

# ANALYZING POETRY: PAUL REVERE'S RIDE

BY HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW



“Paul Revere’s Ride” is a poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, a 19th-century American poet. In the poem, Longfellow immortalizes Paul Revere’s role in alerting the local militias and townspeople about the British forces’ impending attack. Originally published in 1861, Longfellow’s poem also bears the alternate title “The Landlord’s Tale” in his poetry collection *Tales of a Wayside Inn*. While Paul Revere’s ride is an actual historical event, Longfellow takes poetic liberties with the facts, adjusting the details as he tells the tale of Revere’s famous ride.

**Read and analyze “Paul Revere’s Ride.” First, read the poem all the way through. Then, re-read the poem, stopping to answer the questions to the right of the text. Finally, answer the questions on the last page.**

- 1** Listen, my children, and you shall hear  
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,  
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-Five;  
Hardly a man is now alive
- 5** Who remembers that famous day and year.
- He said to his friend, “If the British march  
By land or sea from the town tonight,  
Hang a lantern aloft in the **belfry**-arch  
Of the North Church tower as a signal light,—
- 10** One if by land, and two, if by sea;  
And I on the opposite shore will be,  
Ready to ride and spread the alarm  
Through every Middlesex village and farm,  
For the country folk to be up and to arm.”
- 15** Then he said, “Good night!” and with muffled oar  
Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore,  
Just as the moon rose over the bay,  
Where swinging wide at her moorings lay  
The Somerset, British man-of-war;
- 20** A phantom ship, with each mast and **spar**  
Across the moon like a prison bar,  
And a huge black **hulk**, that was magnified  
By its own reflection in the tide.
- ★ **Lines 1-5:** What stands out to you about the first stanza?
- ★ **Lines 6-14:** What is Paul Revere’s plan for alerting American colonists of the approaching British Army?
- ★ **Lines 19-21:** What type of figurative language is used, and what is its meaning or impact?

**belfry:** a bell tower

**spar:** a stout, rounded wood or metal piece used to support rigging on a ship

**hulk:** a heavy, clumsy ship

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Keep going!



Meanwhile, his friend, through alley and street,  
**25** Wanders and watches with eager ears,  
 Till in the silence around him he hears  
 The **muster** of men at the barrack door,  
 The sound of arms, and the tramp of feet,  
 And the measured tread of the **grenadiers**,  
**30** Marching down to their boats on the shore.

★ **Lines 24–31:** What does Revere's friend observe?

Then he climbed the tower of the Old North Church,  
 Up the wooden stairs, with stealthy tread,  
 To the belfry-chamber overhead,  
 And startled the pigeons from their perch  
**35** On the somber rafters, that round him made  
 Masses and moving shapes of shade,—  
 By the trembling ladder, steep and tall,  
 To the highest window in the wall,  
 Where he paused to listen and look down  
**40** A moment on the roofs of the town,  
 And the moonlight flowing over all.

★ **Lines 31–41:** Draw a picture capturing a moment from lines 31–41.

Beneath, in the churchyard, lay the dead,  
 In their night-encampment on the hill,  
 Wrapped in silence so deep and still  
**45** That he could hear, like a **sentinel's** tread,  
 The watchful night-wind, as it went  
 Creeping along from tent to tent,  
 And seeming to whisper, "All is well!"  
 A moment only he feels the spell  
**50** Of the place and the hour, and the secret dread

★ **Lines 42–56:** Identify one type of figurative language in these lines and explain its meaning or impact.

**muster:** the act of assembling for a formal military inspection

**grenadier:** a soldier who carries and throws small hand-held bombs called grenades

**sentinel:** a soldier standing guard

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## PAUL REVERE'S RIDE

Keep going!



Of the lonely belfry and the dead;  
 For suddenly all his thoughts are bent  
 On a shadowy something far away,  
 Where the river widens to meet the bay,—

**55** A line of black that bends and floats  
 On the rising tide, like a bridge of boats.

Meanwhile, impatient to mount and ride,  
 Booted and spurred, with a heavy stride  
 On the opposite shore walked Paul Revere.

**60** Now he patted his horse's side,  
 Now gazed at the landscape far and near,  
 Then, **impetuous**, stamped the earth,  
 And turned and tightened his saddle-girth;  
 But mostly he watched with eager search

**65** The belfry-tower of the Old North Church,  
 As it rose above the graves on the hill,  
 Lonely and **spectral** and somber and still.  
 And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's height  
 A glimmer, and then a gleam of light!

**70** He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns,  
 But lingers and gazes, till full on his sight  
 A second lamp in the belfry burns!

A hurry of hoofs in a village-street,  
 A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,

**75** And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing, a spark  
 Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet:  
 That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light,

★ **Lines 52–56:** Draw a picture capturing a moment from lines 52–56.

★ **Lines 57–72:** Label the rhyme scheme in this stanza. What is the effect?

