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In this poem, Blake narrates several scenes that seem to have nothing to do with each other. Poetry conveys several different things about the natural world in which we live. Poetry is written with such an annias and precision, which makes it impossible to empathize with all heroes and their inner struggle. To see a world in a grain of sand, and heaven in a wilflower, Blake tells us two things. First, if we think of the world as a grain of sand, it tells us that the world is not as big as we think. Around the world, people tend to have the same problems and the same unresolved issues in their lives. From my point of view, Blake reminds us that we are not so different at the end of the day. The second verse, on the other hand, contains contradictions. How can there be heaven in a wilflower? Blake tells us that things are usually not perfect in our natural world, and also not everyone has the same opinion of things. Blake then makes several animal images. In fact, he is impersonating people through animals. Robin Redbrast symbolizes the prisoner who is imprisoned. Pigeon House can be an image of a country where there is conflict, since shudders thro hell' all its areas. A hungry dog can be an image of a beggar slowly weakening, as no one is taking care of him anymore. Horse, on the other hand, shows the cruelty of human beings. Horses can be a human slave, who calls for heaven for human blood. There are many other animal images, and they're all used to conveying one message: the fall of the world, and all the suffering that comes into play. Blake was very religious, he wrote this poem to show how the natural world has changed overtime and how innocence has been lost in all the living and how we will all be judged at the end of our lives. The reason this poem is long, and full of turns, is that Blake tries to imitate life. Full of challenges, downs and problems. On line 53, Blake says that a truth told with bad intentions beats all the lies you can invent. Blake means that human beings tend to be selfish and insecure. If someone says something to you not because they want you to fix it, but just to point it out and feel better about yourself it's worse then it's just telling a lie. In my opinion, the most interesting part of poetry is the last verses. They are powerful and intense and end the poem in a harsh yet strong way that loses the reader in amazity. We lead to believing lies when we see not the 'thro' eye, which was born on a night out to die in nigh, I personally think that this is the most beautiful verse of poetry. When I first read it, immediately though of dictators or even just a president. It's us. To believe lies means that if someone imposes, his way of thinking, and this person is in power, people will tend to think like him. Hitler's best example would be in World War II, when Germany lost World War I, the whole country was devastated. People no longer believed in anything, so when Hitler came to power and imposed his racist ideology, the German population blindly followed him, leading to the belief of lies, when we see that he is not your eye. Who was born on a night to be lost in one night is also fascinating, because it shows how weak ideologies really are. When Benito Mussolini came to power in Italy, everyone, including my grandmother, believed in him and saw him as the Savior of Italy. When fascism collapsed, almost everyone turned against him. His body was hung upside down at a gas station after being kicked and shot, and then the body was stoned to death by civilians. This is an example of how an ideology that was admired and admired one day can be lost in one night. The last verse of God appears and God is light (...) used to those who dwell in the realm of the day to show the final judgment. Suffering during your existence is worth it, because you will be saved. But does a human form show the idea that God is always with us no matter what. hes always around and his presence is all of us. Back to: William Blake's poems summarize auguries of innocence one of William Blake's longer poems having elements of child-like innocence and a fiercely mature narrative -together depicting chaos throughout the poet's life. Lines 1- 4 to see a world in a grain of sand and paradise in infinite wilflowers in the palm of his hand and eternity in an hour due to Blake's beauty, he often has in common places that we tend to ignore because we have seen them over and over again. But this simple beauty is that it connects us with their Creator, divine power. It is unity with God that can help us in full life. Powerful images introduce the subject of perception or the ability to see something big within something insignificant. There is ambiguity to concepts such as infinity and eternity, providing signs of innocence. Innocence can help imagine greatness in small, insignificant things like seeing 'heaven' in wilflowers and 'a world' in 'a grain of sand'. The poem further creates the paradox of infinite possession in 'the palm of your hand', which is understood to be something imeably large in an i sizelessly small space. Infinity is an abstract idea and often too big to understand or too much within reason and therefore cannot be restrained in the palm of the hand. Eternity in an hour also represents an