth employs language imbued with a sense of awe and wonder in "Composed Upon Westminster Bridge," exemplified by the hyperbolic opening line, "Earth has not anything to show more fair."</p>
<p>HOW? Supporting sentences AO2</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> terminology</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> evidence</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> close analysis</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> effects*</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>By emphasising the poem's theme of natural beauty enhancing the cityscape, he inspires feelings of tranquility and admiration in the reader. Wordsworth even suggests that a person able to pass by the view without stopping and admiring 'its majesty' would be 'dull of soul.' This unusual word order, known as anastrophe, stresses the word 'dull,' emphasising the extent to which such a person's soul would be lacking. Moreover, describing the vista as 'touching in its majesty' implies a spiritual connection between it and the beholder, illustrating its profound impact. Through these techniques, Wordsworth seeks to evoke a sense of reverence for nature's ability to elevate the urban landscape. Conversely, Blake's "London" features darker, more oppressive language, such as "marks of weakness, marks of woe," painting a picture of</p>





		a city plagued by misery and suffering. This language elicits emotions of sadness and indignation from the reader, drawing attention to the plight of London's inhabitants. Blake employs imagery like the "black'ning church" and "hapless soldier's sigh" to evoke a sense of despair and disillusionment. By doing so, he prompts readers to question the social and political systems that perpetuate such suffering.
<p>WHY? Concluding sentence(s) AO2/AO3</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> author's purpose</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (final thought / context about the key idea)</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	Ultimately, the contrasting language used in each poem highlights the authors' divergent views of London, the emotional responses they intend to elicit from their readers, and their distinct purposes: Wordsworth celebrating the city's sublime beauty, while Blake exposes its darker realities.
Criteria	Status	BODY PARAGRAPH 3 - only focus on KEY IDEA #3
<p>WHAT? Topic sentence AO1</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key-idea-3</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	In "Composed Upon Westminster Bridge," the structure progresses from the description of the city's beauty to a more profound appreciation of its connection to nature, culminating in the realisation that "the very houses seem asleep."
<p>HOW? Supporting sentences AO2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> terminology</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> evidence</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> close analysis</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> effects*</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	Wordsworth's use of personification creates an atmosphere of serenity and calm, eliciting feelings of peace and tranquility in the reader, which contrasts sharply with the hectic city life. Moreover, the ABBAABBA, CDCDCD rhyme scheme, in conjunction with the rhythmic effect of iambic pentameter, gives the sonnet an elegant flow, mirroring the elegance of the city itself. Through these techniques, Wordsworth aims to evoke a sense of admiration for the harmonious interplay between nature and the city. On the other hand, the structure of Blake's "London" is marked by repetition and an almost claustrophobic sense of confinement, as seen in the recurring "charter'd" and "mark" throughout the poem. This structure emphasises the inescapable oppression faced by London's citizens, creating a more somber and pessimistic tone that elicits emotions of sadness and unease in the reader. The disparate structures employed by Wordsworth and Blake serve to reinforce their distinct visions of London and the emotions they aim to evoke in their readers.





<p><u>WHY? Concluding sentence(s) AO2/AO3</u></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> author's purpose</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (final thought / context about the key idea)</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>By employing these techniques, the authors not only effectively convey their contrasting perspectives on the city but also engage the reader emotionally, with Wordsworth celebrating the city's sublime beauty and Blake exposing its darker truths.</p>
<p>Criteria</p>	<p>Status</p>	<p>CONCLUSION - <u>CRUCIAL!</u></p>
<p><u>Restated thesis AO1</u></p> <p>(Re-write your thesis statement in different words.)</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>In conclusion, the comparative analysis of these poems has illuminated the authors' choices of distinct forms, language, and structures, which effectively convey contrasting views of the city, with Wordsworth celebrating its sublime beauty and harmonious connection to nature, while</p>
<p><u>Summary of controlling concept AO1</u></p> <p>How does your thesis link to the central theme of the text?</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	
<p><u>Summary of author's central purpose AO1/AO3</u></p> <p>How does the controlling concept reflect the MAIN reason that the author wrote the text?</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>Blake exposes the oppressive and grim realities of London during the Industrial Revolution. By depicting the city in the morning light and emphasising the tranquil atmosphere it exudes, Wordsworth aims to evoke a sense of awe and admiration in his readers, encouraging readers to appreciate the aesthetic value of the city and recognise the power of nature to enhance and elevate the urban landscape. Through this celebration, Wordsworth also presents a more romanticised view of the city, focusing on its beauty and largely overlooking the social issues of the time. Conversely, Blake's purpose in "London" is to expose the darker realities of the city during the Industrial Revolution. By highlighting the suffering, despair, and societal problems faced by its inhabitants, Blake aims to elicit feelings of sadness, indignation, and unease in his readers.</p>
<p><u>Universal message AO1</u></p> <p>(What is the MAIN message of the text? Focus on the end.)</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	

