

Types of Poetry

WebQuest Activity

Poetry Foundation

Language Arts 10
Week 4

Haiku

Definition:

A Haiku is a type of Japanese traditional poetry.

These poems have

three lines with **5** syllables (first line),

7 syllables (second line),

then **5** syllables (third line).

They *can* rhyme, but they don't have to.

Once you found
an example,
please post it on
the [Gallery Walk!](#)

Matsuo Basho

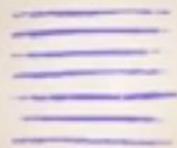
kusa no to mo
sumikawaru yo zo
hina no ie

Even a thatched hut
May change with a new owner
Into a doll's house.

The Narrow Road to the Deep North
Matsuo Basho (1644-1694)

Portrait of Matsuo Basho from "[Hokusai Manga](#)", by [Katsushika Hokusai](#)





古池や 蛙飛び込む 水の音

An old silent pond
A frog jumps into the pond
Splash! Silence again.

Fu-ru (old) i-ke (pond) ya,
ka-wa-zu (frog) to-bi-ko-mu (jumping into)
mi-zu (water) no o-to (sound)



池や 蛙飛び込む 水の音

An old silent pond
A frog jumps in
Splash! Silence



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About 696,000,000 results (0.41 seconds)

English - detected ▾



Japanese ▾

old



ōld



古い

Furui

Search for this on Google ✕



Translations of old

adjective

古い

old, stale, ancient, aged, antiquated, outmoded

年寄り

old, aged

中古

used, secondhand, old

陳腐

stale, old, moldy, vapid, flat, hard

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About 7,390,000 results (0.36 seconds)

English - detected Japanese 

frog

frôg



蛙

Kaeru



Translations of frog

noun

蛙

frog, toad

がま

frog

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English - detected



Japanese



sound



sound

音

Oto



Translations of sound

noun

サウンド

sound

音

sound, noise, note

音声

voice, sound

Show more

かわず

old word for frog

日本語

かわず

kawazu

(old word for かえる kaeru- Frog)

break it down

The kanji for Frog is 蛙. Both the old *kawazu* and the modern *kaeru* pronunciation use this kanji

The sound of frogs in Japanese is gero or gwa

To hear and learn about the FROG SONG

[click here](#)

use the kanji!

かえる kaeru - the modern, non-samurai frog [B]

蛙飛び kaeru tobi - the game of leap frog [I]

雨蛙 ama gaeru - tree frog [lit. rain frog] [I]

Free Verse

Definition

This type of poetry gives the author the most freedom.

There is no set rhyme scheme or amount of syllables.

The only “requirement” of a free verse poem is that it makes a **clear point or paints a picture in the reader’s mind.**

Once you found
an example,
please post it on
the [Gallery Walk!](#)

Ralph Waldo Emerson

‘The Snow-Storm’.

Announced by all the trumpets of the sky,
Arrives the snow, and, driving o'er the fields,
Seems nowhere to alight: the whited air
Hides hills and woods, the river, and the heaven,
And veils the farm-house at the garden's end

<https://interestingliterature.com/2023/04/best-ralph-waldo-emerson-poems/>

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Boston Hymn

The word of the Lord by night
To the watching Pilgrims came,
As they sat by the seaside,
And filled their hearts with flame.

God said, I am tired of kings,
I suffer them no more;
Up to my ear the morning brings
The outrage of the poor.



Announced by all the trumpets of the sky,
Arrives the snow, and, driving o'er the fields,
Seems nowhere to alight: the whited air
Hides hills and woods, the river, and the heaven,
And veils the farm-house at the garden's end.

Transcendentalists, like the Romantics whom they followed and learnt so much from, often write about nature in all its power and beauty; and this is one of Emerson's finest nature poems.

Indeed, the poem might be regarded as an example of the Sublime: that philosophy which views nature as both beautiful and terrifying, and far greater, more long-lasting, and more powerful than mankind. In lines of blank verse – the unrhymed structure perhaps suggesting the wild unpredictability of the snow falling – Emerson vividly captures the 'frolic architecture of the snow'.

<https://interestingliterature.com/2023/04/best-ralph-waldo-emerson-poems/>

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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This article is about Homer's epic poem. For other uses, see [Odyssey \(disambiguation\)](#).

"Homer's Odyssey" redirects here. For The Simpsons episode, see [Homer's Odyssey \(The Simpsons\)](#).

The **Odyssey** (/ˈɒdɪsi/ ^[a]; Ancient Greek: Ὀδύσσεια, *romanized:* *Odýssea*)^{[2][3]} is one of two major [ancient Greek epic poems](#) attributed to [Homer](#). It is one of the oldest extant works of literature still widely read by modern audiences. As with the *Iliad*, the poem is divided into 24 [books](#). It follows the [Greek hero Odysseus](#), king of [Ithaca](#), and his journey home after the [Trojan War](#). After the war, which lasted ten years, his journey from Troy to Ithaca, via Africa and southern Europe, lasted for ten additional years during which time he encountered many perils and all of his crewmates were killed. In his absence, Odysseus was assumed dead, and his wife [Penelope](#) and son [Telemachus](#) had to contend with a [group of unruly suitors](#) who were competing for Penelope's hand in marriage.

