

He says in *The World Is Too Much With Us*:

*The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers:
Little we see in Nature that is ours;*

William Wordsworth deplors the extreme materialism and spiritual degradation of his times. Men are actuated only by economic motives. They have become too materialistic. People are too much engrossed in the pursuit of wealth and pleasure and waste their energies. They have given themselves up, heart and soul, to the pursuit of material prosperity. Their mind is so much obsessed with material gain that they fail to appreciate the beauties of nature.

He says in *The World is Too Much with Us*:

*Great God! I'd rather be
A pagan suckled in a creed outward;
So might I standing on this pleasant lea,*

He says that he would rather be a pagan with his keen sensitiveness to the mysteries and beauties of nature than lead a life that prioritizes materialism. In a word, he prefers paganism to excessive materialism. Wordsworth's love of nature was boundless. He believes that it is nature that brings comfort to the human heart. Nature does not just teach, but it also heals the human soul. He believed that Nature is man's savior; it is the only thing that can save man from this hollow and aimless life.

Wordsworth also references animals in his works as well as a way of conveying ideas through nature. In *The Last of the Flock*, he says:

*To see the end of all my gains,
The pretty flock which I had reared
With all my care and pains,*

A shepherd is in a state of distress, holding on to what turns out to be the „last of his flock“. He goes on to tell the story of his life, starting with the first sheep that he bought. The shepherd exclaims that this sheep had brought him happiness. After he had bought the sheep he had married, and had children. At some point the shepherd could not make a living being a shepherd any longer, and by selling his sheep, he was able to get by. He had to sell his precious flock, with deep regret, one by one until the only one sheep was left. The shepherd expresses deep regret and seems to believe that because his sheep are gone, his way of life and reason for living are also gone.

Conclusion

Wordsworth is one of the most influential romantic poets of English of the nineteenth century. His poems depict his strong love and passion for Nature. He presents her as a perpetual source of joy and teaching. He views her as a universal teacher. He believes that she retains soothing and healing power. Moreover, she has the power to kindle and restrain humans. He believed that to acquire spiritual freedom and to live life to its fullest is by appreciating and becoming one with Nature.