



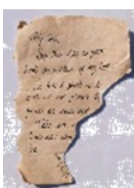
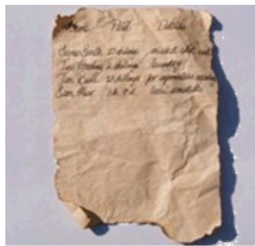


Year 5/6
English
Booklet 4

Date			
Subject/s	<u>English</u> <u>Imitate</u>		
Learning Objective 	To make predictions about a text		
		SA 	TA 
Success Criteria 	I can use clues from a range of sources		
	I can infer information about a character		
	I can explain my ideas, giving reasons		
Support	Independent	Adult Support ()	Group Work

For our new English unit, we will be studying the poem 'The Highwayman' by Alfred Noyes. It is a narrative poem—one which tells a story. Below you can see a set of pictures. All of these pictures give clues about the story told in the poem.



What is a highwayman?

Robbery was a common crime in the 18th century. Highway robberies often happened on the streets and roads approaching London.

Highwaymen were robbers on horseback and they usually worked alone or in small groups. They attacked travellers in carriages or on horseback.

Highwaymen increased in number in the early 18th century. They targeted stagecoaches, carriages, farmers returning from market and the mail coaches. Highwaymen were usually armed with pistols and wore masks. They are famous for the phrase, Stand and deliver. They usually did not have to use force as asking for valuables at gunpoint was enough to make most people hand them over.

Highwaymen are often glamorised in books, poems and films. Indeed, some were certainly courteous to their victims, and it was widely believed at the time that highwaymen tried to ensure that they did not rob from poor people. However, highwaymen could also be bloodthirsty. One highwayman cut out the tongues of his victims so they could not describe him to the Justice of the Peace (JPs).

Dick Turpin

The most famous highwayman was Dick Turpin. Before turning to highway robbery, he was a butcher, who joined a gang of robbers. He stole cattle, burgled houses and stole money from people.

He later turned to highway robbery in Lincolnshire with his partner Tom King. After shooting his partner he fled to Yorkshire and changed his name. In 1739, he was caught and jailed for horse theft in York.

While in prison he wrote to his brother. The handwriting on the letter was recognised by his old teacher, who informed local JPs that they had Dick Turpin in custody. He was hanged in York in 1739.

The end of highway robbery

It declined in the late 18th century mainly due to:

