

Evidence Collection Tool

Name:		Class:		Date:	
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Purpose: To analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material.

Question: How does Williams draw upon and transform a central idea established by Marlowe and Raleigh?		
Key Detail	Key Detail	Key Detail
Analysis	Analysis	Analysis
Connections		

Model Evidence Collection Tool

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Purpose: To analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material.

Question: How does Williams draw upon and transform a central idea established by Marlowe and Raleigh?		
Key Detail	Key Detail	Key Detail
“There will I make thee beds of Roses / and a thousand fragrant posies, / a cap of flowers, and a kirtle / embroider’d all with leaves and myrtle” (Marlowe 9–12)	“Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy beds of Roses / Thy cap, thy kirtle, and thy posies / Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten” (Raleigh, 13–15)	“Not now. Love itself a flower / with roots in parched ground. Empty pockets / make empty heads.” (Williams, 17–20)
Analysis	Analysis	Analysis
In Marlowe’s poem, the Shepherd woos the nymph with the promise of many delights and pleasures made from the natural world.	In Raleigh’s poem, the nymph replies that time will undo all of the promises the Shepherd makes, because all of the things he describes only exist in the spring.	Williams says that the flower of love cannot grow in the ground of the country at all, because people live in poverty.
Connections		
Williams draws and transforms images of nature that first appear in Raleigh and Marlowe’s poems in order to criticize the unrealistic portrayal of country life in Marlowe’s poem.		