

# Robert frosts birches and william blakes the chimney sweeper

Literature



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## Robert Frost's 'Birches' and William Blake's 'The Chimney Sweeper'

In Robert Frost's creation 'Birches', as the narrator who occurs to pay tribute to the birch trees comes out filled with imagination about how birches should have been. The theme of the poem is inclined to recollect certain events of the past which the poet utilizes to bring across the profound significance these trees seem entitled to and which altogether form a symbol that could represent a good human characteristic. Through 'The Chimney Sweeper' which was published in Songs of Innocence and Songs of Experience, William Blake similarly exhibits a subject noted for endurance as an effect of an innocuous realization of life and fear. Blake's work projects a kind of unjust experience for a child whose blameless response figuratively hides the negative impact of injustice.

Frost happens to present a form of regret about the natural circumstances which make the birches bend and is saddened by the fact that humans have not been part of the alterations in the structure and life of the birch trees. As such, expressing 'I like to think some boy's been swinging them. / But .. Ice-storms do that' creates a sound of yearning for human touch and constant involvement with the birches which represent the encompassing goodness and strength of a solid nature. By preferring a boy to cause the arching of the trees, the author means more than someone typical like 'Some boy too far from town to learn baseball, / Whose only play was what he found himself.' At this stage, the poet likely makes an alluded request for the concerned readers to cease from idealizing urban life and learning from which corruption and evil deeds highly tend to originate.

On the other hand, Blake reflects through a child's character how social

injustice may be overlooked by blinding the innocent with the fear and motivation toward consequences. Sold by his father at a very young age ' while yet my tongue, could scarcely cry', the child becomes a chimney sweeper who sleeps in soot. Deprived of decent and humane living, he seemingly goes on to live and even inspires a friend in the person of Tom Dacre whom he appeases to not mind being shaved of his crowning glory. Apparently, his concept of ' Angel' with a ' bright key', opening coffins for thousands of other sweepers, converges to the notion of a liberator who, instead of inflicting pain, would serve to impress and hint on means to avoid unpleasant outcomes. While observing Tom's occasions of fate, there emerges in the child a realization of the truth in the meanness or inhumane treatment revealed via constant sufferings.

Both the ' Birches' and ' The Chimney Sweeper' strive to promote a tragic view of living under political dimensions causing nothing but corruptness in the system where sound state of functions among individuals gets dissolved somewhere to generate a meaningless aim to live and follow personal desires. The poems amply resemble each other for signifying the principle behind endurance in which the child has endured as much as the bent birches do against such impact. Eventually, one obtains an idea regarding preservation and contemplates upon a remedy by returning to the good old earthbound tradition as when Frost adds ' That would be good both going and coming back.'

A reader may figure for the morale that as the child sweeper grows to learn and lose innocence, the adult character who deepens appreciation of birch

trees, on the contrary, finds himself journeying back to the source of pure joy.