

LITERATURE

STD-VII

SUBJECT : ENGLISH
CHAPTER NUMBER:
PERIOD NUMBER : 1
CHAPTER NAME : Daybreak
BY Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- (i) Reading Comprehension followed by questions
- (ii) Be acquainted with short story/Fiction
- (iii) Understanding the plot
- (iv) Understanding characters
- (v) Developing LSRW Skills
- (vi) Know how to write a story- Beginning, middle and end

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES/ EXTENDED OBJECTIVES

- (i) Develop LSRW
- (ii) Appreciating the story, plot, characters
- (iii) Developing skill of Critical appreciation
- (iv) Focus on the underprivileged tribal of India
- (v) Be aware of the importance of asking questions
- (vi) Be acquainted with typical vocabulary meant for story writing
- (vii) Appreciating varieties of style and diction in literary writing

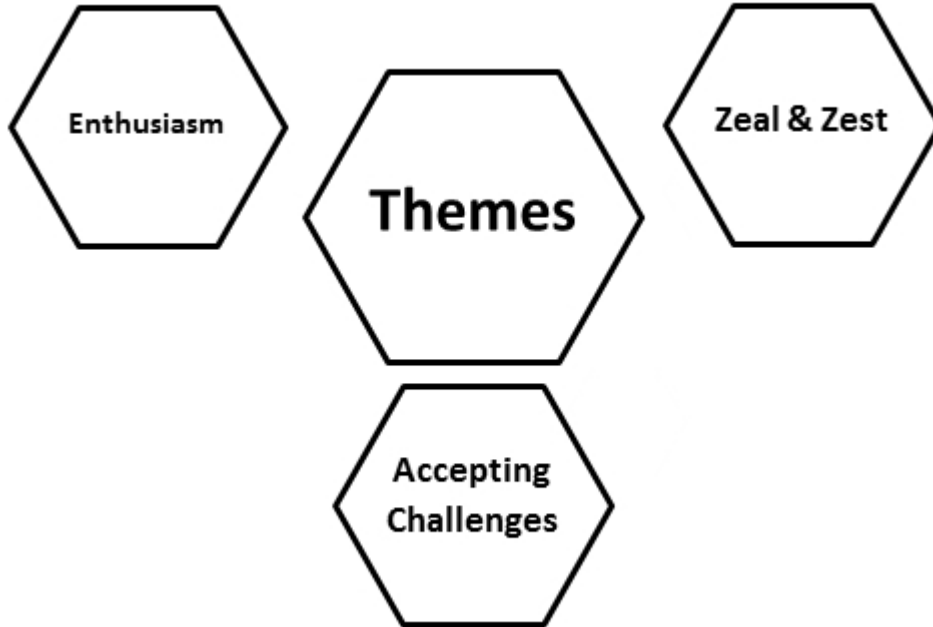
INTRODUCTION TO THE AUTHOR

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882) was one of the greatest American Poets of the 19th Century. Born in Portland, Maine in 1807, he became a national literary figure by the 1850s and world famous personality by the time of his death in 1882. After retirement he devoted to literature only. His famous works are “Voice of the Night”, “Evangeline” and “The song of Hiawatha”. His poetry is known for its lyrical quality.

His works shows the lively element that gives human mind a fruit to live peacefully and independently with enthusiastic thoughts. He often used folk and mythical stories as material for his poetry. He also did translation from Spanish and Italian into English. The poem “Daybreak” is taken from “Birds of Passage”, a collection of his poem.

Theme of the poem

Here poem gives the idea of alive life and be ready for challenges and opportunities to grab it. Past is past but the lively present is there with us to cherish it with full enthusiasm.



*A wind came up out of the sea,
And said, "O mists, make room for me."*

*It hailed the ships, and cried, "Sail on,
Ye mariners, the night is gone."*

Summary : Actually, the first thought which makes the urging mood to determine the first aspect with wind, and here winds generally flow from the sea to the land at day and the vice versa happens at night. But the another aspect and the use of word 'O mists' which derived phenomena of something is there to be clarify so poet explaining with eagle eye to clarify your goal to archive in life. Because this is one life and once in a while we live and we live with fully enthusiastically and our work must get done.

By using this lines poet elaborate to keep positive mindset and keep on working with true zest. It is in haste and wants to make all awake. So it requests the mists not to obstruct it. It first sees the ships anchored. But they should be set free from their anchor as the sun rises and darkness is over.

*And hurried landward far away,
Crying, "Awake! it is the day."*

*It said unto the forest, "Shout!
Hang all your leafy banners out!"*

Summary : Asking from the life that we are living the day is here to make a move. Here, we comes with another lines that makes very much impact to see how to go far to the active the glory that one can think of it and dream for it to became. So poet uses word 'awake' ad this is the time and asking for go further and make fulfill your dream and don't be fearful in life. Life is giver so you can live with fully and requesting tone here poet enchants.

By this lines poet says, it blows over the distant lands and calls the forest to unfold its leaves, twigs and branches fully and freely.

Don't be in worried mood, enjoy the day with full love that you have in life.

*It touched the wood-bird's folded wing,
And said, "O bird, awake and sing."*

*And o'er the farms, "O chanticleer,
Your clarion blow; the day is near."*

Summary : It uses the phrase that good happens with the virtuous ones. So make it flow your way is there, visible and so grab it and experienced it with full passion. It also tells the wood birds to wake up and starts singing. Their song will announce the beginning of the day. It prompts the domestic cocks to herald the day.

The light of the sun is the source of life to plants of the field. They are looked after and nourished by it. They should be grateful to the sun. So the wind tells them to bow down their heads and express their gratitude. The sixth couplet describes the surrounding and the time by adding the fact that the wind encourages the rooster to blow her clarions as it is the arrival of day.

*It whispered to the fields of corn,
"Bow down, and hail the coming morn."*

*It shouted through the belfry-tower,
"Awake, O bell! Proclaim the hour."*

*It crossed the churchyard with a sigh,
And said, "Not yet! in quiet lie."*

Summary :By using this couplet poet explores the real sense of time and he is telling that the time is now so grab your opportunity. Make your way with this coming chance. But by using a word whispered poet uses a metaphoric sense to understand that how that can be taken as. But in the very next line gives the idea of it which makes compulsion of passion and healing the way and the way you can make, and by these very enthusiastic lines archive the goal of heart and mind to be concern.

With a full determination voice, poet explores the second last stanza that the high time consideration is now. And standing from the belfry-tower it sough to the new land with starting of new avtar and new expedition of your journey. By the words proclaim the hour is simply shows the high time. Shifts to the merry journey of the wind and makes the corn fields' bow to the morning. It makes the church bell ring and thus makes it announce the arrival of the hour, that of the early morning.

Actual aspect of life and ultimate glory s here with this last couplet and also the whole phrase is with the wind arrives at the graveyard of the church but here the message of wind is changed.

Difficult words:

hailed : called

ye : (old usage) you

mariner: sailors

landward : towards the land and away from the sea

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