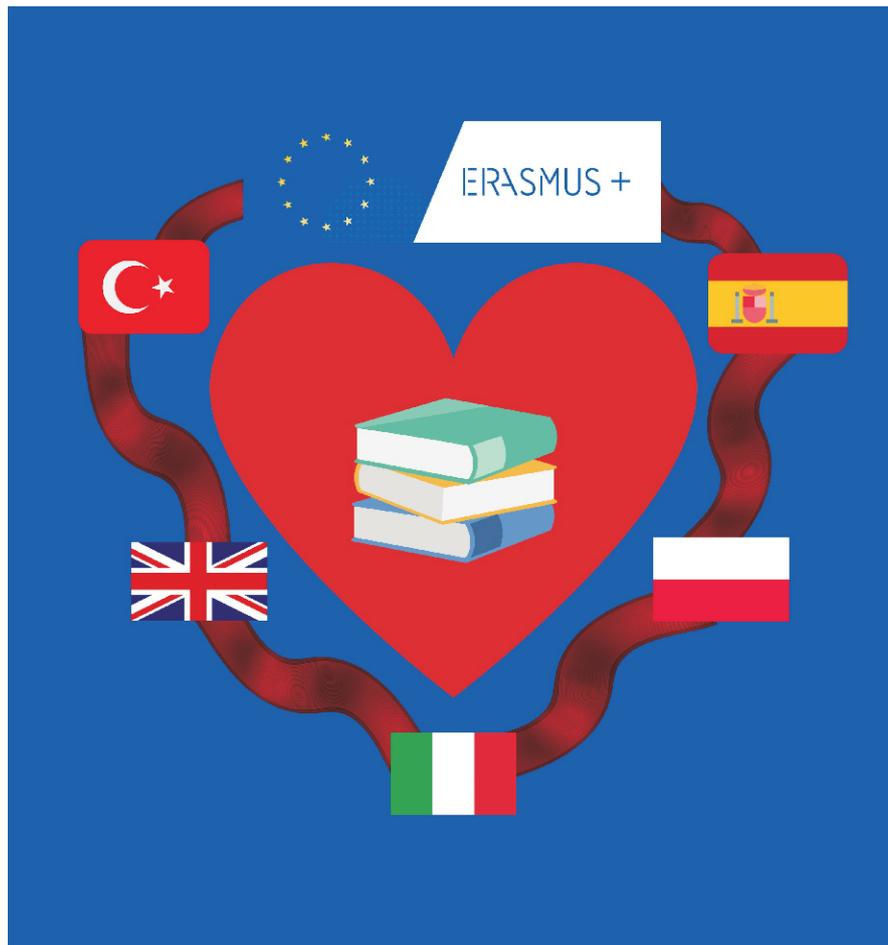


POETRY MAGAZINE



“I LOVE READING”

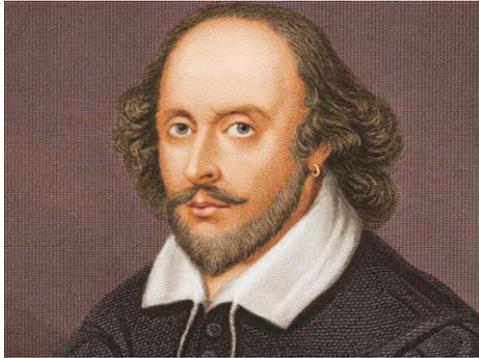
“I LOVE READING” is an educational project mainly focused on “IMPROVING BOOK READING, TRANSFORMING KNOWLEDGE INTO PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES.”

Books must cover the entire spectrum of education, elimination of literacy and lifelong learning, as well as they should be an integral part of the development of people and societies.”



British poetry

The history of English poetry stretches from the middle of the 7th century to the present day. Over this period, English poets have written some of the most enduring poems in European culture, and the language and its poetry have spread around the globe. The poetry written in England has different stages and undergoes through several movements from the Old English period to the Renaissance and from the Elizabethans to the Romantics



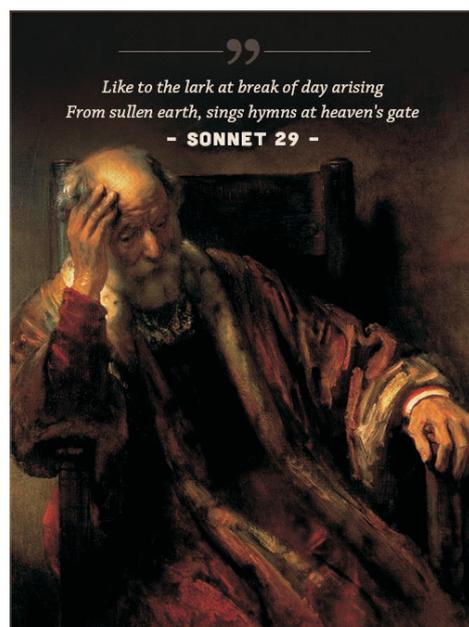
Some well-known poets are William Shakespeare, John Milton, Ben Jonson, William Blake, Lord Byron, Wordsworth, Yeats, Lord Tennyson, Rudyard Kipling, or James Joyce among other contemporaneous ones.

