

Unit 4 – Rebels and Dreamers (The Romantic Period 1798-1832)

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Introduction

The lit books are set up chronologically.

- Units 1-3 are Sr. English A
- Units 4-6 are Sr. English B

399 - Socrates	200 - Rome	410 – Rome Falls	1000 – Epic Poem <i>Beowulf</i> English A Unit 1	1300 - Chaucer	15 th Century 1492 – Columbus sailed	1600 – Age of the Renaissance Shakespeare	1700 – Age of Science	18 th Century 1776 – Declaration of Independence	1800 – Romantic Period Sr. English B Unit 4	1900 – Modern and Postmodern
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Romanticism

- Romanticism is not about love
- The Age of Revolution – the Age of Fighting
- 3 Revolutions that change the face of Europe:
 - American Revolution
 - French Revolution
 - Industrial Revolution – radically changes the way people behave
- People’s lives are seriously affected by the revolutions, things are uncertain, concern for the future, and people are losing their jobs.
- There is a desire to go back to a simpler time. A longing to return to the past and reclaim the good things.

Argument

- What are human beings really like?

Human Nature

<p>Realism</p> <p>Pessimism Bad Evil Corrupt “each of us thinks about everyone of us as a potential assassin”</p>	<p>Idealism</p> <p>Optimism</p> <p>Romantic - Nature Good</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Corrupt = bad education = bad society <p>Humans have a tendency to forget what they are.</p>
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- **Romanticism** celebrates the human spirit.
- Romantics have a radical view of human nature
- Two generations
 - Generation 1 – “The Old farts”
 - Wordsworth
 - Burns
 - Coleridge
 - Generation 2 – “Young Hellions”: burn the candle at both ends
 - Byron
 - Shelley
 - Keats

Robert Burns (1759-1796) Pg. 733-739	
<p>Biography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Childhood hardship• Charming Rebel• Scotland’s Greatest Songwriter <p>Literary Analysis: Dialect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dialect - is the distinct form of a language spoken in one geographic area or by a particular group.	
<p>To a Mouse Pg. 734-736</p> <p>On Turning Her up in Her Nest with the Plough, November, 1785</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In this poem, the speaker, a farmer, turns up a mouse’s nest with his plow.• Addressing the mouse as “companion,” he grieves for the loss of its nest, excuses its need to steal corn, and empathizes with the ruin of its plans.• But, he adds, the mouse is blessed compared to him, because it knows only the present, while he looks to the past with pain and to the future with fear.	<p>To a Mouse Pg. 734-736</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Burns is difficult to read because of his dialect.• What is your first thoughts about hearing the Scottish Dialect?• A poem about destroying the burrow of a field mouse.• When he does it he imagines a conversation with the mouse.• He relates to the mouse• He says sorry for turning the mouse’s life upside down.• He tells the mouse that this is the way life is.• Sometimes the best plans can go wrong even if you are a mouse or a man.• How does this idea work in the novel <i>Of Mice and Men</i> by Steinbeck.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ They want their own place because Lenny wants to take care of rabbits.○ Lenny is unable to pet gently and kills the small field mouse.• What about the human condition is the man reminded of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ “The best laid plans...”○ We plan and then things do not

	<p>go according to how we imagined it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ We set things up to be so great and then it isn't○ We can learn something from nature.
<p>To a Louse</p> <p>On Seeing One on a Lady's Bonnet at Church</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● The speaker, sitting in church, spies a louse on the bonnet of a lady.● With some amusement he chides the louse for not choosing a humbler resting place, such as the body of a beggar.● Then the speaker cautions the lady against tossing her hair and spreading lice.● He concludes by observing that it would be a great gift if people – presumably the lady – could see themselves as others see them.	<p>To a Louse</p> <p>Pg. 737-739</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● A bonnet is a really nice hat● It would be a good thing if people could see themselves as others see them.● Why is it so hard to see yourself as others see you?