the Bow Street Horse Patrol actively targeting highwaymen after 1763

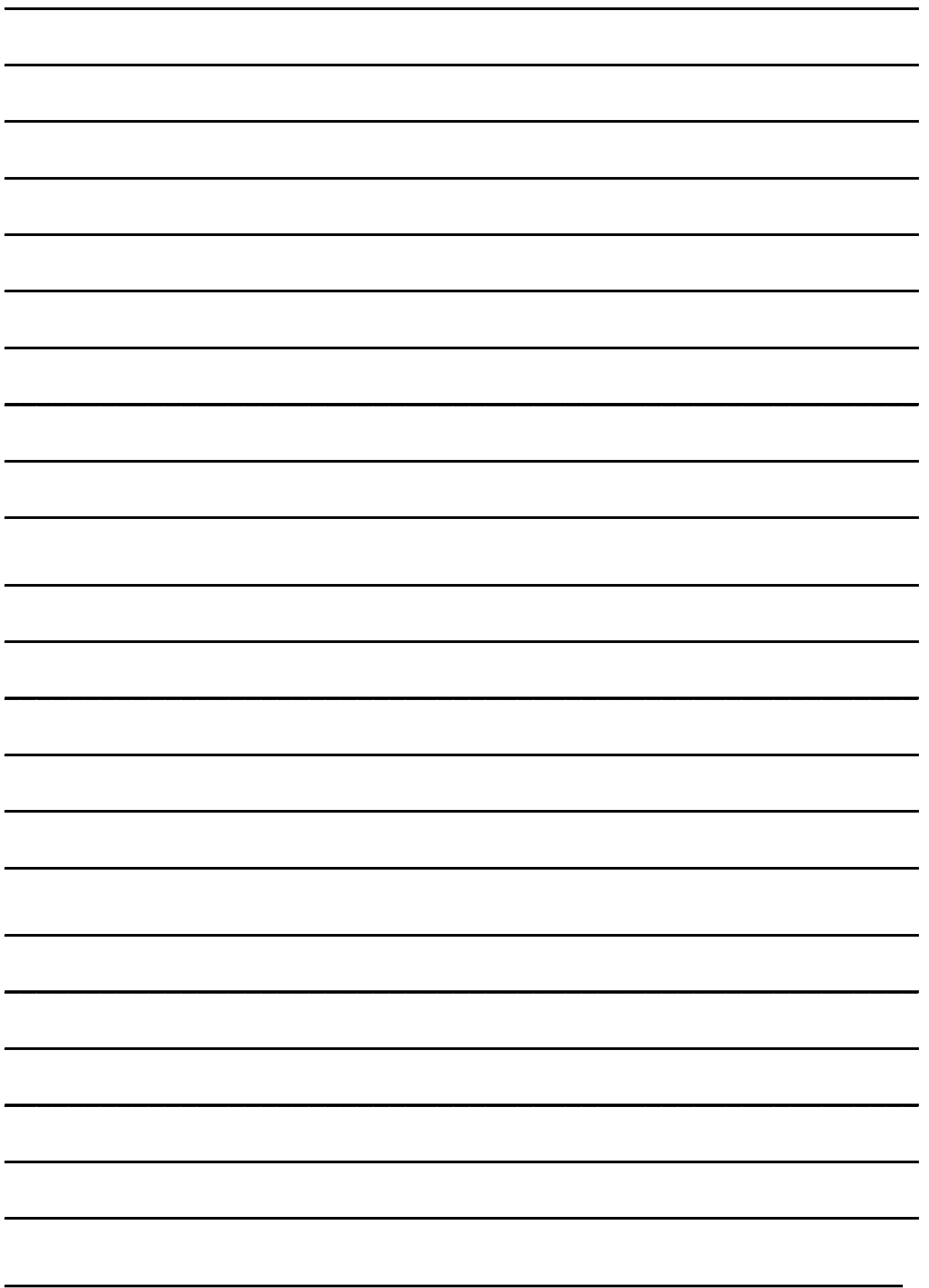
JPs beginning to refuse to licence inns and taverns that provided highwaymen with sanctuary





continued urbanisation leading to fewer isolated stretches of road

the development of banking and people carrying less money

Further information:

http://www.stand-and-deliver.org.uk/hounslow_heath.htm



Date			
Subject/s	<u>English</u>		
	<u>Imitate</u>		
Learning Objective 	To understand new vocabulary		
		SA 	TA 
Success Criteria 	I can read the word in the sentence		
	I can use what is happening in the text to predict the meaning		
	I can try to replace the word with another to see if it still makes		
Support	Independent	Adult Support ()	Group Work

Read the poem.

You can hear it being read here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wQcFq3Kflo8>

PART ONE

The wind was a torrent of darkness among the gusty trees.
The moon was a ghostly galleon tossed upon cloudy seas.
The road was a ribbon of moonlight over the purple moor,
And the highwayman came riding-
Riding-riding-
The highwayman came riding, up to the old inn-door.

He'd a French cocked-hat on his forehead, a bunch of lace at his chin,
A coat of the claret velvet, and breeches of brown doe-skin.
They fitted with never a wrinkle. His boots were up to the thigh.
And he rode with a jewelled twinkle,
His pistol butts a-twinkle,
His rapier hilt a-twinkle, under the jewelled sky.

Over the cobbles he clattered and clashed in the dark inn-yard.
He tapped with his whip on the shutters, but all was locked and barred.
He whistled a tune to the window, and who should be waiting there
But the landlord's black-eyed daughter,
Bess, the landlord's daughter,
Plaiting a dark red love-knot into her long black hair.