William Shakespeare, universally known as one of the best writers in the world of theatre, was also a poet. He composed over 150 sonnets in his lifetime.

Sonnet 29 is a lamentation on the loss of fame and fortune but ends with a meditation on the love that he has for his beloved. Works such as *It's a Wonderful Life* echo the themes in Shakespeare's Sonnet, showing us that the company of loved ones far outweighs all the riches that the world offers.

Sonnet 29, by Shakespeare

*When, in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes,
I all alone beweep my outcast state,
And trouble deaf heaven with my bootless cries,
And look upon myself, and curse my fate,
Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,
Featured like him, like him with friends possessed,
Desiring this man's art and that man's scope,
With what I most enjoy contented least;
Yet in these thoughts myself almost despising,
Haply I think on thee, and then my state,
Like to the lark at break of day arising
From sullen earth, sings hymns at heaven's gate;
For thy sweet love remembered such wealth brings
That then I scorn to change my state with kings.*



Italian poetry



L'Infinito (da I Canti di Giacomo Leopardi)

*Sempre caro mi fu quest'ermo colle
E questa siepe che da tanta parte
Dell'ultimo orizzonte il guardo esclude.
Ma sedendo e mirando interminati
Spazi di là da quella, e sovrumani
Silenzi, e profondissima quiete
Io nel pensier mi fingo; over per poco
Il cor non si spaura. E come il vento
Odo stormir tra queste piante, io quello
Infinito silenzio a questa voce
Vo comparando: e mi sovvien l'eterno,
E le morte stagioni e la presente
E viva, e il suon di lei. Così tra questa
Immensità s'annega il pensier mio:
E il naufragar m'è dolce in questo mare.*



“L'infinito” represents one of the summits not only of Leopardi's poetry but of all poetry. Rarely has a poet been able to compress within one hundred words such depth of meaning with such simplicity of language and harmony of sounds. Leopardi called “L'infinito” an “idyll”, a definition that perfectly fits the charm and suggestive power of this superb poem, which, to quote Renato Poggioli, “makes familiar and almost dear to the heart of man the alien metaphysical vision of a universe ruled by laws other than those of life and death”.

The life of **Giacomo Leopardi** in itself is poor of external events: it is the "story of a soul". (With this title Leopardi had imagined writing an autobiographical novel). It is a drama lived and suffered in the intimacy of the spirit. The poet, and thus in his transfiguration, the human being "tout-court" aspires to an infinite happiness that is totally impossible; life is useless pain; intelligence does not open the way to any higher world since this does not exist except in human illusion; intelligence serves only to make us understand that we have come from nothing and we will return to nothing, while the fatigue and pain of living nothing builds.

Remembered for his intensely pessimistic attitude towards the human condition and life, Giacomo Leopardi was a significant figure of the Italian Romanticism era. His talents not limited to a single domain associated him to several fields of art. Giacomo Leopardi was a notable poet, philosopher, scholar, essayist and philologist. Although Leopardi did not attain the fame he deserved in his lifetime, he was later declared the greatest Italian poet of the nineteenth century. Leopardi's seven volume notebook Zibaldone is considered the finest and is also the most appreciated of his works.

Polish poetry

This literature existed in Polish lands from the tenth / eleventh century. After the Renaissance, Baroque and Enlightenment with some outstanding poets moving from religious to secular topics and to rationalism



The most famous poet of the romanticism was Adam Mickiewicz who became the voice of the generation of romantics, publishing the famous Ode to Youth and the Song of Filarets.

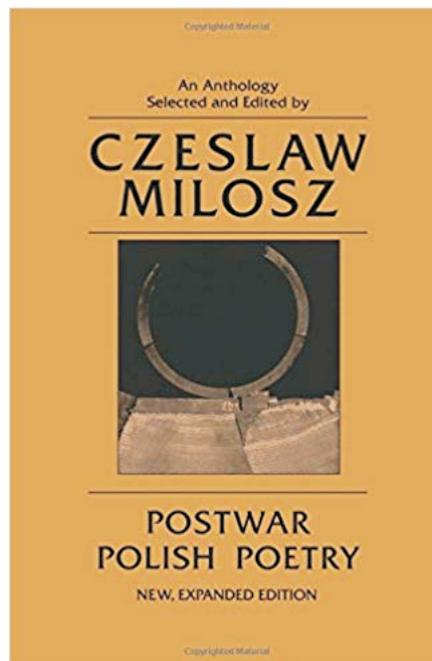
At the end of the 19th century is considered the beginning of the era of positivism. The most representative poets were Adam Asnyk, Mikolaj Biernacki and Maria Konopnicka distinguished themselves.

