

Romantic Poetry Packet
AP Senior English 2018

Name _____

Due Date _____

The Romantic Period 1798-1832: The Quest for Truth and Beauty (p. 517-533 in English Lit. Text)

- _____ 1. Which of the following statements does NOT describe the ROMANTIC period in England?
- It was partly inspired by the French Revolution of 1789 and the works of French and German writers
 - It is generally associated with the publication of *Lyrical Ballads* in 1798
 - The Parliamentary Reforms of 1832 mark the end of this period
 - During this time England was a placid, agrarian nation.
- _____ 2. Which of the following writers are second-generation Romantic Poets?
- John Milton, John Donne, and Thomas Gray
 - William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Alexander Pope
 - John Keats; Percy Bysshe Shelley; and George Gordon, Lord Byron
 - William Blake, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Edmund Spenser
- _____ 3. Which of the following events did NOT take place during the Romantic period?
- Napoleon Bonaparte became emperor of France
 - England was at war with France.
 - England lost its American colonies
 - Population increased in urban areas
- _____ 4. In response to the political climate, the British government -
- became less conservative than before
 - introduced repressive measures
 - increased the political rights of agitators
 - expanded collective bargaining practices
- _____ 5. During the Industrial Revolution -
- a greater percentage of goods were made by hand
 - populations in the cities decreased
 - private owners took over communal farming areas
 - most factory owners provided housing for their workers
- _____ 6. Under the policy of laissez faire -
- there is very little government interference in economic policy
 - the rich give a percentage of their profits to charitable organizations
 - the government takes control of the means of production
 - children cannot work in factories
- _____ 7. Which of the following statements does NOT apply to the term *romantic* as it is used to describe the literary period?
- The term *romantic* suggests a fascination with youthful innocence
 - The term *romantic* refers to sentimental novels with great popular appeal
 - The term *romantic* refers to a period of idealism in which people questioned authority
 - The term *romantic* implies an awareness of social change.
- _____ 8. Through their **lyric poetry**, Romantic poets -
- related traditional stories
 - found an outlet for rebellion
 - revealed passionate and heartfelt beliefs
 - created best-selling romances
- _____ 9. For the Romantic poets, **nature** is a -
- force that acts on the human mind
 - constant source of pleasure
 - menacing and hostile presence in our lives
 - force that humans can control

- _____ 10. The Romantic poet can be described by all of the following phrases **EXCEPT** -
- a. "a man speaking to men"
 - b. one who "reasons in verse"
 - c. one of the world's "unacknowledged legislators"
 - d. a "physician' to all humanity"

Match the time period with the Political and Social Milestone listed:

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--------------|
| _____ 11. | The American Revolution | a. 1789-1815 |
| _____ 12. | The French Revolution and Era of Napoleon | b. 1798-1832 |
| _____ 13. | The Romantic Period | c. 1776-1783 |

14. Name the two authors of *Lyrical Ballads, with a Few Other Poems*

15. Name the six poets most often identified with the Romantic Time Period

16. Discuss two significant changes England underwent as a result of the Industrial Revolution.

17. Translate the economic philosophy adopted by England called "laissez faire."

18. The term, *romantic* has at least three useful meanings which were all relevant to the Romantic poets. List and discuss two of the three meanings.

19. Name four general features or characteristics of Romantic Poetry.

Romanticism

In literature, a late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century movement that emphasized beauty for beauty's sake, the natural world, emotion, imagination, the value of a nation's past and its folklore, and the heroic roles of the individual and the artist. Some prominent romantic poets in this book include Percy Bysshe Shelley, Lord Byron, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and John Keats.

Authors and Facts – Literature Book

William Blake – pg. 534

William Wordsworth – pg. 550

Samuel Taylor Coleridge – pg. 573

George Gordon, Lord Byron – pg. 609

Percy Bysshe Shelley – pg. 617

John Keats – pg. 640

The Poems

The Tyger William Blake p. 537 (*Literature Book*)

- _____ 1. The speaker's attitude toward the tiger can best be described as
a. affectionate b. horrified c. reverent d. contemptuous
- _____ 2. The speaker regards the lamb as being the tiger's
a. companion b. opposite c. child d. personality
- _____ 3. Several images in the poem compare the tiger to
a. other creatures b. fire, heat, and brightness
c. the mortality of people d. powerful heroes of Greek literature
- _____ 4. The speaker wonders if the tiger's creator
a. is still at work b. survived the process of creation
c. is good or evil d. intended to make such a creature
- _____ 5. The symmetry of the poem is enhanced by the
a. appearance of the lamb b. narrator's confusion
c. repetition of first stanza d. image of the furnace

Discuss the relationship of this poem to Blake's "The Lamb." How do the poems make a distinctive and meaningful pairing?