And dark in the dark old inn-yard a stable-wicket creaked
Where Tim the ostler listened. His face was white and peaked.
His eyes were hollows of madness, his hair like mouldy hay,
But he loved the landlord's daughter,
The landlord's red-lipped daughter.
Dumb as a dog he listened, and he heard the robber say-

"One kiss, my bonny sweetheart, I'm after a prize to-night,
But I shall be back with the yellow gold before the morning light;
Yet, if they press me sharply, and harry me through the day,
Then look for me by moonlight,
Watch for me by moonlight,
I'll come to thee by moonlight, though hell should bar the way."

He rose upright in the stirrups. He scarce could reach her hand,
But she loosened her hair in the casement. His face burnt like a brand
As the black cascade of perfume came tumbling over his breast;
And he kissed its waves in the moonlight,
(O, sweet black waves in the moonlight!)
Then he tugged at his rein in the moonlight, and galloped away to the west.

PART TWO

He did not come in the dawning. He did not come at noon;
And out of the tawny sunset, before the rise of the moon,
When the road was a gypsy's ribbon, looping the purple moor,
A red-coat troop came marching-
Marching-marching-
King George's men came marching, up to the old inn-door.

They said no word to the landlord. They drank his ale instead.
But they gagged his daughter, and bound her, to the foot of her narrow bed.
Two of them knelt at her casement, with muskets at their side!
There was death at every window;
And hell at one dark window;
For Bess could see, through her casement, the road that he would ride.

They had tied her up to attention, with many a sniggering jest.
They had bound a musket beside her, with the muzzle beneath her breast!
"Now, keep good watch!" and they kissed her. She heard the doomed man say-
Look for me by moonlight;
Watch for me by moonlight;
I'll come to thee by moonlight, though hell should bar the way!

She twisted her hands behind her; but all the knots held good!
She writhed her hands till her fingers were wet with sweat or blood!
They stretched and strained in the darkness, and the hours crawled by like years
Till, now, on the stroke of midnight,
Cold, on the stroke of midnight,
The tip of one finger touched it! The trigger at least was hers!

The tip of one finger touched it. She strove no more for the rest.
Up, she stood up to attention, with the muzzle beneath her breast.
She would not risk their hearing; she would not strive again;
For the road lay bare in the moonlight;
Blank and bare in the moonlight;
And the blood of her veins, in the moonlight, throbbed to her love's refrain.

Plot-tlot; tlot-tlot! Had they heard it? The horsehoofs ringing clear;
Plot-tlot; tlot-tlot, in the distance? Were they deaf that they did not hear?
Down the ribbon of moonlight, over the brow of the hill,
The highwayman came riding-
Riding-riding-
The red coats looked to their priming! She stood up, straight and still..

Tlot-tlot, in the frosty silence! Tlot-tlot, in the echoing night!
Nearer he came and nearer. Her face was like a light.
Her eyes grew wide for a moment; she drew one last deep breath,
Then her finger moved in the moonlight,
Her musket shattered the moonlight,
Shattered her breast in the moonlight and warned him-with her death.

