

Poetry speaks of *universal* emotions, those things most base (not necessarily base in a negative way...) that everyone holds in their heart. A good example would be looking at **emotions**, due to the nature of being human; it is a constant for them and can be found in every language which makes them universal such as “love” or “hate”.

Like for example, Shakespeare wrote his plays to stand in as historical narratives of the time. *However*, many of the plays do have some basis and background story, or at least allusions, to the ruling monarch in England at that time period. (For example subtle references to James I in *The Tempest*, as well as Queen Elizabeth in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.) So as Aristotle points out even though these plays may be historically relevant to the Renaissance period, and even though their conventions are those of a different time they still speak to contemporary audiences. The setting may be outdated to our modern times but the emotions of love and betrayal, ambition and jealousy transcend time and pervade our everyday lives. This is exactly why Shakespeare is so relatable, even in his most “historical plays” such as *Richard III* though the plot may focus on the succession of leaders the real story lies in the motives and emotions of characters that stand the test of time.

A poet **"should be the maker of plots rather than verses"**. From this statement of Aristotle, we can explain another perspective of poetry that it's not necessary to have a good structure for better written poetry but the **"idea"** that it is based on. Many poets before his time wrote in verse and to manage that specific structure they had to suppress many of their ideas or as Aristotle called it “Plots”. It didn't remain as original as it was in their mind. So here Aristotle meant that poetry which is the hypothetical consideration of what may happen should not be left the slave of the structure of poetry but the idea on which it is based upon which in return makes the poet better. For plots, more than merely organizing events into a coherent structure, serve to represent the universal laws of probability. And the true difference between historians and poets according to Aristotle, as explained before, is that the former records what has happened, while the latter represents what may happen.