

Candidate 2

Part A - Poetry

1

Throughout his poetry John Donne deals with worldly experiences such as love, loss and death. Donne does so in such a way that, even without the reader having dealt with such experiences, it makes them feel they have. In the poem 'The Good-morrow', the speaker is gushing about his love for the woman lying in the bed next to him. Throughout the poem 'The Flea', the speaker is trying to convince the woman he lusts after to have sex with him. The poem 'The Canonization', is about the speaker's love, and how great it is. So great in fact, that it should be canonized, and used as an example for everyone throughout the world to follow.

The poem 'The Good-morrow' deals with the subject of love. Even without having ever been in love, the reader is able to understand ~~the~~ how the speaker is feeling.

~~the~~ "I wonder by my troth, what thou and I / Did till we loved. Were we not weaned till then? / But sucked on country pleasures childishly? / Or snorted we in the seven sleepers den?"

Here the speaker is talking about how pointless his life was before he fell in love. He asks his lover if they ^{had} ~~were~~ not been "weaned till then?" ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~weaned~~

~~the~~ ~~weaned~~ ~~the~~ ~~weaned~~ The word "weaned" suggests being taken off of something or being young and still dependant on your mother. ~~the~~ ~~weaned~~ ~~the~~ ~~weaned~~ Donne suggests that they ~~weaned~~ "sucked on country pleasures childishly".

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Which watch not one another out of fear."	
"Good-morrow" means good morning. However	
the speaker seems to be using it in a	
more serious way, than to just greet his lover	
in the morning. By saying "to our waking	
souls," it suggests the speaker suggests	
that both he and his lover have been asleep.	
This links back to the ^{the} Seven Sleepers, the	
speaker is saying that they are now free and	
open to loving. He then furthers that by	
saying that they are not watching "one another	
out of fear." This suggests that he and	
his lover trust each other, perhaps this	
is the first time either of them have trusted	
another person.	
"My face in thine eye, thine in mine appears."	
The speaker and his lover are staring so	
intently at each other, the reflection of the	
other person has started to appear in their	

eyes. ~~They~~ This could also be referring to the saying "the eyes are the window to the soul." They are both staring at each other ~~so intensely~~ with so much intensity, that they can see into each other's souls. Without having known anything previous about the poem, it is obvious that it is about love. The reader is able to follow the experiences of the speaker through their journey to finding love and being in love. Even without having actually ever ~~been~~ experienced love, the reader is able to understand and comprehend the feeling.

The poem 'The Flea', follows the speaker trying to convince a woman to have sex with him. Donne uses witty language ~~and~~ ^{to} portray the ~~speakers~~ ^{speakers} experience.
"Mark but this flea, and mark in this / How

little which thou deniest me is / It sucked
me first and now sucks thee / And in this
flea our two bloods mingled be."

The speaker is using a flea to try to convince
the woman to sleep with him. He is saying
that ~~she has~~ ^{allowing} ~~allowed~~ the flea to suck her
blood, is doing more than what they would
be doing. The speaker tries to use the
argument that whilst the flea has sucked
her blood, it has also sucked his. Therefore
their blood has mixed together in the flea,
so why not have sex considering that some
of their body fluids have already "mingled".
"A sin, nor shame, nor loss of maidenhead".

~~Which~~ Whilst trying to convince the woman to
sleep with him, the speaker tries to reassure
that she will not be committing any sins.
Nor will sleeping with him ~~lose~~ ^{be thought of as} ~~her~~ ~~her~~
losing her virginity. ~~lose her virginity~~ Towards the end of the

poem, we learn that the ^{women} ~~woman~~ kills the flea.

"How cruel and sudden ~~was~~ hast thou since / Purpled thy nail in the blood of innocence."

The woman has squashed the flea with her finger, making her feelings towards sleeping with him very clear. However this does not deter him, in fact it encourages him.

"As this flea took life from thee."

Here the speaker is saying that now she has killed the flea and does ~~not~~ not feel anything, she should have sex with him because that's how she will feel at the end of it.

This poem allows us to follow the speaker's attempts to convince the woman to sleep with him. The poem is very easy to follow due to it being written in chronological order, making it appear almost like a story.

The poem 'The Canonization', is about the speaker and his lover having such a great love, that it should be canonized so that everyone else can follow it, and learn how to love.

"For god's sake hold your tongue and let me love / or chide my palsy or my gout / my five gray hairs or ruined fortune flout."

The speaker begins the poem demanding that someone leave he and his lover alone, and allow them to love each other in peace. He instead encourages them to criticise something else, such as his old age or his illnesses, ~~the~~ even suggesting they criticise his money.

The speaker then goes on to compare ~~the~~ he and his lover to a phoenix.

"to one thing both sexes fit"

In doing this the speaker creates them as equals, suggesting that they are the

ON	
	The same.
	" And lover . Rise and die and prove /
	mysterious by this love."
	Again the speaker is referring to the phoenix. He is saying that even when he and his lover die someday someday, they will still be remembered because of their love. The phenomenon ^{myth} of the phoenix is mysterious. No one actually understands how it can rise ^{burn} in flames, then rise from the ashes again regenerated. The speaker is comparing their love to this mystery. He is saying that nobody will understand or be able to comprehend it. In doing this the speaker allows the reader to follow the story of he and his lover's love, and the experiences and challenges that they faced.

R R ON	<u>Plan</u>
	Intro
	The Good-morrow.
	The Flea?
	The canonization
	A validiction: Forbidding mourning.?
	Conclusion.

Donne adopts the use of a persona, along with using witty and thoughtful language to allow the presentation of the experiences of others. In the poem 'The Good-Morrow' the speaker talks about being in love. The reader is able to follow their experience of finding love, and ~~what happened~~ how the speaker felt before and afterwards. The poem 'The Flea', follows the speaker trying to convince a woman to have sex with him. Due to the poem being in chronological order it is very easy to follow the speaker's experience. ~~Finally~~ The poem 'The Canonization' follows the speaker's argument, as to why his love should be canonized. In doing this the speaker takes the reader through the experience of being in love, and allows us to follow his story.