What is the meaning of the various questions the speaker asks of the tiger? What are the implications of these questions?

What is the symbolic meaning of the tiger? What connotations are associated with this symbol?

The Lamb William Blake p. 539

- _____ 6. The speaker's questions refer to the lamb's
a. meekness b. diet c. creator d. name
- _____ 7. One image the speaker uses to describe Christ is a
a. green meadow b. powerful man c. voice d. child

- _____ 17. The BEST example of a strange occurrence in the poem is
 a. Kubla Khan battling a tornado b. Kubla Khan hearing voices
 c. Kubla Khan journeying to heaven d. a field suddenly blooming
- _____ 18. The phrase "A damsel with a dulcimer" is an example of
 a. irony b. alliteration c. rhyme d. simile
- _____ 19. The speaker would like to rebuild the pleasure dome by using
 a. poetic imagination b. the help of a woman with a dulcimer
 c. slabs of ice d. the aid of a powerful emperor
- _____ 20. In the poem, the ocean is
 a. storm-tossed b. full of demons c. in the sky d. underground

She Walks in Beauty *George Gordon, Lord Byron p. 611*

- _____ 21. The speaker thinks that the woman's beauty reflects
 a. ancient wisdom b. inner beauty c. a clever wit d. profound intelligence
- _____ 22. Which of the following quotations is the BEST example of figurative language?
 a. "night/Of cloudless climes and starry skies" c. "The smiles that win, the tints that glow"
 b. "grace/Which waves in every raven tress" d. "A mind at peace with all below"
- _____ 23. How does the woman in the poem express her true character?
 a. she tells the speaker what she really thinks of him c. She wears gaudy ball gowns
 b. She presents her views on morality d. She does nothing
- _____ 24. The speaker thinks that the woman's heart is
 a. innocent b. weary c. worldly d. soft
- _____ 25. To confirm his high opinion of the woman, the speaker supplies
 a. knowledge of her past actions b. information from her friends
 c. no evidence d. wisdom based on experiences with other women

from ***Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, Canto IV*** *George Gordon, Lord Byron p. 613*

- _____ 26. When alone in nature, the speaker feels that he is
 a. in utter solitude b. in good company
 c. close to other people d. immortal
- _____ 27. According to the speaker, people have no control over
 a. land b. forests c. the sea d. one another
- _____ 28. Each stanza ends with
 a. two rhyming lines b. no rhyme c. three rhyming lines d. a joke
- _____ 29. As a boy, the speaker found the sea to be
 a. threatening b. strange c. confusing d. delightful
- _____ 30. The speaker's address to the ocean is a form of
 a. metaphor b. apostrophe c. hyperbole d. irony

Ode to the West Wind Percy Bysshe Shelley p. 622

- _____ 31. "Thou" used throughout the poem, refers to
a. the speaker himself b. spring c. the wind d. the speaker's wife
- _____ 32. The central paradox of the poem is that
a. destruction begets rebirth b. spring follows winter
c. human effort is insignificant d. the speaker wants to be a dead leaf
- _____ 33. The speaker wishes that the wind could offer him
a. solace b. eternal spring c. prophecies d. rebirth
- _____ 34. The poem's terza rima rhyme scheme involves
a. couplets rhyming abab b. alternating rhymes
c. rhymed quatrains d. tercets rhyming aaa, bbb
- _____ 35. The overall mood of the speaker is one of
a. anger b. ecstasy c. sorrow d. anticipation

What emotions does the west wind call up in the speaker? Are they positive or negative, or a mixture of the two?

Line 54, "I fall upon the thorns of life! I bleed!" has caused much controversy, some critics considering it a valid cry of anguish and others condemning it as mere self-pity. What is your own reaction when reading the line?