The *Odyssey* was originally composed in [Homeric Greek](#) in around the 8th or 7th century BC and, by the mid-6th century BC, had become part of the Greek literary canon. In [antiquity](#), Homer's authorship of the poem was not questioned, but contemporary scholarship [predominantly assumes](#) that the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* were composed independently and that the stories formed as part of a long [oral tradition](#). Given widespread illiteracy, the poem was performed by an [aoidos](#) or [rhapsode](#) and was more likely to be heard than read.

Crucial themes in the poem include the ideas of *nostos* (νόστος; "return"), wandering, *xenia* (ξενία; "guest-friendship"), testing, and omens. Scholars still reflect on the narrative significance of certain groups in the poem, such as women and slaves, who have a more prominent role in the epic than in many other works of ancient literature. This focus is especially remarkable when contrasted with the *Iliad*, which centres the exploits of soldiers and kings during the Trojan War.

The *Odyssey* is regarded as one of the most significant works of the [Western canon](#). The first

Odysseyby [Homer](#)

[Pompeian Wall-painting](#) depicting [Odysseus](#) (far left) carrying off the [Palladion](#) from [Troy](#), with the help of [Diomedes](#) (middle) and [Eurybates](#) (right) against the resistance of [Cassandra](#) (far right), from the [National Archaeological Museum of Naples](#) in [Italy](#)

Written

c. 8th century BC

The Odyssey

By Homer

Written 800 B.C.E

Translated by Samuel Butler

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Book I

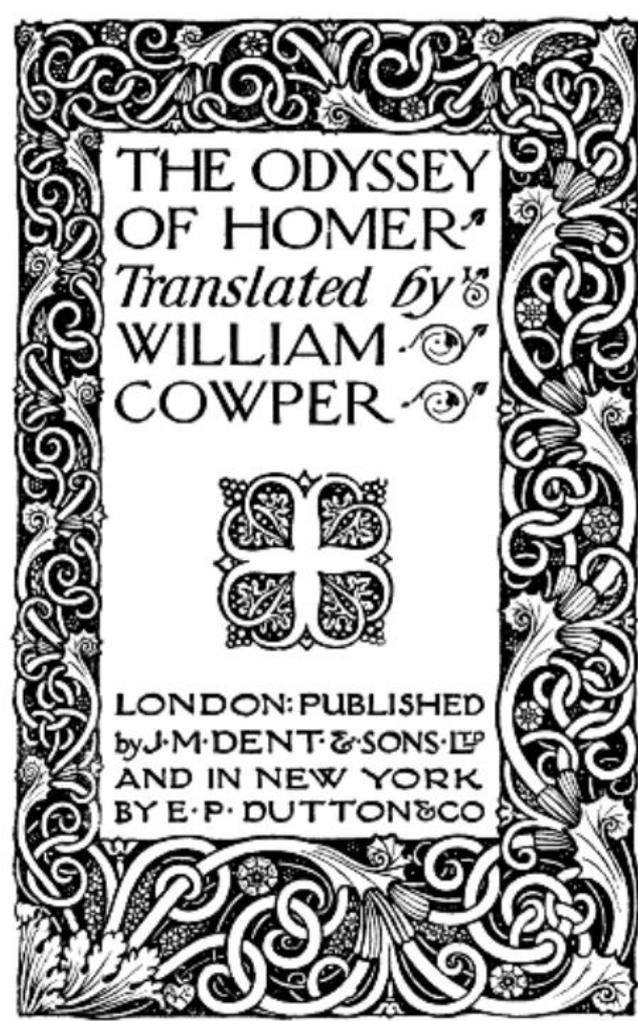
Tell me, O muse, of that ingenious hero who travelled far and wide after he had sacked the famous town of Troy. Many cities did he visit, and many were the nations with whose manners and customs he was acquainted; moreover he suffered much by sea while trying to save his own life and bring his men safely home; but do what he might he could not save his men, for they perished through their own sheer folly in eating the cattle of the Sun-god Hyperion; so the god prevented them from ever reaching home. Tell me, too, about all these things, O daughter of Jove, from whatsoever source you may know them.

So now all who escaped death in battle or by shipwreck had got safely home except Ulysses, and he, though he was longing to return to his wife and country, was detained by the goddess Calypso, who had got him into a large cave and wanted to marry him. But as years went by, there came a time when the gods settled that he should go back to Ithaca; even then, however, when he was among his own people, his troubles were not yet over; nevertheless all the gods had now begun to pity him except Neptune, who still persecuted him without ceasing and would not let him get home.

Now Neptune had gone off to the Ethiopians, who are at the world's end, and lie in two halves, the one looking West and the other East. He had gone there to accept a hecatomb of sheep and oxen, and was enjoying himself at his festival; but the other gods met in the house of Olympian Jove, and the sire of gods and men spoke first. At that moment he was thinking of Aegisthus, who had been killed by Agamemnon's son Orestes; so he said to the other gods:

"See now, how men lay blame upon us gods for what is after all nothing but their own folly. Look at Aegisthus; he must needs make love to Agamemnon's wife unrighteously and then kill Agamemnon, though he knew it would be the death of him; for I sent Mercury to warn him not to do either of these things, inasmuch as Orestes would be sure to take his revenge when he grew up and wanted to return home. Mercury told him this in all good will but he would not listen, and now he has paid for everything in full."