★ **Lines 73–80:** The word “spark” is used literally and figuratively in this stanza.  
 a. What is the literal meaning?  
 b. What is the figurative meaning?

**impetuous:** extreme impatience or impulsiveness

**girth:** a band around a horse's belly that holds the saddle in place

**spectral:** of, relating to, or suggesting a ghost

ANALYZING  
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Keep going!



The fate of a nation was riding that night;  
And the spark struck out by that steed, in his flight,

★ **Lines 81-110:** List the towns that Revere goes through on his ride.

**80** Kindled the land into flame with its heat.

He has left the village and mounted the steep,  
And beneath him, tranquil and broad and deep,  
Is the **Mystic**, meeting the ocean tides;  
And under the **alders**, that skirt its edge,

★ **Line 86:** What does “tramp” mean in this context?

**85** Now soft on the sand, now loud on the ledge,  
Is heard the tramp of his steed as he rides.

It was twelve by the village clock,  
When he crossed the bridge into Medford town.

He heard the crowing of the cock,  
**90** And the barking of the farmer's dog,  
And felt the damp of the river fog,  
That rises after the sun goes down.

It was one by the village clock,  
When he galloped into Lexington.

**95** He saw the **gilded weathercock**  
Swim in the moonlight as he passed,  
And the meeting-house windows, blank and bare,  
Gaze at him with a spectral glare,  
As if they already stood aghast

★ **Lines 97-100:** What type of figurative language is used, and what is its meaning or impact?

**100** At the bloody work they would look upon.

**Mystic:** a river that runs north from Boston, Massachusetts

**alders:** a type of birch tree

**gilded weathercock:** a golden weathervane in the shape of a rooster that tells the direction of the wind

# ANALYZING POETRY: PAUL REVERE'S RIDE

Keep going!



It was two by the village clock,  
 When he came to the bridge in Concord town.  
 He heard the bleating of the flock,  
 And the twitter of birds among the trees,  
**105** And felt the breath of the morning breeze  
 Blowing over the meadows brown.  
 And one was safe and asleep in his bed  
 Who at the bridge would be first to fall,  
 Who that day would be lying dead,  
**110** Pierced by a British musket-ball.

★ **Lines 101-110:** A juxtaposition places two things together to create a contrasting effect. What is juxtaposed in **lines 101-106** and **lines 107-110**? What's the effect?

You know the rest. In the books you have read,  
 How the **British Regulars** fired and fled,—  
 How the farmers gave them ball for ball,  
 From behind each fence and farmyard-wall,  
**115** Chasing the Redcoats down the lane,  
 Then crossing the fields to emerge again  
 Under the trees at the turn of the road,  
 And only pausing to fire and load.

★ **Lines 111-130:** What makes the final two stanzas different from the rest of the poem?

So through the night rode Paul Revere;  
**120** And so through the night went his cry of alarm  
 To every Middlesex village and farm,—  
 A cry of defiance and not of fear,  
 A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,  
 And a word that shall echo forevermore!

★ **Line 125:** Why do you think Longfellow capitalizes the word "Past"?

**125** For, borne on the night-wind of the Past,  
 Through all our history, to the last,  
 In the hour of darkness and peril and need,  
 The people will waken and listen to hear  
 The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed,  
**130** And the midnight message of Paul Revere.

★ **Lines 119-130:** What is Longfellow's message to the American people?

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**British Regulars:** British foot soldiers known for wearing a red uniform

# ANALYZING POETRY: PAUL REVERE'S RIDE

Answer the following questions about the poem.



- Which of the following statements best explains why “Paul Revere’s Ride” is classified as a narrative poem?
  - It has a comical tone and a rhyme scheme.
  - It includes a first-person expression of emotion.
  - It has a mournful tone about a person’s death.
  - It tells a story with a beginning, middle, and end.
- In lines 24–80, the speaker describes the moments leading up to the signal in the belfry. What can you infer about how Paul Revere and his friend feel in these moments? Complete the table below using evidence from the poem.

	FEELING	EVIDENCE
PAUL REVERE		
FRIEND		

- Read the excerpts from the poem and explain the meaning of each bolded word.

EXAMPLE	WORD MEANING
“Beneath, in the churchyard, lay the dead, In their night- <b>encampment</b> on the hill” (lines 42–43)	
“And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's height A glimmer, and then a <b>gleam</b> of light!” (lines 68–69)	
“And the spark struck out by that steed, in his flight, <b>Kindled</b> the land into flame with its heat” (lines 79–80)	
“And so through the night went his cry of alarm To every Middlesex village and farm,— A cry of <b>defiance</b> and not of fear” (lines 120–122)	

- Longfellow uses poetic license to recount the story of Paul Revere. For example, according to historical records, Paul Revere was captured and held briefly by the British, so he didn’t reach the town of Concord. Why did Longfellow alter the historical facts in his poem?

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