

Title, Author, Collection	Summary	Symbols	The Point	Style	Background
"The Lady of Shallot" by Alfred, Lord Tennyson	Part I: A river flows by Camelot. In that river is an island called Shalott where the Lady of Shalott lives. She never goes out of her castle.	mirror: looking through it makes the world look great, but in reality the world is cruel and the Lady dies in it region of shadows: the Lady thinks the world outside is a wonderful, charming place	Some people feel isolated from the world. They want to be part of it, but for some reason they can't.	rich imagery, melancholy	His 1832 version has the Lady break the curse and make it alive to Camelot.
	Part II: The Lady is cursed and must spend all her time weaving. The mirror that she uses to look at her work in also reflects the outside world. She sees the people go about their days. She gets tired of just seeing them and wants to be part of their world.	region of realities: the people of the time lived hard lives and the Lady was protected from their harsh realities		dream like ballad: ballad were originally songs	
	Part III: The Lady sees Sir Lancelot ride to Camelot. He and his horse look majestic. He is singing as he returns from victory. The Lady gets excited and looks directly at him (not through the mirror) which causes the curse to show itself.	King Arthur's Camelot: orderly, patriarchal, beautiful, enchanted women are victims to rescue shadows of the world: what the Lady sees is a poor substitute for actually being part of the world		word music: created when a poet uses a variety of elements such as meter, rhyme, alliteration, and assonance to generate an overall musical quality in a work	
	Part IV: The lady leaves her tower and writes her name on a boat that she takes down the river to Camelot. She is dressed in white and singing. She dies from the curse. All the people come out and look at her dead, beautiful body. Sir Lancelot says she is lovely and asks God for mercy on her.	The Lady: a beautiful, pure virgin in white who dies before she is tainted by a man <b>contrasting images:</b> flat, flowing river vs upright, unchanging tower bustling lives of the villagers vs solitary life of the Lady weary whisper of the reaper (barly harvesters) vs robust song of Sir Lancelot Lady (victim, pale and in white, passively floats down river) vs Lancelot (hero, bold colors, actively rides a horse) Lady (isolated, pure and innocent) vs villagers (community, exposed to good and bad)	Sometimes people need to be protected from harsh realities. Lady Shalott dies when she is exposed to the real world.	4 parts like acts in a play	He revised it and the 1842 version reflects the Victorian idea of fragile women.
	19 stanzas, each stanza is 9 lines long	idea came from an Italian novel			
	each stanza has the rhyme scheme: A, A, A, A, B (Camelot), C, C, C, B (Shalott)				
	<b>meter</b> (rhythm): usually 8 syllables per line; <b>iambi c</b> (da DUM syllables; line 1) and <b>trochaic</b> (DA dum syllables; line 28); <b>tetrameter</b> (four groups of				
	<b>alliteration</b> : repeated consonant sounds (willows whiten)				
	<b>assonance</b> : repeated vowel sounds (listening whispers; round about the prow)				

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"Ulysses" by Alfred, Lord Tennyson	Ulysses does see the point in just staying at home with his old wife. He reflects upon his traveling life. He has a lot of experience. It's a waste to just sit and do nothing. There is still more for him to see and learn.	showing his life is now boring: idle, barren, aged rust: stay still and grow old, not used anymore	Old people still have life in them and a purpose to live. They should not retire.	<b>dramatic monologue</b> : one person talks using dramatic words	<b>Theme</b> : the central idea or insight of a work of literature; stated as a sentence (True love is a mere illusion; Change is painful, but can lead to
	Ulysses decides to put his son Telemachus in charge of his kingdom (the island of Ithaca). He thinks Telemachus is better suited for the life of a King who deals with mundane day-to-day matters.	shine: go out, see the world, be of use	The brave men go on adventures and leave the mundane tasks of daily life to the women and the boys.	blank verse, unrhymed, <b>pentameter</b> (5 groups of syllables per line)	Ulysses = Odysseus
	Ulysses tells his fellow sailors (mariners) that they are old but still full of life. There are still adventures that await them. It's not too late. They may find the Happy Isles where heroes like Achilles go after they die. They may have lost some of their physical strength, but they have the same brave hearts and have strengthened their wills.	experience is an arch where through gleams that untraveled world: memories are a permanent structure like an arch but you can see through an arch (as opposed to a wall) which in Ulysses's case means that all the adventures he's had show how many more adventures	<b>Theme</b> : The search for adventure makes life worth living. (A theme is a complete sentence that states the central idea or insight of a work of literature. A <b>subject</b> , like old age, is one or two words)	sentences end in the middle of lines which shows the idea of pushing forward	Odyssey: tells the story of Ulysses coming home from Troy to Ithaca
		Telemachus is made for a mundane life: slow prudence, mild, subdue them (not conquer them), common duties, tenderness		<b>Personification</b> : vessel puffs her sail; the slow moon climbs; time and fate make men weak;	This poem tells about his life as an old king
					written after the death of Tennyson's friend Hallam