incredibly long period of time and cannot be limited within an hour. Someone who stops and sees the bigger one In mundane things lives life with more meaning and thus fills every hour with countless moments of joy. Lines 5- 8 A Robin Red breast in a CagePuts all Heaven in a RageA Dove house filld with Doves & PigeonsShudders Hell thr' all its regions Next four lines speak of two birds: the red robin and the dove, also symbols of innocence and freedom again as the poem is a search for these symbols. Blake writes about various human violations of this innocence such as the image of Robin redbreast-bird linked to Christian holidays, in cages that 'put all heaven in anger'. This image of humanity is a human cage, given the history of its time with the French Revolution and the American Revolution. Incarcerated innocence symbolizes slavery, humanity is engaged in humanity, a pure evil thing to commit. 'A Dove house fill'd with Doves & Pigeons / Shudders Hell thr' all its regions' further describes slavery. Pigeons represent piety and innocence, and the practice of placing them in pigeon houses

makes even hell tremble. Pigeons and pigeons are like children who abuse others because they are unaware of men's hypocrisy and greed. It speaks about Blake's lack of approval of the organized religion preached by the church at the time. Lines of 9- 12 starving dogs at their master gate ruin stateA horse abuse over RoadCalls to heaven for human blood is now the subject of animal abuse with a hungry dog introduced at his master gate. The dog's condition is used to comment and predict the ruins of the state because it forgets the welfare of its people. Blake now remembers an abusive horse seeking human blood in the name of revenge. This also refers to the mistreatment of the working class by the Marxist bourgeoisie. Workers, especially the post-industrial revolution, were considered workers. The horrific conditions of animals are similar to the faces of innocents who are vulnerable to abuse. The brutal and tyrannical world treats the weak like dogs and horses innocent of any crime. In community groups such as the homeless, the poor, the homeless, etc. are often neglected. The oppressed are then forced to take a life of crime and rebellion against abusers and this leads to turmoil in the entire country lines 13- 16 every protest of hareA fiber hunted from the brain does stop skylark tears wounded in wingA Cherubim to track the subject of continued cruelty as more animals are described. Blake highlights the objection of each one that is hunted for pleasure and material benefits. It further emphasizes how innocents are always the target of predatory abuse. A bird that is hunting carries an injured wing. This prevents Cherubin, an angel in heaven, from singing. It symbolizes how heaven is doomed and disconfirmed He was subtracted and mistreated. So another sign of innocence is when it hurts someone even when he is not guilty of any wrong. Lines 17- 20 The Game Cock clipd & armd for fightDoes the Rising Sun affrightEvery Wolfs & Lions howlRaises from Hell a Human Soul The chastisement of animal cruelty continues with condemnation of cockfights/ rooster fights. Such outrageous activities are used as recreational tools by people; when even sunrise is affright and distracted because of pure brutality. This also refers to the mistreatment of the working class by the Marxist bourgeoisie. Workers, especially the post-industrial revolution, were considered workers. The towels of lions and wolves are a loud criticism of such human beings, described as inhabited hell. The concepts of spirit and hell show that people who enjoy hurting innocent lives are punished even after their deaths. Punishing innocents is an impermunity worthy of evil punishment. Just as animals are forced into self-harm in such games, there are also people who are forced to import self-harm by others, and another sign of innocent nature. Lines 21- 24 The wild deer, wandering here & thereKeeps the Human Soul from CareThe Lamb misusd breeds Public StrifeAnd yet forgives the Butchers knife Now the poet talks about the hypocrisy that people practice when it comes to animals. Animals like deer represent the idea of freedom, which is why they are claimed to be cruel to slaughter. An awkward understanding of animal rights by people causes them to break into fit when it comes to hurting the lamb in the open. But when the same lamb is butchered under the butcher's knife, no protests happen and society doesn't even grieve for that lamb. This way the twisted human logic and when taking the life, animal or human is acceptable. Lamb is also a symbol of blind faith propagated by organized religion. Here people are afraid of being overded down. Non-discrimination in the natural right to life and security, whether human or animal, also indicates innocence. The 25- to 28-bat lines that are near EveHas Perth brains that do not believe the owl is calling nightSpeaks pagan fear the poet speaks about blind bats that fly at night the same blind person talking about ideas of reason and logic. The next lines introduce an owl that is scary for people. In general, shoghes are considered wise, and therefore their insistence on telling the truth scares people. It also shows that animals also have an intelligence like humans. Being an active