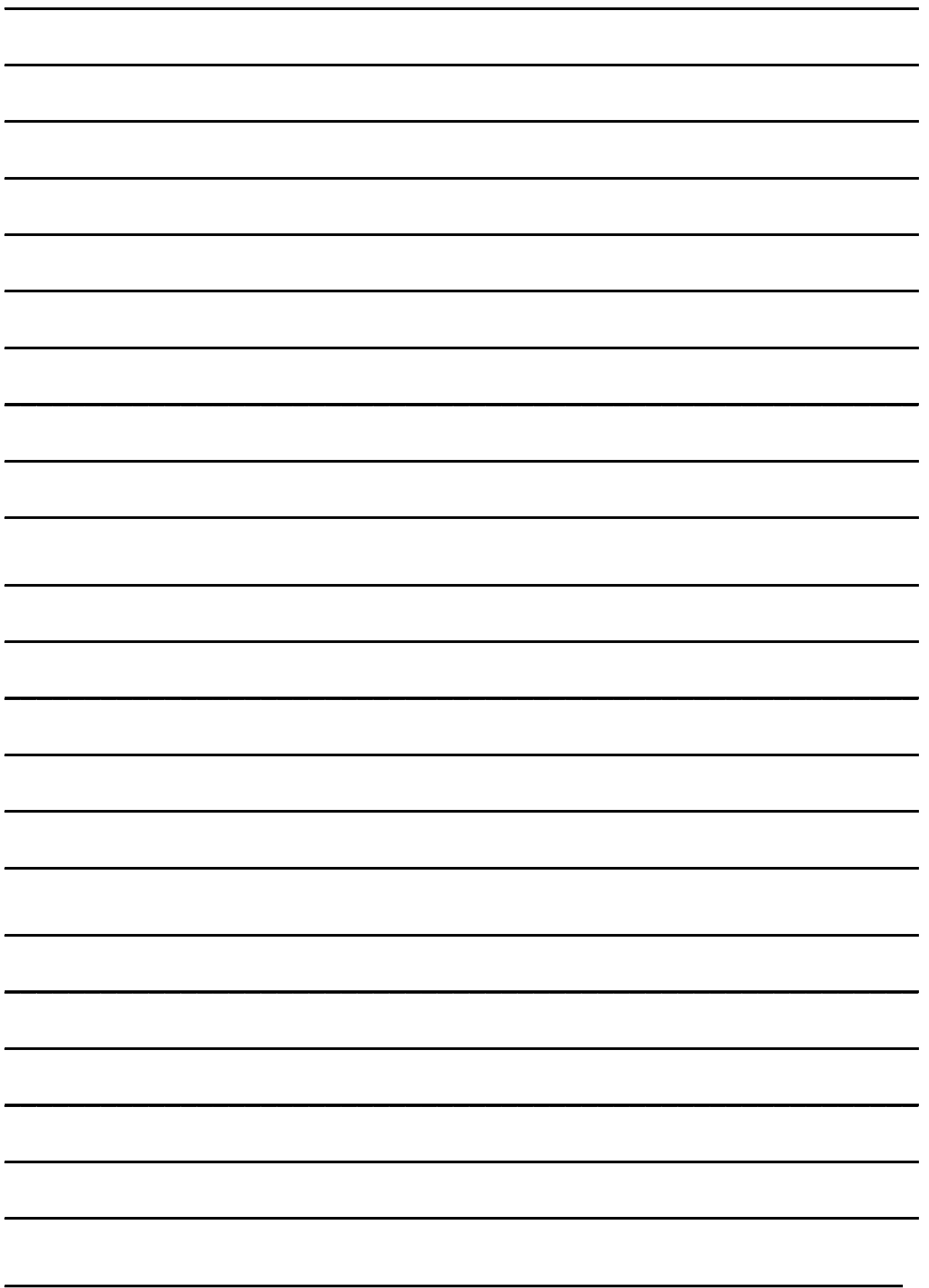
He turned. He spurred to the west; he did not know who stood
Bowed, with her head o'er the musket, drenched with her own blood!
Not till the dawn he heard it, and his face grew grey to hear
How Bess, the landlord's daughter,
The landlord's black-eyed daughter,
Had watched for her love in the moonlight, and died in the darkness there.




Back, he spurred like a madman, shouting a curse to the sky,
With the white road smoking behind him and his rapier brandished high.
Blood red were his spurs in the golden noon; wine-red was his velvet coat;
When they shot him down on the highway,
Down like a dog on the highway,
And he lay in his blood on the highway, with a bunch of lace at his throat.

. . .

And still of a winter's night, they say, when the wind is in the trees,
When the moon is a ghostly galleon tossed upon cloudy seas,
When the road is a ribbon of moonlight over the purple moor,
A highwayman comes riding-
Riding-riding-
A highwayman comes riding, up to the old inn-door.

Over the cobbles he clatters and clangs in the dark inn-yard.
He taps with his whip on the shutters, but all is locked and barred.
He whistles a tune to the window, and who should be waiting there
But the landlord's black-eyed daughter,
Bess, the landlord's daughter,
Plaiting a dark red love-knot into her long black hair.



