**Sonnet Analyses**

**Sonnet 29:**

*When in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes*

*I all alone beweep my outcast state,*

*And trouble deaf heaven with my bootless cries,*

*And look upon myself, and curse my fate,*

*Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,*

*Featured like him, like him with friends possessed,*

*Desiring this man's art, and that man's scope,*

*With what I most enjoy contented least;*

*Yet in these thoughts my self almost despising,*

*Haply I think on thee, and then my state,*

*Like to the lark at break of day arising*

*From sullen earth, sings hymns at heaven's gate;*

*For thy sweet love remembered such wealth brings*

*That then I scorn to change my state with kings.*

**Sonnet 29 Analysis:**

1. He's rich but an outcast to the public
2. He cries about his outcast
3. He troubles heaven who doesn't listen and his prayers are useless
4. Looks himself in the mirror and curses his fate
5. Wishing that he could be someone else with talents, popularity, skills and money
6. Popular, but with fake friends
7. Wanting more
8. Wanting what he can benefit from, but doesn't like
9. Hates himself for thinking these things
10. Accidentally thinks about someone, then his well being
11. Like the lark that wakes up from underground, and sings
12. Remembers how much wealth(joy, happiness) someone brings him when in love
13. Then berates himself and changes his mood to fit in with kings (maybe society or maybe he's a servant)

**Sonnet 29 Questions:**

1. Why does he have to keep his emotions buried?
2. Why does he hate himself for thinking and hoping these things?

**Sonnet 129:**

*Th' expense of spirit in a waste of shame*

*Is lust in action; and till action, lust*

*Is perjured, murd'rous, bloody, full of blame,*

*Savage, extreme, rude, cruel, not to trust,*

*Enjoyed no sooner but despisèd straight,*

*Past reason hunted; and, no sooner had*

*Past reason hated as a swallowed bait*

*On purpose laid to make the taker mad;*

*Mad in pursuit and in possession so,*

*Had, having, and in quest to have, extreme;*

*A bliss in proof and proved, a very woe;*

*Before, a joy proposed; behind, a dream.*

*All this the world well knows; yet none knows well*

*To shun the heaven that leads men to this hell.*

**Sonnet 129 Analysis:**

1. Shameful for thinking about his desires
2. Thinking is lust
3. Until action, lust is a powerful and dangerous tool that can ruin you
4. Same thing
5. Lust is enjoyed for some time, then is despised when thinking rationally again
6. He is at the point of no return after being pursued, has activity
7. Past point of no return of being sorry to the person
8. Purposely made like this to drive the person crazy
9. Wants them so badly to pursue them and take them
10. Past, present, and future to have sex
11. A proved bliss, as well as a proved problem
12. Before, it was proposed marriage that is just a dream
13. Everyone knows, but none know how to control lust

**Sonnet 116:**

*Let me not to the marriage of true minds*

*Admit impediments. Love is not love*

*Which alters when it alteration finds,*

*Or bends with the remover to remove:*

*O, no! it is an ever-fixed mark,*

*That looks on tempests and is never shaken;*

*It is the star to every wandering bark,*

*Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.*

*Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks*

*Within his bending sickle's compass come;*

*Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,*

*But bears it out even to the edge of doom.*

*If this be error and upon me proved,*

*I never writ, nor no man ever loved.*

**Sonnet 116 Analysis:**

1. Acknowledges that soul mates do exist, even though it's rare
2. Love is not love anymore when it changes
3. Or when it wants to be broken by the person that wants it to
4. It's engraved into your brain when you break up
5. It is in chaos that is never awakened on purpose
6. It’s what powers unfaithfulness
7. And doesn’t care about the person
8. Love cannot be broken by time but beauty
9. ?
10. Love does not break when away from SO for hours or weeks
11. But it is difficult even to the point of doom
12. If this love is wrong and untrue
13. I was ever meant to be loved

Someone broke up with him that he was in true love with.

**Sonnet 116 Questions:**

1. Why does the character portray his significant other in the way he does?
2. How does Shakespeare know that time did not change the other person's love?

**Sonnet 55:**

*Not marble nor the gilded monuments*

*Of princes shall outlive this powerful rhyme,*

*But you shall shine more bright in these contents*

*Than unswept stone besmeared with sluttish time.*

*When wasteful war shall statues overturn,*

*And broils root out the work of masonry,*

*Nor Mars his sword nor war’s quick fire shall burn*

*The living record of your memory.*

*’Gainst death and all-oblivious enmity*

*Shall you pace forth; your praise shall still find room*

*Even in the eyes of all posterity*

*That wear this world out to the ending doom.*

*So, till the Judgement that yourself arise,*

*You live in this, and dwell in lovers’ eyes.*

**Sonnet 55 Analysis:**

1. Marble and monuments of princes not will outlive poetry?
2. But you will be more popular here than in statues
3. War overturns statues
4. Creates conflict
5. Will not be ruined sword, will not be ruined by fires
6. Your story will survive despite death and feuds
7. Your story will be heard by all future generations until the world ends
8. Until your day has come for you to leave
9. You live in the poem and in the readers (admirers eyes)

Poem is about telling someone how much they love them. Telling about poems are better than statues etc.

**Sonnet 55 Revised Analysis:**

1. Sculptures will not outlive poetry **(lines 1 & 2)**
2. You (lover) will be more famous in poetry than in sculptures that have been deteriorating over time **(lines 3 & 4)**
3. Sculptures will be overturned/broken by war since other people's beliefs on the opposition don't match the beliefs that sculptures portray **(line 5)**
4. Destroys masonry work? **(line 6)**
5. God of war's sword (pretty powerful) or the damages of war cannot destroy poetry. **(lines 7 & 8)**
6. Your memory will keep living against death and conflict and will be seen by future generations until the end of our world **(lines 9-12)**
7. Until that day, you will live in the poetry and in the other lover (Shakespeare) **(lines 13-14)**

**Sonnet 55 Questions:**

1. Why is he so certain that poems will stay with us for millenniums to come?
2. Is Shakespeare trying to advertise how poems are better than everything else, or is the poem centered around true love and history?
3. Why is Shakespeare trying to compare literature to sculptures in the poem?
4. Why is he trying to advertise why poetry is better than statues in a sonnet about love?