

**SURA'S**

# **TRB ENGLISH (PG)**

**MODERN LITERATURE (1400-1600)**

**MODERN LITERATURE (1600-1798)**

**MODERN LITERATURE (1798-1832)**

**MODERN LITERATURE (1832 to the present day)**

**SHAKESPEARE**

**AMERICAN LITERATURE**

**INDIAN WRITING IN ENGLISH**

**APPROACHES TO LITERATURE**

**HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**PRINCIPLES OF LITERARY CRITICISM**

**G. Sharmila Banu, M.A., M.Phil, B.Ed.,**



**SURA COLLEGE OF COMPETITION**

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TRB ENGLISH (PG)

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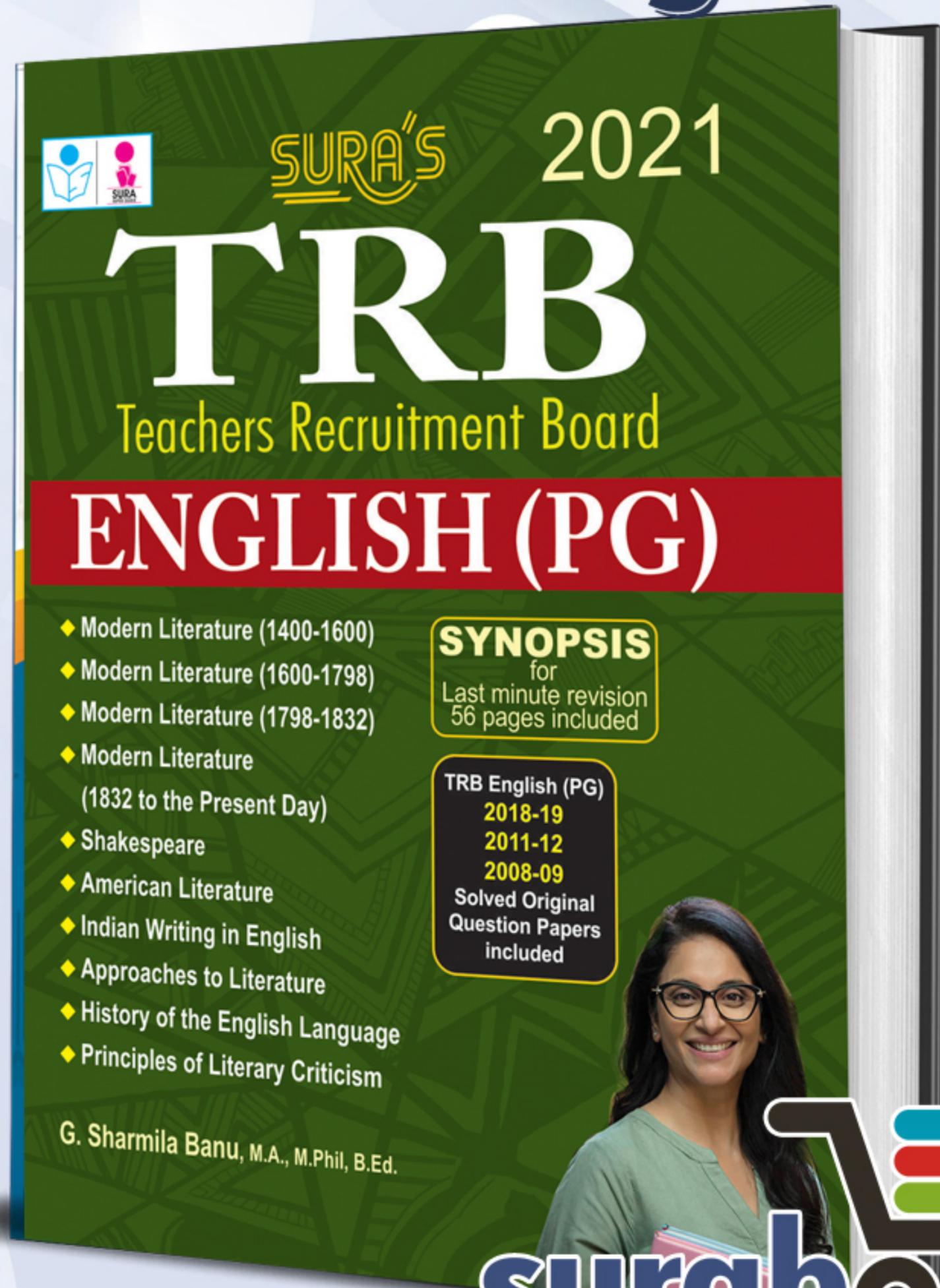
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# TRB English PG



  
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## PART - I

### Unit-I

## MODERN LITERATURE (1400-1600)

### CHAUCER (1340-1400)

#### PROLOGUE TO CANTERBURY TALES

##### General Prologue : Introduction

- ✦ The narrator opens the General Prologue with a description of the return of spring.
  - ✦ He describes the April rains, the burgeoning flowers and leaves, and the chirping birds.
  - ✦ Around this time of year, the narrator says, people begin to feel the desire to go on a pilgrimage to Canterbury to visit the relics of Saint Thomas Becket in Canterbury Cathedral.
  - ✦ The narrator tells us that as he prepared to go on such a pilgrimage, staying at a tavern in South wark called the Tabard Inn, a great company of twenty-nine (29) travelers entered.
  - ✦ Before continuing the tale, the narrator declares his intent to list and describe each of the members of the group.
  - ✦ Pilgrims traveled to visit the remains of Saint Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered in 1170 by knights of King Henry II.
  - ✦ The pilgrims represent a diverse cross section of fourteenth-century English society. Medieval social theory divided society into three broad classes, called “estates”: the military, the clergy, and the laity.
  - ✦ In the portraits that we will see in the rest of the General Prologue, the Knight and Squire represent the military estate.
  - ✦ The clergy is represented by the Prioress (and her nun and three priests), the Monk, the Friar, and the Parson.
  - ✦ The other characters, from the wealthy Franklin to the poor Plowman, are the members of the laity. These lay characters can be further subdivided into landowners (the Franklin), professionals (the Clerk, the Man of Law, the Guildsmen, the Physician, and the Shipman), laborers (the Cook and the Plowman), stewards (the Miller, the Manciple, and the Reeve), and church officers (the Summoner and the Pardoner).
1. The Knight, the noblest of the pilgrims, embodying military prowess, loyalty, honor, generosity, and good manners. The Knight conducts himself in a polite and mild fashion, never saying an unkind word about anyone.

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2. The Knight's son aged twenty years old, acts as his father's apprentice in battles with great strength and agility, like his father, he is also devoted to love. A strong, beautiful, curly haired young man dressed in clothes embroidered with dainty flowers, the Squire fights in the hope of winning favor with his "lady." His talents are those of the courtly lover—singing, playing the flute, drawing, writing, and riding—and he loves so passionately that he gets little sleep at night. He is a dutiful son, and fulfills his responsibilities toward his father, such as carving his meat.
3. Accompanying the Knight and Squire is the Yeoman, or freeborn servant. The Yeoman wears green from head to toe and carries an enormous bow and beautifully feathered arrows, as well as a sword and small shield. His gear and attire suggest that he is a forester.
4. Next, the Prioress, named **Madame Eglentyne**. She takes great care to eat her food daintily, to reach for food on the table delicately, and to wipe her lip clean of grease before drinking from her cup. She speaks French, but with a provincial English accent. She is compassionate toward animals, weeping when she sees a mouse caught in a trap, and feeding her dogs roasted meat and milk. The narrator says that her features are pretty, even her enormous forehead. On her arm she wears a set of prayer beads, from which hangs a gold brooch that features the Latin words for "Love Conquers All." Another nun and three priests accompany her.
5. The Monk extremely handsome, loves hunting and keeps many horses. He is an out rider at his monastery (he looks after the monastery's business with the external world), and his horse's bridle can be heard jingling in the wind as clear and loud as a church bell. The fat, bald, and well-dressed Monk resembles a prosperous lord.
6. The Friar—a member of a religious order who lives entirely by begging. This friar is jovial, pleasure-loving, well-spoken, and socially agreeable. He hears confessions, and assigns very easy penance to people who donate money.
7. Tastefully attired in nice boots and an imported fur hat, the Merchant speaks constantly of his profits. The merchant is good at borrowing money, but clever enough to keep anyone from knowing that he is in debt. The narrator does not know his name.
8. The Clerk, a thin and threadbare student of philosophy at Oxford, who devours books instead of food.
9. The Man of Law, an influential lawyer, follows next. He is a wise character, capable of preparing flawless legal documents. The Man of Law is a very busy man, but he takes care to appear even busier than he actually is.
10. The white-bearded Franklin is a wealthy gentleman farmer, possessed of lands but not of noble birth. His chief attribute is his preoccupation with food, which is so plenteous in his house that his house seemed to snow meat and drink (344–345).
11. The five Guildsmen, all artisans. They are dressed in the livery, or uniform, of their guild. The narrator compliments their shiny dress and mentions that each was fit to be a city official. With them is their skillful Cook, whom Chaucer would praise fully were it not for the ulcer on his shin. The hardy Shipman wears a dagger on a cord around his neck. When he is on his ship, he steals wine from the merchant he is transporting while he sleeps.