Date			
Subject/s	<u>English</u> <u>Imitate</u>		
Learning Objective 	To understand a text		
		SA 	TA
Success Criteria 	I can use the question words to help write my answers in full		
	I can retrieve information from the text		
	I can draw inferences about a character from what they say or do		
Support	Independent	Adult Support ()	Group Work

R

- Find and copy two words in the first stanza which show it was very windy.
- Look at the second stanza. Name three things the highwayman was wearing.
- Who did the highwayman love?
- Put these events in the order that they happen in the poem

The highwayman is shot down on the highway	
Tim, the ostler, overhears the highwayman's promise	
Bess is tied up by the soldiers	
The highwayman rides to the inn	
Tim tells the king's soldiers that the highwayman will return	

- Tick to show whether each statement is true or false.

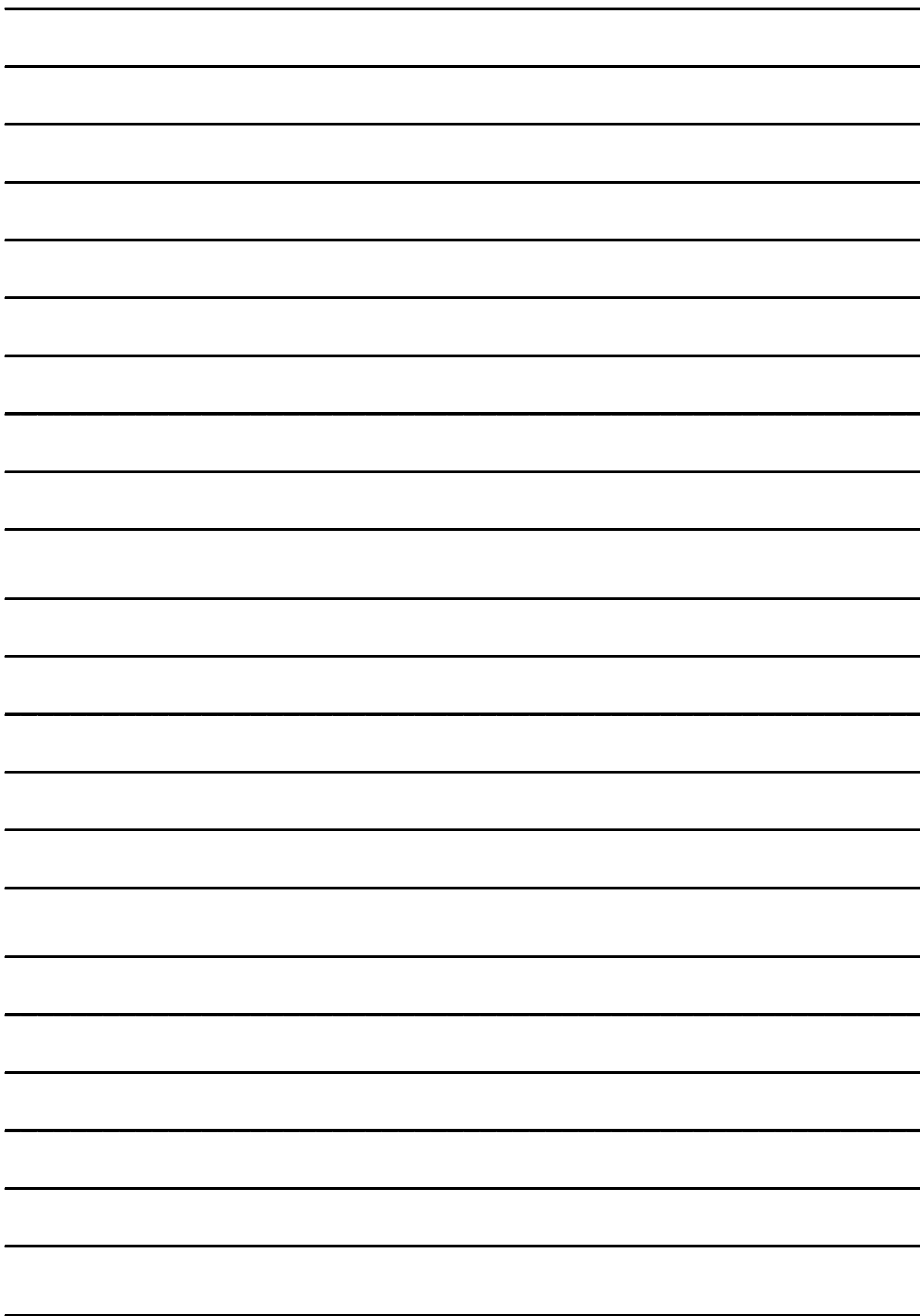
Statement	True	False
Bess was the innkeeper's daughter.		
Bess was in love with Tim.		
The highwayman didn't care when he found out		
The inn was closed when the highwayman arrived		