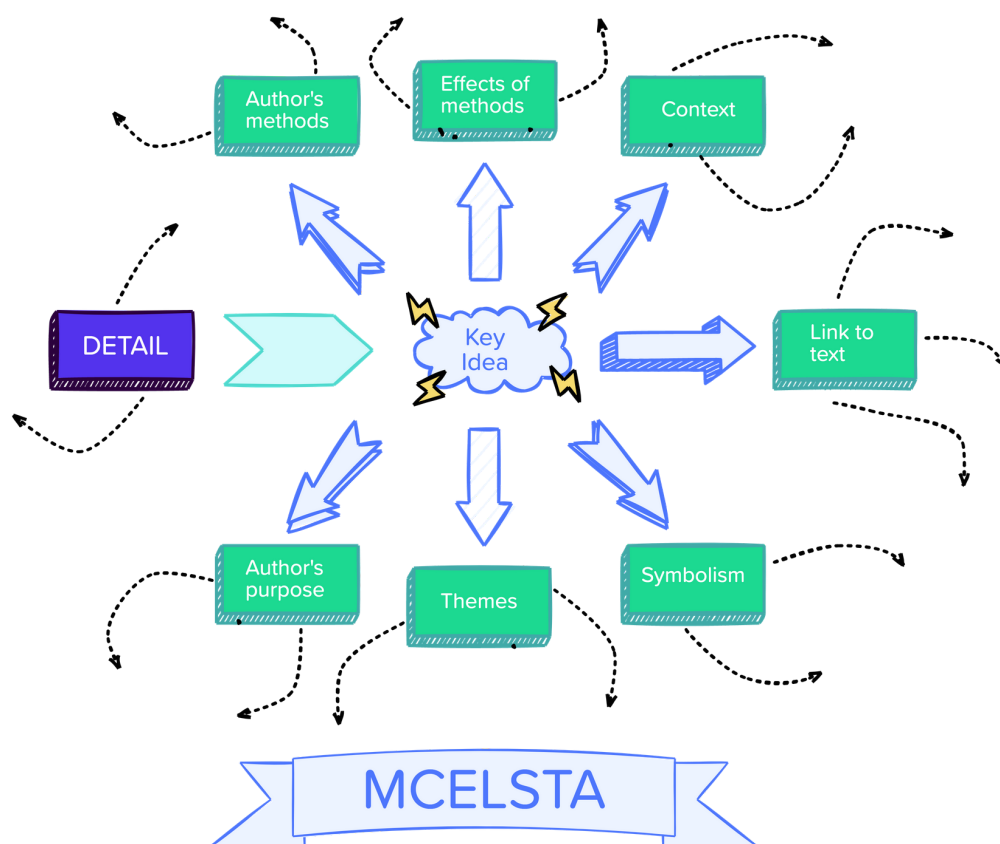




STEP 2: ADDING DETAIL-Complete the *TTECEA* Checklist for Detail

1. To achieve a grade 9 level of detail, ensure that you link your key idea in each of your body paragraphs to as many of the elements of the *TTECEA* mnemonic as possible (aim to write about 650-950 words maximum for the entire essay)
2. You do not need to have each of the *TTECEA* elements in each paragraph, but make sure you have all of them in the entirety of your essay.
3. Each item on the checklist should only have 2 main purposes:
 - a. **to link to your key idea in each paragraph**
 - b. **and support your argument.**

- ✓ **TOPIC SENTENCE**: Introduce the key idea of your body paragraph.
- ✓ **TECHNIQUE**: Select a key technique the author uses (one you can explore in detail, eg, metaphor, simile, etc).
- ✓ **EVIDENCE**: EMBED a quote to back up your ideas.
- ✓ **CLOSE ANALYSIS**: Break the technique into smaller pieces, zoom in and analyse them **PERCEPTIVELY**.
- ✓ **EFFECTS ON THE READER***: Explore what the author's method makes us focus on, feel (emotionally) or think.
- ✓ **AUTHOR'S PURPOSE**: Explore why the might want to make us feel a certain way about certain ideas.