Then Minerva said, "Father, son of Saturn, King of kings, it served Aegisthus right, and so it would any one else who does as he did; but Aegisthus is neither here nor there; it is for Ulysses that my heart bleeds, when I think of his sufferings in that lonely sea-girt island, far away, poor man, from all his friends. It is an island covered with forest, in the very middle of the sea, and a goddess lives there, daughter of the magician Atlas, who looks after the bottom of the ocean, and carries the great columns that keep heaven and earth asunder. This daughter of Atlas has got hold of poor unhappy Ulysses, and keeps trying by every kind of blandishment to make him forget his home, so that he is tired of life, and thinks of nothing but how he may once more see the smoke of his own chimneys. You, sir, take no heed of this, and yet when Ulysses



THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER
TRANSLATED INTO
ENGLISH BLANK VERSE

BOOK I

ARGUMENT

In a council of the Gods, Minerva calls their attention to Ulysses, still a wanderer. They resolve to grant him a safe return to Ithaca. Minerva descends to encourage Telemachus, and in the form of Mentès directs him in what manner to proceed. Throughout this book the extravagance and profligacy of the suitors are occasionally suggested.

Muse make the man thy theme, for shrewdness famed
And genius versatile, who far and wide
A Wand'rer, after Ilium overthrown,
Discover'd various cities, and the mind
And manners learn'd of men, in lands remote.
He num'rous woes on Ocean toss'd, endured,
Anxious to save himself, and to conduct
His followers to their home; yet all his care
Preserved them not; they perish'd self-destroy'd
By their own fault; infatuate! who devoured
The oxen of the all-o'erseeing Sun,
And, punish'd for that crime, return'd no more.
Daughter divine of Jove, these things record,

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The oxen of the all-o'erseeing Sun,
And, punish'd for that crime, return'd no more.
Daughter divine of Jove, these things record,
As it may please thee, even in our ears.
The rest, all those who had perdition 'scaped
By war or on the Deep, dwelt now at home;
Him only, of his country and his wife
Alike desirous, in her hollow grots
Calypso, Goddess beautiful, detained
Wooing him to her arms. But when, at length,
(Many a long year elapsed) the year arrived
Of his return (by the decree of heav'n)
To Ithaca, not even then had he,
Although surrounded by his people, reach'd
The period of his suff'rings and his toils.

<https://www.gutenberg.org/files/24269/24269-h/24269-h.htm>
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Types of Poetry Gallery Walk

Haiku

Matsuo Basho (1644-1694)

An old silent pond
A frog jumps into the pond.
Splash! Silence again.

Blackbird Etude by A.E Stallings

The blackbird sings at
the frontier of his music.
The branch where he sat

marks the brink of doubt,
is the outpost of his realm,
edge from which to rout

encroachers with trills
and melismatic runs sur-
passing earthbound skills.

It sounds like ardor,
it sounds like joy. We are glad
here at the border

where he signs the air
with his invisible staves,
"Trespassers beware"—

Song of survival

Free Verse

The Odyssey of Homer

Muse make the man thy theme, for
shrewdness famed
And genius versatile, who far and
wide

A Wand'rer, after Ilium overthrown,
Discover'd various cities, and the
mind
And manners learn'd of men, in
lands remote.

He num'rous woes on Ocean toss'd,
endured,
Anxious to save himself, and to
conduct

His followers to their home; yet all
his care

Preserved them not; they perish'd
self-destroy'd

By their own fault; infatuate! who
devoured
10

The oxen of the all-erseeing Sun,
And, punish'd for that crime,
return'd no more.

"Hope" is the thing with feathers by Emily Dickinson

"Hope" is the thing with feathers -
That perches in the soul -

Acrostic

Christmas By Unknown

Carol singing in the frosty air,
Holly wreaths hung everywhere.
Reindeer galloping across the sky,
It's icy cold, but still they fly to fill
the .

Stockings hung on the ends of beds,
and

Trees decorated in golds and reds.

Mince pies ready, delicious and hot,
to celebrate the birth of
A baby in a manger cot.

So, go ahead and enjoy Christmas
Day!

London by William Blake

wander thro' each charter'd street,
Near where the charter'd Thames
does flow.

And mark in every face I meet
Marks of weakness, marks of woe.

In every cry of every Man,
In every Infants cry of fear,
In every voice: in every ban,
The mind-forg'd manacles I hear

How the Chimney-sweepers cry

Ballad

A. E. Housman, 'Is My Team Ploughing

Is my team ploughing,
That I was used to drive
And hear the harness jingle
When I was man alive?

Ay, the horses trample,
The harness jingles now;
No change though you lie under
The land you used to plough.

