



O captain my captain analysis by stanza

Walt Whitman wrote this poem as a mourning poem for President Abraham Lincoln after his assassination of John Wilkes Booth in 1865. The poem is an elaborate metaphor comparing President Lincoln, who led the country through the rough passage of the Civil War, to a captain of the ship. Each wrestle of the poem covers three major steps in the grieving process: disbelief, denial and acceptance. Oh Captain! became one of Whitman's most famous poems, one he would read about the Lincoln assassination at the end of his famous lecture. Whitman became so identified with the poem that late in life he noticed, Damn my captain... I'm almost sorry I ever wrote the poem. The first rule establishes the poem's mind, one of relief that the Civil War has ended, our fearful journey is being done. The next line refers to the ship, America, and how it weathers each stretch, meaning America. has braved the difficult storm of the Civil War, and the prize we sought, the preservation of the Union, is won. The next line expresses a mood of the Union after winning the war, as it says the people who are all quenching; however, the next line quickly shifts the mood when it speaks of the grimness of the ship, and the darker side of the war. Many lost their lives in the American Civil War, and although the prize sought was won, the hearts still aches during the celebration. The recurring heart in line five cites attention to the poet's enormous grief and sadness because the Captain bled and lay guiet, cold and dead (lines six to eight) showing Whitman's grief for the death of his idol. In the second stanza, the speaker calls again to the captain to get up and hear the bells, to celebrate from the end of the war. The following three lines tell the captain to get up and join because it's for him: For you, the flag is thrown — for you the bug trills; for thou shatters and ribbon should cliffs — to thee the shores a-crowd; to you, they cry out, the swing mass, their eager faces turning. All celebrate what Lincoln accomplished: the abolition of slavery and the unification of the people after the war. Once again, the poet calls to the Captain as he did not die. The poet is in denial regarding the death of his beloved Captain, and he even asks if it is a dream (line 15) that the Captain has fallen cold and dead. The third stanza begins in a bleak mood as the poet assumes the Captain has died with dark images with his lips is pale and yet and the reader may suggest that the dead Captain there is quiet and motionless with no pulse or will to post. In line 17 the poet refers to the Captain as My father. Lincoln as the father of the United States. Lines 19 and 20 are the conclusion of which sums up the whole poem. The United States is anchor'd safe and sound. Sound. is now safe from war with its journey closed and done, from fearful travel, the conqueror ship, coming in with object won. In line 21, the examples of apostrophe*, orders shores to cult, and bells to ring again refer to how the nation celebrates while with mournful staircase. Walking the Deck my captain lies, Degraded Cool and Dead. IMPORTANT: The poem is an elaborate metaphor with the ship representing the country and the captain is Abraham Lincoln sending the ship. The journey they took was the Civil War and now the ship is safe. The Confederacy had surrendered at Appomattox about ten days earlier. Characterization: We see characterization in the poem as Lincoln is shown as a strong man and a leader. He led the country through the Civil War. Conflict: The narrator has a conflict with the death of Abraham Lincoln. He looked up at Lincoln as the President leads the country through the Civil War and now can't believe the President is dead and should accept his death. Pathos: Very emotional, but think a eulogy without emotion. Show: What is the tone of the poem? Sad. Raw. Unable to accept death. The stages of grief. Images: Images of death: cold and dead lips are pale and still mournful tread no pulse or will. Whitman's words help visualize the death of Lincoln and its reality. The rhyming scheme in O Captain! My Captain! Are AABCDEFE, GGHIJEKE and LLMNOEPE for each stanza respectively. Two examples of alliteration are aligned 10 flag have been thrown, as well as in line 19 safe and sound. Repetition takes place many times in this poem, for example Oh Captain! My Captain and fell cold and dead. During the Civil War, Whitman lived primarily in Washington DC. He would often see President Lincoln walking into town or boarding his carriage. Those were the days before the secret service. Imagine presidents of modern walking across town without bodyguards. Whitman said he could also see Lincoln in his office at the White House working through candlelight. Often, when tragedy strikes a country, we feel like we're all in the same feelings — that we're in the same boat. During the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln led the boat. The country was in denial. They couldn't believe it and Walt Whitman captured that moment in his poem. How he felt related to how most people felt about the death of Lincoln. Elton John singed this version of Candle in the wind at Princess Diana's funeral in 1997, according to Billboard, because it touched so many people and helped them deal with her sudden and tragic death. Mr. Keating tells his students that if they dare, they might call him O' Captain. Think about who Walt Whitman calls the Captain: Lincoln. It can be a little bit Mr. Keating to compare himself to President Lincoln. On the other hand, Mr Keating attended Helton and knows what it's like to be long away from parents, friends and family. He can offer to be the father figure to the students. Whitman says that Lincoln is sending the country through tough times. Keaton is trying to steer his students in the right direction. At the end of the movie, Todd stands on his desk crying out, Captain! My Captain. Most of the other students join him. Do they think for themselves now? There's a question we have to answer at the end of the film: Is Mr. Keating leading the students through tough times? Or does he make things worse for them? Oh Captain! My Captain! The popular poem O Captain! My Captain was composed by the great American poet Walt Whitman. This poem was first published in 1865. It was published in the fourth edition of the popular poem 'Leaves of Grass'. It was composed of the sad death of Abraham Lincoln, the 16th president of America. This poem is written in the form of elegy. In this poem, the land of America is likened to a