Among the distinguished poets of the Young Poland era, Kazimierz Przerwa -Tetmajer can be mentioned. He wrote about eroticism-gloomy and dark, because it brought disappointment.

Jan Kasprwicz was also known - after years of rebellion when he wrote naturalistic, symbolic and expressionistic poetry. The women's poetry trend is represented by Maria Komornicka, Maryla Wolska, Bronislawa Ostrowska and Zofia Nalkowska. In the years of the First World War patriotic and legion poetry began to emerge.

The poetry interwar period was dominated by Boleslaw Lesmian, Leopold Staff and Jan Kasprwicz. Subsequent poetry of many trends was born. The poets of a new generation began to create.

In poetry, the authors condemned to silence during the Stalinist years started writing again. Kazimiera Illakowiczówna, Tadeusz Różewicz, Tadeusz Kubiak, Stanislaw Grochowiak, Wislawa Szymborska should be mentioned. The works of all of them are dominated by the reflections on civilization, humanity and the limits of humanity in the world.



Turkish poetry

Nâzım Hikmet (RAN) (1902-1963)



He was born in Salonica (1902). Nâzım Hikmet, who started writing poems at a very young age, wrote his first poem on 3rd July 1913, when he was only 11: "Feryâd-i Vatan". The subject of this poem is the victory of Balkan War and the progress of the enemy up to Çatalca. Stating that in the poems of Nâzım Hikmet written between 1913-1920 mostly personal subjects are handled, Asım Bezirci writes that particularly the theme of love is dominant and they have a "melancholic air".

Besides patriotism and loyalty to the historical past, his poems also demonstrate that the poet started to become a master using the meter and was tending to use a more pure Turkish.

Tahir and Zuhre

*It is not a shame to be a Tahir or Zuhre either
and even dying of love is not shameful
the hard part is being Tahir and Zuhre in the heart*

*For example by fighting in a barricade
for example while going to the north pole to explore
for example when trying a serum on your veins
is it a shame to die?*

*It is not a shame to be either Tahir or Zuhre
Even dying because of love is not a shame*

*You love the world full throttle
but it is not aware of that
you don't want to leave the world
but it will leave you
I mean if you love the apple
should the apple love you too?
I mean, if Zuhre did not love Tahir anymore
or at all
What would Tahir lose
From his own?*

*It is not a shame to be a Tahir or Zuhre either
and even dying because of love is not a shame.*



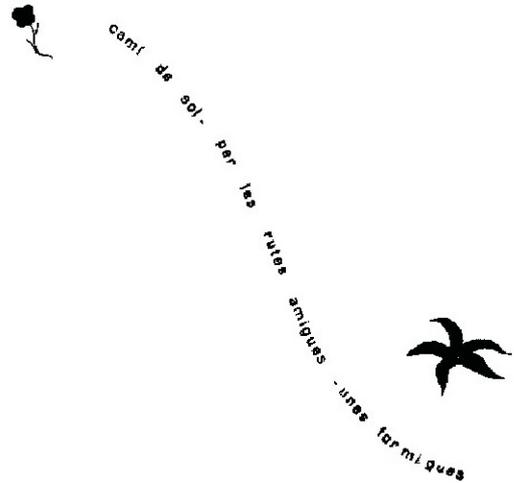
Spanish and Catalan poetry

Catalan literature is divided into three major periods: middle Ages (between the 12th and 15th centuries), Modern Era (the 16th and 18th centuries) and Contemporary Literature (the 19th and 21st centuries).

Middle ages were devoted to religion, and troubadours. During the second period the modern era, the production was mainly the Spanish Golden Age with poets such Garcilaso de la Vega, Góngora o Cervantes.

The contemporary Literature had different periods: La Renaixença, Modernisme, Noucentisme, Avantguardisme and Postguerra. Their main aim was the recovery of Catalan language as culture by means of different literature genres, for example Joan Carne, Joan Papasseit, JV Foix among others.

However, further development of Catalan literature decreased, and Catalan language was forbidden by the dictatorships. Although Catalan uses reduced, some notable authors wanted to establish Catalan literature with the return of Spanish democracy. Thanks to Salvador Espriu, Carles Riba, Mercè Rodoreda, Josep Pla or Gabriel Ferrater, it was possible.



Visual poetry

“Visual poetry means investigating an unknown area between the visual and the semantic. This is an area yet to be defined. It is neither drawing nor painting but a means of communication.”

Joan Brossa



These visual poems were created by the students attending the I Love Reading LTTA in Badalona, November 2018.



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