If-ing BY LANGSTON

HUGHES If I had some small
change I'd buy me a mule,
Get on that mule and Ride
like a fool. If I had some
greenbacks I'd buy me a
Packard, Fill it up with gas
and Drive that baby
backward. If I had a million

Draft 1 Matsuo Basho

Cinquain

Annabel Lee BY EDGAR ALLAN POE

was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom
you may know

By the name of Annabel Lee;
And this maiden she lived with no
other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child and she was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea,
But we loved with a love that was
more than love—

I and my Annabel Lee—
With a love that the winged seraphs
of Heaven
Coveted her and me.

Release By ADELAIDE CRAPSEY

With swift
Great sweep of her
Magnificent arm my pain
Clanged back the doors that shut

Matsuo Basho (164...

Conc...

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The
same, ...

And
Then s
in me.

My ten
beginn
And
shame

For
Afflict
me.

A brok

Types of Poetry Gallery Walk

Ballad

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Cinquain

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I and my Annabel Lee—
With a love that the wingèd seraphs of Heaven
Coveted her and me.

Release By ADELAIDE CRAPSEY

With swift
Great sweep of her
Magnificent arm my pain
Clanged back the doors that shut
My soul
From life.

Concrete

Easter Wings BY GEORGE HERBERT

ord, who createdst man in wealth
and store,

Though foolishly he lost the
same,

Decaying more and more,
Till he became

Most poore:
With thee

O let me rise
As larks, harmoniously,

And sing this day thy victories:
Then shall the fall further the flight
in me.

My tender age in sorrow did
beginne
And still with sickness and
shame.

Thou didst so punish sinne,
That I became

Most thinne.
With thee

Let me combine,
And feel thy victorie:

For, if I imp my wing on thine,
Affliction shall advance the flight in
me.

Ode

Ode: Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

The child is father of the man;
And I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural
piety.

(Wordsworth, "My Heart Leaps Up")

There was a time when meadow,
grove, and stream,
The earth, and every common
sight,

To me did seem
Apparelled in celestial

light,
The glory and the freshness of
a dream.
It is not now as it hath been of yore;

—
Turn wheresoe'er I may,
By night or day.

The things which I have seen I now
can see no more.

Blackout

Surrounded by Anastasia Balatsky

*Surrounded by tall oak and
boisterous wild dandelions slashing
through grass. A peaceful humid
August in the garden*

Blackout by Marget Fishback

When life seems grey
And short of fizz
It seems that way
because it is.

*A company exhausted by scandal is
just a room full of lawyers.*

Dreams
unfold, Explode. Like Soap
opera, Like concentric circles
of melodrama.

Surrounded

Surrounded by tall oak

Matsuo Basho (164...

Draft

Matsuo Basho



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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the epic poem. For the character, see [Beowulf \(hero\)](#). For other uses, see [Beowulf \(disambiguation\)](#).

Beowulf (/beɪˈwʊlf/^[1]; Old English: *Bēowulf* [beːoʊwʊlf]) is an Old English epic poem in the tradition of Germanic heroic legend consisting of 3,182 alliterative lines. It is one of the most important and most often translated works of Old English literature. The date of composition is a matter of contention among scholars; the only certain dating is for the manuscript, which was produced between 975 and 1025.^[2] Scholars call the anonymous author the "Beowulf poet".^[3] The story is set in pagan Scandinavia in the 6th century.

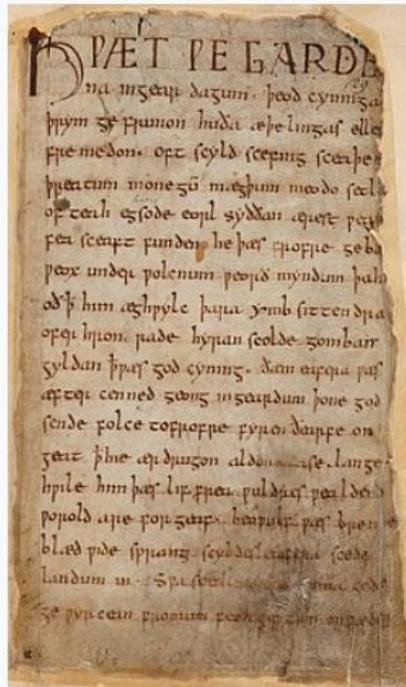
Beowulf, a hero of the Geats, comes to the aid of Hrothgar, the king of the Danes, whose mead hall in Heorot has been under attack by the monster Grendel. After Beowulf slays him, Grendel's mother attacks the hall and is then defeated. Victorious, Beowulf goes home to Geatland and becomes king of the Geats. Fifty years later, Beowulf defeats a dragon, but is mortally wounded in the battle. After his death, his attendants cremate his body and erect a barrow on a headland in his memory.

Scholars have debated whether *Beowulf* was transmitted orally, affecting its interpretation: if it was composed early, in pagan times, then the paganism is central and the Christian elements were added later, whereas if it was composed later, in writing, by a Christian, then the pagan elements could be decorative archaising; some scholars also hold an intermediate position. *Beowulf* is written mostly in the Late West Saxon dialect of Old English, but many other dialectal forms are present, suggesting that the poem may have had a long and complex transmission throughout the dialect areas of England.