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12. The taffeta-clad Physician bases his practice of medicine and surgery on a thorough knowledge of astronomy and the four humors. He has a good setup with his apothecaries, because they make each other money. He is well acquainted with ancient and modern medical authorities, but reads little Scripture. He is somewhat frugal, and the narrator jokes that the doctor's favorite medicine is gold.
13. The slightly deaf Wife of Bath. This keen seamstress is always first to the offering at Mass, and if someone goes ahead of her she gets upset. She wears head coverings to Mass that the narrator guesses must weigh ten pounds. She has had five husbands and has taken three pilgrimages to Jerusalem. She has also been to Rome, Cologne, and other exotic pilgrimage sites. Her teeth have gaps between them, and she sits comfortably astride her horse. The Wife is jolly and talkative, and she gives good love advice because she has had lots of experience.
14. A gentle and poor village Parson is described next. Pure of conscience and true to the teachings of Christ, the Parson enjoys preaching and instructing his parishioners, but he hates excommunicating those who cannot pay their tithes. He believes that a priest must be pure, because he serves as an example for his congregation, his flock.
15. The parson is accompanied by his brother, a Plowman, who works hard, loves God and his neighbor, labors "for Christ's sake" (537), and pays his tithes on time.
16. The red-haired Miller loves crude, bawdy jokes and drinking. He is immensely stout and strong, able to lift doors off their hinges or knock them down by running at them with his head. He has a wart on his nose with bright red hairs sticking out of it like bristles, black nostrils, and a mouth like a furnace. He wears a sword and buckler, and loves to joke around and tell dirty stories. He steals from his customers, and plays the bagpipes.
17. The Manciple stocks an Inn of Court (school of law) with provisions. Uneducated though he is, this manciple is smarter than most of the lawyers he serves.
18. The Summoner arraigns those accused of violating Church law. When drunk, he ostentatiously spouts the few Latin phrases he knows. His face is bright red from an unspecified disease. He uses his power corruptly for his own gain. He is extremely lecherous, and uses his position to dominate the young women in his jurisdiction. In exchange for a quart of wine, he would let another man sleep with his girlfriend for a year and then pardon the man completely.
19. The Pardoner, who had just been in the court of Rome, rides with the Summoner. He sings with his companion, and has long, flowing, yellow hair. The narrator mentions that the Pardoner thinks he rides very fashionably, with nothing covering his head. He has brought back many souvenirs from his trip to Rome. The narrator compares the Pardoner's high voice to that of a goat, and mentions that he thinks the Pardoner might have been a homosexual. The narrator mocks the Pardoner for his disrespectful manipulation of the poor for his own material gain. In charge of selling papal indulgences, he is despised by the Church and most churchgoers for counterfeiting pardons and pocketing the money. The Pardoner is a good preacher, storyteller, and singer, the narrator admits, although he argues it is only because he cheats people of their money in that way. Again, the narrator describes many of the characters

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as though he had actually witnessed them doing things he has only heard them talk about. Other portraits, such as that of the Miller, are clearly shaped by class stereotypes.

20. The spindly, angry Reeve has hair so short that he reminds the narrator of a priest. He manages his lord's estate so well that he is able to hoard his own money and property in a miserly fashion. The Reeve is also a good carpenter, and he always rides behind everybody else.
21. The Host Bailey, owner of inn lays out his plan: each of the pilgrims will tell two tales on the way to Canterbury and two more on the way back. The narrator refers to the Host as the group's "governour," "juge," and "reportour [record-keeper]"—all very legalistic terms (813–814).

Within each portrait, the narrator praises the character being described in superlative terms, promoting him or her as an outstanding example of his or her type. At the same time, the narrator points out things about many of the characters that the reader would be likely to view as flawed or corrupt, to varying degrees. The narrator's naïve stance introduces many different ironies into the General Prologue. Though it is not always clear exactly how ironic the narrator is being, the reader can perceive a difference between what each character should be and what he or she is.

The narrator is also a character, and an incredibly complex one at that. Examination of the narrator's presentation of the pilgrims reveals some of his prejudices. The Monk's portrait, in which the narrator inserts his own judgment of the Monk into the actual portrait, is the clearest example of this. But most of the time, the narrator's opinions are more subtly present. What he does and doesn't discuss, the order in which he presents or recalls details, and the extent to which he records objective characteristics of the pilgrims are all crucial to our own ironic understanding of the narrator.

## POINTS TO REMEMBER

### Other names:

Father of English Poetry, Morning star of Renaissance & Evening star of Reformation

### Life and work of author

- ✦ Born 1340. London – father John Chaucer, a wine merchant- at the age of 17 he became a page servant in the court of Gaunt- he involved in 100 years war for france in 1359 to king Edward III-he meet Boccaccio and petrarch in Italy- he is the first poet to be buried in WEST MINISTER ABBEY.
- ✦ Works divided into 3 periods: French period, Italian period and English period
  1. French Period is known as translation period- influenced by DE LORRIS and DE ME UNG- The Romance Of The Rose, The Second Nuns Tale, The Clerks Tale, The Man Of Laws Tale, The Monks Tale- The Compliant Of The Pity (poem in French uses rhyme

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royal-7 line stanza)- The Book Of The Dutchess (elegy on the death of BLANCHE, the wife of Gaunt)

2. Italian Period is known as the imitation period – Troilus And Cresyda (Troilus first complex women), The Parliament Of Fowls(marriage of Richard II eith Anne of Bohemia), The House Of Fame(imitates Dantes Divine Comedy), The Legend Of Good Women(based on Boccaccios MUTIERIBUS about famous women characters in history like Cleopatra of Egypt, Dido of Carthage)

3. **English Period** : Prologue to Canterbury Tales

- ✦ Chaucer belongs to 14<sup>th</sup> Century - Renaissance period, Classical period
- ✦ Its his master piece in narrative technique which depicts realism
- ✦ He uses rhyme royal - rhyming scheme (**ab ab b cc**)-**7 lines stanza**.
- ✦ Tale opens in the month of APRIL (Spring)- A Pilgrimage to ST.Thomas A Beckett, Canterbury.
- ✦ Totally 30 pilgrims including the narrator, starts their pilgrimigace from Tabard inn.
  1. **Knigh** : loves truth, honour, freedom and courtesy, dressed ugly since came from battle-field.
  2. **Squire** : son of Knight, from battle field,always play flute and in lovewith a girl, dresses fashionably.
  3. **The Yomen** : servant to knight, good forester and hunter, wears silver medal of saint Christopher.
  4. **The Prioress** : Madam Eaglentine -superior to nuns, All Conscious and tender of heart, Wears golden brooch with words Love Conquers all (AMOUR VINCIT OMNIA).
  5. **The Monk** : contrary to Prioress, interested in hunting, eating and drinking, doesn't read Bible.
  6. **The Friar** : Franciscan orded him to beg and lead life, nurses lepers and beggers, listens to insincere confessions of rich men and women.
  7. **The Merchant** : richly dressed tradesmen with forked beard.
  8. **The Clerk of Oxford** : ecclestial student, philosopher, speaks with modesty and propriety, devotes study to Aristotle.
  9. **Sergeant at Law** : kings servant in legal matters, rich lawyer but earns every thing in illegal method.
  10. **The Franklin** : free tenant of Crown in white beard and sangwyn complexion, son of Epicurus, called as saint Tulia.

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11. **The Guildsmen** : 5 men's belong to different trades (The Haberdasher, The Carpenter, The Weaver, The Dyer And The Tapestry Maker)-clothes were newly trimmed, has clean and bright silver knives.
  12. **The Cook** : Guildsmans cook, expert iin spiced chicken cooking, drinks London ale, has ulcer.
  13. **The Shipmen** : from Dartmouth, owner of the ship Madelaine.
  14. **The Doctor of physic** : judges weather, sickness of human with heat or cold, knows Hippocrates, Dioscorides , Aesculape, loves gold, has mere knowledge in bible, studies science of influence.
  15. **The wife of Bath** : deaf and gap toothed from bath, has 5 husband, good in dress making.
  16. **The Parson** : clergy, equal to knight the difference is he is virtue in secular world but knight in ecclesiastical world, always first he learns then he taught.
  17. **The Plowman** : Parsons brother, hard worker, lived a life of peace and charity, devotee to god.
  18. **The Miller** : Stout with powerful muscles and large bones, wrestler and wins always.
  19. **The Manciple** : quarrels with cook, interests in buying provisions.
  20. **The Reeve** : ill tempered carpenter, cheater , long and lean legs like two sticks, double dealer.
  21. **The Summoner** : pimple faced, fond of eating garlic and onions, merely corrupted.
  22. **The Pardoner** : sells indulgences, summoner and pardoner sings together good.
  23. **Chaucer** : a pilgrim and records all tales told by pilgrims as poet in travel.
  24. **The Host** : owner of Tabard inn, gives ideal of telling tale, 2 tale while going to Canterbury 2 tale while coming back from Canterbury, so each pilgrim has to say 4 tales, best tale will get treat at the end of pilgrim.
- ✦ Parsons Tale & Mellibus Tale – Prose style
  - ✦ Only 24 pilgrims speaks in the tale, totally 21 stories told by pilgrims
  - ✦ first pilgrim- Knight, last –Parson
  - ✦ Unfinished Tale- Cooks Tale, Millersn Tale – Fabilaux genre
  - ✦ uses alliteration, anglo saxon words more.
  - ✦ source taken from- Boccacios Decameron

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- ✦ Themes: Feminism, Anti Feminism, Christianity, Justice and Judgment, The Pervasiveness of courtly love, Importance of Company and The Corruption of Church
- ✦ Mathew Arnold says “ With him born our real Poetry”.

## **EDMUND SPENCER (1552-1599)**

### **Life and works of author**

- ✦ **Born in london 1552**-cambridge university- influenced by Edmund Grindal-Married Elizabeth Boyle and lived in Kicolman. He buried near chauce in Westminster Abbey works.
  1. The shepherds Calender (1579)- appears as colin.
  2. Faerie Queen Book 1,2,3-1590- dedication to queen Elizabeth and got pension 50000 pounds 1596-4,5,6 and incomplete 7 th Faerie Queen published.
  3. Daphnaida- elegy on the death of Lady of the Rank.
  4. Muiopotmas also known as The Fate of the Butterfly- a mock heroic parable.
  5. Longest poem is Mother Hubbards Tale-satire.
  6. Colin Clouts come home again is an autobiographical poem which goes with Raleigh to London to meet queen Elizabeth.
  7. Amoretti-series of 88 sonnets about love.
  8. Chief prose work - A view of the present state of Ireland.

### **FAERIE QUEEN I**

- ✦ Gloriana, Queen of Faerie Land, has appointed the Red Cross Knight to accompany Una on a journey to her kingdom to destroy a dragon that is ravaging the land and holding Una's parents captive.
- ✦ A sudden shower forces Red Cross and Una into the woods and near a cave, where Red Cross defeats the monster Error.
- ✦ Continuing their journey, the pair meet Archimago (the “arch-magician”), disguised as a kind old man, who invites Red Cross and Una to spend the night at his home.
- ✦ In the night, Archimago summons demons and sends a dream to Red Cross of Una making sexual advances to him and, when this is unsuccessful, Archimago shows Red Cross the “False” Una in bed with another man.