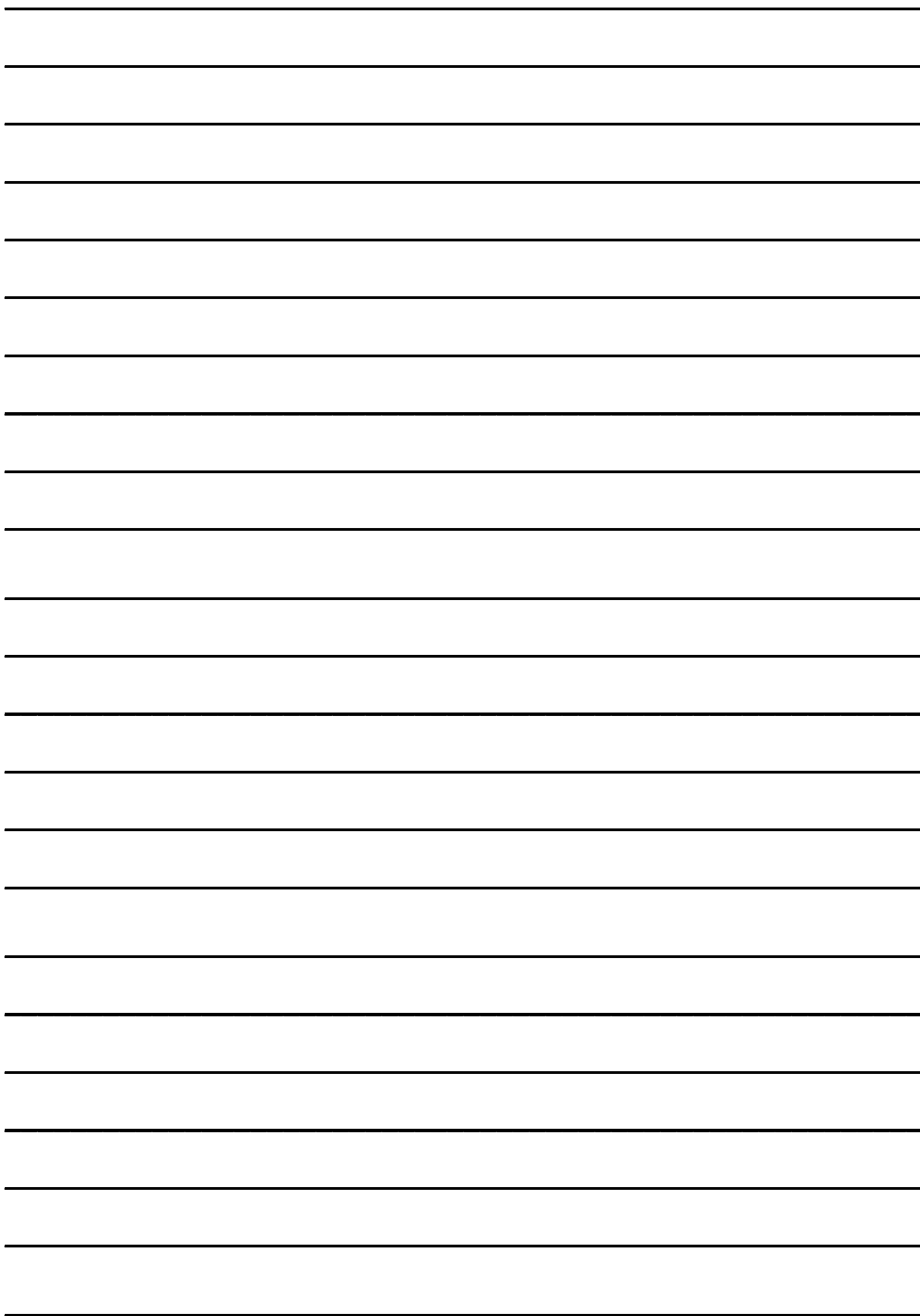
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6. What time of day is it when the poem begins? How do you know?
7. What does the phrase 'ribbon of moonlight' tell us about the road?
8. How does Tim feel about the highwayman talking to the inn keeper's daughter? Find evidence from the text to support your answer?
9. Verse 7 describes the arrival of King George's soldiers, how do you think they knew the highwayman was coming?
10. Find and copy two words or phrases which tell you that this poem is set a long time ago.

