

Wednesday 15th February

Poetry Comparison: The Prelude + Death

of A Naturalist
25 marker

Plan

	the Prelude	DOAN
Intro	◦ William Wordsworth	◦ Seamus Heaney
Direct	◦ Romantic	◦ Contemporary
compare context	◦ His Parents died → spent time in nature	◦ Brother died
compare content	◦ nature, ice skating - nostalgic memory. ◦ Auto-biographical	◦ nature, frog sex poem ◦ changes in life
Part 1 - Language Both Poems depict nature	Both poems depict nature from a child's perspective "like an untir'd horse" connotes freedom + excitement children have lots of freedom "I heeded not the summer" ignoring calls from nature because he enjoys his relationship with nature.	"The daddy frog" highlights the theme of innocence by using childish terms. "he croaked" sugar coats the reality of sex as children are unaware of the cycle of life.
Part 2 - Language	"evening died away" "icy crag" "an alien sound"	"gross-bellied frog" "mud grenade" "gathered there for vengeance"
Part 3 - Structure	Both Poems use a volta to show the shift from childhood to adulthood "Meanwhile" no separation because it's part of an epic poem. the change is so subtle that you don't notice it. <i>cejura</i> - wants to prolong time	"Then" - stanza 1 represents childhood - stanza 2 enjambement reflects loss of innocence

- Poem
- Context
- Difference
- Similarity
- Analysis

Whilst **The Prelude** was written in the **romantic era**, **Death of a Naturalist (DOAN)** was written in the **post-modern era** by contemporary poet **Seamus Heaney**. Both poets were influenced to write these poems by death: Wordsworth's **parents died** at a young age, similarly Heaney's **brother died when he was 4**. Both poems **use nature** to show the passing of time. Wordsworth's poem is based on his memory of ice-skating as a child. **However** Heaney's poem uses frogs to represent a change in life.

Both poems depict nature from a child's perspective. In **The Prelude**, **Wordsworth looks back nostalgically on a memory from childhood**. Through the use of the simile **'like an untir'd horse'**, Wordsworth shows the **freedom and excitement he felt as a child**. He compares himself to a horse that is **'untir'd'** showing **he has no reins to hold him back**. He also **'heeded not the summer'** suggesting that he ignored the **calls from home** as he was so excited to be around nature. **Similarly**, the speaker in **DOAN** uses **childish language to highlight the excitement towards nature**. The speaker refers to the frogs as **"mummy" and "daddy" frogs highlighting the naivety of the speaker**. They also **"wait and watch"** for the frogspawn to turn into tadpoles. Through the **alliteration of 'w' sound**, Heaney highlights the **impatience yet the thrill of the child**.

Similarly, both poems use nature as a metaphor for life. In **The Prelude** adulthood is shown as a lack of freedom. This pessimistic view of adulthood is also shown in **DOAN** when the perception of nature is shown through the metaphor **"mud grenade"**. The quote creates an image of war between nature and humans. The hatred for nature is highlighted in **DOAN** when nature is described as **'gross'**. This quote contrasts how the frogs were described in **stanza 1** as the **'best of all'**. ^{similarly} The lack of freedom is highlighted in **The Prelude** when the **semantic field of positivity and**