

Eden gayety romanticism poetry

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Eden Gayety Romanticism Poetry English H 10 Due to the outbreak of rationalism from the Scientific Revolution, people began focusing on optimism and humanism to make the world a better place in which they called the Enlightenment. Following this, The Romantic Movement is said to have began in the sass's and is known as an international artistic and philosophical movement that focused on the thought of oneself and the world. Its p also included the American Revolution(1776) and the French Revolution(1789) and is often called the " age of revolutions" continuing to the Industrial Revolution.

Romanticism transforms the theory and practice of all art and the way we perceive the world; artists of the time glorified nature, idealized the past, and celebrated the divinity of all creation (Introduction to Romanticism). John Keats was one of many Romantic poets; his work is also some of many famous and cherished pieces of art. Keats was born in 1795 and the rest of his short life ending in 1821 was devoted to the perfection of poetry. He used immense imagery and philosophy throughout his poems.

When Keats was a child, his father offered a terrible accident and died when he was only eight years old. This event shaped Keats' understanding of human conditions such as the idea of suffering and loss. After two poorly reviewed and criticized publications, Keats decided to change and envisioned a kind of poetry blooming its beauty from human experiences (biography. Com). One of his more sensuous works was " To Autumn" and " Ode to a Nightingale" which was his more different ode and individualized poem. To Autumn" explicates the season of autumn as a female goddess, her hair " soft- fided" by the wind and " drowsed with the fume of poppies" while fruits

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ripen and late flowers bloom in the panicking weeks before winter begins. "Where are the songs of Spring? Ay, where are they? / Think not of them, thou hast thymusictoo," begins the last stanza. Keats uses these lines to tell Autumn not to wonder where the songs of spring have gone, but to listen to her own music. The poem continues with the ending of autumn as "small gnats mourn among the river sallow," and "gathering swallows twitter in the skies.

Keats uses this poem to show his ability of rhyme and vivid imagery by each stanza flowing so generously from line to line with a sense of emotion and visible scenery only few of many people can accomplish. "To Autumn" also pursues Romanticism because it accentuates the being of nature and the divinity of creation. "Ode to a Nightingale" opens with the declaration of heartache, feeling numb like he had drunk hemlock or a dull opiate. He addresses a nightingale he acquaintances the rest of the poem.

Within the eight stanzas consisting often lines each, Keats wows the progression of the speaker who begins with a careless attitude, "With beaded bubbles winking at the brim, / And purple-stained mouth; / That I might drink, and leave the world unseen, / And with thee fade away into the forest dim:" then continuing to explain to the nightingale his desire to fade away, saying he would like to forget the troubles the nightingale has ever known. Keats writes in the third stanza "Where youth grows pale, and specter-thin, and dies;" that he refers to his brother who past away the previous winter from tuberculosis (Prentice Hall, 723).

The speaker tells the nightingale to fly away and he will follow but not through alcohol in which Keats expresses he will follow " But on the viewless wings of Poesy," meaning through poetry. In the sixth stanza, the speaker admits to the nightingale he has often been " half in love with useful Death" and carries on to believe the idea of dying seems richer than ever, longing to " cease upon the midnight with no pain" while the nightingale " pouring forth thy soul abroad / In such ecstasy! The speaker states forlorn like a bell to toll him back to consciousness. As the nightingale flies away from him, the speaker mourns that his imagination failed him and cannot recall whether the bird's music " Was it a vision, or a waking dream? / Fled is that music: - Do I wake or sleep? " What differs from " Ode to a Nightingale" and Keats' other creations of odes are that its rhyme scheme is the same in every stanza, ABSCONDED.

As well as in " To Autumn" Keats shows an immense ability to word his lines illustrating imagery and remaining loyal to his rhyme scheme. All of John Keats' works of literature are going to reflect the ideas of Romanticism because he is one of the many tests who created the philosophical ideas of Romanticism and what we define it as Romanticism was crucial to Americanculturebecause Romanticists such as Emily Dickinson and Edgar Allen Poe played a huge role in our literary history.

Germany was alongside Europe during their Romantic Movement with the famous Johann Wolfgang von Goethe who created the novel, The Sorrows of Young Wrester. Like all other eras in world history, it most likely becomes

global and depending on where determines the type of people consisting of it and what they make of their work.