

This line can be taken as a reference to Keats' Greek knowledge. That maybe when he acquired the Greek knowledge, it was really sweet for him. It was like opening doors to a new realm for him. Similarly,

“ah, happy, happy boughs! That cannot shed”

“Cannot shed” can also be taken as a reference to Greek culture. Keats means to say that Greek culture shall remain forever. Since, he has included it in his poetry and he's telling the world about it, so his poetry will remind everyone of Greek culture.

The romantic chase takes place in **“Tempe or the dales of Arcady”**, locations on the Greek peninsula and yet the lover's chase is a timeless part of human life.

***“Thou foster child of silence and slow time
Sylvian historian, who canst thus express”***

Keats highlights the importance of objects in relation to history by calling the urn a Sylvian historian, instantly drawing a link between the speaker's own historical moment and the urn's.

“What men or gods are these?”

He also refers to the *gods* in the plural, as in classical Greece where people were polytheists. This starts the contrast since gods, as art, are also immortal.

“O attic shape! Fair attitude with brede...”

O attic shape refers to Attica, a region of East central ancient Greece in which Athens was a chief city. It may also be noted that **“Ode”** form which Keats made particularly his own and in which he excels all other English poets is typically a Greek verse form.

Similarly, Keats has made innumerable references to Greek culture in his **Ode to a nightingale** as well.

“My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk,”

In this line, the word “hemlock” refers to a poisonous herb/sedative, it was used in Ancient Greece on prisoners, most famously Socrates.

“One minute past, and Lethe wards had sunk”

Lethe is one of five rivers in Hades, drinking its waters causes forgetfulness.

“That thou, light-winged Dryad of the trees,”

Dryad is a Tree nymph in Greek mythology (female spirit associated with a particular place).

“Tasting of Flora and the country green,”

Flora is a Roman goddess of flowers and spring; Greek equivalent is Chloris. The reference in this poem shows how Romantics were consumed with the idea of the sublime and supernatural coexisting in all aspects of their lives.

“Full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene”

Hippocrene is a fountain on Mt. Helicon formed by the hooves of Pegasus (the winged horse in Greek mythology, is why it literally means “Horse's Fountain”) and sacred to the Muses. Its waters supposedly brought poetic inspiration. This shows Greek architecture.

“Away! Away! For I will fly to thee,

Not charioted by Bacchus and his pards”

Bacchus is the Roman god of wine equivalent to Greek Dionysus. A vastly multifaceted god with many epithets (descriptive titles), he was known as the Liberator for inspiring frenzy (bakkheia), madness, and ecstasy, thereby releasing the soul from the body. Bacchus has a deep