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### Percy Shelley and Wordsworth

Percy Shelley and William Wordsworth's work is a significant component in that they were both romantic poets and had a radical political view. They use a more complex concept contrary to how they appear to be. Their work lacks simple expression as their poems are usually subjective, which in other words, can be seen as an interpretation of phenomena based on individual perception. In addition to this, both poets felt that their art in poetry tries to position themselves above opposing groups of human experience and skill. It is significant to note that the rift between Shelley and Wordsworth stems from a political divide and a spiritual one (McLean 1).

One feature of Shelley's poetry is that his skepticism concerning the nature of humans has demoralized his happiness. Shelley is also critical of the perception of spirituality possessed by Wordsworth near the end of his life.

According to Rader on the philosophical approach, Wordsworth spirituality cast a visionary magnificence over external things. As it appears, this is contrary to Shelley's view on spirituality; this is because Shelley had a flexible mind and opinion in matters spiritual.



This is predominant in how Shelley writes about the idea of sleep. In his view, dreamless sleep is the lone way to completely detached one from day-to-day life, which is something that spirituality offers. Shelley discussed sleep in the poem "death is slumber" and "Mont Blanc" (Shelley 764). In addition to this, Shelley believes that dreamless sleep essentially relieves humans from an omnipotent, all influential force "for every spirit fails" (Shelley 746) "For the very spirit fails" (Shelley 764) when an individual is unconscious from sleeping.

The utmost impeaching poem Shelley composed was based on Wordsworth, the poetry, "To Wordsworth." The last line in the poem reflects how far Wordsworth has fallen. By saying, "Thus having been, then thou shouldst cease to be," shows that in Wordsworth's condition, Shelley saw that if he was better off without poetry, he compares it like having something one treasure, then you the person loses it.

Shelly's poem illustrates that Wordsworth has lost touch with the community as he refers to him as dead; he is seen in the fact that he uses past tense when describing him. In connecting to poetry, "That thing depart which may never return" (Shelley 744) illustrates Wordsworth's radical view on politics. Shelley refers to him as the "lone star" (Shelly 745) because he was mindful of the people.

Using the word "one loss is mine" illustrates that the two poets are supposed to share in artistic regression and grief. This shows a division in both the poet's thoughts, mostly because Wordsworth bans on superstition; this is when he spoke about the power in life and nothing random. Shelly, on the other hand, never explored the supernatural, and he stuck to political poems. However, this division that Shelley creates is synthetic because politics is part and parcel of human nature.



Work Cited

McLean, Justin. "The Rift Between Wordsworth and Shelley." Owlcation, Owlcation, 6 Aug. 2014, owlcation.com/humanities/The-Rift-Between-Wordsworth-and-Shelley.

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