**Feedback.**

**The red is what I would recommend you take out and the green are suggestions to add in to improve the essay. Good first job though.**

**Great Bits; Focus on language terms, meaning and effect and embedding of context, good use of a tentative style.**

**Targets – avoid repetition of the same phrases**

**Zoom in more on language**

**Explore the quotes in a little more detail at times**

In the poem ‘London’ William Blake portrays conflict by using religious imagery. The “ever blackening church appals” literally means that the church is a miserable place to be, which contrasts from the stereotypical view that churches are a safe and calm place (to be) not a disturbing and horrifying place. This could metaphorically mean that people in the 18th century didn’t feel safe and were unhappy. Symbolically this could convey the idea that Blake (didn’t feel safe and that he was distressed or maybe unhappy.) is suggesting religion is not an idea that he agrees with at this point in time. The verb ‘appals’ (means) has connotations of great dismay or horror. The effect (on the reader) is that we might feel unsettled by the imagery (of London around the 18th Century) and we might feel empathy towards William Blake.

The poem Furthermore, ‘London’ is structured in 4 stanza’s and Blake uses repetition to portray how repetitive and tedious life was in the 18th Century. “In every” is repeated at the start of every sentence in Stanza 2, which metaphorically could show that Blake is trying to emphasise the repetitive life that people were living; it also may reinforce the futility they feel as nothing can change their situation. Reinforcing this suggestion is the use of the noun phrase “mind-forg’d manacles” which has connotations of restraint, being constricted and kept a prisoner of your own mind which supports the idea that life is futile.

Blake also uses enjambment and caesura in the poem which symbolically could show that life in London doesn’t change and it carries on and on, like the sentences in the poem. Blake also writes in the first person, which literally could mean he is familiar with London life and London surroundings in the 18th Century. The phrase metaphor “blights with plaques the marriage hearse” literally could suggest that Blake thinks something positive always leads to something negative. Blake uses juxtaposition to show the contrasting tone that is shows throughout the poem – positive tone leading to a negative tone “new born infants tear” : both positive and negative. The idea that something positive “new born child” with connotations of joy, new life and happiness leads to something negative like a child crying “infants tears”. Furthermore, Blake could be referring to his life as when things go well something negative always follows. This makes the reader feel sorry for Blake because the poem is in the first person, we feel that Blake is talking about past experiences and that he is open to telling us about these. This links to conflict because Blake uses a negative tone which conveys the idea that Landon was a rough, nasty place to be and even young infants who don’t know what is happening are even affected by their surroundings.

To conclude, Blake presents conflict by sharing with us the negative surroundings and by backing up this conflict with hints that Blake personally felt conflicted by his experiences in London and his ambiguity towards religion.