

Name _____

DIRECTIONS: Both the poem and the story are from the book *Round the World in Myth and Song* by Florence Holbrooke. Read both pieces. Both use the same literary technique, but in different ways. What is the technique used? How does it differ in each work?

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."

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

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

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."

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."

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Name _____

Aurora, goddess of the dawn, is the young sister of Diana, the queen of night. It is her duty to open the eastern doors of the palace of the sun, and to strew the path of Apollo, the sun god, with roses. Just before sunrise she appears in the eastern sky, her rosy fingers tinting the misty clouds.

Aurora is goddess of the evening light, as well as of the dawn. Long after the chariot of the sun has disappeared below the horizon, the western clouds are bright with the rosy light of this beauty-loving goddess.

In some countries the twilights are very long, and Aurora seems to linger on the hilltops. She sprinkles refreshing dew upon the thirsty flowers, who have bravely raised their heads to the sun all day. They revive under her gentle care.

At evening, when she is slowly closing the gates of the west, the eyes of the little children grow tired of day and close in welcome sleep. The birds, too, who welcome the fair Aurora with their joyous matin songs, now seek their nests, and their last chirp is heard as the twilight deepens. Then Aurora bars the gates, gives the lantern, or evening star, to Hesperus, and returns to the east for her morning task.

1. What literary technique is used in both pieces? _____

2. How is the technique different in each piece? _____

3. How do the details of dawn differ in each piece?

4. What is different about the story? _____

ANSWERS

1. Figurative language, specifically personification is used.
2. In the poem, the wind is personified as going around the land and telling everyone to wake up. In the story, the dawn itself is personified as a goddess.
3. In the poem, the dawn begins at sea and works its way inland (ships, land, forest, bird, farms, fields, belfry tower, churchyard). In the story, the description is more of what dawn looks like: open the eastern doors of the palace of the sun, and to strew the path of Apollo, the sun god, with roses... her rosy fingers tinting the misty clouds...
4. It is about both dawn and twilight, as different aspects of the same goddess.