
To his son

* **POEM NAME : TO HIS SON**

* **POET NAME : SIR WALTER RALEIGH**

TO HIS SON

Three things there be that prosper all apace
And flourish while they grow asunder far ;
But on a day, they meet all in a place,
And when they meet they one another mar.
And they be these : The wood, the weed, the wag.
The wood is that which makes the gallows tree;
The weed is that which strings the hangman's bag;
The wag, my pretty knave, betokens thee.
Now mark, dear boy – while these assemble not,
Green springs the tree, hemp grows, the wag is wild;
But when they meet , it makes the timber rot,
It frets the halter, and it chokes the child.
Then bless thee, and beware, and let us pray
We part not with thee at this meeting- day.

General Meaning

The poem warns about the consequences of reckless behavior. It describes how three things like : The wood - the weed - and the wag are flourish separately but lead to disaster when they come together.

Poet's Intention

Sir Walter Raleigh advises his son to be cautious and avoid actions that could lead to his downfall. He uses symbolism to highlight the dangers of mischief, implying that foolish behavior may result in a tragic fate, such as execution

Poetic devices

1. Metaphor:

“The wood, the weed, the wag” → These three symbolize the gallows, the rope, and a mischievous young man, indirectly comparing them to the factors leading to execution.

2. Rhyme:

ABAB , CDCD , EFEF , GG

3. Personification:

“It makes the timber rot, it frets the halter” → The timber and halter (rope) are described as if they have human emotions or actions.

4. Imagery:

“Green springs the tree, hemp grows, the wag is wild” → Creates a mental image of nature thriving separately.

“It frets the halter, and it chokes the child” → Vividly depicts the consequences of the three elements coming together.

5. Anaphora:

“The wood... The weed... The wag” → Repetition of “The” at the beginning of successive phrases.

“And when they meet they one another mar.”

“And they be these : The wood, the weed, the wag.”

Repetition of “and” at the beginning of consecutive lines.

The passionate shepherd to his love

* **POEM NAME : THE PASSIONATE SHEPHERD TO HIS LOVE**

* **POET NAME : CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE**

THE PASSIONATE SHEPHERD TO HIS LOVE

Come live with me and be my Love,
And we will all the pleasures prove
That hills and valleys, dale and field,
And all the craggy mountains yield.
There will we sit upon the rocks
And see the shepherds feed their flocks,
By shallow rivers, to whose falls
Melodious birds sing madrigals.
There will I make thee beds of roses
And a thousand fragrant posies,
A cap of flowers, and a kirtle
Embroidered all with leaves of myrtle.
A gown made of the finest wool
Which from our pretty lambs we pull,
Fair lined slippers for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold.
A belt of straw and ivy buds
With coral clasps and amber studs:
And if these pleasures may thee move,
Come live with me and be my Love.
Thy silver dishes for thy meat
As precious as the gods do eat,
Shall on an ivory table be
Prepared each day for thee and me.
The shepherd swains shall dance and sing
For thy delight each May-morning:
If these delights thy mind may move,
Then live with me and be my Love.

General Meaning

The poem is a romantic invitation from a shepherd to his beloved, urging her to live with him and enjoy an idyllic rural life. He promises a life filled with natural beauty, comfort, and joy, offering gifts made from nature and describing a world full of love and pleasure.

Poet's Intention

Christopher Marlowe idealizes pastoral life, portraying it as a paradise of love and harmony. His intention is to create a persuasive and romantic vision of nature, using exaggerated promises to captivate his beloved.

Poetic Devices

1. Metaphor:
 - *"We will all the pleasures prove"* → Love is compared to an adventure or experiment.
2. Alliteration:
 - *"And if these pleasures may thee move"* → repetition of *"th"* sound in *these* and *thee*.
3. Anaphora:
 - *"Come live with me and be my Love"* (repeated in the first and second-to-last stanzas).
 - *"And"* is frequently repeated at the beginning of multiple lines.
4. Rhyme:
 - AABB CCDD EEFF GGHH IIJJ KKAA (ما متأكد)
5. Personification:
 - *"Melodious birds sing madrigals"* → Birds are given the human ability to sing structured songs.
6. Imagery:
 - *"Beds of roses and a thousand fragrant posies"* → Appeals to the senses of sight and smell.
 - *"By shallow rivers, to whose falls / Melodious birds sing madrigals"* → Creates a serene, romantic atmosphere.
7. Onomatopoeia:
 - *"Melodious birds sing madrigals"* → "Madrigals" imitates the sound of birds singing.

