

ROMANTICS

Title & Author	Collection	Biblical Symbols	The Point	background	background
The Lamb by Blake	Songs of Innocence	Lamb: Innocent souls, Jesus (especially when he was a baby). The first paragraph is innocent beings, and the second paragraph is more Jesus.	Who created such a sweet, pure, innocent, tender creature of little Jesus when he was born?	Blake also painted, engraved, made ink for, and printed his own works with his wife.	Blake also painted, engraved, made ink for, and printed his own works with his wife.
	At first, Blake naively looked at the Church. He thought the Church represented Christ and was great.		A worship song praising Christ.		
The Tyger by Blake	Songs of Experience	Tiger: Evil souls, the Devil, the corrupted Church	Who made the evil Devil? Who would have made something so evil?	Songs of Innocence and Songs of Experience were published together as "Contrary States of the Human Soul."	Songs of Innocence and Songs of Experience were published together as "Contrary States of the Human Soul."
	While Blake continued to be a devout Christian, his life experiences showed him the corruption that was in the Church. The Church was using religion to keep people from protesting against the unfair oppression of the rural and working classes.	"Threw down their spears": the Devil originally was an angel, but he tried to take over and God kicked him out of heaven. 1/3 of the angels decided to go with him and became demons			
		"Did he who made the Lamb make thee?": Did God, who created pure Jesus, also make the evil Devil? anvil, furnace, hammer, chain: hell			

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Lines Composes a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey by Wordsworth	Nature brings one closer to God, it's creator.	nature gives sustaining life which one needs when returning to the city	conversational, less formal, blank verse (not rhymed);	Memories are important. Wordsworth visited 5 years ago and had communion with nature as a young man with the freedom of animals. For the last 5 years, he's used those memories to refresh his soul. Now, he revisits seeing the area with different eyes. His young sister Dorothy sees what he saw in his youth.	He wrote this while on a stroll with his "dearest Friend" and sister Dorothy near an abandoned Abbey (home of monks or nuns) along the Wye River. It had been 5 years since he last visited the Abbey.
	Nature: Abbey, a place where one lives to grow closer to God	In youth, last time he visited 5 years ago, he feels like the animals. In adulthood, now, he feels different than the animals because humans have more responsibilities. "the anchor ... of purest thought" is memory			
	setting sun and mind of man link God to nature to humans	the mind is a "mansion" that holds memory	iambic pentameter: 5 syllables alternating between stressed and unstressed		
Kubla Khan by Coleridge		pleasure: pleasure-dome with the river Alph	to describe a paradise	vivid, incomprehensible dream	Coolidge dreamt this while under the influence of Opium, but when he was awakened by a guest, he forgot much of the dream.
		order			
		beauty: fertile ground; gardens; incense-bearing trees; sunny spots of greenery			
		chaos: chasm; savage place; haunted; wailing for her demon-lover; turmoil seething; huge fragments vaulted like rebounding hailmeandering with a mazy motion			
		war: Kubla; prophesying war; mingled measure (war chants)			
		pleasure: damsel with a dulcimer (instrument); Abyssinian maid (Ethiopian maid); singing of Mount Abora (mythical paradise in Ethiopia); symphony and song; deep delight	the poem follows a river, Alph (reference to Greek river Alpheus), which flows from a pleasurable place with beauty to a chaotic place then arrives at a war zone		Kubla Khan was the Mongol conqueror of China who is also the grandson of Genghis Khan.
alliteration: movement; "Five miles meandering with a mazy motion/ Through wood and dale the sacred river ran." The m symbolizes lazy flow of a winding river.					
		"He on honeydew hath fed, and drunk the milk of Paradise": Kubla Khan (war and man's greed) which has consumed the paradise that was before civilization			