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- ✦ Distraught, Red Cross leaves alone the next morning and soon meets the old witch Duessa, disguised as Fidessa, a young and beautiful maiden.
- ✦ Duessa is accompanied by Sansfoy, whom Red Cross kills in a fierce fight. Duessa and Red Cross then rest under a pair of trees.
- ✦ To Red Cross's surprise, one of the trees begins to speak, describing how it was once a young knight named Fradubio who was traveling with his fair Fraelissa.
- ✦ Fradubio explains how he met a beautiful maiden, was enamored of her, and fought for her hand.
- ✦ The beautiful maiden then turned Fraelissa into a tree to end Fradubio's love for Fraelissa, and later, after Fradubio saw his new love bathing and realized that she was actually an old and loathsome witch (Duessa), Fradubio himself is turned into a tree by the witch.
- ✦ Red Cross fails to understand the warning, and he and Duessa soon continue their journey.
- ✦ In the meantime, Una, left behind by Red Cross, wanders in a forest, searching for her knight.
- ✦ She there meets a lion, who decides to protect the maiden. As night falls, Una and the lion seek shelter in the home of Abessa (who is dumb) and Corceca (who is blind); though they resist, the lion forces his way into their house.
- ✦ Later that night, Kirkrapine, a church robber and Abessa's lover, enters the house, where he is killed by the lion.
- ✦ Una and the lion depart the next morning, only to be approached by Archimago, disguised as Red Cross.
- ✦ Una is fooled until the pair are stopped by Sansloy, who, seeing the red cross on Archimago's chest, mistakenly takes him for Red Cross and challenges him to a duel to avenge the death of his brother, Sansfoy, earlier killed by the real Red Cross. Sansloy injures Archimago and then removes Archimago's helmet, and both Sansloy and Una find that he is not Red Cross after all.
- ✦ The lion attacks Sansloy when Sansloy attempt to sexually assault Una, but Sansloy kills the lion and then forces Una onto his horse, and the two ride off into the forest.
- ✦ The scene then shifts to Red Cross as he is led by Duessa into the House of Pride.
- ✦ Red Cross is impressed at first by the lush palace and soon witnesses a formal procession of the Seven Deadly Sins, with Queen Lucifera the focus of the procession.
- ✦ The entertainment is interrupted, though, by the arrival of Sansjoy, who, after seeing his dead brother's (Sansfoy's) shield in Red Cross's possession, challenges the knight to a duel.
- ✦ Lucifera arranges a duel between the two men for the next day. The fight is treacherous, and both men are suffer great injuries. Just as Red Cross is about to kill Sansjoy, a dark cloud covers and protects Sansjoy.

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- ✦ Red Cross is carried back to the House of Pride, where he is treated for his wounds. In the meantime, Duessa takes Sansjoy down to Hades (Avernus), where he is treated by the Greek physician Aesculapius.
- ✦ As Red Cross's wounds are treated, the Dwarf warns him that he has seen the dungeon of the palace, and it is filled with victims of Pride and the other Deadly Sins.
- ✦ Thus warned, Red Cross, though weakened from his wounds, makes his escape from the House. Duessa, returning from Hades, discovers that Red Cross has departed.
- ✦ Meanwhile, Sansloy attempts to seduce and to rape Una in the woods, but he is scared off by a group of fauns and satyrs.
- ✦ These creatures recognize Una's beauty and take her to their leader, Sylvanus, to be worshipped as a goddess.
- ✦ Satyrane, a knight who is the son of a satyr father and a human mother, is visiting the woods when he meets Una, whom he helps to escape.
- ✦ On their way out of the woods, the pair meet a pilgrim who tells them that he witnessed the death of Red Cross at the hands of another knight, and the pilgrim informs the pair where this knight can be found.
- ✦ Satyrane discovers Sansloy and challenges him, while Una, recognizing Sansloy as her adversary, escapes from the scene, followed by the pilgrim, who is actually Archimago in another of his many disguises.
- ✦ As Una makes her escape, Duessa begins searching for Red Cross and discovers him next to a magic fountain whose waters, once drunk, cause a loss of strength.
- ✦ Duessa and Red Cross are reconciled, and, after drinking from the magic fountain and losing his powers, Red Cross "dallies" with Duessa on the grass until he hears the approach of Orgoglio, a hideous giant.
- ✦ Orgoglio quickly overcomes the weakened Red Cross, but Duessa asks that his life be spared, and, in return, she agrees to become the mistress of the giant. Red Cross survives but is thrown into Orgoglio's dungeon.
- ✦ The Dwarf, after witnessing Red Cross's defeat, sets out to find help and discovers Una, who is still fleeing from Sansloy.
- ✦ The Dwarf relates all of Red Cross's adventures to Una, and the two then head toward Orgoglio's castle.
- ✦ On their way, they meet a brilliantly arrayed knight, whose armor includes a magic diamond shield with such great powers that it can turn men to stone and overthrow monsters; the shield is so powerful, in fact, that it must remain covered with cloth.
- ✦ Una explains her situation to the knight, who comforts her and agrees to help. The knight, though unnamed, is the great Prince Arthur.

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- ✦ Arthur, accompanied by his Squire, Una, and the Dwarf, approaches the castle, and the Squire blows a horn whose blast bursts open the castle doors.
- ✦ Orgoglio comes running out, along with Duessa riding a seven-headed beast, a gift from Orgoglio.
- ✦ Arthur and his Squire engage in a great battle with Orgoglio and the beast and, in the midst of the fight, the cloth drops from Arthur's magic shield, exposing its brilliant surface.
- ✦ Orgoglio and the beast are stunned by the light from the shield, thus allowing Arthur to kill both monsters.
- ✦ Duessa attempts to escape but is restrained by the Squire. After the battle, Arthur enters the castle in search of Red Cross, but he finds only an old servant named Ignaro who walks with his head facing backwards and who cannot answer any of Arthur's questions.
- ✦ Arthur takes Ignaro's keys and begins exploring the different rooms of the castle, finding one room richly decorated but containing an altar stained with the blood of martyrs.
- ✦ He opens another door and falls into a deep dungeon holding Red Cross, famished and distraught after months of imprisonment.
- ✦ After struggling out of the dungeon, Arthur returns Red Cross to Una, and the two reunite after their long absence. Duessa is allowed to live, but not until she is stripped of all her clothes, revealing her as a loathsome and foul hag.
- ✦ Still unaware of the brave knight's identity, Una and Red Cross question Arthur. Arthur explains that he does not know who his parents are: he was raised by Timon, an old knight, and educated by the magician Merlin, who would only tell him that Arthur's father was a king and that Arthur would gain knowledge of his identity some time in the future.
- ✦ Arthur then describes how he was visited by the Faerie Queene in a dream, and, captivated by her beauty, he has been searching in vain for her in Faerie Land for the last nine months.
- ✦ He then leaves Una and Red Cross to resume his search. Una and Red Cross, likewise, resume their long-delayed journey but are soon interrupted by Sir Trevisan, a knight running along the roadside with a rope around his neck.
- ✦ Trevisan describes how the villain Despair attempted to persuade Trevisan and his companion, Sir Terwin, that their desperate lives should be ended by suicide. Terwin had stabbed himself, but Trevisan escaped just as he was about to hang himself.
- ✦ Red Cross vows to destroy Despair and, led by Trevisan, he enters the villain's dark cave and confronts Despair, denouncing his persuasions.
- ✦ Despair, however, argues that his work should be praised, since he has helped so many people escape from the miseries of human existence, and he reminds Red Cross that even Red Cross himself has suffered his share of miseries and embarrassments.

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- ✦ Despair is so convincing that Red Cross raises his dagger to end his own life, but Una intercedes, preventing the knight from taking his life, lecturing him on his foolishness, and reminding Red Cross of heavenly mercy. Convinced by Una, Red Cross escapes from the cave of Despair.
- ✦ Seeing that the weakened Red Cross is in need of recuperation, Una leads him to the House of Holiness, where Red Cross is attended to and revitalized by a variety of characters, including Fidelity, Speranza, Patience, Penance, Remorse, and Repentance.
- ✦ Charity, another character residing in the House of Holiness, educates Red Cross on practicing love instead of hate, while Mercy instructs the knight on forms of charity.
- ✦ Contemplation leads the knight to the top of a high mountain and informs Red Cross that he will one day enter the New Jerusalem as St. George, the patron saint of England. Refreshed and restored, Red Cross once again rejoins Una on their journey to her native land.
- ✦ Upon entering Una's country, the pair see a huge dragon and a high tower that holds captive Una's parents.
- ✦ Red Cross and the dragon immediately begin their fight, which lasts an entire day.
- ✦ Finally, Red Cross is able to injure the dragon, but, in return, the dragon breathes fire on Red Cross, burning him in his armor and causing him to fall into a spring.
- ✦ Believing he is victorious, the dragon rests as night falls. Una prays all night for the recovery of Red Cross, and, in the morning, Red Cross rises from the spring with his strength restored.
- ✦ Another day of fierce fighting follows, which again causes injury to both the dragon and to Red Cross.
- ✦ As the day ends, the wounded Red Cross falls at the foot of a blessed tree, whose stream of balm restores the knight for yet another day of fighting.
- ✦ On the third day, the dragon approaches Red Cross with open jaws, intending to eat the knight and to end the battle. Red Cross, though, pierces the throat of the dragon, finally killing the beast.
- ✦ Una steps forward to thank God and the brave knight for a great victory.
- ✦ With the dragon killed, the land is freed from its captivity and, rejoicing, the inhabitants honor Red Cross as their hero.
- ✦ Ceremonies for the betrothal of Red Cross and Una are celebrated, until a messenger arrives with a letter stating that Red Cross is already pledged to Fidessa.
- ✦ Red Cross, supported by Una, denies the words of the messenger, and Una soon recognizes that the messenger is in reality Archimago in yet another disguise.
- ✦ Archimago is captured and thrown into a dungeon, and the betrothal of the knight and his lady is concluded.

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- ✦ Red Cross, however, cannot remain with Una but must instead continue to fulfill his pledge of six years of service to Gloriana, the Queen of Faerie Land.

**POINTS TO REMEMBER**

**FAERIE QUEEN**

Book	Knight	Imitates
I	RedCross Knight	Holiness
II	Sir Guyon	Temperance
III	Britomant	Chastity
IV	Cambel & Triomand	Friendship
V	Sir Artegall	Justice
VI	Sir Calidore	Courtesy

- ✦ The knights are in search of Gloriana (Queen of Fairy Land) which represents Glory.
- ✦ Queen Elizabeth- represented as Gloriana, Britomart, Belphoebe.
- ✦ Arthur(Earl of Laichester) who is in search of the queen represents Magnificence.
- ✦ Queen of Scotts- duessa, false lady.
- ✦ Spenserian stanza he introduced in Faerie Queen (ab ab bc bc c).
- ✦ Book I represents RedCross Knight as Holiness and how he overcomes several dangerous encounters to save Gloriana and her parents from dragon.
- ✦ The source for Faerie Queen is adopted from ORLANDO FURISC written by Aristo.
- ✦ Faerie Queen is an Allegory.
- ✦ RedCross Knight symbolizes virtue riding out to destroy the dragon(sin) accompanied by Una (Truth).
- ✦ RedCross Knight wears the armour of a Christian, Gridle of truth, A Breast plates of righteousness, A helmet of salvation and a sword of spirit.
- ✦ He finally releases the parents of Una from the devil, Una (Truth) which means one stands for purity and chastity.
- ✦ The lamb who accompanies them stands for innocence.
- ✦ The dwarfs represented in Faerie Queen stands for “wordly Prudenceor common sense”.
- ✦ The knight and Una first meet “ Monster Error”.

