

Angelica Celeste  
Mrs. Shuttleworth  
Pre-AP English  
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Daedalus and Icarus is a story about a son, Icarus, who has disobeyed his father's commands, Daedalus. Which due to Icarus' mistake, he has thrown himself into a life-threatening consequence. This is represented by visuals and poems which both shows connections of the story, however both of them shows distinction in art and poem concept. The visual, "Daedalus and Icarus", by Anthony van Dyck relationships with Ovid's poem, "The Metamorphosis", is presented by appearances and colors; additionally, the visual, "Daedalus and Icarus, by Anthony van Dyck change of attitude is presented by Ovid's poem, "The Metamorphosis." Both the visual and the poem agree to relate in the matter of Daedalus and Icarus, but also the two of them have different perspectives and comparisons of appearances, colors, and attitudes.

The visual and poem that represents the two mythical characters, Daedalus and Icarus, have different connections in one another. Appearances that is described in the poem is not very alike with the picture, "The old man's face was wet with tears; he chattered. More fatherly advice on how the fly. He kissed his son - - and, as the future showed, this was a last farewell - - then he took off." (21-24) In the visual, Daedalus looks more strict and trying to get Icarus' attention instead of showing a calm expression, Colors shown in the visual are very dark and dull, although the poem sounds very light and gentle. The poem describes its setting as bright and happy which brings readers joy, "And on the right lay Lebinthus, Calymre, a place made famous for its wealth in honey." (36-37) The visual, however, shows a dark to gray background and a black right wing on Icarus which might be referring to death or something bad is about to happen. Attitudes in the poem represents Daedalus as a caring father and Icarus sounding like he is listening, "And as a bird who drifts down from her rest instructs her young to follow her in flight, so Daedalus flapped wings to guide his son." (25-27) On the other hand, the visual shows Icarus with a very impatient face and Daedalus with a forceful look. The poem and the visual shows contrary perspectives on the thought of Daedalus and Icarus.

Although the poem and visual have different concept and perspectives, they both also have comparisons. Appearances in both the poem and visual are very alike in concept like how the poem states, " He played at snatching feathers from the air and sealing them with wax... at last the wings were done..." (2+6) The visual clearly shows the wings and what it looks like to represent the same exact thing in the text. Colors are the same because when Icarus falls into the ocean Ovid's words, "...gulfed in the dark sea," (46) where also shown in the visual. The visual shows that by dark wings on parts in Icarus' wings. Attitudes are exactly corresponding on how Ovid states, "More fatherly advice on how to fly." (22) The visual does show that Daedalus is Icarus' son, so Dyck is trying to show his attitude by that. Poem and visual are also same in perspectives.