STEP 3: REVISING - Revise Your Essay

Ensure you have revised the following aspects of your essay:





- ☒ Removed/replaced ALL redundant repetition.
- ☒ Replaced ALL instances of the word 'shows' with more accurate and specific verbs for inferring effects of the author's methods (check toolkit).
- ☒ Revised essay for coherence: are the ideas in each of the paragraphs clearly connected to each other?
- ☒ Revised essay for cohesion: check the toolkit for help.
- ☒ Removed all instances of the following words and replace them with specific details of the topics you are exploring:
 - How
 - Shows
 - Some
 - Something
 - Thing
 - This
 - Way
 - What
- ☒ Your vocabulary is academic – no informal language unless quoting directly.
- ☒ Revised essay for clarity – is your essay easy to read? Ask a peer to read it and give you feedback.





STEP 4: EDITING - Edit Your Essay

Ensure you have edited the following aspects of spelling, punctuation, and grammar:

- ☒ All words are spelt correctly.
- ☒ All sentences and names begin with a capital see guidelines below 
- ☒ All sentences end with a full stop.
- ☒  No sentences are separated with a comma  
- ☒ I used a comma before and after the following words or phrases:
 - for example,
 - however
- ☒ I have used ellipses to indicate missing words in quotes.
- ☒ I have used at least one semi-colon to separate or join closely related sentences.
 - The language paper focuses on various forms of writing; the literature paper focuses primarily on academic essay writing.
 - There are five keys to a grade 9 essay: structure, conceptualisation, context, detail, and convincing evidence.
- ☒ I have used a colon to introduce a quote, phrase, word, etc.

HOW TO REMEMBER CAPITALS - **ABLE PRINTS**:

- **Abbreviations: U.K., USA, UAE**
- **Beginnings of sentences: Nobody** saw it coming.
- **Languages: French, Spanish, Italian, Arabic,**
- **Emphasis - I LOVE CHEESE!** (avoid this)

- **Places: Africa, Mecca, London, Zimbabwe**
- **Religions and words related to them: Islam/Muslim, Christianity/Christian, Judaism/Jewish, Hinduism/Hindu**
- **I, as in me**
- **Names (specific) of people, places, businesses, e.g., Shakespeare, Apple, London.**
- **Titles of books, movies, or programmes, e.g., The Lion King, Macbeth,**
- **Special days: Eid, Christmas, Diwali**

SPAG RULES

<https://www.grammarly.com/blog/category/handbook/>





STEP 5: COMPLETE - Put Your Essay Together as One Complete Piece

"Composed Upon Westminster Bridge" by William Wordsworth was written in 1802 during the Romantic era, a period marked by a strong emphasis on emotion, nature, and individualism in literature and art. The Romantics sought to counterbalance the rationalism of the Enlightenment and the negative impacts of the Industrial Revolution by celebrating the beauty of nature and its ability to inspire a sense of awe and wonder in the human spirit. On the other hand, "London" by William Blake, written in 1794, showcases the darker side of the city during the Industrial Revolution. Blake, often considered a precursor to the Romantic movement, was deeply concerned with social injustice, poverty, and the corrupting influence of institutions on human life. This essay will provide a comparative analysis of these poems, delving into the authors' choices of distinct forms, language, and structures to convey contrasting views of the city, with Wordsworth celebrating its sublime beauty and harmonious connection to nature, while Blake exposes the oppressive and grim realities of London during the Industrial Revolution.

Wordsworth's "Composed Upon Westminster Bridge" is written in the form of a Petrarchan sonnet, which is traditionally associated with love and admiration. Consequently, the choice of form is fitting for the poem's theme of celebrating the beauty of London in the morning light, as seen in the line, "This City now doth, like a garment, wear / The beauty of the morning." This imagery evokes feelings of serenity and awe in the reader. Utilising a structure that consists of an octave and a sestet, Wordsworth first describes the scene, as in "Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie," and then delves into its deeper significance, thereby encouraging the reader to ponder the harmonious relationship between the city and nature. However, it is worth noting that Wordsworth's portrayal may present a romanticised view of London, focusing on its beauty and ignoring the social issues prevalent at the time. In stark contrast, Blake's "London" is composed of four quatrains with an ABAB rhyme scheme, adopting the lyric form of poetry to convey the speaker's personal emotions and observations of the city. This form creates a sense of confinement and restriction that elicits emotions of oppression and unease from the reader, reflecting the poem's focus on the darker aspects of London, including the oppression and despair faced by its inhabitants, as seen in the lines, "In every cry of every Man, / In every Infants cry of fear." The stark difference in form between the two poems underscores their contrasting perspectives on the city, with Wordsworth aiming to highlight the city's sublime beauty and Blake seeking to expose its darker truths, such as the "mind-forg'd manacles" that bind the inhabitants. Ultimately, Blake's portrayal of London reflects the harsh realities of the urban environment during the Industrial Revolution, a time when pollution, poverty, and social inequality were rampant.