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- ✦ They next meet Archimago which stands for Hypocrisy, Archiamo means arch-Magician, allegorically represents vice or hypocrisy.
- ✦ The Redcross Knight and Una gets separated and redcross knight joins with infidelity (infidelity stands for Duessa, Sansfoy and Sansjoy).
- ✦ Sansfoy- without faith, sansjoy-without joy.
- ✦ Una with the help of Lion (Reason- King Henry VIII) goes in search of RedCross Knight who is seduced by Duessa and he lost his holiness.
- ✦ With the help of Arthur, Una kills the giant pride and releases the RedCross Knight.
- ✦ Duessa appears as the replica of Una. RedCross Knight mistakes her as Una and believed her and lost all his power.
- ✦ Duessa takes RedCross Knight to the castle of Lucifera (The personification of Pride) and makes him to lost all his power.
- ✦ RedCross Knight encounters with sansjoy, the brother of sansfoy.
- ✦ Una takes RCK to the house of holiness where they met Faith and Hope, where he regains all his lost power.
- ✦ RCK finally encounters with Dragon and saves Una parents.
- ✦ The triumph of holiness over the devil brings the allegory to the end of the epic.
- ✦ The Faerie Queen sets in Ireland, but Faerie land is England.
- ✦ RCK represents Anglican Church as Spencer opposes Roman Catholic Church.
- ✦ Una, the daughter of the king is betrothed to RCK but not yet married, unfortunately she is ravaged by the dragon.
- ✦ RCK ardent follower of the teachings of Jesus Christ, symbolizes holiness or righteousness.
- ✦ Archimago uses Duessa or Fidessa to deceive knight in Faerie Queen.

**EPITHALAMION**

- ✦ Epithalamion is an ode written by **Edmund spenser** as a gift to his bride, Elizabeth Boyle, on their wedding day.
- ✦ The poem moves through the couples' wedding day, from the groom's impatient hours before dawn to the late hours of night after the husband and wife have consummated their marriage.
- ✦ Spenser is very methodical in his depiction of time as it passes, both in the accurate chronological sense and in the subjective sense of time as felt by those waiting in anticipation or fear.

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- ✦ As with most classically-inspired works, this ode begins with an invocation to the Muses to help the groom; however, in this case they are to help him awaken his bride, not create his poetic work.
- ✦ Then follows a growing procession of figures who attempt to bestir the bride from her bed.
- ✦ Once the sun has risen, the bride finally awakens and begins her procession to the bridal bower.
- ✦ She comes to the “temple” (the sanctuary of the church wherein she is to be formally married to the groom) and is wed, then a celebration ensues.
- ✦ Almost immediately, the groom wants everyone to leave and the day to shorten so that he may enjoy the bliss of his wedding night.
- ✦ Once the night arrives, however, the groom turns his thoughts toward the product of their union, praying to various gods that his new wife’s womb might be fertile and give him multiple children.

**POINTS TO REMEMBER**

- ✦ Along with Amoretti (sonnet series of 88 love poems), Epithalamion was published in 1595.
- ✦ Epithalamion has 23 stanza ranges with 17 to 19 lines and it ends with envoi or coda.
- ✦ Spencer begins the poem by invoking 9 learned muses to help in completing the poem successfully.
- ✦ **Greek Myth :**
  1. Hymen- god of marriage is ready with the torch on marriage procession.
  2. Nymphs bring the garlands of the lilies and roses from the local river Mulla.
  3. In his reception the rosy morn (Goddess of Dawn) and the wife of Tithone (sea God, The Phoebus (Sun God)) were present.
  4. Hours (daughter of Zove. Time god) and the three maids of Cyprian Queen to adorn the bride.
  5. The poet asks all the virgins to wait outside the chamber.
  6. He also requests the sun not to be too hot.
  7. He says Bacchus (god of wine) and Hymen to be crowned.
  8. The poet compares the bride to Maia (Daughter of Atlas) as Jove takes Maia the poet will take the bride.
  9. The poet appeals Cythia (The Moon Goddess) to envy on pride.

### Sura's ❖ TRB English (PG)

10. The appears in Green Garlands, with eyes shines like sapphires, forehead is as white as ivory, lips as red as cherries, cheeks as red as apples, neck as white like marble town.
11. The marriage day is considered as holy day(saint Elizabeths day), 11<sup>th</sup> june is Marriage date and it is called as saint Barnabas Day but he don't like it as it is very long day.
12. The poet invokes gods like Juno(the protectress of marriage),Genias (The power to give Children) and Hebe(Godess of youth) to bless on their marriage.
13. This poem would be an endless monument.
14. Its a personal poem, which celebrates his own wedding with Elizabeth Boyle in Ireland in 1594.
15. Epithalamion is a song made in lieu of many ornaments and word has its origin from greek.
16. Exorcism was part of the epithalamic tradition.

### PROTHALAMION

Prothalamion, a spousal verse by Edmund Spenser is one of the loveliest wedding odes.

- ✦ The verse is essentially the wedlock of twin sisters; Lady Catherine and Lady Elizabeth with Henry Gilford and William Peter. Conversely, on comparison with Epithalamion, the verse is considered less realistic and unappealing.
- ✦ Spenser incorporates classical imagery strongly with a beautiful atmosphere in the poem.
- ✦ The emphasis of renaissance on Prothalamion brings a tinge of mythological figures like Venus, Cynthia and Titan.
- ✦ **Stanza 1 :** The poet walks along the banks of River Thames to forget the worries of his personal life. He was completely frustrated with the Job at the court and all he wanted is some mental peace. The cool breeze covered the heat of the sun by reflecting a shade of tender warmth. There are flowers everywhere and the birds chirp happily. The poet as a refrain requests the river to flow softly until he ends his song.
- ✦ **Stanza 2 :** The poet happens to see a group of nymphs along the banks of the river. Here the poet makes use of first Mythological figure, the nymphs which are supernatural maidens known for their purity. Every nymph looked stunning and had loose strands of hair falling to the shoulders. Nymphs together prepared bouquets of flowers with primroses, white lilies, red roses, tulips, violets and daisies.
- ✦ **Stanza 3 :** As the second mystic entity, Spenser introduces the swans. Swans that swam across the river looked holy and whiter than Jupiter who disguised as a swan to win his love, Leda. But,

**Sura's ❖ TRB English (PG)**

yes, what Spenser says next is that these swans are shinier than Leda herself. The River Thames requests its waters not to dirty the sacred wings of the swan.

- ✦ **Stanza 4 :** The nymphs were all dumb struck watching the swans swim across the river. Swans are usually assigned to drawing the chariot of Venus, the goddess of love. The white lilies are matched to the purity or virginity of the nymphs.
- ✦ **Stanza 5 :** As the next step, the nymphs prepare poises and a basket of flowers which look like bridal chamber adorned with flowers. The nymphs on excitement of the upcoming wedding throw the flowers over the River Thames and birds. The nymphs also prepare a wedding song. With all the fragrance of flowers, Thames exactly looked like the Peneus, the river of ancient fame flowing along the Tempe and the Thessalian valley.
- ✦ **Stanza 6 :** The song of the nymph mesmerizes with an enchanting musical effect. Here Spenser wishes the couple live forever with swans' contented heart and eternal bliss as these birds are the wonder of heaven. He also prays to Cupid and Venus to bless the couple with love and care lest they be safe from deceit and dislike. With endless affluence and happiness, their kids must be a sign of dignity and a threat to immoral people.
- ✦ **Stanza 7 :** The river Lee, with headquarters at Kent, flows with happiness on such an occasion. As the birds flew above the swans, the sight looked like moon (Cynthia) shining above the stars.
- ✦ **Stanza 8 :** Once the wedding starts at London, the poet begins to recollect his encounters at the mansion and the building where the wedding occurs.
- ✦ **Stanza 9 :** The Earl of Essex lived in the mighty castle which actually was the venue of the wedding. He was so chivalrous that he served as a danger to foreign countries. His brave attack on Spain shot him to fame and entire Spain shook at his very name. Queen Elizabeth was so proud of him and he deserves to be celebrated with a poem.
- ✦ **Stanza 10 :** The Earl of Sussex walked towards the river and he looked fresh with his lovely golden hair. He was accompanied by two young men who were brave, handsome and glorious. They resembled the Twins of Jupiter namely, Castor and Pollux. The men held the hands of the brides and their wedlock begun thereby. With all the necessary ingredients for a successful verse, Prothalamion is embroidered with long lasting style and simplicity.

**POINTS TO REMEMBER**

- ✦ Wedding poem of Earl of Worcester daughter's marriage:
  1. Elizabeth somerset with Guliford
  2. Catherine Somerset with Peter
- ✦ The poet was walking along the River Thames and noticed river appears with full of flowers and looks beautiful like gems.

**Sura's ❖ TRB English (PG)**

- ✦ The poet saw a group of Nymphs, plucking flowers for the marriage ceremony.
- ✦ The poet also saw 2 Swans, which are whiter than snow mountain “ Pindus”, along River Lee (A tributary of Thames).
- ✦ Jove and Leda took the shape of swans and he compares two maidens with 2 swans.
- ✦ The angels shrewd flowers on the swans.
- ✦ River seems like Peneus, a, mythological river which rose from mountain Pindus and flows through the Vale of temple.
- ✦ Prothalamion – Spousal Verse( Thalamion means wedding).

## **WYATT AND SURREY**

- ✦ Sir Thomas Wyatt introduced the Italian fashion of lyric poetry.
- ✦ The whole movement had found its great master in Petrarch, who, in hundreds of poems, mostly sonnets, of perfect beauty, had sung the praises and cruelty of his nearly imaginary Laura.
- ✦ It was this highly artificial but very beautiful poetic fashion which Wyatt deliberately set about to introduce into England. The nature and success of his innovation can be summarized in a few definite statements.
- ✦ Imitating Petrarch, Wyatt nearly limits himself as regards substance to the treatment of the artificial love-theme, lamenting the unkindness of ladies who very probably never existed and whose favor in any case he probably regarded very lightly; yet even so, he often strikes a manly English note of independence, declaring that if the lady continues obstinate he will not die for her love.
- ✦ Historically much the most important feature of Wyatt’s experiment was the introduction of the sonnet, a very substantial service indeed; for not only did this form, like the love-theme, become by far the most popular one among English lyric poets of the next two generations, setting a fashion which was carried to an astonishing excess; but it is the only artificial form of foreign origin which has ever been really adopted and naturalized in English, and it still remains the best instrument for the terse expression of a single poetic thought. Wyatt, it should be observed, generally departs from the Petrarchan rime-scheme, on the whole unfortunately, by substituting a third quatrain for the first four lines of the sestet. That is, while Petrarch’s rime-arrangement is either a Wyatt’s is usually.
- ✦ In his attempted reformation of English metrical irregularity Wyatt, in his sonnets, shows only the uncertain hand of a beginner. He generally secures an equal number of syllables in each line, but he often merely counts them off on his fingers, wrenching the accents all awry, and often violently forcing the rimes as well. In his songs, however, which are much more numerous than the sonnets, he attains delightful fluency and melody. His ‘My Lute, Awake,’ and ‘Forget Not Yet’ are still counted among the notable English lyrics.

### **Sura's ❖ TRB English (PG)**

- ✦ A particular and characteristic part of the conventional Italian lyric apparatus which Wyatt transplanted was the 'conceit.' A conceit may be defined as an exaggerated figure of speech or play on words in which intellectual cleverness figures at least as largely as real emotion and which is often dragged out to extremely complicated lengths of literal application. An example is Wyatt's declaration (after Petrarch) that his love, living in his heart, advances to his face and there encamps, displaying his banner (which merely means that the lover blushes with his emotion). In introducing the conceit Wyatt fathered the most conspicuous of the superficial general features which were to dominate English poetry for a century to come.
- ✦ Still another, minor, innovation of Wyatt was the introduction into English verse of the Horatian 'satire' (moral poem, reflecting on current follies) in the form of three metrical letters to friends. In these the meter is the terza rima of Dante.

## **SURREY**

- ✦ Wyatt's work was continued by his poetical disciple and successor, Henry Howard, who, as son of the Duke of Norfolk, held the courtesy title of Earl of Surrey.
- ✦ A brilliant though wilful representative of Tudor chivalry, and distinguished in war, Surrey seems to have occupied at Court almost the same commanding position as Sir Philip Sidney in the following generation.
- ✦ His career was cut short in tragically ironical fashion at the age of thirty by the plots of his enemies and the dying bloodthirstiness of King Henry, which together led to his execution on a trumped-up charge of treason.
- ✦ It was only one of countless brutal court crimes, but it seems the more hateful because if the king had died a single day earlier Surrey could have been saved.

### **Surrey's services to poetry were two:**

- ✦ He improved on the versification of Wyatt's sonnets, securing fluency and smoothness.
- ✦ In a translation of two books of Vergil's 'Aeneid' he introduced, from the Italian, pentameter blank verse, which was destined thenceforth to be the meter of English poetic drama and of much of the greatest English non-dramatic poetry. Further, though his poems are less numerous than those of Wyatt, his range of subjects is somewhat broader, including some appreciative treatment of external Nature. He seems, however, somewhat less sincere than his teacher. In his sonnets he abandoned the form followed by Wyatt and adopted (still from the Italian) the one which was subsequently used by Shakespeare, consisting of three independent quatrains followed, as with Wyatt, by a couplet which sums up the thought with epigrammatic force, thus
- ✦ Wyatt and Surrey set a fashion at Court; for some years it seems to have been an almost necessary accomplishment for every young noble to turn off love poems after Italian and French models; for France too had now taken up the fashion.

### Sura's ❖ TRB English (PG)

- ✦ These poems were generally and naturally regarded as the property of the Court and of the gentry, and circulated at first only in manuscript among the author's friends; but the general public became curious about them, and in 1557 one of the publishers of the day, Richard Tottel, securing a number of those of Wyatt, Surrey, and a few other noble or gentle authors, published them in a little volume, which is known as 'Tottel's Miscellany.'
- ✦ Coming as it does in the year before the accession of Queen Elizabeth, at the end of the comparatively barren reigns of Edward and Mary, this book is taken by common consent as marking the beginning of the literature of the Elizabethan period. It was the premature predecessor, also, of a number of such anthologies which were published during the latter half of Elizabeth's reign.

#### POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ✦ Wyatt and Surrey's poems were first published posthumously in "Tottel's Miscellany" 1557.
- ✦ Thomas Wyatt introduced a passion for poetry from France and Italy.
- ✦ Wyatt's sonnets depict his love for his lady love.
- ✦ Wyatt's lyrics depict the psychological realism of his inner tension.
- ✦ Totally Wyatt composed 30 sonnets in which 25 sonnets follow Petrarchan style in English.
- ✦ The Petrarchan scheme of Octave and Sestet is broken into 2 quatrains and a final couplet.
- ✦ Earl of Surrey was the disciple of Wyatt, but writes better Petrarchan lyrics in English.
- ✦ Surrey's sonnets are entirely imaginative love for Geraldine or Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald.
- ✦ Surrey modernized English poetry with the introduction of Blank Verse in his poetry.

#### BALLADS- ENGLISH VERSE FROM PEACOCK'S VOL II

- ✦ Ballad is a family between 14<sup>th</sup> C to 17<sup>th</sup> C and those periods are considered as the golden age of balladry.
- ✦ Most of the ballads during these periods are considered poems which depict the real life.
- ✦ A ballad is considered as a narrative song created according to tradition of oral method.
- ✦ The ballads are different from songs as they contain a story.
- ✦ Normally a single situation or theme will be conveyed in a ballad.
- ✦ The Ballad Fabric is generally divided into 3 strand structure: the stanza structure, the structure of character and the structure of narration.

**Sura's ❖ TRB English (PG)**

- ✦ **Examples :** Chevy Chase depicts the basic of realism, The nut brown Maid- represents lady as defending women against charges of inconsistency.

## **BACON ESSAY (1561-1626)**

### **OF TRUTH**

- ✦ The essay Of Truth depicts the readers about the difference between speaking truth and lie.
- ✦ For discovering truth a lot of time should be taken by a human.
- ✦ Poets says Lie to create interest among the readers and certainly it is used as source of pleasure.
- ✦ Truth is compared to clear light of the day but lie is to handle light.
- ✦ Montaigne says that telling lie, a man was brave towards God but coward towards his fellowmen.
- ✦ Bacon compares falsehood to an alloy in a coin of gold or silver. The alloy makes the coin better and but it lowers the quality of the metal.
- ✦ This essay ends with a phrase from The Bible.
- ✦ Bacon compares truth to pearl and daylight, lie to diamond or carbuncle and handle light or lamps.
- ✦ He opens his essays with an image “ what is truth?”.
- ✦ Bacon style of writing is called as aphoristic which means informative thought.

### **OF STUDIES**

- ✦ **Spending** too much time in studies is lazy(sloth),using them more for ornament is affectation, to make judgement by their rules is the human of scholar.
- ✦ Bacon says: some books are to be tasted other to be swallowed and some to be digested.
- ✦ he mentions books into 3 kinds.
- ✦ Crafty man condemn study, simple men admired and wise man use it.
- ✦ Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man and writing an exact man.
- ✦ History teaches a man past and its mistake so that in future he can avoid doing mistakes.
- ✦ Poetry makes man imaginative. Maths makes him Subtle.
- ✦ Natural Philosophy makes man go deep into things logic and rhetoric which develops a man's debating power.

**Sura's ❖ TRB English (PG)**

**OF ADVERSITY**

- ✦ Good things belong to Prosperity is wished but adversity is admired by Seneca.
- ✦ The virtue of Prosperity is temperance and adversity is fortitude.
- ✦ Prosperity is blessings of Old Testament, Adversity is blessings of New Testament.
- ✦ Prosperity is not without tears and disasters and adversity is not without comforts and hopes.
- ✦ Awareness was the highest morality.
- ✦ Virtue had precious odours when they are crushed.

**OF REVENGE**

- ✦ Revenge is a kind of wild justice.
- ✦ while taking revenge a man takes settle a score with his enemy, but while refrains his enemy he shows a moral superiority over him.
- ✦ One should forget the immoral done to him so that he can be considered as wise man.
- ✦ Vindictive persons like witches are mischievous and ends life in fortunate which means revengeful man leads miserable life.
- ✦ Foe example Death of Caesar, Death of Henry III are considered as public revenge.
- ✦ Bacon as usual uses proverbs from Bible (Solomon and JOB) and also from Cosimo de medici.
- ✦ Most of Bacons essays are full of illustrations, similes and metaphors.
- ✦ Ill natured man is compared to thorns and briar.
- ✦ Cowards revenge in secret manner like arrow filth in the dark.
- ✦ Bacon wrote these essays in medieval age, which is known for Feudal system.

**OF AMBITION**

- ✦ Ambition is like Choler, an honour which makes man active, full of alacrity and stirring.
- ✦ Ambitious man has the necessary drive and motivation for achievement.
- ✦ Ambitious men find a way open for their rise and they do things in hazardous manner.
- ✦ Even king advised not to employ ambitious men.
- ✦ Ambitious man is one who is given opportunity as an asset but a frustrated man is danger.
- ✦ If a mans ambition is frustrates than the ambition turns to evil and becomes venomous.
- ✦ Government and king can choose ministers who are more anxious to perform their duty than gain promotion.

## OF FRIENDSHIP

- ✦ This essay is a request to Toby Mathews.
- ✦ A man can share all his emotions with a friend like grief, joy, fear.
- ✦ friendship is not only for emotional health but also it enables a man to understand things more clearly.
- ✦ A friend is always a good advisor, a life without friendship is incomplete.
- ✦ One can consult a friend for all problems but that friend to be sincere.
- ✦ Friend helps one to clarify ideas and thoughts through discussions or arguments.
- ✦ Bacon says: For there is no man impart his joy to his friend, but the joys more and no man impart his grief to his friend but he grivets the less, which means a friend can multiples the joy and lessen the grief.

## SIR PHILIP SIDNEY

### THE MAIN IDEAS IN SIDNEY'S 'AN APOLOGY FOR POETRY'

#### The Prologue

- ✦ Before launching a defence of poetry, Sidney justified his stand by referring in a half-humorous manner to a treatise on horseman-ship by Pietro Pugliano. If the art of horsemanship can deserve such an eloquent eulogy and vindication, surely poetry has better claims for eulogy and vindication. There is a just cause to plead a case for poetry since it has fallen from the highest estimation of learning to be 'the laughing stock of children.'

#### Some Special Arguments in Favour of Poetry

- ✦ Poetry has been held in high esteem since the earliest times. It has been 'the first light-giver to ignorance.' The earlier Greek philosophers and historians were, in fact, poets. Even among the uncivilized nations, in Turkey, among the American Indians, and in Wales, poetry enjoys an undiminishing popularity. To attack poetry is, therefore, to cut at the roots of culture and intelligence.

#### The Prophetic Character of Poetry

- ✦ The ancient Romans paid high reverence to the poet by calling him Vates, which means a Diviner, a Prophet, or a Foreseer. The etymological origin of Greek word 'poet' is Poiein, and this means 'to make'. Hence the Greeks honour the poet as a maker or creator. This suggests the divine nature of poetry.

**Sura's ❖ TRB English (PG)**

**The Nature and Function of Poetry**

- ✦ Poetry is an art of 'imitation' and its chief function is to teach and delight. Imitation does not mean mere copying or a reproduction of facts. It means a representing or transmuting of the real and actual, and sometimes creating something entirely new. The poet, so Sidney declares, "lifted up with the vigour of his own invention, do grow in effect another nature, in making things either better than Nature bring forth, or, quite a new, forms such as never were in Nature, as the Heroes, Demigods, Cyclops, Chimeras, Furies, and such like."
- ✦ Commenting on the creative powers of the poet, Sidney further states: "Nature never set forth the earth in so rich tapestry as divers poets have done, neither with pleasant rivers, fruitful trees, sweet smelling flowers, nor whatsoever else may make the too much loved earth more lovely. Her world is brazen, the poets only deliver a golden."

**The Three Kinds of Poetry**

- ✦ The three kinds of poetry, according to Sidney, are : (a) religious poetry, (b) philosophical poetry, and (c) poetry as an imaginative treatment of life and nature. He calls special attention to the third class of poets, for 'these be they that, as the first and most noble sort may justly be termed vates.' They 'most properly do imitate to teach and delight, and to imitate borrow nothing of what is, has been, or shall be, but range, only with learned discretion, into the divine consideration of what may be, and should be.'

**Various Sub-divisions of the Third Kind of Poetry**

- ✦ Poetry proper may further be divided into various species—the heroic, lyric, tragic, comic, satiric, iambic, elegiac, pastoral and others. Poets generally make use of verse to apparel their poetical inventions. But verse is 'an ornament and no cause to poetry since there have been many most excellent poets that never versified, and now swarm many versifiers that need never answer to the name of poets.'

**Superiority of Poetry to Philosophy and History**

- ✦ In the promotion of virtue, both philosophy and history play their parts. Philosophy deals with its theoretical aspects and teaches virtue by precept. History teaches practical virtue by drawing concrete examples from life. But poetry gives both precepts and practical examples. Philosophy, being based on abstractions, is 'hard of utterance and mystery to be conceived.' It cannot be a proper guide for youth. On the other hand, the historian is tied to empirical facts that his example draws no necessary consequence. Poetry gives perfect pictures of virtue which are far more effective than the mere definitions of philosophy. It also gives imaginary examples which are more instructive than the real examples of history. The reward of virtue and the punishment of vice is more clearly shown in Poetry than in History. Poetry is superior to Philosophy in the sense that it has the power to move and to give incentive for virtuous action. It presents moral lessons in a very attractive form. Things which in themselves are horrible as cruel battles, unnatural monsters, are made delightful in poetic imitation. Poet is, therefore, the monarch of all sciences. 'For he do not only show the way but give so sweet a prospect into the way, as will entice any man to enter into it.' The poet does not begin with obscure definitions which load the memory

### Sura's ❖ TRB English (PG)

with doubtfulness, 'but he come to you with words set in delightful proportion, either accompanied with, or prepared for, the well enchanting skill of music; and with a tale forsooth he come unto you, with a tale which hold children from play, and old men from the chimney corner. And pretending no more, do intend the winning of the mind from wickedness to virtue.

#### Various Species of Poetry

- ✦ The pastoral poetry treats of the beauty of the simple life, and sometimes, of the miseries of the people under hard Lords. Why should it be disliked? Elegiac poetry deals with the weakness of mankind and wretchedness of the world. It should evoke pity rather than blame. Satiric poetry laughs at folly, and iambic poetry tries to unmask villainy. These also do not deserve to be condemned.
- ✦ Nobody should blame the right use of comedy. Comedy is an imitation of the common errors of our life presented in a ridiculous manner. It helps men keeping away from such errors. Tragedy, which opens the greatest wounds in our hearts, teaches the uncertainty of this world. No body can resist the 'sweet violence' of a tragedy.
- ✦ The lyric which gives moral precepts and soars to the heavens in singing the praises of the Almighty, cannot be displeasing. Nor can the epic or heroic poetry be disliked because it inculcates virtue to the highest degree by portraying heroic and moral goodness in the most effective manner. Sidney asserts that the heroical is 'not only a kind, but the best and most accomplished kind of poetry.'

#### Main Objections Brought Against Poetry by its Enemies

- ✦ A common complaint against poetry is that it is bound up with 'rhyming and versing'. But verse is not essential for poetry. 'One may be a poet without versing, and a versifier without poetry' Verse is used for convenience. It produces verbal harmony and lends itself easily to memorizing. It is the only fit speech for music. It adds to words a sensuous and emotional quality.

#### Four Chief Objections to Poetry

- ✦ There are some more serious objections to poetry, namely:
  - (a) That there being many other more fruitful knowledges, a man might better spend his time in them than in this;
  - (b) That it is the mother of lies;
  - (c) That it is the nurse of abuse, infecting us with many pestilent desires; and
  - (d) That Plato had banished poets from his ideal republic.

#### Replies to These Objections

- ✦ Sidney dismisses the first charge by saying that he has already established that 'no learning is so good as that which reach and move to virtue, and that none can both teach and move thereto so much as poetry.'

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- ✦ His answer to the second objection that poets are liars is that of all writers under the sun the poet is the least liar. The Astronomer, the Geometrician, the historian, and others, all make false statements. But the poet 'nothing affirms, and therefore never lieth,' his aim being 'to tell not what is or is not, but what should or should not be.' So what he presents is not fact but fiction embodying truth of an ideal kind.
- ✦ The third charge against poetry is that all its species are infected with love themes and amorous conceits, which have a demoralising effect on readers. To this charge Sidney replies that poetry does not abuse man's wit, it is man's wit that abuseth poetry. All arts and sciences misused had evil effects, but that did not mean that they were less valuable when rightly employed. Shall the abuse of a thing make the right use odious? Certainly not.
- ✦ Sidney is rather perplexed at the last charge, namely Plato's rejection of poetry. He wonders why Plato found fault with poetry. In fact, Plato warned men not against poetry but against its abuse by his contemporary poets who filled the world with wrong opinions about the gods. So Plato's objection was directed against the theological concepts. In Ion, Plato gives high and rightly divine commendation to poetry. His description of the poet as 'a light winged and sacred thing' in that dialogue reveals his attitude to poetry. In fact by attributing unto poetry a very inspiring of a divine force, Plato was making a claim for poetry which he for his part could not endorse. Not only Plato but, Sidney tells us, all great men have honoured poetry.

#### **Why is Poetry not honoured in England as it is elsewhere?**

- ✦ Why has England grown so hard a step-mother to Poets? asks Sidney. He thinks that it is so because poetry has come to be represented by 'base men with servile wits' or to men who, however studious, are not born poets. He says that 'a poet no industry can make, if his own genius be not carried unto it'. Another cause is the want of serious cultivation of the Poetic Art. Three things necessary for producing good poetry are Art, Imitation, and Exercise which are lacking in the present generation of poets.

#### **A Brief Review of the State of Poetry in England from Chaucer to Sidney's own Time**

- ✦ Sidney says that few good poems have been produced in England since Chaucer. Chaucer did marvellously well in Troilus and Cresseida. The Mirrour of Magistrates also contains some beautiful passages. Earl of Surrey's Lyrics also deserve praise. Spenser's The Shepherds Calender is worth reading. English lyric poetry is scanty and poor. Love lyrics and sonnets lack genuine fire and passion. They make use of artificial diction and swelling phrases.

#### **Condition of Drama**

- ✦ The state of drama is also degraded. The only redeeming tragedy is Gorboduc which itself is a faulty work. A tragedy should be tied to the laws of poetry and not of history. A dramatist should have liberty to frame the history to his own tragical convenience. Again many things should be told which cannot be shown on the stage. The dramatists should know the difference between reporting and representing. They should straightway plunge into the principal point of action which they want to represent in their play. There should be no mingling of tragedies and

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comedies, English comedy is based on a false hypothesis. It aims at laughter, not delight. The proper aim of comedy is to afford delightful teaching, not mere coarse amusement. Comedy should not only amuse but morally instruct.

#### Advantages of the English Language

- ✦ The English language has some definite advantages. It is appreciable for its adaptability to ancient and modern systems of versification. It admits both the unrhymed quantitative system of the ancient poetry and the rhyme peculiar to modern language.

#### Summary

- ✦ Poetry is full of virtue-breeding delightfulness. It is void of no gift that ought to be in the noble name of learning. All the charges laid against it are false and baseless. The poets were the ancient treasurers of the Grecian divinity; they were the first bringers of all civility. There are many mysteries contained poetry. A poet can immortalize people in his verses.

#### POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ✦ Reply to Stephen Gosson 'The School of Abuse'- 1579.
- ✦ This piece is honour to poetry as it enlightens human mind and light gives.
- ✦ Greek Poets- Homer, Musaeus and Heroid.
- ✦ Italian Poets – Dante, Boccaccio, Petrarch.
- ✦ Rome-vates, Greece- Poetin (poets names in earlier days).
- ✦ 4 charges:
  1. Studying poetry is not waste of time, its fruit full, teaches virtue
  2. Poets are not liars, he never took pledge to say truth
  3. Poets praise Love
  4. Poets are not jealous
- ✦ Poetry as 3 categories-Religious poems, Philosophical Poem and Poems teaches delight.
- ✦ **Theme :** Poem is true but drama is immoral.
- ✦ Sydney give 2 titles: Apology for poetry and Defense of poetry (1596).
- ✦ T.S Eliot criticizes its mere advertisement to Aristotle's Poetics.
- ✦ This essay suggests two definitions derived from Aristotle and Horace.

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- ✦ The Greek word 'Poein' means 'to make'.
- ✦ Three principal kinds of poetry:
  1. Antiquity and excellence
  2. Works deals with philosophy
  3. Genuine poetry
- ✦ Subdivisions of poetry: heroic, tragic, comic, satiric, iambic, and pastoral.
- ✦ Pastorails-disliked for its low and poor subject, Elegiac- moves heart with pity, Iambic-exposes evils caused by the people, Satirical- makes others to laugh, comedy- imitations of common errors, Tragedy- opens with great wound, Lyrical-praises and rewards and Heroic-teaches and moves with high and excellent truth.
- ✦ Sydney calls tragicomedy as mongrel tragicomedy.