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<p>"My Last Duchess" by Robert Browning in <u>Dramatic Lyrics</u></p>	<p>Duke asks his visitor to look at the painting of his latest wife. It was painted by Frá Pandolf (a monk). Duke draws the curtain that covers the potrai which only he can draw. Duke begins to tell about his wife. She was easily pleased and impressed by everything. Sometimes she was pleased and impressed by other men. One of these men broke into the cherry orchard for her. She should have been great full for her dutchess name which came from his family 900 years ago. Why would she want to down grade to another man, even if he's charming? She smiled at one too many men, so I stopped the smiles. Anyways, let's continue as we discuss the dowry you'll give me for marrying the Count's daughter. By the way, what do you think of my Neptune statue?</p>	<p>Duke: wicked, controlling men who see women as property</p>		<p><b>dramatic monologue:</b> poem in which a character addresses one or more listeners who remain silent</p>	<p>The speaker is the Duke of Ferrara who married three times. He is negotiating the Count's representative to marry his daughter. His previous wife had died at a young age.</p>
		<p>Drawing the curtain: even now that she is dead, the Duke is still trying to control who sees the Last Duchess</p>	<p>learn what is virtuous and healthy</p>		
		<p>The Dutchess was a flirt: liked whate'er she looked at; same smile for everyone; etc.</p>		<p>28 rhyming <b>couplets</b> (2 lines that rhyme) in <b>iambic pentameter</b></p>	<p>Married to Elizabeth Barrett Browning who had a very controlling father.</p>
		<p>all smiles stopped together: the Duchess died</p>	<p>sometimes love nourishes and other times it kills</p>	<p><b>iambic pentameter</b></p>	<p>The wife of a Duke is called a Dutchess.</p>
		<p>Neptune statue: just another piece for his collection like his wives</p>	<p>humans should act by a moral standard</p>		
<p>"Sonnet 43" by Elizabeth Barrett Browning from <u>Sonnets from the Portuguese</u></p>	<p>She describes how many ways she loves thee. She loves thee 7 different ways: how far her soul can reach, to everyday's need, freely, purely, with passion, with childhood faith, and after death.</p>	<p>soul: compared to a three-deminsional item</p>	<p>True ardent, joyful, transforming love will weather tough times.</p>	<p>broken into short units of thought</p>	<p>Married to Robert Browning</p>
				<p><b>rhyme scheme</b> : abbaabba cdcddc</p>	<p>She kept her Sonnets a secret. When she did publish them, she tried to make them sound like just translations from Portuguese poems because they were autobiographical and too personal.</p>
				<p><b>Petrarchan Sonnet</b> (Italian Sonnet): <b>octave</b> (8 lines) and <b>sestet</b> (six lines) in <b>iambic pentameter</b></p>	