owl at night is also a symbol of that wisdom is rare in people's shared opinions. Accepting that animals have the ability to have intellect and intelligence will make it difficult for those who consume or hunt animals to justify their actions. These lines have a sense of panic that animals To man and his world. Their confusion and fear can be compared to the state of the world at the time, which is a stage of upheavals & confusion, namely the French Revolution and the American Revolution. His 29-32 lines that should hurt little WrenShall are never won by MenHe who bulls into movdShall rage never by lovd woman Blake says that hurting a defenseless bird is a cowardly act that can never be accepted. Such people who enjoy harming other living human beings can never be tolerated in a healthy human society. Moreover, a person can never earn a woman's affection by angering and pestering a bull. A person who deliberately disillusioned an innocent animal is a condemning and undesirable trait. Someone who abuses people or animals for fun can deserve love and respect. This highlights the role that social norms play in defining good and evil, entertainment or abuse. Lines 33- 36 wanton boy who kills FlyShall feels a enmityHe spider that endures Chafers SpriteWeaves Bower on endless nights high lines expressed a sense of frustration at people who never take animal abuse seriously. Blake is talking about a carefree boy who kills a fly in just, thus infuriating a spider because it was its meal fly. So the boy caused more harm than he might have thought. The next line speaks of the torment of a chafer, Songush, who deserves to be punished for the endless night for the tormentor. Blake thus wants people to realize the purpose and importance that insects have in life. Therefore, damaging them can cause one to suffer an 'endless night' of grief and unsatismity. The 37- to 40 caterpillar lines at LeafRepeats are described to you mothers of griefKill neither butterfly nor butterfly for the latest lottery judgment nigh caterpillars and butterflies on the next lines. Blake focuses on their innocence and the right to life. Caterpillar is repeating the anguish of our mother, Eve (in the Bible). The grief that Eve suffered when she lost her innocence equals the anguish of other living people, such as caterpillars, etc. Blake claims that killing a butterfly or butterfly is like taking a human life and will be regarded as murder when the final judgment is made by God. Lines 41- 44 He who shall train the Horse to WarShall never pass the Polar BarThe Beggars Dog & Widows CatFeed them & thou wilt grow fat Blake refers to the fact that a person is accountable for his actions as those actions have ramifications. Therefore, the act of cruelty, such as training horses for violence such as war, will cause people spiritual loss and will not be allowed to enter the next world. In this way, violence and hardship against innocents will lead to spiritual punishments. Mercy to animals, on the other hand, will bring benefits in this world and the spiritual world. Caring and feeding a stray animal Someone else's pet will bring achievements to a person. It's good that one does, he receives well in front. It can be in the form of material gains, spiritual interests, love, etc. When people help the helpless, God helps them in return. So the damage comes to those who harm others and it's good to those who are good to others, the basic rule of karma. Lines 45- 52 The Gnat that sings his Summers SongPoison gets from Slanders tongueThe poison of the Snake & NewtIs the sweat of Envys FootThe poison of the Honey Beels the Artists JealousyThe Princes Robes & Beggars RagsAre Toadstools on the Misers Bags The above lines describ the summer months and the insects that thrive in them. Genat is said to be happy on summer days and signing harmlessly until he is poisoned by slander. Unlike humans who accuse each other, animals do not accuse each other. People tend to use their language to talk awkwardly about others even when they are not harmed. Blake compares the poison that a snake and Newt carry with feelings of jealousy, a fault found in humans. The poison of slander is attached to the poison of jealousy because both can be the same. Such forms of poison make humans dangerous from animals that we oppress. Next, the bee is described as the envy of artists because of its incomparability in beauty and her majesty. The next line introduces another human vice president, bite or misery. A wretch will always make sure he doesn't have to help others, whoever it may be. In this way, miserable people have this innocence to help those with less, even if they have a surplus to share. Lines 53- 62 A Truth that's told with bad intentBeats all the Lies you can inventIt is right it should be soMan was made for Joy & WoeAnd when this we rightly knowThro the World we safely goJoy & Woe are woven fineA Clothing for the soul divineUnder every grief & pineRuns a joy with silken twine Lines fifty-three to sixty-two Blake's streak of discussing and exposing human flaws, it seems his point is exposing people's evils To contrast the innocence of animals. The first two lines dive into words very wisely as Blake states that when people speak the truth and expose it only matters worse deliberately, it is worse than claiming to cover