There has long been research into similarities with other traditions and accounts, including the Icelandic *Grettis saga*, the Norse story of Hrolf Kraki and his bear-shapeshifting servant Bodvar Bjarki, the international folktale the *Bear's Son Tale*, and the Irish folktale of the Hand and the Child. Persistent attempts have been made to link *Beowulf* to tales from Homer's *Odyssey* or Virgil's *Aeneid*. More definite are Biblical parallels, with clear allusions to the books of *Genesis*, *Exodus*, and *Daniel*.

Beowulf

Bēowulf



First page of *Beowulf* in Cotton Vitellius A. xv. Beginning: HWÆT. WE GARDE / *na in geardagum, beodcyninga / þrym gefrunon...* (Translation: *What! [=Listen!] We of Spear-Da/nes, in days gone by, of kings / the glory have heard...*)

Acrostic - [Click Here!](#)

Definition:

An acrostic poem spells a word with the first letter of each line.

There is no set rhyme or meter.

Example:

Once you found
an example,
please post it on
the [Gallery Walk!](#)



acrostic poem:

a poem where certain letters in each line spell out a word or phrase

Cuddly

Acrobat

Tenacious and terrifying

Softly purring



Ballad

Definition:

A type of narrative verse poetry.

Tells a story and usually has the ABAB rhyme scheme.

Often have 4 stanzas, but this can differ.

Ballads were traditionally told through spoken word.

Example:

Once you found
an example,
please post it on
the [Gallery Walk!](#)



John Henry

BY ANONYMOUS

When John Henry was a little tiny baby
Sitting on his mama's knee,
He picked up a hammer and a little piece of steel
Saying, "Hammer's going to be the death of me, Lord, Lord,
 Hammer's going to be the death of me."

John Henry was a man just six feet high,
Nearly two feet and a half across his breast.
He'd hammer with a nine-pound hammer all day
And never get tired and want to rest, Lord, Lord,
 And never get tired and want to rest.

John Henry went up on the mountain
And he looked one eye straight up its side.

Cinquain - [Click Here!](#)

Definition:

A cinquain is a five-line poem that was invented by Adelaide Crapsey, an American poet who took her inspiration from Japanese haiku and tanka.

Example:

Once you found
an example,
please post it on
the [Gallery Walk!](#)

CINQUAIN POEM

Student Example

Asleep

Timeless Dreams

Crashing, Dozing, Snoring

Blissful, Calm, Passionate, Dream

Slumber

What did you take away from the poem?

Cinquains are particularly vivid in their imagery and are meant to convey a certain mood or emotion.

Format for Writing a Cinquain

Line 1: One word (a noun, the subject of the poem)

Line 2: Two words (adjectives that describe the subject in line 1)

Line 3: Three words (-ing action verbs-participles-that relate to the subject in line 1)

Line 4: Four words (a phrase or sentence that relates feelings about the subject in line 1)

Line 5: One word (a synonym for the subject in line 1 or a word that sums it up)

Alternative Line 5 for older poets: Five words (a phrase or sentence that further relates feelings about the subject in line 1)

Sometimes each line is centered to create a diamond or tree-like shape.

Here's a Cinquain off the top of my head

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Writing, composing, describing





Cinquains

Poetry
Clever, crafty
Writing, composing, describing
Best words, best order
Verse

Concrete

Definition:

Concrete poetry, also known as shape poetry, is a type of poetry that uses some sort of visual presentation to enhance the effect of the poem on the reader.

Example:

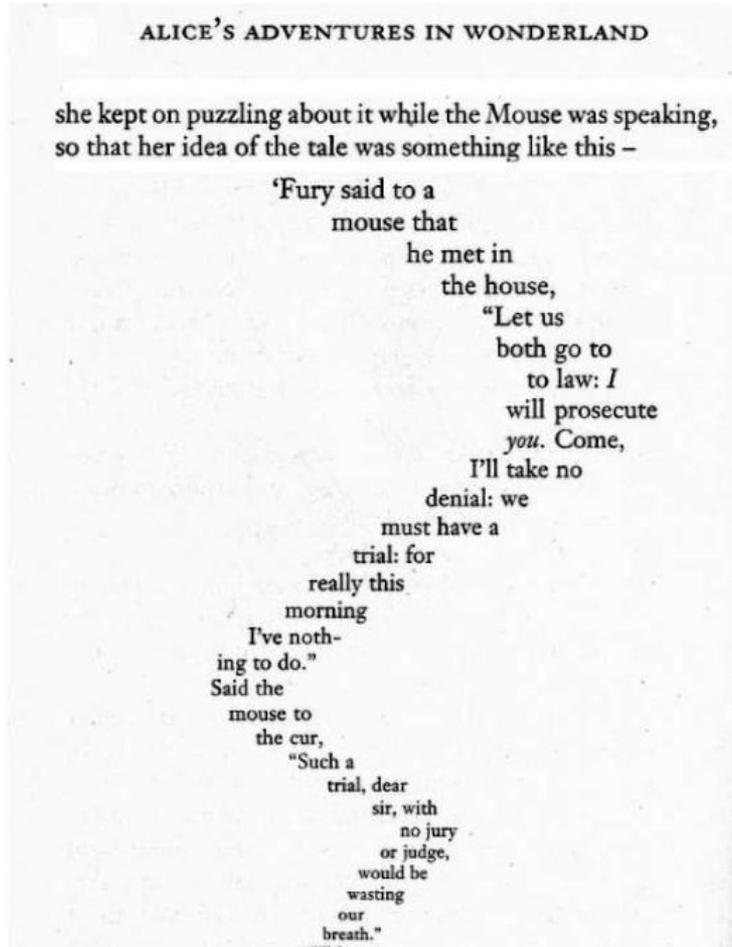
Once you found
an example,
please post it on
the [Gallery Walk!](#)