William Blake (1757 – 1827) Pg. 747-752	
<p>Biography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An unusual youth• Marriage and Art• A Modern Prophet <p>Literary Analysis: Symbol</p> <p>Symbol – is a person, place, object, or action that represents an abstract idea of feeling</p>	<p>William Blake</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• His poems all move from the simple to the complex.• What makes Blake a romantic writer?<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ “To see a world in a grain of sand and a heaven in a wild flower○ Hold infinity in the palm of your hand○ And eternity in an hour”• What is evidence of romanticism?<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Idealism and nature• What makes nature so important?<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Energy• If you hold a grain of sand or a wild flower you are holding something really important and you just don’t know it.• Blake loves to move from the simple to the complex.• Songs of innocence:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The Lamb○ The Chimney Sweeper○ Little Boy Lost○ Little Boy Found• How are the poems similar?• Songs of Experience:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The Tyger○ The Chimney Sweeper○ The Sick Rose• How are the two poems “Chimney” different?
<p>The Lamb</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The speaker asks the lamb, “Who made thee?” and then explains that both he and the lamb were made by God.	<p>The Lamb</p> <p>Pg. 748</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It belongs in the songs of innocence.• Why would this poem be in that collection?<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Blake emphasizes that they are

	<p>cute and sweet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Their soft voice and that they are kind of weak and need to be taken care of● The lamb doesn't choose to be born naïve and innocent● What is it in regards to the lamb who made him? Who is being referenced?<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Jesus, Christian theology
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<p>The Tyger</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The speaker wonders “what immortal hand or eye” made the tiger.	<p>The Tyger Pg. 749</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is a changing of one word in the last stanza from the first stanza• What is the question of the first stanza?<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Who would make such a scary creature as a tiger?• The tiger is the color of fire: orange and black• 2nd stanza emphasizes the tiger’s eyes• 3rd Stanza – shoulders and symmetry• 4th Stanza – top of the food chain, natural born killers• 5th Stanza – when the tiger was created people started crying because of how scary they are. Did the same person make the lamb and the tiger?<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ What is Blake’s point about nature?○ What is the value to the tiger?○ They keep nature in check○ They instill fear○ The two animals represent the two sides of nature. Calm vs. Dangerous• Are you born a lamb or a tiger?<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Or are people born hard wired?○ Or are is it how you are raised?
<p>The Chimney Sweeper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The speaker lost his mother and was sold to a chimney sweeper by his father.• He comforts a young sweeper, who weeps at his misfortune.• Tom, the young chimney sweeper, dreams that he and thousands of sweepers locked in coffins are set free by an angel, a thought that comforts him.	<p>The Chimney Sweeper Pg. 751</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children are the only ones small enough to clean the chimneys.• They can be dropped from above by rope or they would crawl up• The children would breath a lot of coal, there was a great possibility of falling• No child labor laws at the time.• This made Blake sad• What is ironic about what’s being said?• Compare and contrast• In the final stanza who gets blamed for the blight of the children?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Adults in church praying● What's Blake's point?<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ How can these people sit in church while there are children out on the street freezing in the snow.● How is this different from the songs of innocence?<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The child is trying to find a positive point of view○ What is the dream○ They come back to life and become children again.
<p>Infant Sorrow Pg. 752</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Turning the stereotype of the joy of new life on its head, this poem presents a newborn that is not received with joy and that struggles, fights, and sulks.	<p>Infant Sorrow</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Instead of celebrating a newborn infant with joy he anticipates the child suffering from a lot of pain

<p>Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley (1797-1851) Pg. 756-767</p>	
<p>Biography</p> <p>Literary Analysis</p>	
<p>Introduction to Frankenstein</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Shelley began writing the novel at 18● Frankenstein is a reflection of its time.● Fascination in the workings of the human body.● Many schools resorted to grave robbing for bodies to study.	

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William Wordsworth

(1770-1850)

Pg. 776-777

Biography

- Childhood turmoil
- Love in a time of War
- Creative Partnership
- Britain’s Poet Laureate

Literary Analysis: Romantic Poetry

- **Romanticism** – was a literary and artistic movement originating in the late 18th century and lasting until the early decades of the 18th century.
- An emphasis on the commonplace
- Language resembling natural speech
- Elements of the mysterious, exotic, and supernatural.

<i>Neoclassical Writers</i>	<i>Romantic Writers</i>
Stressed reason and common sense	Stressed emotion and imagination
Wrote about objective issues that concerned society as a whole	Wrote about subjective experiences of the individual
Respected human institutions of church and state	Exalted nature in all its creative and destructive forces
Exercised controlled wit and urbanity	Celebrated intense passion and vision
Maintained traditional standards and believed in order	Believed in experimentation and spontaneity of thought

Vocabulary

- **Recompense** – payment for something
- **Roused** – stirred up
- **Presumption** – audacity; nerve
- **Anatomize** – to dissect in order to examine structure.
- **Sordid** - dirty
- **Stagnant** – motionless; foul