*** POEM NAME : 130**

*** POET NAME : WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**

130

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red;
If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun;
If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head.
I have seen roses damasked, red and white,
But no such roses see I in her cheeks;
And in some perfumes is there more delight
Than in the breath that from my mistress reeks.
I love to hear her speak, yet well I know
That music hath a far more pleasing sound;
I grant I never saw a goddess go;
My mistress, when she walks, treads on the ground.
And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare
As any she belied with false compare.

General Meaning

The poem describes the speaker's mistress in a realistic way, rejecting exaggerated descriptions, But he genuinely loves her and believes his love is rare and valuable.

Poet's Intention

The poet aims to present an honest portrayal of his mistress. Instead of using exaggerated comparisons, he focuses on reality, showing that love does not require idealized beauty. The poem emphasizes that true love is based on deep affection rather than superficial perfection.

Poetic Devices in the Poem

1. Simile:

- *"My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun"* → Suggests that her eyes are not exceptionally bright.

2. Anaphora:

- *"If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun;"*
- *"If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head."* → Repetition of "if" at the beginning of consecutive lines.

3. Rhyme:

- : ABAB CDCD EFEF GG.

4. Personification:

- *"Music hath a far more pleasing sound"* → Gives music the human ability to please.

5. Imagery:

- *"I have seen roses damasked, red and white, But no such roses see I in her cheeks"* → Creates a visual image of the contrast between roses and her cheeks.

6. Irony:

- The poem seems to describe the mistress negatively, but in the final couplet, the speaker affirms his genuine love for her.

7. Paradox:

- *"As any she belied with false compare"* → Suggests that his love is just as valuable as any other, even without exaggerated praise.

English poetry the seventeenth century

Historical background

King James VI became the king of England after Elizabeth death .

King versus Parliament :

شرحها عليكم

Immigration to America countries

1 - the spirit of enthusiasm and enterprise of the Elizabethan age which witnessed the exploits of famous navigators and explorers persisted in this age.

2 - the religious persecution that characterized the age.

3 - the king concluded, if they did not comply with his wishes, they would be sent out of the land or worse.

4 - the Puritans determined to make for themselves a New England where they could practice their belief in the way they thought right.

The king and the church

There were two main groups of religious people which are :

* **First**, the Roman Catholics who thought of the pope in Rome as the head of the church

* **second**, the members of the church of England thought of the king of England as the head of the church.

The second group was also split into two groups which are :

First, some who wanted the churches to be controlled by Bishops.

Second, others who wanted very simple services and no bishops.

Q/ What is the most marked feature in the reign of Charles the first? (Charles I)

A / the most marked feature of Charles I reign was the constant dispute between king and parliament, which lead to the civil War and finally to his execution in 1649.

The petition declared :

- 1 - loans and taxes without consent of parliament were illegal.**
- 2 - no one should be imprisoned without a trial.**
- 3 - billeting soldiers and sailors on private people was illegal.**
- 4 - army officers should no try people by martial law in time of peace.**

The three Resolutions declaring :

- 1 - that tunnage and poundage must not be paid without consent of parliament.**
- 2 - that no changes were to be introduced in religion.**
- 3 - any one who did either of these things was an enemy of his country.**

Civil war

شرحها عليكم

The restoration

شرحها عليكم

Two great calamities befell England during the reign of Charles II

A - in the hot dry summer of 1665 , 70,000 of the inhabitants died of the plague.

B - in September, 1666 , two thirds of the city of London was destroyed by the great fire.

Q / What are the characteristics of the "general Remarks on the seventeenth century" ?

- 1 - the Puritans were greatly influenced by the Bible; it was their only recreation and learning.
- 2 - they seemed to think that there was no need for any amusement or relaxation other than hearing sermons or reading the Bible.
- 3 - theaters were re- opened, and were well patronized by the king and the court.
- 4 - increasing trade with India and the east made tea and coffee popular.
- 5 - newsletters being published regularly, week by week, instead of at uncertain intervals. The best known were "the Tatler" And " The Spectator ".
- 6 - new lands in different parts of the globe greatly extended the trade and commerce of the country . Ex : Supplies of cotton.
- 7 - the improvement in the means of communication made some attention to the roads necessary.
- 8 - the belief in magic and superstition was accomplished by a great and growing interest in real learning.
- 9 - Fine buildings, painting, sculpture, music and drama were all condemned by the Puritans of the Civil War.
- 10 - obstinate the struggle between the kings and the church of England on one side, and the Puritans and Protestants Dissenters on the other.

احفظوا فقط خمسة وبس.. تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح.