

Showers of Oppression, Showers of Peace

The devil's thunder rampages endlessly across the world,
Unleashing blue, hypnotic lights upon all who tread it,
Replacing the blue that soared across the sky,
Tearing the peaceful darkness in its wake,
Ensnaring all ignorant souls with ease,
Paralyzing the voices of the innocent.

Led astray by their false god, which rules only by terrifying sounds,
The deaf, dumb and blind follow in the thunder's giftless wake,
Exchanging paradise for blue light, infested with evil mockery,
Spitting carelessly at the pitter-patter of the calling rain,
Stopping defiantly against the darkness that reaches
Where the devil's blue-lighted thunder does not.

evaporated by endless storms,
or torn by the thunder-laden light,
rain still reaches for the eroded land,
to free the silenced and weakened souls,
trapped within the mirage of an unharmed body.
so too does the darkness ensue, farther and farther.
no matter how many times the thunder gruesomely tears it apart,
it returns again to protect the silent victims, for it knows well the feeling of torture.

the rain has marked the helpless,
wrapping them with defence and love.
the rain continues to grow and heal the flowers
against the thunder that once incinerated them alive.
the darkness has given sight to the innocent and helpless
when the light tore it away from them and tried to forever blind them.

spread your sanctuary, spread your solitude,
and guide the victims back to the long-forgotten paradise,
for one day, all truth will be brought down like a mighty gavel,
and thus will the thunder be silenced by the true beholder of power.

Poem Analysis:

My poem is made by utilizing the connotations of thunder, rain and darkness in comparison to various aspects of modern racism.

Stanza 1 mentions the “devil’s thunder” unleashing “blue, hypnotic lights”, referring to how racism in 2025 is spread throughout social media. It is “hypnotic” because of how racism is used as a source of humour, and not noticed for how bad it actually is. The remainder of the stanza emphasizes this, while also elaborating how the victims of this racism, the “innocent”, are prevented from speaking about it because of societal pressure, with the “darkness” referring to non-whites, who are still largely targeted.

Stanza 2 shows how the racist jokes become normalized, which is against righteous and religious values, which they forget, and so they are “led astray by their false god”. The two lines that follow then emphasize this by showing how some people watch and laugh at these jokes without remorse or reconsideration. The “calling rain” and “darkness” refers to all the people, of any colour, who are scoffed at for pointing out the wrongness of these jokes, because it doesn’t show any visible issues to them. The “pitter-patter” symbolizes the difficulty of spreading the awareness because of how soft it is compared to the thunder. The “darkness” also reaches where the “devil’s thunder” does not, removing the connotation that the darkness is evil.

The lines in both of these stanzas get shorter as they continue, symbolizing the hope that is lost and the voices that are silenced, but the remaining stanzas do the opposite, symbolizing the increase in hope.

Stanza 3 shows that many people go through a lot of pain or hate to defend others against racist insults. The “mirage of an unharmed body” shows how racism is no longer visible, but more discreet, affecting people internally, and only some people are aware of it. The stanza then shifts back to the darkness saying it knows torture, referencing the effects of slavery. It also shows how modern racism is still linked to past events.

In stanza 4, the rain wraps the helpless with defence and love, just like how people get wet from rainwater. Although miniscule protection is given, it shows that people still put in effort to protect others, no matter how small. The flowers refer to paradise, because these people are guiding others towards righteousness again. The darkness giving sight is ironic to further symbolize how righteous the darkness actually is, compared to its connotations, just like how non-whites are more important than they are made out to be.

The final stanza tells those against modern racism to help others do good and fight for justice for the paradise that many religious people have forgotten about. The last two lines refer to the day of judgment, which some religions believe to be the day where actions,

intentions and deeds are judged. The “thunder” will then be silenced, because the racist mockery cannot be normalized then.