APPLE

by
REINHARD DÖHL

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One fun concrete poetry example is Lewis Carroll's shape poem, "The Mouse's Tale" from *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.



Ode

Definition:

An ode is a lyric poem in the form of an address to a particular subject, often elevated in style or manner and written in varied or irregular meter.

ODE TO THE WEST WIND

by Percy Bysshe Shelley



O wild West Wind, thou breath of Autumn's being,
Thou, from whose unseen presence the leaves dead
Are driven, like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing,

Blackout - [Click Here!](#)

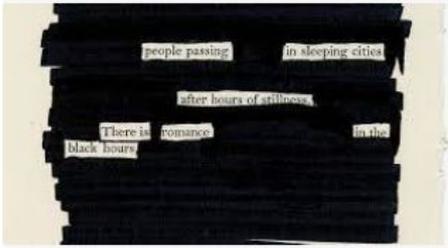
Definition:

Blackout poetry focuses on rearranging words to create a different meaning. Specifically, the author uses a permanent marker to cross out or eliminate whatever words or images they see as unnecessary or irrelevant to the message being conveyed.

The poem generally relates directly to the article being blacked out.

Example:

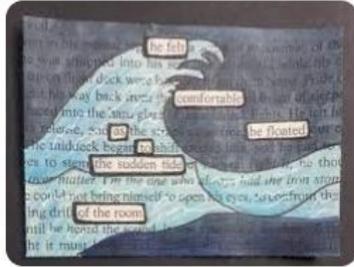
**Once you found
an example,
please post it on
the [Gallery Walk!](#)**



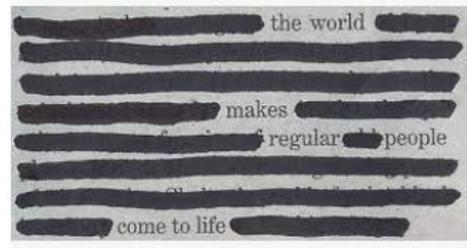
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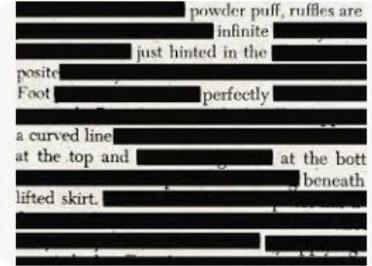
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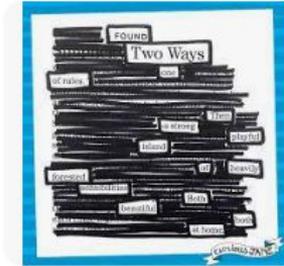
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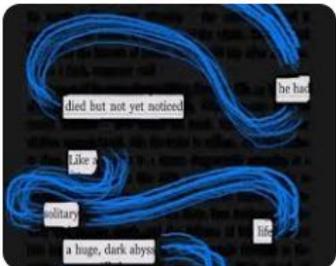
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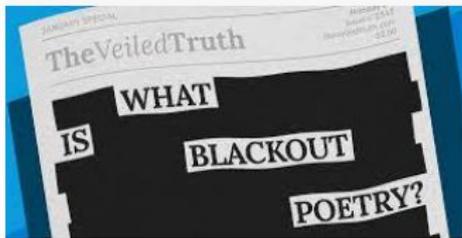
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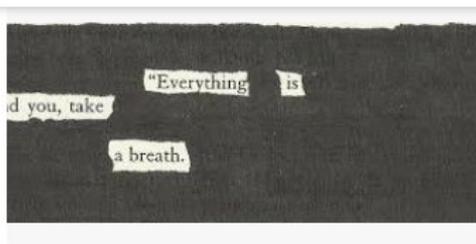
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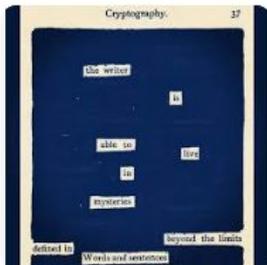
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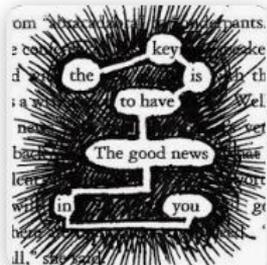
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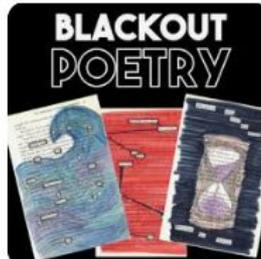
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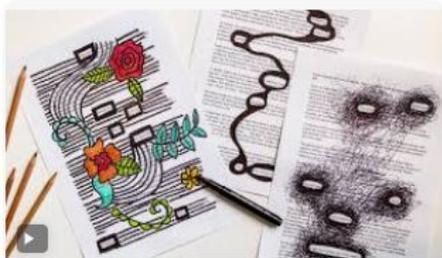
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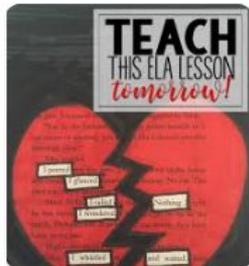
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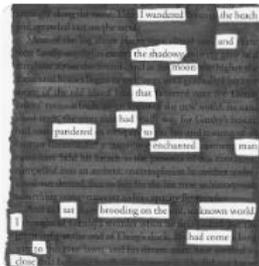
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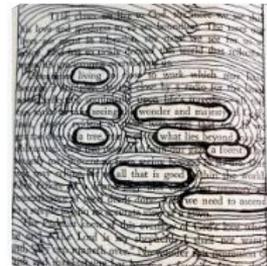
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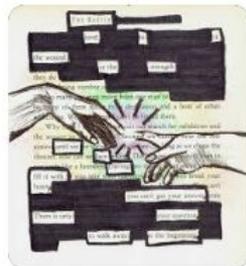
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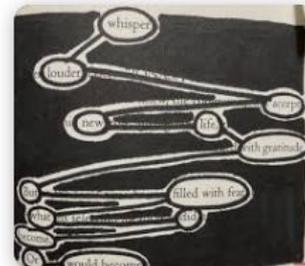
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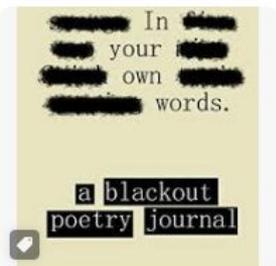
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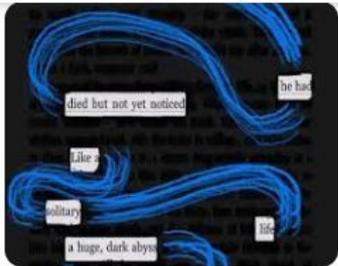


