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Kubla khan sacred river

Or, a vision in a dream. A Fragment. A stately pleasure-dome decree: Where Alph, the sacred river, ran Through caverns measureless to man So twice five miles of fertile ground With walls and towers were girdled round; And there were gardens bright with sinuous rills, Where blossomed many an incense-bearing tree; And here were forests ancient as the hills, Enfolding sunny spots of greenery. But oh! that deep romantic chasm which slanted Down the green hill athwart a cedarn cover! A savage place! as holy and enchanted As e'er beneath a waning moon was haunted By woman wailing for her demon-lover! And from this chasm, with ceaseless turmoil seething, As if this earth in fast thick pants were breathing, A mighty fountain momently was forced. Amid whose swift half-intermitted burst Huge fragments vaulted like rebounding hail, Or chaffy grain beneath the thresher's flail: And mid these dancing rocks at once and ever It flung up momently the sacred river. Five miles meandering with a mazy motion Through wood and dale the sacred river ran, Then reached the caverns measureless to man, And sank in tumult to a lifeless ocean; And 'mid this tumult Kubla heard from far Ancestral voices prophesying war! The shadow of the dome of pleasure Floated midway on the waves; Where was heard the mingled measure From the fountain and the caves. It was a miracle of rare device, A sunny pleasure-dome with caves of ice! It was an Abyssinian maid And on her dulcimer she played, To such a deep delight 'twould win me, That with music loud and long, I would build that dome in air, That sunny dome! those caves of ice! And all who heard should see them there, And all should cry, Beware! Beware! His flashing eyes, his floating hair! Weave a circle round him thrice, And close your eyes with holy dread For he on honey-dew hath fed, And drunk the milk of Paradise. More Poems by Samuel Taylor Coleridge By Samuel Taylor Coleridge By Samuel Taylor Coleridge By Samuel Taylor Coleridge By Samuel Taylor Coleridge By Samuel Taylor Coleridge See All Poems by this Author Terms in this set (10) The main title of this poem is just plain “Kubla Khan.” Sounds tough, mysterious, and exotic. It sets a tone for the poem, since the title transports us to another place and time before we even get started. What is the main theme of Kubla Khan? The interaction between man and nature is a major theme for Coleridge. It’s painted all over “Kubla Khan,” as we go from the dome to the river, and then from the gardens to the sea. Sometimes he’s focused on human characters, sometimes on natural forces. In fact, it’s difficult to get away from this theme in this poem. What is the story of Kubla Khan? Kublai Khan was the fifth emperor (reigned 1260-94) of the Yuan (Mongol) dynasty (1206–1368). He conquered China in 1279, becoming the first Yuan ruler of all of China. He was partially responsible for the development of “dual principle” political theory. As ruler, he made paper money the sole medium of exchange. What Xanadu means in the poem Kubla Khan? In the first part of the poem, the speaker envisions the landscape surrounding the Mongol ruler and Chinese emperor Kubla Khan’s summer palace, called “Xanadu,” describing it as a place of beauty, pleasure, and violence. What does Xanadu mean? an idyllic, exotic, or luxurious place. What does Kubla Khan represent? “Kubla Khan” a Representation of a Dream: The poem explores art and romanticism used to paint a dream world. The expression of beauty runs throughout the poem. Coleridge has skillfully applied the “willing suspension of disbelief”, despite knowing that the palace is a dreamland. Is Kubla Khan a dream poem? Samuel Taylor Coleridge’s “Kubla Khan” is often thought to be a dream poem, and for good reason. A short, descriptive line before the beginning of the poem describes it as “a vision in a dream,” while Coleridge himself claimed to have “composed” the poem in response to a vision he had while sleeping. What does the caverns symbolize in Kubla Khan? If we are to consider these caverns as an underworld, then we might say that they symbolize unconscious human brain power or the creative spirit that spurs on the imagination or artistic process. Why is Kubla Khan a romantic poem? Above all, the dream-like atmosphere of Kubla Khan makes it an exquisite romantic poem. It was not only composed in a dream but even exhibits a dream-like movement. The poem is work of pure fancy, the result of sheer imagination. In this respect it is a romantic poem. What are the elements of nature mentioned in the poem Kubla Khan? “Kubla Khan” features the nature motif throughout the entire poem. Down to a sunless sea.” Notice the focus on nature, specifically water elements. Then, a few lines later, Coleridge switches to dry land descriptions. Why is Kubla Khan called a fragment? Coleridge’s poem Kubla Khan is called a ‘fragment’ primarily because the poet himself chose to call it a fragment of a fuller composition in a state of dream, an account of which was supplied in a prefatory note to the piece on its publication in 1816, some nineteen years after its so-called mysterious genesis. What defines romanticism? a(1) a literary, artistic, and philosophical movement originating in the 18th century, characterized chiefly by a reaction against neoclassicism and an emphasis on the imagination and emotions, and marked especially in English literature by sensibility and the use of autobiographical material, an exaltation of the ... What are the major themes