Wordsworth

- Coleridge and Wordsworth write a book of poetry.
- Publishes **lyrical ballads** that are not considered poetry
- Re-released with an essay explaining why it was poetry
- The poetry is so influential
- People didn’t think it was poetry because it was so simple
- Wordsworth said that his inspiration was recollections of experience
- Beginning of the Romantic period
- Neoclassical people didn’t like or trust this new poetry
- Had to do with nature
- Iconoclastic – Iconoblastic
 - And individual who destroys the things that people hold sacred.
- The new poetry is radical
 - Anti-government, anti-religious, anti-social
- **The poetry appears simple until it’s not**
- “the child is father of the man” is a radical line

Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey

Pg. 780-785

- In this long meditative poem, the speaker describes a lovely landscape that he first visited five years before and now revisits with his sister.
- As a young man, the speaker related to nature on a more instinctive and physical level, taking “coarser pleasures” with “animal movements” through the landscape and experiencing the joy of nature’s “colors and their forms” as “an appetite” without thinking too much about it.
- Now he is more reflective and appreciative of the spiritual quality of nature, feeling more “sober pleasure” and a “holier love”

Tintern Abbey

- Takes place in an abbey outside of Wales.
- No longer in use, very dilapidated, cows graze there
- The outlying area has a lot of hills
- Fences are made of stone or hedges/shrubs
- Recollection/remembering
- In poetry don't read the line instead of the thought.
- Exegete
- The Greeks
- Dialogues
- Wordsworth is aware of **Plato's Theory of the Forms**
- **Plato** is an early philosopher who wrote papers about his teacher **Socrates**.
- Socrates is imagined to be sitting next to a fountain when Plato approaches and Socrates asks why.
- **399 BCE** Socrates was brought to trial for Atheism and corrupting youths minds.
 - He is made to drink hemlock (poison) and executed.
- The theory of the forms

Physical	Metaphysical
Images	Forms/Concepts/ Ideas
Forms	Formless
• Beautiful Body	• Beauty
• 2 ... 3	• Number
• Sex	• Love
(5 senses - Physical)	
• Drugs	• Freedom
• \$	• Value/Power
• Ruth's Tree	• Nature
• Body	• Spirit/Soul/Energy

	<p>Goes away fast nature (small n)</p>	<p>(Metaphysical - Cannot be seen, cannot be touched) Lasts Nature (big N)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English poets weren't transcendentalists, they were Romantics • Wordsworth has been gone for 5 years on a walking tour. • Feeling of recollection – Wordsworth is coming back to a spot where he had been before. • There with his sister Dorothy • By the end of the poem he is speaking to her • The poem then discusses what it is like to be in a place that one is coming back to. • Dualistic view of the universe. • Romantics believe in both boxes but believe that the second box is more important. • Socrates – 5 sec before you die everyone says the same words. “Oh my god” • Wisdom is to see your death before it happens, the only thing that matters is what is in the second box. • The stuff that we worry about is in the first box. • The stuff in the second box is what we care about. • <i>We tend to forget about the second box.</i> • The second box is what we really long for. • Tintern abbey is a poem about the first box and the meaning is about the second box. • Restoration – bring it back to its earlier or former state • Tranquil – quiet, peaceful • He was restored in what way? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Taking back your heart 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The only sin in romanticism is to forget• Rainbows go in both boxes• What is a little act of love <p><i>“With tranquil restoration – feelings too Of unremembered pleasure; such, perhaps, As have no slight or trivial influence On that best portion of a good man’s life, His little, nameless, unremembered, acts Of kindness and of love.”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What is a mood?<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The way you feel• Can you determine the mood you are in?<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ If you can determine your mood then you can change your mood.• Harmony – when everything is working together.• You can make fun of it all that you want to... but it works for him• He thinks it is good to be back• To this point he has been recollecting the past.• Not only is the scene pleasant at the present, but he will be able to come back mentally in the future.• He is positive about the future and not too worried because he is having that experience right then to help him get through it.• he responds differently to Tintern Abbey now that he is older.• When he was younger he used to run over the mountains• Nature when he was young he was like an animal. <p><i>“I cannot paint what then I was”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He’s trying to catch hold of what he was when he was young.• When he was young he didn’t need adults to tell him to enjoy it.• If he could go back he wouldn’t• Last stanza shifts from Wordsworth to his younger sister.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• His prayer for his sister is that he hopes that he doesn't get old as he gets older.• Exhort – encourage• The entire poem has been and encouragement to his younger sister.
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<p>The Prelude Pg. 786-788</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• “The Prelude” is Wordsworth’s lament over the failure of the French Revolution to live up to its early possibilities and rebuild society on just and rational principles.• The poem describes the excitement stirred up by the original promise of the Revolution, the eventual corruption of its ideals, and the poet’s struggle with the implications of the atrocities committed in the name of Revolution.	
<p>The World is too much with us Pg. 790</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This sonnet suggests that the materialism of everyday life interferes with our power to appreciate nature.	<p>The World is too much with us</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What do you identify about the form of this poem.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The poem is a sonnet – 14 lines○ Conventional form with rhyme scheme and rhythm○ Iambic pentameter• Wordsworth is taking an old form and transforms it into something new.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Sonnets are supposed to be about love○ Instead Wordsworth is writing about social criticism• What is wrong with the world Wordsworth is living in?<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ People were consumed with the desire of spending• What is it about nature and being close to it• What does it mean we’ve given our hearts away assorted boon?<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ We’ve given away what most important to get stuff• If you could sit Paris Hilton down and have a real conversation... would she say that being famous isn’t as fun as its cracked up to be? Could just be normal for just 5 minutes• The quest for stuff has changed the way we look at the world.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No longer close to nature• We are reading British authors, living on the small rock of England surrounded by water that is ever present. Their lives are defined by the ocean.• The old people who worshiped deities worshipped nature• Two views of nature<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Wordsworth: nature and humans are separate○ Ancient Greeks: humans and nature are linked• Are we happy with technology.
<p>London, 1802 Pg. 791</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wordsworth wrote “London, 1802” after a brief return visit to France.• The contrast between what he called the “vanity and parade” of London life and the “desolation” after the Revolution in France moved him to denounce what he saw as the self-absorption and the falseness of the English people.	

