

“The Tyger,” by William Blake

Literary

- I. **Quote from *Fahrenheit 451*** Part 3 is entitled “Burning Bright”
- II. **Original Source and Context**
 - A. The original source of “Burning Bright” is the poem, “The Tyger” by William Blake.
 - B. William Blake was born in 1757, into a lower class London family. Blake was not professionally educated, but practiced varied art such as painting, engraving, and writing.
 - C. This poem was written in the “Romanticism” literary movement. This movement “cultivated individualism, reverence for the natural world, idealism, and an interest in the mystic and supernatural,” according to my source B.
 - D. Evans, in source C, says that imagery is the central focus of the poem as it includes repeated phrases and descriptions of the “exotic” nature of the tiger. Specifically, Evans says that the “burning bright,” as used in *Fahrenheit*, draws attention to how foreign and different the tiger is from the rest of the world. The entire poem echoes the mysteries and awe that the tiger inspires. Evans also suggests that Blake was writing this as a direct contradiction to the poor society he belonged in. “The Tyger” was a commentary that questioned the reigning powers, just as the tiger ruled the jungles, according to source C.
- III. **MLA Citations**
 - A. Blake, William. *Songs of Innocence and Songs of Experience*, Spark Publishing, 2014, New York, NY.
 - B. “William Blake.” *poets.org*, Academy of American Poets, <http://www.ipl.org/div/litcrit/bin/litcrit.out.pl?au=bla-19>. Accessed 30 Sep. 2016.
 - C. Evans, Robert C. "Literary Contexts In Poetry: William Blake's 'The Tyger.'" *Literary Contexts In Poetry: William Blake's 'Tyger'* (2006): 1. *Literary Reference Center*. Web. 30 Sept. 2016.
- IV. **Effect and Insight** In *Fahrenheit*, Montag is like “The Tyger.” His position as a fireman in the beginning of the novel makes him a spectacle in his world: he is ferocious, potentially destructive, and can be “seen” through the smell of his kerosene-covered clothes. But like the paradoxes that Evans points out in source C (“bright” and “night,” “beauty” and “fear”), Montag ends up being a paradox: a fireman that reads books. Especially in Part 3, which is the allusion/title, Montag ends up being the feared “predator,” attacking the institutions that destroy knowledge.

Book:

Author. Title. Title of container (self contained if book), Other contributors (translators or editors), Version (edition), Number (vol. and/or no.), Publisher, Publication Date, Location (pages, paragraphs URL or DOI). 2nd container's title, Other contributors, Version, Number, Publisher, Publication date, Location, Date of Access (if applicable).

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Citation Format

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MLA Works Cited
(Modern Language Assoc.) [Evans, Robert C. "Literary Contexts In Poetry: William Blake's 'The Tyger.'" *Literary Contexts In Poetry: William Blake's 'Tyger'* \(2006\): 1. *Literary Reference Center*. Web. 30 Sept. 2016.](#)

Vancouver/ICMJE References
Evans R. Literary Contexts in Poetry: William Blake's "The Tyger". *Literary Contexts In Poetry: William Blake's 'Tyger'* [serial on the Internet]. (2006, Sep). [cited September 30, 2016]; 1. Available from: *Literary Reference Center*.

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