up the mistake; mainly because it is intended to deceive. He continues to declare that he understands that man is made with the ability to do good and evil, create ease and hardship, and do right and wrong. The moment you realize you have the ability to do both and you have the choice, it helps you to be a better person and be safer with your choices of choice to be abusive or helped. Fifty-nine lines onwards discuss the fact that if there is a vow there cannot be happiness and vice versa. Both of these intense feelings are basically Dress your soul as while you are alive you must suffer through life's problems and celebrate moments of joy that are what makes us human. As we go through our days of hardship and loss and grief for the joy and comfort that we had claimed there would always be something that we would choose so we could move forward that life cycle. For his readers, Blake highlights everything that makes us human, we never meant perfect existence, we have things that are good and bad in our very natures, yet it is our responsibility to do something that is alive not only for other people but all things because they are all creations of God. The slightest sins can upset nature's delicate balance; 'gnat who sings your summer song', interrupted by slander ends up biting someone; 'Snake Poison & Newts' represents a bigger issue, which is out of jealousy. All these little things have waves and waves of dire consequences. Despite all the misfortune that exists, Blake doesn't want us to be disappointed: every misfortune combined with parallel joy is 'well woven' into the pattern of everyday life. Lines 63- 70 The Babe is more than swaddling BandsThroughout all these Human LandsTools were made & Born were handsEvery Farmer UnderstandsEvery Tear from Every EyeBecomes a Babe in EternityThis is caught by Females brightAnd returnd to its own delight The poet states the fact all humans are equal. A baby wrapped in a blanket grows to become an independent person, which is why it is more valuable than the blanket in which it suffocates. As humans grow, they adapt and even change their survival tools. People have to work hard to survive. But when it comes to their children, they take care of them as long as they can stand up for themselves, which is similar to all the other living people in the world. Blake says a farmer knows he has to grow his own food, and so do his farm animals. Anyone who can communicate with their feelings and feel them (without hiding them) is a person who lives like a perfect person in eternity. When people interact with their feelings, women/angels in Paradise make sure that these people feel compassion for others. When these people shed tears for others, they receive joy. So, every tear they shed returns as a good thing. In this way, people are more likely to be in society than their own, just as the child is more than his blankets. Lines 71- 78 The Bleat the Bark Bellow & RoarAre Waves that Beat on Heavens ShoreThe Babe that weeps the Rod beneathWrites Revenge in realms of DeathThe Beggars Rags fluttering in AirDoes to Rags the Heavens tearThe Soldier armd with Sword & GunPalsied strikes the Summers Sun Here the poet notes the voices of animals being heard even at the gates of heaven highlighting their worth. The next line speaks about child abuse. If the child has been taken into consideration Abuse (such as hitting with bars) and crying, the people involved are brought to justice through the death penalty. Blake wants people to treat anything alive as a criminal by any act of abuse, Blake continues to talk about people who are victims of their own circumstances such as beggars, soldiers, etc. There are people who suffer in poverty and even the skies cry out for pain and misery. But it doesn't affect people who enjoy a better social stand-up. Just as the soldier must follow his orders and orders, people follow social norms and rules. They may seem strong and without influenza but they have always withered under social pressure. In this way, all voices of pain and sorrow in Paradise are transformed into rights. Moreover, whoever commits evil in this world will be punished in the after life. Lines 79- 88 The poor Mans Farthing is worth moreThan all the Gold on Africs ShoreOne Mite wrung from the Labrers handsShall buy & sell the Misers LandsOr if protected from on highDoes that whole Nation sell & buyHe who mocks the Infants FaithShall be mockd in Age & pain; DeathHe who shall teach the Child to DoubtThe rotting Grave shall neer get out Blake says that even a poor man's penny is more valuable to him than all gold in Africa because he because he owns it and appreciates it. Blake finds it interesting that people who are wealthy are always seen in markets looking to buy more things and lose their wealth by spending. He condemns people to teach their young children the same material values by not being truthful about the true purpose of life. Not all spending the world can prepare them for what comes after we leave this world and its wealth. If someone wants to spend, then they have to invest real and good values in their children. If she does not teach her children to develop good values and habits, she will never receive rewards after death. Therefore, a man who teaches children doubt will have a miserable death. Lines 89- 96 He who