Discuss the final, rhetorical question in lines 69–70. How would you answer it?

Ozymandias Percy Shelley p. 619

- _____ 36. In the poem the monument to Ozymandias is
a. grand and stunning b. a ruin c. buried underground d. part of a museum exhibit
- _____ 37. The face of Ozymandias
a. looks down threateningly b. speaks mysteriously
c. is unforgettable for its ferocity d. lies broken in the desert
- _____ 38. Which of the following is NOT a speaker in the poem?
a. the poet himself b. the traveler c. the pedestal d. Ozymandias
- _____ 39. The traveler seems to believe that
a. monuments are eternal c. the passage of time is necessary and inevitable
b. we must preserve relics of past civilizations d. even the greatest works are destroyed by time
- _____ 40. This poem is written in the form of a(n)
a. parody b. epic c. sonnet d. ode
- _____ 41. The central idea of the poem might be that
a. people's attempts to make things of lasting value are futile
b. poetry has a longer life span than sculpture
c. Ozymandias was an arrogant ruler who has been forgotten by time
d. It can be just as valuable to hear about someone else's travels as to travel oneself

When I Have Fears John Keats p. 643

- _____ 42. One theme of the poem is
a. relaxation b. life's transience c. love d. the beauty of childhood
- _____ 43. The poem ends with an expression of the speaker's
a. fear of dying of the plague b. tremendous anger
c. attempt to detach himself from his desires d. devotion to his mentor
- _____ 44. The speaker's fear causes him to
a. give up reading and writing b. make many friends and avoid his enemies
c. attempt to forget love and fame d. lash out at others
- _____ 45. The speaker compares the content of great books to
a. time b. clouds c. shadows d. grain
- _____ 46. The poem's power lies in its ability to make us
a. see our lives anew b. pity Keats c. appreciate literature d. feel more ambitious

Ode on a Grecian Urn John Keats p. 652

- _____ 47. The painting of the couple on the urn reminds the speaker of the
a. couple he knows b. importance of art c. fleeting nature of life d. woman he loves
- _____ 48. The couple is frozen
a. in an early time in history b. at the moment of pursuit
c. by fear of death d. at the end of their relationship
- _____ 49. The priest is portrayed
a. leading a cow to be sacrificed b. praying to God
c. pursuing the woman d. helping the poor and sick
- _____ 50. The speaker claims that melodies that are never heard are
a. the only real kind of music b. pointless
c. sweeter than heard melodies d. all the same
- _____ 51. The speaker feels that the urn
a. is inferior to poetry b. will change people's ways
c. is beautiful but false d. will outlast him

The poem is an extended apostrophe addressed to a painted vase from ancient Greece. There are two separate scenes on the urn; the speaker summarizes their subjects in lines 5–10, and then specifically addresses them in 11–30 and 31–40. As completely as you can, describe what each of the scenes depicts.

What three denotations of “still” (1) are appropriate to the metaphorical identities ascribed to the urn in lines 1–4? What modes of sensory experience and of knowledge are evoked in those lines?

The structure of the poem includes the speaker’s shifting motivations in the spaces between the stanzas. For example, lines 5–10 request information about the actions depicted on the urn, but lines 11–14 dismiss the need for answers. What do you suppose motivates that change?

Lines 15–28 celebrate the scene because it has captured in a still moment the intensity of pursuit and desire. Explain. How is that permanence contrasted to the reality of “breathing human passion” (28)?

In the fourth stanza the speaker turns to the second scene, again with a series of questions requesting specific information. How do the concluding lines of the third stanza motivate this shift of subject? Lines 31–34 are questions about what the speaker sees on the urn; lines 35–40 refer to something he cannot see—and are expressed in a tone of desolation. What is it that leads the speaker to that tone? What has he done to cause it?

In the final stanza, the speaker does not engage himself with the subjects of the scenes but with “shape” (41), “form” (44), and “attitude” (41—in its older meaning, the posture of a painted figure). What at the end of the preceding stanza might cause the speaker to withdraw his imagination from the scenes and to comment in general on the “form” of the urn? Explain lines 44–45 and the culminating oxy- moron “Cold Pastoral.”