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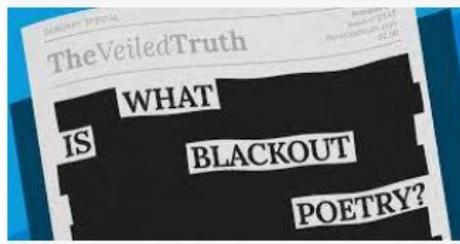


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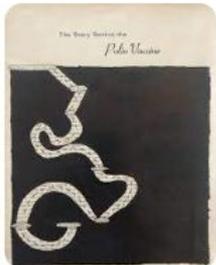
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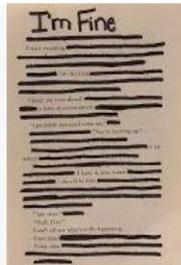
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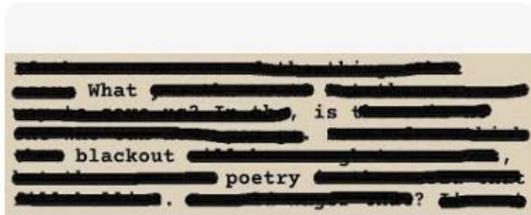
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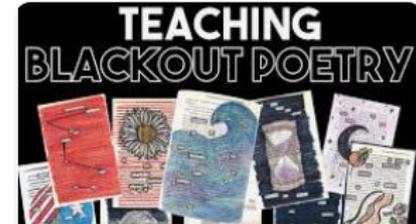
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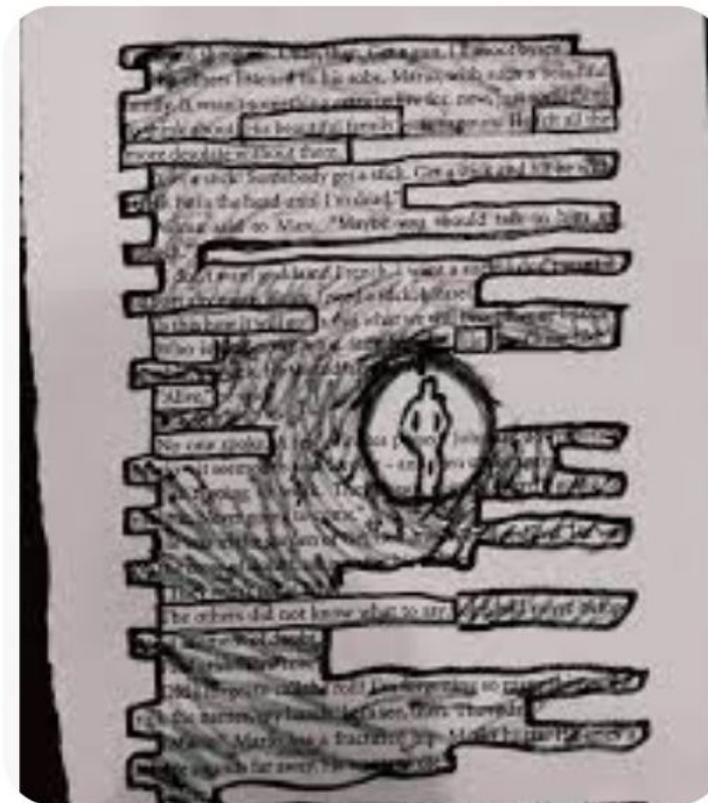