respects the Infants faithTriumphs over Hell & DeathThe Childs Toys & the Old Mans ReasonsAre the Fruits of the Two seasonsThe Questioner who sits so slyShall never know how to ReplyHe who replies to words of DoubtDoth put the Light of Knowledge out Here the poet talks about the man who teaches children to believe. The man ensures that he will never die by teaching them well and giving them the gift of knowledge. Blake exonerates children and their innocence and purity. Hey enjoy a better chance of entering paradise because they are not ruined by any sin. As a child, he becomes a man who acquires a new identity by gaining new experiences and skills. These experiences make a person gain wisdom and knowledge. But if that person uses his intellect to engage in meaningless discussions, he abuses it. Pride can erase knowledge and wisdom. So it's important to question and understand the world You. It helps build your beliefs and perspective but doesn't mean that the person should destroy other people's beliefs. Lines 97- 104 The Strongest Poison ever knownCame from Caesars Laurel CrownNought can Deform the Human RaceLike to the Armours iron braceWhen Gold & Gems adorn the PlowTo peaceful Arts shall Envy BowA Riddle or the Crickets CryIs to Doubt a fit Reply Blake laments the fact that power, strength and wealth are so powerful that they can easily corrupt any person. They can ultimately destroy the human race because the greed of power, etc., is the root of all human vices and follicies. This is important because in order to be a good person, you need to be able to protect your innocence from your vice by maintaining control over your greedy and voluptuous nature. Blake calls power the strongest known poison that leads to wars and destruction. In flip, art brings peace that makes society stronger and brings people together. Lines 105- 112 The Inch Emmets & Eagles MileMake Lame Philosophy to smileHe who Doubts from what he seesWill neer Believe do what you PleaseIf the Sun & Moon should DoubtTheyd immediately Go outTo be in a Passion you good may DoBut no good if a Passion is in you Blake believes that one's religious reflects our true nature and if we defy what we believe in, we lose our true identity. to deny what you see is a crime against itself. He criticizes people, like scientists who doubt everything, and especially religion. He feels that everyone should believe in something, be a philosopher or be naive. He believes even natural things like sun and moon should believe in something bigger to survive and function every day. On the other hand, immersing yourself in a passion brings both the individual and the community to a great extent. If you hide your feelings then it will only lead to bad things. Lines 113- 124 The Whore & Gambler by the StateLicencd build that Nations FateThe Harlots cry from Street to StreetShall weave Old Englands winding SheetThe Winners Shout the Losers CurseDance before dead Englands Hearevery Night & Every MornSome to Misery are BornEvery Morn and every NightSome are born to sweetsome delightsome are born to endless Night Blakes prostitution and gambling. By boycotting prostitution and gambling to flourish the UK will seal its down fall. Times fluctuate between unhappy and happy, he says. So people shouldn't be disappointed because there will be a better life in the future. Here, Blake points to people who carry a lot of influence over society and its norms, and these people lead to bad influence without any challenge from others. Blake says that people will continue to be born in both good and bad conditions but some are born just causing evil and suffering from 'endless nights' From it. Our 125-132 lines lead us to believe LieWhen we see nine Thro EyeWhich born on a night out to be destroyed in NightWhen the spirit of sleep appears in LightGod beams & God is LightTo those poor souls who dwell in NightBut does a Human Form DisplayTo those who Dwell in Realms of day the poem finishes with humans are born in this life to die and that we have a life beyond our physical life. If we live through suffering in this life and still protect our innocence then only we can find true innocence. Blake wants readers to challenge the hardships of the world, and for the only truth, God will stand up to them in our lives. It is these repetition lines of belief in God that can save us from the dark place that this world is and make everything better in the world. Auguries' key thoughts of innocence present a series of conflicts between the innocent and the mature, the rich and the poor, the privileged and the disadvantaged. So the world is full of inequalities and hardships, but if we can survive them and maintain our innocence then we can recognize the beauty and balance found within nature. This beauty is a sign of greater and divine power, God. The poet argues that the world is constantly in a rebirth cycle and is all recreated through nature. Human innocence is abandoned as a young boy matures into a man. Even with an age and experience that can be tylem, man's vision remains unchanged and unchanged. The vices of corruption, greed, jealousy, etc. are a sign of the decay of celebration from which humanity needs treatment. Checkout English Summary's free educational tools and dictionaries. 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