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"Pied Beauty" by Gerard Manley Hopkins	Praise God for all the spotted and colorful tings like the sky, cow, trout, chestnuts, finches, landscape. Praise God for the variety of skills that people of different trades have. Praise God for all the different, unique things that he has somehow created which have different tastes. The world may change, but His beauty is everlasting.	words for spotted: pied, dappled, stipple, freckled	Praise God for the variety of beautiful things on earth which only He could piece together so magnificiently	<b>sprung rhythm</b> : combines iambs, trochees, etc.	Hopkins wrote this poem after taking a break to study religion. He wrote the poem right before being sworn in as a Catholic priest. He was inspired by the hillsides he saw on a vacation to the Isle of Man which were pieced into different fields.
		all things counter: all things that are the opposite of normal (counter to what we expect)		<b>assonance</b> : the repitition of vowel sounds (fallow, plow)	
		swift, slow; sweet, sour: the same in alliteration but the words are antynms, showing that God tied the opposites of the world together		<b>alliteration</b> : the repitition of consonant sounds (fresh-firecoal chestnut falls; finches' wings)	
		<b>internal rhyme</b> : rhyme is in the middle of the line instead of the end  like a tongue twister			
"To an Athlete Dying Young" by A.E. Housman from <u>A Shropshire Lad</u>	When the athlete won the race, his town celebrated him by carrying him through the town.	phrases that mean death: the road all runners come, bring you home, eyes the shady night has shut, earth has stopped the ears, sill of shade	Even remarkably strong atheletes are not invincible.	narrow range of subdued feelings that are controlled by simple, tight verse forms and clear language and syntax	Soldiers in the Boer War in South Africa identified with the homesick lad that narrated Housman's poems.
	They carry him through the town now, but somberly. (Parrallel to the first stanza.)			written entirely in <b>couplets</b> : two consecutive lines of poetry that rhyme and often share the same meter	
	At least he died on top, because he would have grown old and weak. People will remember him better since he died before that happened.	laureled-head: victorious atheletes in ancient Greece were given a crown of laurel leaves to wear	Dieing young can be good.	four lined stanzas	
	Since he's dead, he'll never have to see his records broken or be an old man longing for the days when people cheered him.	laureled head and girl's garland: temporary things because leaves and flowers die		strong rhythm that fits death and the slow, mournful tempo of a funeral procession	
	He won't join the crowd of has beens.				
	At the gravesite, lay down the athlete and hold up his trophy (cup) at the doorway to his tomb.				
	The victories of atheletes are short-lived, but everyone will rememebr him in his victorious state.				

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<p>"Dover Beach" by Matthew Arnold</p>	<p>It's a calm night. The tide and moon are full. He stands at a window and looks over the English Chanel to France where there is a light that disappears. Then he looks at the white cliffs of Dover. He asks the other perons in the room to come look. The mood has made the place where the ocean meets the land white. He shifts from talking about the calm appearance to the roaring sound. The waves rhythmically cause the pebbles to crash on the beach. It's an eteranlly sad sound.</p>	<p>Sophocles: the condition of human misery has been around since the ancient times</p>	<p>Instead of thinking a big change needs to happen by something out of your control, start doing the small things yourself, like loving someone.</p>	<p>Mood is the atmosphere of a literary work. It is created by the writer's choice of descriptive detials,images, and sounds</p>	<p>Arnold wrote this while at Dover Beach on his honeymoon. Dover Beach is made of small gray pebbles, not sand.</p>
		<p>Harsh sounds of the waves: human misery that goes across time and place (like the water)</p>		<p>Arnold creates a mood that chages like the tide. It starts out pleasant, but then turns to misery.</p>	<p>Science has caused a lot of people to turn away from religion. It has also allowed for mass wars.</p>
	<p>The classical Greek author of tragedies, Sophocles, heard the same miserable sound from the Aegean sea. It reflects the universal misery Arnold and his lover are also experiencing.</p>	<p>The scenery looks calm like how life can loog beautiful. However, the sound is harsh like how life is harsh.</p>	<p>Look to personal relationships to find the hope, love, and integrity that can get you through hard times.</p>	<p>Tone: The words and sentences are short and clear. It's a conversation.</p>	
	<p>People used to have more religious belief. When the belief (ocean) was full, it was like a beautiful belt. However, the world is loosing it's faith, just as the sea is going to low tide. Now people are like lone pebbles scatered throughout the world.</p>	<p>darkling plain: the faithless ugliness of the world is like a flat and lightless place</p>	<p>Love is a faith to cling to among the world which is moving toward anarchy.</p>	<p>Some sentences are multiple lines causing the reader to want to keep reading to get to the end of the thought.</p>	

If the whole world cannot have faith, at least Arnold and his love can have each other. Arnold has lost faith in the good of the world. Humans are there in the dark fighting a battle without guidance. There are pointless wars.

moonlit sea vs. dark  
plane: the light that  
people think is in the  
world is actually not there

Alliteration: gleams  
and is gone