And God stepped out on space,  
And he looked around and said:  
I'm lonely -  
I'll make me a world.

And far as the eye of God could see  
Darkness covered everything,  
Blacker than a hundred middnights  
Down in a cypress swamp.

Then God smiled,  
And the light broke,  
And the darkness rolled up on one side,  
And the light stood shining on the other,  
And God said: That's good!

Then God reached out and took the light in his hands,  
And God rolled the light around in his hands  
Until he made the sun;  
And he set that sun a-blazing in the heavens.  
And the light that was left from making the sun  
God gathered it up in a shining ball  
And flung it against the darkness,  
Spangling the night with the moon and stars.  
Then down between  
The darkness and the light  
He hurled the world;  
And God said: That's good!

Then God himself stepped down -  
And the sun was on his right hand,  
And the moon was on his left;  
The stars were clustered about his head,  
And the earth was under his feet.  
And God walked, and where he trod  
His footsteps hollowed the valleys out  
And bulged the mountains up.

Then he stopped and looked and saw  
That the earth was hot and barren.  
So God stepped over to the edge of the world  
And he spat out the seven seas -  
He batted his eyes, and the lightnings flashed -  
He clapped his hands, and the thunders rolled -  
And the waters above the earth came down,  
The cooling waters came down.

Top Then the green grass sprouted,  
And the little red flowers blossomed,  
The pine tree pointed his finger to the sky,  
And the oak spread out his arms,  
The lakes cuddled down in the hollows of the ground,  
And the rivers ran down to the sea;  
And God smiled again,  
And the rainbow appeared,  
And curled itself around his shoulder.

Then God raised his arm and he waved his hand  
Over the sea and over the land,  
And he said: Bring forth! Bring forth!  
And quicker than God could drop his hand,  
Fishes and fowls  
And beasts and birds  
Swam the rivers and the seas,  
Roamed the forests and the woods,  
And split the air with their wings.  
And God said: That's good!

Then God walked around,  
And God looked around  
On all that he had made.  
He looked at his sun,  
And he looked at his moon,  
And he looked at his little stars;  
He looked on his world  
With all its living things,  
And God said: I'm lonely still.

Then God sat down -  
On the side of a hill where he could think;  
By a deep, wide river he sat down;  
With his head in his hands,  
God thought and thought,  
Till he thought: I'll make me a man!

Up from the bed of the river  
God scooped the clay;  
And by the bank of the river  
He kneeled him down;  
And there the great God Almighty  
Who lit the sun and fixed it in the sky,  
Who flung the stars to the most far corner of the night,  
Who rounded the earth in the middle of his hand;  
This Great God,  
Like a mammy bending over her baby,  
Kneeled down in the dust  
Toiling over a lump of clay  
Till he shaped it in his own image;

Then into it he blew the breath of life,  
And man became a living soul.  
Amen. Amen

# Poetry Analysis

## I. Dramatic Situation

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Who is speaking?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>To whom is that speaker speaking?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>What is the situation?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>What is the speaker's tone?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## II. Imagery

## III. Theme

## IV. Diction (word choice)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Connotation (suggested meaning of words)</td>
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<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Denotation (dictionary definition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Abstract (can only be understood intellectually)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Concrete (words describing physical objects)</td>
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<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td>Kinds of language</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 1. Figurative

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Metaphor (implied comparisons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Simile (comparison using 'like' or 'as')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>Personification (giving human characteristics to an inanimate object)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>Metonymy (the use of an attribute or quality of an object to represent the object itself)</td>
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<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>Synecdoche (substitutes a significant part of something for the thing itself)</td>
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</table>

### 2. Rhetorical

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Irony (opposite of what is meant)</td>
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<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Hyperbole (exaggeration)</td>
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<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>Allusion (reference to something)</td>
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<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>Pun (play on words)</td>
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<td>e.</td>
<td>Paradox (contradictory)</td>
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<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>Oxymoron (self contradictory term)</td>
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<tr>
<td>g.</td>
<td>Litotes (form of understatement)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## References:

- [http://library.thinkquest.org/23846/writing_guide/poetry.html](http://library.thinkquest.org/23846/writing_guide/poetry.html)