Drawing from these contrasting perspectives, Wordsworth employs language imbued with a sense of awe and wonder in "Composed Upon Westminster Bridge," exemplified by the hyperbolic opening line, "Earth has not anything to show more fair." By emphasising the poem's theme of natural beauty enhancing the cityscape, he inspires feelings of tranquility and admiration in the reader. Wordsworth even suggests that a person able to pass by the view without stopping and admiring 'its majesty' would be 'dull of soul.' This unusual word order, known as anastrophe, stresses the word 'dull,' emphasising the extent to which such a person's soul would be lacking. Moreover, describing the vista as 'touching in its majesty' implies a spiritual connection between it and the beholder, illustrating its profound impact. Through these techniques, Wordsworth seeks to evoke a sense of reverence for nature's ability to elevate the urban landscape. Conversely, Blake's "London" features darker, more oppressive language, such as "marks of weakness, marks of woe," painting a picture of a city plagued by misery and suffering. This language elicits emotions of sadness and indignation from the reader, drawing attention to the plight of London's inhabitants. Blake employs imagery like the "black'ning church" and "hapless soldier's sigh" to evoke a sense of despair and disillusionment. By doing so, he prompts readers to question the social and political systems that perpetuate such suffering. Ultimately, the contrasting language used in each poem highlights the authors' divergent views of London, the emotional responses they intend





to elicit from their readers, and their distinct purposes: Wordsworth celebrates the city's sublime beauty, while Blake exposes its darker realities.

In "Composed Upon Westminster Bridge," the structure progresses from the description of the city's beauty to a more profound appreciation of its connection to nature, culminating in the realisation that "the very houses seem asleep." Wordsworth's use of personification creates an atmosphere of serenity and calm, eliciting feelings of peace and tranquility in the reader, which contrasts sharply with the hectic city life. Moreover, the ABBAABBA, CDCDCD rhyme scheme, in conjunction with the rhythmic effect of iambic pentameter, gives the sonnet an elegant flow, mirroring the elegance of the city itself. Through these techniques, Wordsworth aims to evoke a sense of admiration for the harmonious interplay between nature and the city. On the other hand, the structure of Blake's "London" is marked by repetition and an almost claustrophobic sense of confinement, as seen in the recurring "charter'd" and "mark" throughout the poem. This structure emphasises the inescapable oppression faced by London's citizens, creating a more sombre and pessimistic tone that elicits emotions of sadness and unease in the reader. The disparate structures employed by Wordsworth and Blake serve to reinforce their distinct visions of London and the emotions they aim to evoke in their readers. By employing these techniques, the authors not only effectively convey their contrasting perspectives on the city but also engage the reader emotionally, with Wordsworth celebrating the city's sublime beauty and Blake exposing its darker truths.

In conclusion, the comparative analysis of these poems has illuminated the authors' choices of distinct forms, language, and structures, which effectively convey contrasting views of the city, with Wordsworth celebrating its sublime beauty and harmonious connection to nature, while Blake exposes the oppressive and grim realities of London during the Industrial Revolution. By depicting the city in the morning light and emphasising the tranquil atmosphere it exudes, Wordsworth aims to evoke a sense of awe and admiration in his readers, encouraging readers to appreciate the aesthetic value of the city and recognise the power of nature to enhance and elevate the urban landscape. Through this celebration, Wordsworth also presents a more romanticised view of the city, focusing on its beauty and largely overlooking the social issues of the time. Conversely, Blake's purpose in "London" is to expose the darker realities of the city during the Industrial Revolution. By highlighting the suffering, despair, and societal problems its inhabitants face, Blake aims to elicit feelings of sadness, indignation, and unease in his readers.