Samuel Taylor Coleridge

(1772-1834)

Pg. 818-849

Biography

- Precocious Reader
- Restless Youth
- Dream Poem

Poetic Form: Literary Ballad

- **Literary ballad** – or narrative poem written in deliberate imitation of the traditional folk ballad

Gothic Fiction

- Gothic fiction, very popular in Coleridge's day, told tales of horror, mystery, and the supernatural usually set in eerie medieval castles or similar structures.

Literary Analysis: Sound Devices

- The sounds of words evoke almost as much as their meaning.
 - **Alliteration** – the repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.
 - **Consonance** – the repetition of consonant sounds in the middle and the end of words.
 - **Assonance** – the repetition of a vowel sound in two or more stressed syllables that do not end with the same consonant.
 - **Onomatopoeia** – the use of words whose sounds echo their meanings.

Vocabulary

- **Averred** – stated to be true
- **Sojourn** – stay for a while
- **Expiated** – atoned for, especially by

- Coleridge and Wordsworth were friends (they published together)
- In 1800 there are no illegal drugs
- Doctors prescribed drugs that are illegal now.
 - Morphine, marijuana
 - No one understood addiction issues.
 - There were morpheum/opium dens.
 - Doctors told people to go to these places.
- Coleridge had back pain, took opium
- A lot of his best poetry was written when he was totally stoned
- He couldn't remember writing it.
- He remembered terrible dreams
- When you read "Rime" you are supposed to be confused, feel strange

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<p>suffering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Reverence</u> – deep respect• <u>Sinuous</u> – bending; winding• <u>Tumult</u> – noisy commotion	
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The Rime of the Ancient Mariner

Pg. 820-845

- In this narrative poem, a mariner approaches a wedding guest and tells the story of his journey at sea:
- As a storm drew his ship toward the South Pole, the mariner inexplicably shot an albatross that visited the crew.
- As a result, a curse fell on the ship, and the mariner was forced to wear the bird around his neck.
- After a skeleton ship appeared, the crew of the mariner's ship died, and he was left alone.
- When he blessed the beauty of some water-snakes, the albatross fell from his neck and supernatural beings brought the mariner home.
- As penance, he is doomed to wander the earth and tell his tale.
- This poem vividly illustrates the torments guilt can create and the horror of complete isolation from society.
- The central character, the ancient Mariner, recounts the tale of his crime against life – the killing of an albatross – and the physical and emotional punishments his action sets in motion.

