

George Gordon, Lord Byron
Pages 720-727

About the Author

1. What type of family did George Gordon come from?
2. From what physical deformity did he suffer?
3. What made him the most popular author of his day?
4. Why did he take no money for his writings?
5. On what did he speak out politically?
6. Describe his love life.
7. What did his writings do in the 1820s?
8. Of what did he die?
9. When did he write “She Walks in Beauty”?



“She Walks in Beauty”

1. Define iambic tetrameter.
2. Define simile.
3. To what does the speaker compare the woman’s beauty?
4. Where do “all that’s best of dark and bright” meet?
5. What color is her hair?
6. What expression is on her face?
7. How does the woman spend her days?
8. How is the woman’s love described?
9. What does it mean to say a mind is “at peace with all below”?
10. A more traditional metaphor for beauty and purity has been sunlight and morning.
Why do you suppose Lord Byron chose night? How is this effect different than if he had chosen day?

11. Mark the stressed and unstressed syllables in the following lines:

- a. She walks in beauty, like the night
- b. Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
- c. And all that's best of dark and bright
- d. Meet in her aspect and her eyes

12. With what simile does the poem begin? How is it extended in the rest of the poem?



From *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*

1. Define repetition.
2. Define parallelism.
3. Define Byronic hero.
4. What did the early Persians use for altars?
5. What is the reader asked to compare?
6. Where does the speaker find rapture?
7. With what does the speaker mingle?
8. What can the speaker never express?
9. How is repetition used in Canto 4?
10. Identify two traits that suggest the speaker is a Byronic hero?
11. The Romantic poets believed that the natural world was more important than the world made by human hands. In what different ways is this sentiment expressed in these two poems. How effectively is this sentiment expressed?