## **BEN JOHNSON**

### **THE ALCHEMIST**

- ✦ **Lovewit** has left for his hop-yards in London, and he has left **Jeremy**, his butler, in charge of his house in Blackfriars. **Jeremy**, whose name in the play is **Face**, lives in the house with **Subtle**, a supposed alchemist, and **Dol** Common, a prostitute. The three run a major con operation.
- ✦ The play opens with an argument that continues throughout the play between **Subtle** and **Face**. It concerns which of them is the most essential to the business of the con, each claiming his own supremacy.
- ✦ **Dol** quells this argument and forces the comen to shake hands. The bell rings, and **Dapper**, a legal clerk, enters, the first gull of the day.
- ✦ **Face** takes on the role of "Captain Face", and **Subtle** plays the "Doctor."
- ✦ **Dapper** wants a spirit that will allow him to win at gambling. **Subtle** promises one and then tells him he is related to the Queen of the Fairies.
- ✦ Dispatched to get a clean shirt and wash himself, **Dapper** leaves, immediately replaced by **Drugger**, a young tobacconist who wants to know how he should arrange his shop.
- ✦ **Subtle** tells him, and **Face** gets him to return later with tobacco and a damask. Their argument looks set to resume when **Dol** returns to warn them that **Sir Epicure Mammon** is approaching.
- ✦ **Sir Epicure Mammon** and his cynical sidekick, **Sir Pertinax Surly**, are next through the door.
- ✦ **Mammon** is terrifically excited because **Subtle** has promised to make him the Philosopher's Stone, about which **Mammon** is already fantasizing.

**Sura's ❖ TRB English (PG)**

- ✦ Face changes character into “Lungs” or “Ulen Spiegel,” the Doctor’s laboratory assistant, and the two conmen impress Mammon and irritate Surly with a whirl of scientific language.
- ✦ Face arranges for “Captain Face” to meet Surly in half an hour at the Temple Church, and a sudden entrance from Dol provokes Mammon, instantly besotted, into begging Face for a meeting with her.
- ✦ Ananias, an Anabaptist, enters and is greeted with fury by Subtle. Ananias then returns with his pastor, Tribulation.
- ✦ The Anabaptists want the Philosopher’s Stone in order to make money in order to win more people to their religion.
- ✦ Subtle, adopting a slightly different persona, plays along. **Kastrill** is the next new gull, brought by Drugger, who has come to learn how to quarrel—and to case the joint to see if it is fit for his rich, widowed sister, **Dame Pliant**.
- ✦ Face immediately impresses young Kastrill, and he exits with Drugger to fetch his sister.
- ✦ Dapper, in the meantime, is treated to a fairy rite in which Subtle and Face (accompanied by Dol on cithern) steal most of his possessions. When Mammon arrives at the door, they gag him and bundle him into the privy. Mammon and Dol (pretending to be a “great lady”) have a conversation which ends with them being bundled together into the garden or upstairs—Face is pretending that Subtle cannot know about Mammon’s attraction to Dol.
- ✦ The widow is brought into the play, as is a Spanish Don who Face met when Surly did not turn up.
- ✦ This Spaniard is in fact Surly in disguise, and the two conmen flicker between arguing about who will marry the widow and mocking the Spaniard by speaking loudly in English of how they will “cozen” or deceive him.
- ✦ Because Dol is occupied with Mammon, the conmen agree to have the Spaniard marry the widow, and the widow is carried out by Surly.
- ✦ In the meantime, Dol has gone into a fit of talking, being caught with a panicked Mammon by a furious “Father” Subtle.
- ✦ Because there has been lust in the house, a huge explosion happens offstage, which Face comes in to report has destroyed the furnace and all the alchemical apparatus.
- ✦ Mammon is quickly packed out the door, completely destroyed by the loss his entire investment.
- ✦ Things start to spiral out of control, and the gulls turn up without warning.
- ✦ At one point, nearly all the gulls, including an unmasked Surly, are in the room, and Face only just manages to improvise his way out of it.

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- ✦ Dol then reports that Lovewit has arrived, and suddenly Face has to make a final change into “Jeremy the Butler.”
- ✦ Lovewit is mobbed by the neighbors and the gulls at the door, and Face admits to Lovewit, when forced to do so by Dapper’s voice emerging from the privy, that all is not as it seems—and has him marry the widow.
- ✦ After Dapper’s quick dispatch, Face undercuts Dol and Subtle and, as the gulls return with officers and a search warrant, Dol and Subtle are forced to escape, penniless, over the back wall.
- ✦ The gulls storm the house, find nothing themselves, and are forced to leave empty-handed.
- ✦ Lovewit leaves with Kastrill and his new wife, Dame Pliant. Face is left alone on stage with a financial reward, delivering the epilogue.

**POINTS TO REMEMBER**

- ✦ Trimurvir- Face, Subtle and Dol
- ✦ Characters:
  1. Lovewit- left city leaving all wealth under Jeremy due to fear of Plague
  2. Jeremy- servant, changed name as Face (Falseless)
  3. Subtle- Alchemist friend of face, crafty, clever in Elizabethan English
  4. Dol Common- companion for Subtle and Face, Prostitute
  5. Dapper- Lawyer, Clerk, Gambler and wants to win always
  6. Fastrill - An Angry boy
  7. Drugger- tobacconist, wants more profit in business
  8. Sir Epicure Mammon- wants Philosopher’s stone
  9. Sir surely- cousin to Sir Epicure Mammon, Anti-alchemy
  10. Dame Plaint-young rich women, subtle and face loves her but she loves and marries lovewit, she is kastril’s sister
- ✦ Dol is used to cheat Dapper, Drugger and Sir Epicure Mammon by Subtle and Face in Lovewit absence.
- ✦ Ben Jonson dedicated this play to Lady Wrath, Daughter of the first Earl of Leichester and niece of Philip Sidney.
- ✦ It is a humour play and bitter satire on puritans.

**Sura's ❖ TRB English (PG)**

**THE BOOK OF JOB**

- ✦ Job is a wealthy man living in a land called Uz with his large family and extensive flocks.
- ✦ He is “blameless” and “upright,” always careful to avoid doing evil (1:1). One day, Satan (“the Adversary”) appears before God in heaven.
- ✦ God boasts to Satan about Job’s goodness, but Satan argues that Job is only good because God has blessed him abundantly.
- ✦ Satan challenges God that, if given permission to punish the man, Job will turn and curse God.
- ✦ God allows Satan to torment Job to test this bold claim, but he forbids Satan to take Job’s life in the process.
- ✦ In the course of one day, Job receives four messages, each bearing separate news that his livestock, servants, and ten children have all died due to marauding invaders or natural catastrophes.
- ✦ Job tears his clothes and shaves his head in mourning, but he still blesses God in his prayers. Satan appears in heaven again, and God grants him another chance to test Job.
- ✦ This time, Job is afflicted with horrible skin sores. His wife encourages him to curse God and to give up and die, but Job refuses, struggling to accept his circumstances.
- ✦ Three of Job’s friends, Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar, come to visit him, sitting with Job in silence for seven days out of respect for his mourning.
- ✦ On the seventh day, Job speaks, beginning a conversation in which each of the four men shares his thoughts on Job’s afflictions in long, poetic statements.
- ✦ Job curses the day he was born, comparing life and death to light and darkness. He wishes that his birth had been shrouded in darkness and longs to have never been born, feeling that light, or life, only intensifies his misery.
- ✦ Eliphaz responds that Job, who has comforted other people, now shows that he never really understood their pain. Eliphaz believes that Job’s agony must be due to some sin Job has committed, and he urges Job to seek God’s favor.
- ✦ Bildad and Zophar agree that Job must have committed evil to offend God’s justice and argue that he should strive to exhibit more blameless behavior. Bildad surmises that Job’s children brought their deaths upon themselves.
- ✦ Even worse, Zophar implies that whatever wrong Job has done probably deserves greater punishment than what he has received.
- ✦ Job responds to each of these remarks, growing so irritated that he calls his friends “worthless physicians” who “whitewash [their advice] with lies” (13:4).

**Sura's ❖ TRB English (PG)**

- ✦ After making pains to assert his blameless character, Job ponders man's relationship to God. He wonders why God judges people by their actions if God can just as easily alter or forgive their behavior.
- ✦ It is also unclear to Job how a human can appease or court God's justice. God is unseen, and his ways are inscrutable and beyond human understanding.
- ✦ Moreover, humans cannot possibly persuade God with their words. God cannot be deceived, and Job admits that he does not even understand himself well enough to effectively plead his case to God.
- ✦ Job wishes for someone who can mediate between himself and God, or for God to send him to Sheol, the deep place of the dead.
- ✦ Job's friends are offended that he scorns their wisdom. They think his questions are crafty and lack an appropriate fear of God, and they use many analogies and metaphors to stress their ongoing point that nothing good comes of wickedness.
- ✦ Job sustains his confidence in spite of these criticisms, responding that even if he has done evil, it is his own personal problem.
- ✦ Furthermore, he believes that there is a "witness" or a "Redeemer" in heaven who will vouch for his innocence (16:19, 19:25). After a while, the upbraiding proves too much for Job, and he grows sarcastic, impatient, and afraid.
- ✦ He laments the injustice that God lets wicked people prosper while he and countless other innocent people suffer.
- ✦ Job wants to confront God and complain, but he cannot physically find God to do it. He feels that wisdom is hidden from human minds, but he resolves to persist in pursuing wisdom by fearing God and avoiding evil.
- ✦ Without provocation, another friend, Elihu, suddenly enters the conversation. The young Elihu believes that Job has spent too much energy vindicating himself rather than God.
- ✦ Elihu explains to Job that God communicates with humans by two ways—visions and physical pain.
- ✦ He says that physical suffering provides the sufferer with an opportunity to realize God's love and forgiveness when he is well again, understanding that God has "ransomed" him from an impending death (33:24).
- ✦ Elihu also assumes that Job must be wicked to be suffering as he is, and he thinks that Job's excessive talking is an act of rebellion against God.
- ✦ God finally interrupts, calling from a whirlwind and demanding Job to be brave and respond to his questions.
- ✦ God's questions are rhetorical, intending to show how little Job knows about creation and how much power God alone has.