Rime of the Ancient Mariner

- Designed to be a ghost story
- The mariner only tells his story to old people
- Rime – song or poem
- Mariner – sailor on an ancient ship
- Story of a really old guy talking to a really young guy.
- The old man clearly believes in the story he is telling.
- He looks like a zombie/corpse
- Told outside of a party
- The young man sits and listens as if he is hypnotized
- This story is very freaky

Part 1

- When the current goes away in the South Pacific that is called the **doldrums**.
 - No clouds in the sky and completely still ocean.
 - Men start to die
- The ships used currents and wind to move across the Pacific
- The old sailor tells the story of how he had hit ice and then an albatross stops at their boat.
- Albatross can go for hundreds of miles without having to land.
- The bird is a good omen and helps them out of the ice.
- The sailor shoots the bird as a joke, and then the boat hits the doldrums.
- The other sailors tie the dead bird around his neck as punishment.
- Slowly the other sailors start to die from dehydration.
- The mariner is the only one left alive.
- He is cursed to live

Part 3 - Redemption

- A ghost ship comes

- All of the dead men come to life as zombies.
- A wind comes up and blows
- The dead men are working the ship
- After everyone is dead the sailor recognizes the beauty in the sea around him.
- He says a prayer to the live creatures in the sea.
- The albatross then falls off his neck.
- The ship goes down and the mariner is rescued.
- Ship goes down in the harbor once it returns to England
- He is saved by a pilot with his son and a priest/hermit
- His punishment is that any time he sees a person he has to tell them his story
- What is the lesson?
- The old man leaves and the young man is sitting there stunned
- The young man who had been listening to the story does not go to the party he was headed to. He wakes up the next morning wiser and sadder.
- Why sad? When you get older you realize that you have regrets.
- How wiser? He has a different respect for life. Wisdom comes from pain.
- Comparison: *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee
- All life forms on the planet must be respected because they have all been made by god.
- The mistake wasn't killing the bird, but the lack of respect
- The story woke him up.
- If you are young you relate with the kid, if you are older you relate to the mariner.
- Metaphorically – this is the albatross around my neck
 - Bad thing
 - Something you do to yourself.

Kubla Khan

Pg. 846-849

- In this lyric poem, the speaker describes a magnificent pleasure dome built by Kubla Kahn and the wild countryside around it.
- Recalling a vision of a damsel playing a dulcimer, the speaker hopes that recapturing her beautiful music will reclaim the magic of the pleasure dome and awe listeners.

Video Presentation

- There are poems that teach a message, and others to be enjoyed.
- Written after a dream
- Had just read a travel book about the middle east
- Kubla Kahn was a real person.
- Paradise, palace: Xanadu
- A young woman played music to her demon lover
- This is a poem that is interested in emoting a feeling of foreboding, something bad is about to happen.
- Good things that are perfect have a tendency to be ruined or corrupted over time.

Generation 2 Romantic Poets

- Byron
- Shelley
- Keats

Lord Byron (1788-1824) Pg. 852-863	
<p>Biography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changing Fortunes• Outcast from Society• Greek National Hero <p>Literary Analysis: Figurative Language</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Figurative language – language that communicates meaning beyond the literal meaning of the words.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Two types of figurative language are metaphors and similes. <p>Reading Skill: Understand Stanza Structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Quatrain</i> – consisting of four lines.• <i>Sestet</i> – consisting of six lines.• <i>Octave</i> – consisting of eight lines. <p>Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arbiter – judge; umpire• Torrid – very hot; scorching• Retort – to respond with a clever answer or wisecrack• Credulous – willing to believe, naive• Copious – abundant; plentiful• Avarice - greed; great desire to have wealth	<p>Lord Byron</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Born crippled – but teaches himself to run and becomes one of the fastest runners at school• Goes off to fight in wars just to fight• Exiles himself to a castle on an island• Very experimental – tries everything• Byronic Hero – Don Juan – a crazy lover who can't commit.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Byron didn't invent but wrote one of the most famous stories of Don Juan.• Byron has an appreciation of old school in his poetry but does it in a modern way.
<p>She Walks in Beauty Pg. 854-855</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In this love poem, Byron's speaker connects a woman's external attractiveness to the loveliness of her thoughts and personality.	<p>She Walks in Beauty</p> <p>Form</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How many stanzas or group of lines – 3• Rhyming game at the end of lines• There is a beat to it• He plays within a form• What is he doing in this poem?<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ What do men look at when they

