Brainstorm:
- Journey through medieval times
- Something to do with a king and some low class kid
- Journeying across the land
- Maybe have the princess?
- Disappointment when meeting the sovereign

Analysis of poems first draft:

Night Journey by Rupert Brooke Analysis:
The author talks about his experiences on the train during his night journey. He talks about how he feels on the train as well as what he sees on the train. The author uses an A-B-A-B format, using end rhymes. He uses quatrains in each of his 7 stanzas. Some lines are iambic while others are trochaic – I struggled to find a definitive pattern. There were some tetrameters as well as some pentameters. He uses a lot of figurative language like personification in the line, “and gathering power and purpose as he goes.” The author is saying the train is a “he.”

Journey’s End by J.R.R. Tolkien (LORD OF THE RINGS GUY!!)
The author talks about his journey and the nature that he sees around him. In the first stanza he talks about the sun, flowers, trees, water, stars, branches etc. He personifies the branches by saying that they have hair. He also personifies the finches by saying that they sing. The second stanza talks about the mountains, towers, the journey’s end, and the end of the day. The author also says, “above all shadows rides the sun.” The author is saying that the sun is riding even though the sun doesn’t actually ride anything (personification). The poem consists of two stanzas, each a septet, and it includes some iambic trimeters and tetrameters.

Personal journey poem first draft:

Journey to the Capital by Andrew Ng
The village erupted with celebration,
The carpenter’s boy was to be a man.
To go and meet the king of the nation,
His quest and journey soon began.

He travelled over mountains, valleys, and plateaus,
Journeyed past towns and fortresses too.
Growing bigger and stronger carrying his cargo,
Experiencing rough nights where the chilly wind blew.

At last the boy arrived a man,
Without delay he went to go see the king.
The kingdom welcomed him with open hands,
Full of joy and excitement he began to sing.

The man presented the gifts he had brought,
The king, stressed, was in a foul mood.
Seeing the gifts, the king’s mood began to rot,
Enraged he told ordered for the man to be skewed.

Personal Analysis first draft:
The author wrote 4 stanzas each as a quatrain. He wrote in a ABAB CDCD BEBE FGFG rhyme scheme. The story is about a carpenter’s son who dreams of meeting the king of their nation. He embarks on a quest to meet his hero in the capital, travelling months to get there. And finally when he reaches the castle and meets his long awaited hero, the king is not what the boy dreamt him to be. The goods that the boy brought the king was not to his liking so he was executed. This poem is about how our heroes are usually not what we imagine them to be.

Peer comment:
Chaemin: The poem is about a carpenter's son going to meet the king. The son goes on a long journey and eventually meets the king and dies. The author wrote the poem using 4 stanzas and quatrains in each stanza. The rhyme scheme was ABAB CDCD EFEF GHGH.

Final edited analysis of other journey poems:
Night Journey by Rupert Brooke Analysis:
The author talks about his experiences on the train during his night journey. He talks about how he feels on the train as well as what he sees on the train. The author uses an A-B-A-B format, using end rhymes. Quatrains are used in each of his 7 stanzas. Some lines are iambic while others are trochaic – I struggled to find a definitive pattern. There were some in tetrameter as well as some in pentameter. A common device he utilizes is figurative language, such as personification in the line, “and gathering power and purpose as he goes.” The author is saying the train is a “he.”

Journey’s End by J.R.R. Tolkien (LORD OF THE RINGS GUY!!)
The author talks about his journey and the nature that he sees around him. In the first stanza he talks about the sun, flowers, trees, water, stars, branches etc. He personifies the branches as having hair, and the finches by saying that they sing. The second stanza talks about the mountains, towers, the journey’s end, and the end of the day. The author also says, “above all shadows rides the sun.” The line depicts the sun as riding the shadows even though the sun doesn’t actually ride anything (personification). The poem consists of two stanzas, each a septet, as well as some lines in iambic trimeter and tetrameter.

Final personal journey poem:
Journey to the Capital by Andrew Ng
The village erupted with celebration,
The carpenter’s boy was to be a man.
To go and meet the king of the nation,
His quest and journey soon began.

He travelled over mountains, valleys, and plateaus,
Journeyed past towns and fortresses too.
Growing bigger and stronger carrying his cargo,
Experiencing rough nights where the chilly wind blew.
At last the boy arrived a man,
Without delay he went to go see the king.
The kingdom welcomed him with open hands,
Full of joy and excitement he began to sing.

The man presented the gifts he had brought,
The king, stressed, was in a foul mood.
Seeing the gifts, the king’s mood began to rot,
Enraged he told ordered for the man to be skewed.

Final personal journey poem analysis:
The author wrote 4 stanzas each as a quatrain. He wrote in a ABAB CDCD BEBE FGFG rhyme scheme. The story is about a carpenter’s son who dreams of meeting the king of their nation. He embarks on a quest to meet his hero in the capital, travelling months to get there. Finally, when he reaches the castle and meets his long awaited hero, the king is not what the boy dreamt him to be. The goods that the boy brought the king was not to his liking so he was executed. This poem brings to light the discrepancies in how we view our heroes. We put them on pedestals and paint them to be far more than they are in reality.