

“we have given our hearts away, a sordid boon,” there is juxtaposition. The word “sordid” shows the worst aspects of human beings; selfishness and greed while the word “boon” means blessing and prosperity. The contradiction between these two words shows that although this industrial revolution has brought prosperity but it costs them their

humanity and spirituality, leading to the exploitation of the working class and losing the connection between man and nature .

This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon;
The winds that will be howling at all hours,
And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers;
For this, for everything, we are out of tune ;

In stanza two, the poet shows the beauty of nature at its peak. He begins with the sea “this sea that bares her bosom to the man.” In this line, Wordsworth uses personification and gives the sea a feminine quality as if the sea is a female that embraces the moon. The sound of the rushing wind could be heard. The objects of nature are at harmony with each other and one adds to the beauty of the other. However, people have become numb and senseless. They are too busy to appreciate the beauty of nature. They have completely lost their aesthetic sense and nothing in nature appeals their senses. In the simile of “sleeping flowers,” the poet compares the beautiful scenes of nature to dead flowers being pushed away and ignored to prove the fact that man is quite indifferent and unable to see the beauty of nature. Through this stanza, Wordsworth shows that man is originally the child of nature who has left his place to seek material things. Consequently, he has lost harmon with

the natural world around him. It moves us not. Great God! I'd rather be

A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn; So might I, standing on this pleasant lea, Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn; Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea; Or hear old Triton blow his wreathèd horn .

In stanza three, the poet is overwhelmed with the feeling of loss that he immediately turns to God and wishes to a pagan. He prefers to be a pagan with primitive belief because primitive people were part of the natural world. They lived in harmony with the natural objects and loved its simplicity. Thus, he hopes to be pagan so as to be again in touch with nature. Being a pagan, he would be able to stand on the green meadow and see images of ancient gods rising from the waves, a sight that make him less dejected. The poet desires to return to the old times when people were not aware of this scientific revolution. They used to live in the lap of nature and enjoy its beauty. They were in harmony with nature. He wishes to see Proteus; a sea god in Greek mythology, rising from the sea to save men by stopping the tide of materialism or hear old Triton; a mythological figure, blowing his curved horn to calm the sea. The poet doesn't reject Christianity. He rejects the Christian society that has lost its values and morals. .

Notes: "The world is too much with us" takes the form of a Petrarchan sonnet, modeled after the work of Petrarch, an Italian poet of the early Renaissance. It consists of fourteen lines divided into the octave and sestet. The language of the poem is very simple and the tone is angry because the poet scolds the society for devoting all its energies to material goals.