

# [We call thee fruitful argumentative essay examples](https://assignbuster.com/we-call-thee-fruitful-argumentative-essay-examples/)

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This is a line extracted from the sonnet, “ To the Nile” by John Keats. The extract explains broadly that the Nile River is significant both to the human and to the natural lives. Majorly, all through the poem, the writer explains the significance of rivers, more specifically river Nile. He writes that “ the pleasant sun-rise, green isles hast thou too, And the as happily dost haste.” This explains the importance of this river in the environment, such as the vegetations that get the water supply from the banks of the river. The river also has its delta emptying in the Mediterranean Sea, which helps in maintaining the water levels at the sea. “ We call thee fruitful” as used by the author, explains the importance of this river and advocates for its conservation. General, man would preserve and protect anything fruitful in order ensure the continuity of the resource. Additionally, in his view, referring to the river as fruitful is an important tool in advocacy.   
The poet writes about river Nile as cutting across the global boundaries, from the mountains and lakes of Africa, through the deserts and into the Mediterranean Sea, where it empties its water. With reference to the above line from the poem, the writer ensures that all those, with whom the river passes around their localities, consider it as fruitful and conserve it in order to enjoy the fruits. With regard to wildlife, John talks about crocodiles who reside in the river as their habitat. The wildlife is part of human life. Crocodiles, for instance offer tourist attractions at the places where they reside. The sonnet only highlights the crocodile though there are several animals in the water, for example, fish found in the rivers are fruitful to human life.

## Bibliography

John Keats, The Complete Works of John Keats, Volume 5: The Complete Works of John Keats, The Complete Works of John Keats. (United States, T. Y. Crowell & Company, 1820). Volume 5 page 254   
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