	<p>look at women?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ What do women look at when they look at men?● Byron notices her walk, first how she looks, and then the eyes● She reminds him of the night – what does it mean<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ She is hard to figure out● He is very attracted to her because of that● 2nd stanza he concentrates on hair<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ What is a girl's view of guys hair?● Then her face – which is soft, sweet, innocent● 3rd Stanza – eloquent: cultured, how to carry oneself● The smile● Innocent – moral, proper behavior
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<p>Childe Harold's Pilgrimage Pg. 856-859</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This poem expresses Byron's admiration and awe for the ocean.• He describes its effect on him: the comfort it offers, the excitement it inspires, the humility its power elicits.• Using historical references to great empires and battles, Byron celebrates the ocean's awesome power and its indifference to human political concerns.• He discovers in the immeasurable depths, power, and endurance of the ocean and inspiring and reassuring revelation of something larger than humanity.	<p>From Childe Harold's Pilgrimage</p> <p>Apostrophe to the Ocean</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apostrophe – a poem written to an inanimate object as if it were alive. Imagining that the object can understand you.• Romantics loved to do this• Another word for this is <u>ode</u>• The pronoun you is used a lot in these.
<p>From Don Juan Pg. 860-863</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This excerpt from the comic epic poem recounts the speaker's thoughts on ambition, aging, and death.• The speaker, at 30 years of age, finds himself exhausted, rather disappointed in himself, and somewhat disillusioned by the world around him.• He feels that since his chance for romantic passion is past and ambition is a vain idea, he will dispense advice based on his experience.• In expressing his poetic philosophy, the speaker takes humorous jabs at contemporary poets Southey and Wordsworth, the first of whom he considers not worth reading and the latter he deems incomprehensible.	

<p>Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822) Pg. 866-877</p>	
<p>Biography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turbulent Early Years • Poet and activist • Social outcast • A tragic death <p>Literary Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The words nothing, round, and boundless are emphasized. <p>Literary Analysis: Rhythmic Patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The predominant meter is iambic pentameter. • Predominant means “most obvious” other kinds of metrical feet can appear 	<p>Biography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second generation poet • He is a very controversial person • Writes a famous essay in defense of atheism. • He left his wife and took an 18 year old lover. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ She wrote Frankenstein (Mary Shelley) ○ One of the most controversial books ever ○ Religious people were upset with the book ○ About a creator who creates a monster ○ The monster wants love from its creator, Dr. Frankenstein ignores him ○ The monster kills people ○ The reader doesn't blame the monster, the reader blames the creator. ○ Suggests that when created things do bad things, the fault lies with the creator ○ God is at fault • He died in a boating accident. • Keats's book of poetry was in his pocket.
<p>Ozymandias Pg. 868-869</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This poem presents a thought-provoking image: the ruined, ancient statue of Ozymandias, a cruel king. • Ironically, the statue's inscription proclaims the king's grandeur and mighty works. 	<p>Ozymandias</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a special poem because it has 14 lines (Sonnet) • Rhyme scheme, rhythm (iambic pentameter) • Not a poem about love • Ozymandias was a famous Egyptian leader/pharaoh • His friend was traveling in Egypt

	<p>(North Africa)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is a statue with an inscription in the middle of nowhere• The face of the statue was scary• It talks about the great things that King Ozymandias had done, and how he had wanted to be remembered.• He was a powerful pharaoh• The inscription boasts that he was the greatest king and they should look at all of his great cities and buildings and despair. He has no equal• The traveler observes that there is nothing else but that statue that has survived/remained.• Everything has been buried in the sand• The meaning of the poem is a very romantic theme• The point of the poem is that in the eternal struggle between man and nature, nature wins• Marcus Aralias – “Soon you will have forgotten all things, and all things will have forgotten you.”<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Intended to remind us of humility <p>Messages in the poem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Humans like to think they can conquer nature• Thinking you are the best, being a braggart, it doesn't work• Compare this to what Wordsworth said in “Tintern”<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Little nameless acts of kindness, that is how you are really remembered• Irony – how is this poem ironic?<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Ozymandias though he was all powerful○ Now he is really just a tourist attraction
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Ode to the West Wind

Pg. 870-872

- The speaker of this ode praises the west wind, a symbol of autumn and a catalyst of storms.
- Wearing by life, he asks the wind to life him, fill him with its spirit, drive his thoughts across the universe, and make him its instrument and prophet of a new day.