Step by...



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THE UNITED STATES IS
TRANSMITTING THE FOLLOWING
MESSAGE TO ALL
U.S. CITIZENS
Americans
knowledge of
in
the country,
avoid
and limit their outside
communication
note that
telecommunications become limited or
unavailable.
Updates
accessible due to
crisis. The
citizens
due to
to Burma
leave
life-threatening
risks.
the U.S.
has
ability to
provide assistance.



Reedsy Blog

the Sea
Heavier rocks sink deeper into the soft earth's crust.
Lighter rocks stay near the surface. And so the continents
are easily granitic, lighter rock than the heavier basalt
that makes up so much of the ocean floor.
In any case, away the boats were going, the sea
although there were no mountains on earth, the ocean
was too hot. It was all water on a hot stove, and almost only
dash about. The water was in the water, the water
the water.
Where did all the water come from that now fills the
sea? Some scientists believe that it formed deep in the
molting earth and has been boiling ever ever since.
Water is made up of oxygen, the oxygen that we
take with every breath and hydrogen, the
all known elements. We cannot see hydrogen, but we
can watch it burning with a blue flame on a coal or
stove. Far down among the rocks that two hydrogen atoms
to form water, hot springs and volcanoes those "fire
elements" that we call water. So we could find
just such water slow fill the
earth's crust where we live.

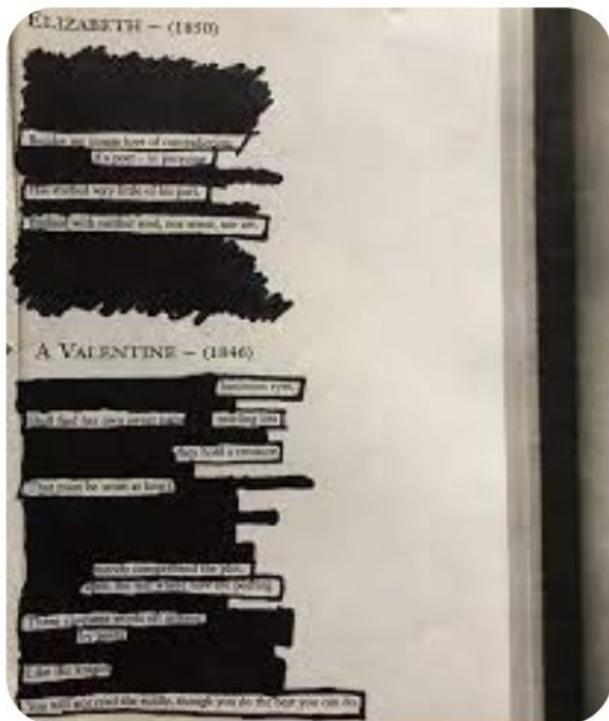


High Life Highland

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the blackout poe...

Masterpiece Society
Quick and Easy Bla...

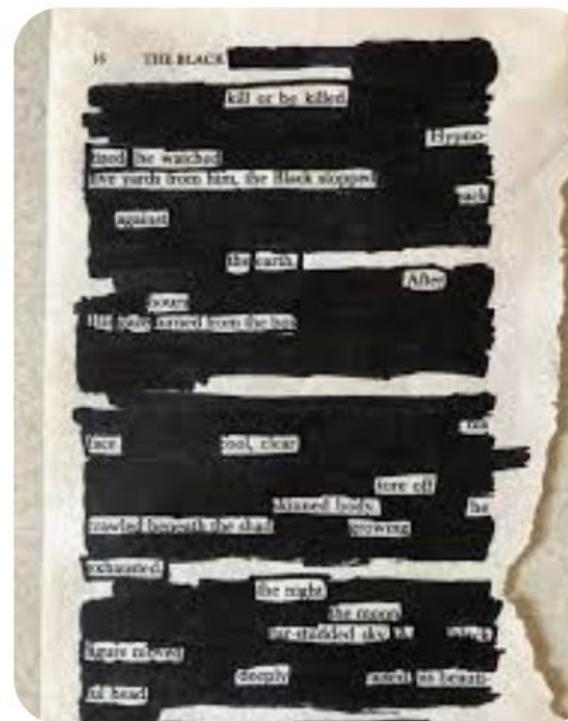
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