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Ryme of the Ancient Mariner by Coleridge	Confession: we are supposed to confess our sins in order for the to be forgiven	till over the mast at noon: the sun is now exactly over the ship at noon which means they are at the equator	An impulsive act can have some serious consequences. We should honor God's creations.	literary ballad: song poem that tells story, rhythm, rhyme	wrote this with Wordsworth	Part 1: Old sailor with glittering eye at wedding. Tells his tale to young wedding guest. Guest pays attention to tale instead of bride. In tale, sun rises and sets as the ship goes from Europe towards South Pole. Pushed by storm, ship surrounded by ice and nothing alive except bird, an Albatross. Once the bird came, able to sail north and escape Antarctic wasteland. It was a good omen and became like a pet to crew. Then sailor shot it with crossbow for no reason.
	Hermit: monk lives alone in caves, can grant forgiveness			blend real and supernatural events	from the collection Lyrical Ballads	Part 2: Other sailors are PISSED for killing good luck charm and pet. Crew stuck in a sea without wind and glare at each other in silence. Evil spirit haunts them, punishing them for killing the innocent bird. Crew decides to hang the bird from sailor's neck.
	perched for vespers nine: the Albatross would come by for the	the horned Moon, with one bright star Within the		simple language and repetition		Part 3: Men dieing of thirst when they see a boat and call to it. As it approaches, they realize it is only the skeleton of a boat with a Woman as the Captain and DEATH as her mate. A star follows the moon (bad omen). One by one, crew gives sailor a dirty look of blame and drops dead.
	"Instead of the cross, the Albatross About my neck was	nether tip: one star that follows the moon which is a bad omen		varies meter and rhym scheme		Part 4: Wedding guest thinks sailor is a ghost. Sailor assures him that he is alive. Back on boat, sailor talks about how dead men continue to glare at him as they lay dead. Water snakes slither. Happy to see living creatures, he blesses snakes which improves his luck.
	Sun: Christ, capitalized, rises like Christ rose from the grave	The upper air burst into life! And a hundred fire flags sheen,		used archaic (out of date) words; "uprist" (rose)	Part V: He finally rests and praises Mary. It rains, and he sees Northern Lights. Boat moves and ghosts of the crew work. This freaks the wedding guest, but the sailor says they were like angels. Birds chirp. Pleasant sound of sailing. Spirit of South Pole moves ship to equator when 2 deamons fling	
	Mary Queen: Mary the mother of Jesus, known for being	To and fro they were hurried about! And to and fro, and in		assonance: sweeter far to me (repetid vowel or consonant sounds)	Part VI: 2 deamons talk about continuing to punish sailor and dead men stare at him. Fortunately a wind came and brought the sailor to his home. Then high ranking angels stood above each corpse. He hears a pilot with his boy and a hermit come.	
	can't pray: too guilty to talk to God	and out, The wan stars danced		internal rhyme: guests MET, feast SET	Part VII: Pilot boat comes and says on how dreadful sailor's ship is. Sailor's ship sinks, but he's saved by pilot's boat. Sailor rows pilot's boat out of whirl. Make it to land. Sailor confesses to Hermit. Sailor continues to travel and tell his tale. Lonely, longs to walk to church (kirk) with good company. Tells wedding guest that it's important to honor God's creations. Sailor leaves, and wedding guest becomes a sadder but wiser.	
	Albatross: Christ, hope in a lifeless world	between.: The Norther Lights, aka aurora				

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Ozymandias by Shelley	statue: there are remains of the once powerful kingdom of Ramses II, but it's not in good shape which shows that even the powerful will crumble	Human beings producing work that lasts after they die (transience)	irony: what opposite of what's expected happens	about Egyptian relics	This statue of Ozymandias in Egypt survived.
	pride: building a huge of yourself with an inscription about how great you are		sonnet - 14 lines	Ozymandias is the Greek name for Ramses II who was an Egyptian Pharaoh	
	art: has some immortality, talking about the sculptor which reflects Shelley himself		iambic pentameter		
	force of nature: nature prevails over human power and is destroying the statue		long sentences 2 speaker: Shelley then Ramses II in the inscription		
She Walks in Beauty by Byron	she walks in beauty like the night... extended simile	inward appearance vs. outward appearance		similie	Byron saw a beautiful lady, Horton, at a ball. She was wearing black with glitter for morning.
	dark and bright: balance of opposites	a beautiful outside can reflect a beautiful inside : a heart whose love is innocent"		extended simile: continues the terms of the comparison as far as the writer wants to take it	
	gaudy day: Byron is night person				
	at peace with all below: she is in heaven, like an angel				

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On First Looking at Chapman's Homer by Keats	Apollo: Greek god of poetry	adventure through imagination	sonnet - 14 lines	Inspired by teacher Clark after they read the Illiad translation by Chapman
	Spanish explorers: Cortez is mentioned, but Balboa is the one he mistakenly describes; reading the new translation of the Illiad is making Keats feel like a Spanish explorer going to new territory	Chapman's translation of Homer's Illiad is so inspiring.	Petrarchan - 8 lines (octave) about how Keats has traveled by reading so much literature then 6 lines (sestet) about how Chapman's Illiad is so much better	
	Darien: mountain in Panama, the new frontier		iambic pentameter	
	realms of Gold: stories and poems; Keats travels by reading these	Through reading a story, one can go on an adventure.	inverted syntax	
Ode on a Grecian Urn by Keats	thou still unravished bride of quietness: compares a virgin bride to the pristine urn; metaphor	art is beautiful; the urn is beautiful	descriptive and philosophical	describing an actual Grecian urn
	dales of Arcady: beautiful valley in Greece	the urn has some immortality	metaphors: saying something is something	Greek vases were usually black with reddish painting depicting mythological subjects
	sylvan (forest) historian: the urn sweetly tells the tale of forest life - nature; metaphor		personification (not in this poem) has the object doing something	
	a burning forehead, and a parching tongue: Keats has a fever showing the coming Tuberculoses	silence is a great melody because it gives people an opportunity to interpret how they want, listen to nature or God	imagery	about an imaginary urn, not one in particular, has people and nature on it, a young woman under a tree?
	Immortality of art: describes the town that the urns was from; town is not gone but urn remains			
	foster child of silence and slow time: metaphor for the urn not speaking, but still making an impression, and not changing over time			
	tease us out of thought: bring us to peaceful enlightenment where we don't worry about the business of life			