of romanticism? Key themes of the Romantic Period Revolution, democracy, and republicanism. The Sublime and Transcendence. The power of the imagination, genius, and the source of inspiration. Proto-psychology & extreme mental states. Nature and the Natural. Why is it called romanticism? Romanticism proper was preceded by several related developments from the mid-18th century on that can be termed Pre-Romanticism. Among such trends was a new appreciation of the medieval romance, from which the Romantic movement derives its name. What are the 5 characteristics of romanticism? Terms in this set (5) Interest in the common man and childhood. Strong senses, emotions, and feelings. Awe of nature. Celebration of the individual. Importance of imagination. What are 3 characteristics of romanticism? Any list of particular characteristics of the literature of romanticism includes subjectivity and an emphasis on individualism; spontaneity; freedom from rules; solitary life rather than life in society; the beliefs that imagination is superior to reason and devotion to beauty; love of and worship of nature; and ... Which feature of romanticism does the prelude represent? The Prelude is unparalleled in its detailed portrayal of the writer’s sense of his self and his mind. It traces the history of Wordsworth’s life from his earliest childhood to the point at which he began writing the poem at the age of about thirty, and records his flaws, his fears, his loves, and his ambitions. What is the age of romanticism? Romanticism (also known as the Romantic era) was an artistic, literary, musical, and intellectual movement that originated in Europe towards the end of the 18th century, and in most areas was at its peak in the approximate period from 1800 to 1850. Who is the father of Romanticism? Jean Jacques Rousseau Why is the Romantic era important? Romanticism as a mind-set It involved breaking with the past, and consciously moving away from the ideas and traditions of the Enlightenment. In so doing, Romanticism fundamentally changed the prevailing attitudes toward nature, emotion, reason and even the individual. How did the Romantics view nature? As such, Romantics sought to restore man’s relationship with nature. They saw nature as something pure and uncorrupted and, therefore, almost spiritual. Most Romantics believed that humans were born pure and good and that society corrupted. Nature, therefore, became a symbol of life without society, a truly good life. What is nature to the romantics? People and nature were objectified, and reduced to commodity status. This was regarded as undesirable and leading to the degradation of the humans. According to the romantics, the solution was “back to nature” because nature was seen as pure and a spiritual source of renewal. What did the romantics believe? Romantics believed in the natural goodness of humans which is hindered by the urban life of civilization. They believed that the savage is noble, childhood is good and the emotions inspired by both beliefs causes the heart to soar. Romantics believed that knowledge is gained through intuition rather than deduction. Did the Romantics believe in fate? The Romantics were conscious of their unique destiny. In fact, it was self-consciousness which appears as one of the keys elements of Romanticism itself. The philosophes were too objective — they chose to see human nature as something uniform. What did the Romantics oppose? Romanticism was a revolt against the aristocratic social and political norms of the Age of Enlightenment and also a reaction against the scientific rationalization of nature. Romanticism legitimized the individual imagination as a critical authority, which permitted freedom from classical notions of form in art. How did the romantic era affect society? Romanticism influenced political ideology, inviting engagement with the cause of the poor and oppressed and with ideals of social emancipation and progress. The individual was prized, but it was also felt that people were under an obligation to their fellow-men: personal commitment to the group was therefore important. What did the romantics find wrong with Enlightenment thought? Romanticism had been a reaction to the excess of strict rationalism of the Enlightenment period just as The Enlightenment had been a reaction to a state and church overrun with ignorance. While the Enlightenment movement had thought faith and feeling distorted truth, the Romantics felt truth destroyed emotion. How did the Enlightenment influence romanticism? The Enlightenment saw a universe that was mechanical and run by fixed laws. The Romantics saw a universe that was organic and grew in accord with acts of will. Human will and freedom were for them sacred, where the Enlightenment had held human reason and rationality in the highest regard. Who created the term romantic period? Romanticism, unlike the other “isms”, isn’t directly political. It is more intellectual. The term itself was coined in the 1840s, in England, but the movement had been around since the late 18th century, primarily in Literature and Arts. In England, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, and Byron typified Romanticism. What caused the rise of Romanticism? Like many different literary movements, Romanticism was brought on as an outcry against the preceding movement, The Age of Reason. That being said, the Romantic period was derived from an outcry of the new artists who were tired of being told how to think and how to interpret life.

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