ship returning from its long journey and Abraham Lincoln is likened to the captain of the ship. The poet gives his tribute to Abraham Lincoln through this poem. The poet says that he is shocked to see blood drops on the ship. It looks like his captain is standing down dead overboard (on the ship). The poet further requests his captain to wake up and see the people who came there to welcome his captain after the victory. They stand and wait at the beach with bouquets and ribbon cliffs in their hands. After some time, the poet knows that it is a dream or his imagination just because his captain has died and he will never wake up. So the captain doesn't answer. His pulse is still. His heart rate stopped. He's cold and dead overboard. The poet further says that the ship came safely after the win, but his captain died. This means that the country is now safe, but it is Prime Minister Abraham Lincoln has died. Analysis... Stanza show..... Oh, Captain! My captain Stanza - 1 In the first stanza, the poet says that the ship returned victoriously from its long fearful journey. It was a freading journey. Here the poet expresses his grief over the death of Abraham Lincoln. He further says that people gathered at the beach. The bells ring near the harbour, but when he sees blood drops on the ship and his captain dead body across the board the poet becomes very sad. The murder of Abraham Lincoln was the personal loss for the poet. Stanza-2 In the second stanza, the poet addresses the captain to get up and see the people who gathered there to welcome his captain. The people seem very happy after the win. So they wait for their captain. The poet says again the bells ring again and and scream and enjoy the moment of victory. They stand with bouquets and ribbon cliffs in their hands. The poet further says that it was a dream because my captain died on the ship. He can't wake up right now. Stanza--3 In the third stanza, the poet says that my captain doesn't answer. His lips are pale and his pulse is still. He doesn't feel my touch, but the conqueror ship is safe. His long journey is complete, but still, bells ring. It seems to him full of grief because his captain isn't alive right now. He died on the ship. His body is cold. Theme The present poem was written just after the death of Abraham Lincoln. He was the president of America. He was killed just after the civil war. After being elected president of America, Abraham Lincoln declared the abolition of slavery from America. After this, he was murdered in a theatre. That time, Walt Whitman became very sad to know about killing his president. After that he got this elegy O Captain! My Captain to express his grief and deep grief over the death of his president. IntroductionSummaryStanza 1 Stanza 2 Stanza 3 The Poem O Captain! My Captain, written by Walt Whitman (1865) consists of 3 stanzas. It was published in his work Leaves of Grass. It is a symbolic poem in which captain refers to Abraham Lincoln and the ship refers to the US. The poem describes the victory of the Union after the end of the Civil War and also the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Summary Stanza 1 O Captain! our folly journey is done, The ship has again'd won every stretch, the prize we sought, The harbour is near, the bells I hear, the people who all tidy out, While eyes follow the steady throat, the vessel grim and daring; But oh heart! Heart! Heart! Heart! Oh the bleeding drops red, Where on deck my captain lies, Falls cold and dead. In the first stanza, Whitman urges the Captain (Lincoln) of the Ship (USA) that fearful travel (terrible Civil War) has come to an end. The people eventually won the victory, after which they asked, i.e. the victory of the union. Poet tells the captain that port (at home) is very close and now he can hear the sound of temple bells and the cries of the enthusiastic people eagerly waiting for him. The enthusiasm increases after the ship reaches near the harbour. Throat was thrown off the ship to keep ship stable. In the following lines, this enthusiasm is replaced by gloom. The captain is now dead and blood is oozing from his body. It makes the poet cry out 'Oh heart! Heart! 'The captain, who was supposed to be praised by the people for his peerless bravery, is now lifeless and motionless. Stanza 2 O Captain! my Captain! arrow up and hear the bells; Stand up- for you, the flag is thrown—for you the bug trills, because you and ribbon's cliffs—for you the shores a-crowding, Because you call them, the mass, their eager faces rotate; Here captain! dear father! This arm under your head! It's some dream that's on deck, You've fallen cold and dead. In the second stanza, Whitman tries to talk to the Captain, who, he knows well, is dead. This technique of talking to the dead is called apostrophe. The poet asks the captain to stand up as for him, bells are rung, flags are holed up, musical instruments are rung, flowers are curled etc. The people are eagerly waiting for his arrival, but he's dead now. It must be highlighted that the captain is now dead and from there are these ceremonies of his funeral. The poet goes into remembrance and tries to regard this death as fancy, but ultimately he must believe that Captain is dead. Poet calls him dad, because for him Lincoln is not only a military leader but the father of the nation and laments about his loss. Stanza 3 My Captain doesn't answer, his lips are pale and still, My dad doesn't feel my arm, he has no pulse or will, The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, his journey closed and done, From fearful travel comes the conqueror ship in with object won; Exult O shores, and ring O bells! But I with sad staircase, Walk the deck that my Captain lays, Cold and dead. In the 3rd stanza we find the duality of emotions. Whitman experiences the euphoria of their victory but simultaneously laments about the death of Lincoln, which is a huge loss for the nation. The poet says that the captain is now dead. His lips are pale. He can't feel the arms of the poet not beating his heart. It's such a time when the ship has arrived at its destination. The 'fearful journey' i.e. horrors of the Civil War are now over and there is relief among the people. People rejoice, but the poet grieves over the death of Lincoln. The 'deck' here refers to the cemetery of Lincoln. Poet, who moves around this place, laments about his death. From there, the poem ends with both wins as well as loss. Checkout English Summary's free educational tools and dictionaries. Dictionaries.

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