## John keats love death fame



## John keats love death fame – Paper Example

Shortly after he wrote one of his poems that is connected to this thought , When i have fears that i may cease to be which describes Keats fears that after his death he will not leave " high pile&grav'd books" behind for his family and friends to remember him by. He also writes in his letter "- but i have lov'd the principle of beauty in all things, and if I had time I would made my self remembered# this describes that if he just had more time to write more poetry so he would be remembered by his 'immortal' works.

John Keats knew that his fate was sealed when he found out he has tuberculosis but never gave up in writing poetry until his last breath. . In his poem When i have fears he mentions" And when i feel fair creature of the hour! That is hall never look upon thee more" This line can be interpreted as that 'fair creature' is Fanny Brawne and Keats is telling her how he will never be able to gaze upon her face after his death or simply " fair creature of the hour" is death it self, as most younger generations may picture it. The subject of love and death has often seen in many Keats's poems such as La Belle Dame

Sans Merci and Bright Star where often love is clashed with death. Miss Brawne was a clear source of inspiration that led Keats to write poetry about her, and her actions. Another poem by Keats that show his feelings towards Fanny is Bright Star. Keats opens up the poem with 'Bright star', the aim of his direct address symbolizes the everlasting nature of a heavenly body, which hangs in the sky through all eternity, and by its very nature burns forever just as his love for Fanny will. This poem relates to Keats' preparation to receive death too. Again contrast with death is seen.

## John keats love death fame – Paper Example

Keats was counting the last days of life as the then, fatal disease; tuberculosis, was getting hold over his body. Poem was written after Fanny Browne had already given him a goodbye through the letter. The image of the pole-star evokes in him the desire of getting lost in the 'breast' of his lady. In " The Life of John Keats" by Sydney Colvin , it states that Keats was unable to contact Miss Brawne personally but they exchanged letters through glass window, Keats compares his love towards Fanny Browne as unable to touch it him self as he can only admire it from afar. Again the idea of purification and getting purified find display in the emission of light of the bright star. The bright-star is also the symbol of beauty. Keats has commented in many letters, found in collection, about sole beauty of his fiancee. The sadness towards his death, but also way of finding his immortality in beauty of Miss Browne, Keats found the inspiration to write this poem. In the biography of Mr Colvin, he comments about poem written by Keats The Eve of St.

Agnes " His own experiences under the stings of love and jealousy had led him, during those spring months of 1819 when he could write nothing, to pore much over the treatise of that prodigiously read, satiric old commentator on the maladies of the human mind and body, and especially over those sections of it which deal with the cause and cure of lovemelancholy". # St Agnes was a Roman virgin and martyr during the reign of Diocletian (early 4th century. ) At first condemned to debauchery in a public brothel before her execution, her virginity was preserved by thunder and lightning from Heaven. Keats uses two lovers to describe the danger of love and how one may go to the unimaginative lengths to make sure to be with

## John keats love death fame – Paper Example

the loved one. This poem is a descriptive passage of his life. Keats is the knight who is willing to go any lengths to be with the woman he loves very much. As mentioned before Keats was unable to be with Fanny Brawne, but he never gave up on the thought of loving her. However Mrs. Browne had a very flirty nature and that often displeased and frustrated Keats as he mentioned that in his letter to her "I wish you to see how unhappy I am for love of you. in May 1820. *#* Keats was often made fun off by magazines such as