

On First Looking into Chapman's Homer	-Intertextual poem- have to know Homer and Chapman to understand this poem. -Sonnet- about the power of poetry. -George Chapman: famous Elizabethan translation- translated Homer's works. -Homer wrote epic long narrative poetry, typically about travelling. -Imagery of discovery of planets- geographical imagery of travel. -Like the explorers mentioned, Keats discovered Chapman's interpretation which inspired him. -Patriarchan sonnet- ideas to explore Homer's ideas to explore his own.	1. "travell'd in the realms of gold, and many goodly states and kingdoms seen" 2. "Round many western islands have i been/ which bards in fealty to Apollo hold" 3. "one wide expanse had i been told that deep bottom" Homer ruled as his demesne" 4. "...never breathe its pure serene till i read Chapman speak out loud and bold" 5. "Then felt i like some watcher of the skies-" 6. "like stout Cortez" 7. "He star'd at the Pacific- and all his men look'd at each other with a wild surmise" 8. "Silent, upon a peak in Darien."	1. On a literal level he is travelling, on a poetry level he is engaging in philosophical exploration. Geographical imagery- Homer's books are about travelling. 2. The western islands were newly discovered when he wrote this- Keats at the forefront of discovery. "bards in fealty"- Elizabethan language not common for 1820s. This language connects him to the past and to Chapman. 3. He has not experienced this wide expanse himself, he has only heard about it. "deep brow'd" portrays him as intelligent and thoughtful. "demesne"- land/domain- images of exploration and journeys. 4. "Breathe" shows how this poem is restorative and gives him a new life. Volta- turning point of the poem: sudden tension as he read's Chapman's version- reading it has a rejuvenating affect on him. "loud and bold" is emphatic of turning point as it connects Chapman to him- memorable. 5. Hyperbolic simile to show he is just as excited as an astronomer discovering a new planet. "watcher of the skies" is a metaphysical image. 6. Cortez was a spanish explorer who discovered the pacific in 1492 7. Historical error that no one corrected- Cortez never visited Mexico or the Pacific. "surmise"- deep in a thought. 8. Silent in awe, overwhelmed by nature's beauty like Keats is overwhelmed by literary beauty.
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On The Sea	-Sea is important for Classical Greeks: power, beauty, bravery- 'conquer the sea'. -Sea is never ending: eternity, unknown, timelessness. -The sea epitomises power and the beauty of nature: vast and mysteriousness untouched by humans and cannot be controlled. -A hopeful poem -Keats tries to find meaning in a godless world and found this meaning in nature.	1. "It keeps eternal whispering around desolate shores, and with its mighty swell" 2. "Gluts twice ten thousand Caverns, till the spell of Hecate leaves them their old shadowy sound" 3. "such gentle temper found" 4. "the very smallest shell" 5. "Oh, ye! who have your ebb-balls vexed and tired" 6. "with uproar rude... cloying melody... sit ye near some old Cavern's Mouth and brood" 7. "Until ye start, as if the sea nymphs, quired!"	1. Personifying the sea. 'whisperings' is onomatopoeic- holds mysterious secrets. The sea is its own separate entity. Sibilance conveys the sound of the sea throughout poem- calming. 2. Keats uses numbers to rationalise nature. The seas ability to generate more water so quickly. "hecate" represents destructive power of the seas- Greek goddess of the sea- caused destruction via sea, goddess of natural destructive power of the sea. 3. Oxymoronic- the sea is a dichotomy; it has a soothing sense to placate people yet can also destroy people. The sea can be place and still. 4. "smallest shell" is a metaphor of human existence- life just passes by, doesn't move us. 5. Anaphora "oh ye!"- overwhelming excitement of the sea. The sea is an antidote for anxiety/exhaustion. 6. Harsh sounds- unpleasant oxymoronic, negative and plosive- shows dichotomy of powers of the sea. Commanding reader to sit by the sea and take in the magic of sea and nature- it will cure. 7. Ends in exclamation, showing excitement of the sea- uncertainty of what it holds.
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Ode on Indolence	-Written in 1819 -Shakespearean quatrain with a Miltonic sestet- 10 line stanzas in iambic form. -a young man is lazing about, until he is startled by a vision. He feels a desire to follow the figures, but decides that temptations of his indolent morning outweigh the temptations of love, ambition, and poetry. -The third stanza is self-referential.	1. ““They toil not, neither do they spin’...three figures were seen with bowed necks” 2. “with vases to one deep in Phidian lore.” 3. “How is it, Shadows! that i know ye not?” 4. “My idle day? Hope was the noisy hour; the blissful cloud of summer-indolence” 5. “O why did I not melt, and leave my sense/ Unhaunted quite of all but- nothingness?” 6. “I burn’d and ached for wings, because i knew the three” 7. “The first was a fair Maid, and Love her name; the second was Ambition” 8. “The last, whom i love more, the more of blame...i knew to be my demon Posey.”	1. This is a quote from the book of Matthew in the bible. The three figures are there to serve him and fulfil his purpose. 2. Phidias was a sculptor- metaphor for him sculpting Keats’ life. 3. Addressing the figures directly- he doesn't understand how they appeared. 4. He is being lazy although his time is limited- written as he was dying of TB, he does not have much time left to be lazy. 5. Monosyllabic line showing his anger over the figures interrupting his lazy day- he cannot understand why. 6. The speaker feels the desire/the need to follow the figures- he wishes he had wings to follow them. “burn’d” and “ached”- semantic field of pain. 7. Love and Ambition are personified. The figures=Greek ghosts. 8. The third figure is the demon of poetry (posey). His blames the spirit of poetry for disrupting his lazy day- his talent of poetry will not allow him to be lazy.
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