Ode to the West Wind

- Shelley's most famous poem
- Look at the form of the poem
 - 5 parts
 - He says something about the wind
 - He asks the wind for something
- What is the west wind as opposed to the east wind – autumn wind (time in the fall)
- The speaker will talk about the wind and requests something of the wind (10 parts of the poem)
- when the wind blows in the fall when you go hunting
- Where does the wind come from
- What does the wind do in the fall to leaves
- When leaves get blown by the wind it's like ghosts
- The seedlings of the trees and blow them somewhere else
- Spring the seeds come to life
- How is the wind a destroyer and how is it a preserver
 - Tears the leave off the tree
 - Spreads the seeds
- I. The wind blows the leaves and seeds
 - He wants the wind to listen to him
- II. The wind in regards to the weather, clouds and rain
 - He again wants the wind to listen to him
- III. What the wind can do to the water of the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic (cause great storms).
 - Again he needs the wind to hear him
- IV. He begins to identify with the wind itself (uncontrollable, wild) when he was a boy
 - Liar – guitar: make him the

	<p>wind's guitar/musician</p> <p>V. If winter comes then spring can't be far behind.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ He wants his dead thoughts to be blown over the universe so that someone someday will find them and sit down and read them later.
<p>To a Skylark Pg. 873</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In this poem, the speaker praises the skylark's song and wonders at its deep meaning.• He asks the skylark to teach him some of what it knows so that he, too, might express a beauty that would capture the world's attention. Literary Analysis: Rhythmic Patterns• The meter is the trochaic trimeter in the first four lines and trochaic hexameter in the fifth line.• The pattern is maintained in the second stanza and throughout the poem.• The last line of each stanza has twice as many beats as each of the preceding lines.• This difference in rhythm creates an unmistakable emphasis.	<p>To a Skylark</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The poem is an apostrophe: a poem he writes to a bird• The bird is a skylark which is a songbird• He observes that the bird's song is a powerful reminder of the force of nature.• Most of the time when humans are singing they do it for money or to make themselves happy.• Birds do not have the same emotions• Does the bird make a conscious decision to sing or does it do it because it is its nature.• The songbird is like the rays of the sun• The bird can out sing a choir• What makes a bird so happy they want to sing all the time?• He doesn't think a bird can ever be sad.

John Keats (1795-1821) Pg. 880-892	
<p>Biography Pg. 880-81</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keats had a short life• His great love was Fanny Brawne• He longed for immortality and appreciated natural beauty• Keats believed that his name would vanish quickly.• His poetry may be an effort to gain immortality. <p>Poetic Form: Ode</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An ode is an exalted, complex lyric poem that develops a single, dignified theme. <p>Literary Analysis: Imagery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Imagery – words and phrases that appeal to one or more of the five senses and create sensory experiences for the reader.	<p>John Keats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Generation 2 poet• When Keats was alive they used coal for heat and cooking• Because of how London is laid out the smoke goes into the air and just stays• The pollution is so thick they light lanterns during the day.• This caused consumption/tuberculosis• Back then it was a death sentence when you started to cough up blood.• Many of Keats’s family members died of consumption.• To prolong his life he moves to Rome.• Dies young from illness, he was 25• When he was alive his poems were not recognized• Buried in Rome (<i>here lies one whose name was written in water</i>)• He believed that he would never be remembered or famous• He did not know that he would be one of the greatest poets that ever lived.• His poems are discovered after he is dead.
<p>On First Looking into Chapman’s Home Pg. 882-883</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• “On First Looking into Chapman’s Homer” celebrates Chapman’s translations of Homer’s Iliad and Odyssey, which give Keats new insights into the literature.• The octave suggests the antiquity of classical poetry.	<p>On first looking into Chapman’s Homer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chapman was a translator who translated the poem Iliad from Greek to English• A friend gave Keats a copy of the translation.• Keats stayed up all night and read every line of the poem the <i>Iliad</i> and then wrote this sonnet.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The sestet, in contrast, uses simple language to convey the immediacy and excitement of discovery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remarkable poem about reading.• Reading is like traveling• Keats didn't physically travel he read a lot• He has read the best books and seen a lot of places.• He has read a lot of Greek poetry• He has read the stories of the Iliad and Odyssey but he had never read as well as he had with Chapman's translation• After reading a good book he feels as if he discovered a new planet• Or he feels like Cortez (Balboa) who discovered the Pacific Ocean
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<p>When I Have Fears That I May Cease to Be Pg. 884-885</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In this poem, the speaker despairs over the lost opportunities for creativity and love that his life's brevity may yield.	<p>When I Have Fears That I May Cease to Be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sonnet 14 lines• Rhyme scheme• Internal meters – iambic pentameter• Not a poem about love, but a poem about lost opportunities• He knew he was going to die.• When, when, when, then• 1st thing to bother him is he will die before he will be able to get everything written and read• 2nd he will miss nature and seeing the world.• 3rd He doesn't get to experience the love of a girl.• He console himself of the fact that he won't experience those 3 things.• He no longer cares about fame, money, popularity, or to be remembered.
<p>Ode to a Nightingale Pg. 886-889</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In this poem, the speaker envies the happiness and longevity of the nightingale.• This poem captures what Keats termed "negative capability" – the capacity of a poet to negate himself or herself and enter fully into his or her subject so as to represent it with an especially rich and vibrant objectivity.• In this case, the speaker subsumes himself into the joyous nightingale and so transcends the pain of the mortal world.	<p>Ode to a Nightingale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reminds of Shelley's <i>Skylark</i>• Nightingale is a night bird• Keats knows he is dying, he sees everything through that• He feels death is like night coming on• The bird's song reminds him that everything must go.• He isn't unhappy about dying, but resigned to the fact that he always knew it would happen.
<p>Ode to a Grecian Urn Pg. 890-92</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In this poem, the speaker contemplates the scenes depicted on a Grecian urn and compares them to similar scenes in real life.	<p>Ode to a Grecian Urn</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Famous temple in Athens is the Parthenon.• British archaeologists went to Greece, stole ancient art and pieces• The archeologist who took many of the