C (Challenge)

11. Why do you think that red is the only colour mentioned repeatedly throughout the poem.
12. Why do you think the poet uses present tense in the final two stanzas?





Answers

R

1. Find and copy two words in the first stanza which show it was very windy.

Two words which show it was very windy are gusty and torrent.

2. Look at the second stanza. Name three things the highwayman was wearing.

The highwayman was wearing a French-cocked hat,; a bunch of lace at his chin,; breeches of brown doe skin and boots up to the thigh.

3. Who did the highwayman love?

The highwayman loved Bess the landlord's daughter.

4. Put these events in the order that they happen in the poem

The highwayman is shot down on the highway	5
Tim, the ostler, overhears the highwayman's promise	2
Bess is tied up by the soldiers	4
The highwayman rides to the inn	1
Tim tells the king's soldiers that the highwayman will return	3

5. Tick to show whether each statement is true or false.

Statement	True	False
Bess was the innkeeper's daughter.	X	
Bess was in love with Tim.		X
The highwayman didn't care when he found out		X
The inn was closed when the highwayman arrived	X	

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6. What time of day is it when the poem begins? How do you know?

It is night because it describes the moon as a ghostly galleon and the road was a ribbon of moonlight.

7. What does the phrase 'ribbon of moonlight' tell us about the road?

The phrase 'ribbon of moonlight' tells us that the road was thin and winding.

8. How does Tim feel about the highwayman talking to the inn keeper's daughter? Find evidence from the text to support your answer?

Tim was angry about the highwayman talking to the inn keeper's daughter. It says his face was white and peaked and his eyes were hollows of madness.

9. Verse 7 describes the arrival of King George's soldiers, how do you think they knew the highwayman was coming?

I think the soldiers knew the highwayman was coming because Tim the ostler told them.

10. Find and copy two words or phrases which tell you that this poem is set a long time ago.

Two words or phrases which tell me the poem is set a long time ago are casement, breeches, ostler, musket, galleon, rapier.





C (Challenge)

11. Why do you think that red is the only colour mentioned repeatedly throughout the poem.

I think the colour red is repeated in the poem because it represents warning, blood, and love.

12. Why do you think the poet uses present tense in the final two stanzas?

I think the poet uses present tense in the final two stanzas because the ghosts are still doing it, it is still happening.

Date			
Subject/s	<u>English</u>		
	<u>Imitate</u>		
Learning Objective 	To understand the story		
		SA 	TA 
Success Criteria 	I can use clues from the text		
	I can identify important plot points		
	I can retell the story in words and pictures		
Support	Independent	Adult Support ()	Group Work

Re-read the poem.

Retell the story . Choose from

- A. Make a story map
- B. Create a story board

