

He was born in the English Lake District in 1770. He was educated in Cambridge and in 1790 he went on a walking tour of France and Alps. The contact with French Revolution filled him with enthusiasm for democratic ideals. He returned to France and fell in love with Annette Vallon who bore him a daughter. He suffered from a nervous breakdown. He went to live with the sister Dorothy in 1795 and she remains his most faithful friend. In the same year he moved to Somerset to be near Coleridge and their friendship became very important for the development of English Romanticism. They produced a collection of poems called "lyrical ballads" (1798, appeared anonymously). But critics found the first publication too childish. So, in 1800 Wordsworth published the second edition and introduced the Preface in which he stated the principles of new romantic poetry, that became the "manifesto of English romanticism". In 1802 he married a childhood friend, Mary Hutchinson. In 1843 he was made Poet Laureate. In 1805 finished "the Prelude" a long autobiographical poem. He died in 1850.

Subject matter: the everyday situations and incidents from common life, interesting by tracing in them the primary laws of nature. Rural and ordinary people was generally chosen, because in that conditions the passions of men are incorporated with the beautiful forms of nature.

Form of poetry: a selection of language really used by men. Language should not be sophisticated, the objects mentioned homely and called by their ordinary names. Simple feelings have to be expressed with simple expressions.

Poet definition: he is a man speaking to men, who has a great knowledge of human nature and great sensibility. His task is to produce pleasure in the reader.

Poetry def: is the spontaneous overflow of emotions recollected in tranquility.

In the process of creation of writing poetry according to Wordsworth the emotions is reproduced and purified in poetic form, so that a second emotion "kindred" to the first is generated. (object, sensory experience, recollection in tranquility, contemplation, kindred em., writing poetry, pleasure to reader).

Daffodils: The poem by Wordsworth is a clear example of Romantic poetry for its naturalistic theme and it present the process of poetic creation according to. The poet, during a walk in the Lake District, saw a great quantity of daffodils which made him feel happy and in contact with nature the flowers are personified, in fact they are described as a dancing crowd whose beauty is superior to everything else.

This experience was so important to become a source of joy. In 4 stanza change time and setting of scene. He is lying on his sofa and as a flash he suddenly remember the flowers (memory in tranquillity) and he feels another time the same happiness and pleasure he had felt when he saw the daffodils for the first time.

My heart leaps up: contain a reflection on how childhood experience influence adulthood.

The rainbow is a symbol of nature because it's a natural event. The rainbow is chosen as the topic because it's a simple symbol; everybody have seen a rainbow and can see it. The rainbow makes the poet very happy and joyful (as in Daffodils), not only at the moment, but during all poet's life, in fact he says that he loved the rainbow when he was young, he loves it now and he will love it also when he will be old.

Otherwise he prefer to die. He is alive because he is in contact with nature. The tone is like a prayer.

The paradox: "the Child is father of the Man" means that what you feel and learn as a child remains in you forever and shape your personality. It's very similar to the poem Daffodils, because we see his love for nature and above all because in both of them he apparently talks about those elements, but the real protagonist is the writer and his feelings.