- In this poem, Keats comes to an understanding about the nature of truth and beauty as he gazes at an ancient Greek urn.
- The scenes depicted on the urn, frozen in time, eternally beautiful and unchanging, symbolize that the urn's beauty embodies the eternity of truth.

Poetic Form: Ode

- Beyond the images on the Grecian urn, the poem commemorates the power of art to defy time.

works of art from Greece to England was named Elgin Marbles

- In London at a museum the display from Greece is called the Elgin Marbles.
- Keats sat there for days looking and studying the statues.
- **Urn** – something that holds the ashes after a cremation.
 1. First drawing was of a guy and girl under a tree about to kiss
 2. A guy chasing a girl through the woods
 3. Leading a cow away from a small town
 - The urn celebrated the Dionysian festival.
- The poem was written to the urn.
- The urn is going to represent what:
 1. From Ancient Greece/Art
 2. Art that is considered important
 3. The artist can die but the art can stay long after the artist even if no one knows who the artist is.
- In each stanza what did he say:
 - I. He is impressed by even though the urn can't talk it is speaking.
 - He is giving the art acknowledgement
 - Whatever it says it between the observer and the piece of art
 - He is looking at it around 1800, the artwork is over 2,000 years old.
 - When the artist made the urn, did he know that it would last so long?
 - Art is a way to capture history because it shows culture
 - All of the people on the urn are happy, celebration of the spring
 - II. Music in one's head is better than music you hear
 - The memory of it is better than the experience of it.
 - Art traps the couple in time, on the urn the girl will forever be

	<p>beautiful</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ He says to the young person on the urn that because you are a work of art the girl will never age or get old.(Art lives on) <p>III. Here the tree will always have its leaves and it is always spring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Always blooming, always pretty ○ The musician is always playing ○ “Forever Young” – how? ○ Love can sometimes turn bad, in art it never ends. <p>IV. The cow is mooing at the sky</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Celebrate spring, time of growth ○ Concentrates on the villagers leaving the town to make the sacrifice to Dionysus <p>V. Normally young people really want that moment of ecstasy but in art that moment lasts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ He wonders if the artist saw all of it or if it was from his imagination ○ Great works of art tease thought out of us: it makes us think ○ This work of art challenges us to think about death. ○ Every single person who was alive when Keats wrote the poem is dead. But the urn remains. ○ Why is a work of art not only silent, but cold? ○ Keats imagines the urn speaking ○ “beauty is truth, truth is beauty” <table border="1" data-bbox="824 1591 1432 1890"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Images (Physical)</u></th> <th><u>Idea (Metaphysical)</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Urn</td> <td>Art</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Beautiful face</td> <td>Beauty/Truth</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brain</td> <td>Mind</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Body</td> <td>Spirit</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Images (Physical)</u>	<u>Idea (Metaphysical)</u>	Urn	Art	Beautiful face	Beauty/Truth	Brain	Mind	Body	Spirit
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is it true that all beautiful things/people are true?• Is it true that when you hear the truth it is always beautiful?• Keats argues that art is the most important thing in our life because there is beauty that lasts longer than a beautiful body.• It is a hopeful idea because since he was close to death it was good to know something would last.
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