**Sura's ❖ TRB English (PG)**

- ✦ God describes many detailed aspects of his creation, praising especially his creation of two large beasts, the Behemoth and Leviathan.
- ✦ Overwhelmed by the encounter, Job acknowledges God's unlimited power and admits the limitations of his human knowledge.
- ✦ This response pleases God, but he is upset with Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar for spouting poor and theologically unsound advice.
- ✦ Job intercedes on their behalf, and God forgives them.
- ✦ God returns Job's health, providing him with twice as much property as before, new children, and an extremely long life.

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ✦ BOJ has 5 parts:
  1. Prologue (debate between God and Satan)
  2. Speech of 3 friends-discusses with Job God is cruel
  3. Speech of Elihu-Elihu a bystander to show that Job was strong in expressing his charges against God.
  4. Discourse of almighty as storm.
  5. Epilogue-Job received double his wealth from God.
- ✦ Uz- Land of Palestines (East)
- ✦ Job Property: 500 yoke of oxen, 500 donkeys, 7000 sheep, 3000 camel, 10 children (7 son and 3 daughters)- all lost because of Satan debate with God that if Job lost his wealth and life he will distrust God. Till the end of story Job trusted God and blessed double with all his wealth and life he lost.
- ✦ 3 friends of Job: Eliphaz-temanite, Bildad-Shuhire, Zophar-Naemathite.
- ✦ BOJ is one of the 66 books of Holy Bible, which is broadly divided into Old Testament and New Testament.
- ✦ BOJ – 18<sup>th</sup> book in Old Testament consist of 39 chapters.
- ✦ The story can be considered as an allegory of the meaning of suffering.
- ✦ Job smitten with boils and leprosy called Elephantiasis.
- ✦ The subject of debate between friends was the meaning and purpose of suffering.
- ✦ BOJ has Latin origin extracted from The Bible.

## DOCTOR FAUSTUS

- ✦ Doctor **Faustus**, a talented German scholar at Wittenburg, rails against the limits of human knowledge.
- ✦ He has learned everything he can learn, or so he thinks, from the conventional academic disciplines. All of these things have left him unsatisfied, so now he turns to magic.
- ✦ A Good Angel and an Evil Angel arrive, representing Faustus' choice between Christian conscience and the path to damnation.
- ✦ The former advises him to leave off this pursuit of magic, and the latter tempts him. From two fellow scholars, **Valdes** and **Cornelius**, Faustus learns the fundamentals of the black arts. He thrills at the power he will have, and the great feats he'll perform.
- ✦ He summons the devil **Mephostophilis**. They flesh out the terms of their agreement, with Mephostophilis representing **Lucifer**.
- ✦ Faustus will sell his soul, in exchange for twenty-four years of power, with Mephostophilis as servant to his every whim.
- ✦ In a comic relief scene, we learn that Faustus' servant **Wagner** has gleaned some magic learning. He uses it to convince Robin the Clown to be his servant.
- ✦ Before the time comes to sign the contract, Faustus has misgivings, but he puts them aside. Mephostophilis returns and Faustus signs away his soul, writing with his own blood.
- ✦ The words "Homo fuge" ("Fly, man) appear on his arm, and Faustus is seized by fear. Mephostophilis distracts him with a dance of devils. Faustus requests a wife, a demand Mephostophilis denies, but he does give Faustus books full of knowledge.
- ✦ Some time has passed. Faustus curses Mephostophilis for depriving him of heaven, although he has seen many wonders.
- ✦ He manages to torment Mephostophilis, he can't stomach mention of God, and the devil flees. The **Good Angel and Evil Angel** arrive again.
- ✦ The Good Angel tells him to repent, and the Evil Angel tells him to stick to his wicked ways. Lucifer, Belzebub, and Mephostophilis return, to intimidate Faustus. He is cowed by them, and agrees to speak and think no more of God.
- ✦ They delight him with a pageant of the Seven Deadly Sins, and then Lucifer promises to show Faustus hell. Meanwhile, Robin the Clown has gotten one of Faustus' magic books.
- ✦ Faustus has explored the heavens and the earth from a chariot drawn by dragons, and is now flying to Rome, where the feast honoring St. Peter is about to be celebrated.
- ✦ Mephostophilis and Faustus wait for the Pope, depicted as an arrogant, decidedly unholy man. They play a series of tricks, by using magic to disguise themselves and make themselves invisible, before leaving.

**Sura's ❖ TRB English (PG)**

- ✦ The Chorus returns to tell us that Faustus returns home, where his vast knowledge of astronomy and his abilities earn him wide renown.
- ✦ Meanwhile, Robin the Clown has also learned magic, and uses it to impress his friend Rafe and summon Mephostophilis, who doesn't seem too happy to be called.
- ✦ At the court of **Charles V**, Faustus performs illusions that delight the Emperor. He also humiliates a knight named Benvolio.
- ✦ When Benvolio and his friends try to avenge the humiliation, Faustus has his devils hurt them and cruelly transform them, so that horns grow on their heads.
- ✦ Faustus swindles a Horse-courser, and when the Horse-courser returns, Faustus plays a frightening trick on him. Faustus then goes off to serve the **Duke of Vanholt**.
- ✦ Robin the Clown, his friend **Dick**, the Horse-courser, and a **Carter** all meet. They all have been swindled or hurt by Faustus' magic.
- ✦ They go off to the court of the Duke to settle scores with Faustus.
- ✦ Faustus entertains the Duke and Duchess with petty illusions, before Robin the Clown and his band of ruffians arrives.
- ✦ Faustus toys with them, besting them with magic, to the delight of the Duke and Duchess.
- ✦ Faustus' twenty-four years are running out. Wagner tells the audience that he thinks Faustus prepares for death. He has made his will, leaving all to Wagner.
- ✦ But even as death approaches, Faustus spends his days feasting and drinking with the other students. For the delight of his fellow scholars, Faustus summons a spirit to take the shape of Helen of Troy.
- ✦ Later, an Old Man enters, warning Faustus to repent. Faustus opts for pleasure instead, and asks Mephostophilis to bring Helen of Troy to him, to be his love and comfort during these last days. Mephostophilis readily agrees.
- ✦ Later, Faustus tells his scholar friends that he is damned, and that his power came at the price of his soul. Concerned, the Scholars exit, leaving Faustus to meet his fate.
- ✦ As the hour approaches, Mephostophilis taunts Faustus. Faustus blames Mephostophilis for his damnation, and the devil proudly takes credit for it.
- ✦ The Good and Evil Angel arrive, and the Good Angel abandons Faustus. The gates of Hell open. The Evil Angel taunts Faustus, naming the horrible tortures seen there.
- ✦ The Clock strikes eleven. Faustus gives a final, frenzied monologue, regretting his choices. At midnight the devils enter. As Faustus begs God and the devil for mercy, the devils drag him away. Later, the Scholar friends find Faustus' body, torn to pieces.
- ✦ Epilogue. The Chorus emphasizes that Faustus is gone, his once-great potential wasted. The Chorus warns the audience to remember his fall, and the lessons it offers.

## POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ✦ The tragical history of life and death of a doctor who sells his soul to Lucifer.
- ✦ Theme: selling the Soul to learn art of black magic. Characters :
  1. Dr.Faustus - German Philosopher excels in Theology, Philosophy, Medicine, Law and Learns art of Black Magic by selling his soul to Lucifer for 24 years.
  2. Lucifer - Satan (Latin name- Light bringer).
  3. Mephistopheles - Agent of Lucifer prevents Faustus from returning to the fold of God.
  4. The Old man - Good Spirit.
  5. Valdes & Cornalius - Friends of Dr.Faustus, German magicians helps him to learn Black Magic.
  6. Robin - Serving boy turns as ape by Mephistopheles.
  7. Wagner - Servant to Dr.Faustus.
  8. Helen of Troy- the ghost of Helen of Troy is presented before Dr.Faustus by Mephistophilis.
  9. Duchess of Vanholt- Pregnant wife of Duke of Vanholt. Faustus brings grapes in winter season through his magical powers.
- ✦ Seven deadly sins: Pride, Covetousness (greed), Gluttony, Sloth, Lechery, Envy(Jealous), Wrath (Anger).
- ✦ Prologue-Marlowe, Epilogue-Chorus.
- ✦ Faustus equal to Agripa, a great Magician.
- ✦ Bond signed as CONSUMATTUM EST means it is finished.
- ✦ Marlowe is famous for Mighty Lines.
- ✦ Totally 5 acts:
  1. Dr. Faustus asks his wife after learning Magic Satan sends.
  2. Faustus meets Homer
  3. Faustus wants to become a beast to escape from torches in hell.
  4. Helen of troy appears and many Faustus magics seen.
  5. Tragic death of Faustus.
- ✦ Art of Necromancy - Art of communication with dead people with the help of magic.

## THOMAS KYD

### THE SPANISH TRAGEDY

- ✦ In the introduction to the play, the Ghost of the Spanish courtier Don Andrea explains its history. After Andrea was slain in a battle against Portugal, his Ghost made its way through the underworld, only to find itself sent back to earth.
- ✦ The character Revenge, his guide, tells him that he has been sent back to witness his former lover Bellimperia kill Balthazar, the “author of [his] death”.
- ✦ The Ghost and Revenge sit down to watch the spectacle unfold.
- ✦ In the opening act, the Spanish forces return from their victory over Portugal.
  - ☞ The General gives an account of the battle to the King, explaining that they have reached a state of “peace conditional” and that they have captured the Portuguese prince Balthazar.
  - ☞ The Duke of Castile’s son Lorenzo and the Marshall Hieronimo’s son Horatio, however, dispute their respective roles in capturing the Portuguese prince.
  - ☞ The King rewards them both. Meanwhile, in Portugal, the Viceroy laments his son’s death. The loyal Alexandro tells him that his son is in fact still alive.
  - ☞ Another nobleman, Villuppo, however, declares that he saw Alexandro shoot Balthazar in the back. Alexandro is immediately imprisoned.
  - ☞ In Spain, Horatio recounts the battle to Bellimperia, Lorenzo’s sister and Andrea’s former lover. The two begin to fall in love.
  - ☞ In the same scene, Balthazar also expresses his love for Bellimperia. The Portuguese ambassador arrives, and Hieronimo stages a masque for him and the King.
  - ☞ The act closes with Revenge foreboding a general demise.
- ✦ In the second act, the King of Spain attempts to arrange a marriage between Bellimperia and Balthazar. Bellimperia, however, is in love with Horatio.
  - ☞ As the two make their way to a secluded bower, the servant Pedringano betrays them to Lorenzo and Balthazar. Horatio is hung from an arbor and stabbed to death. Hieronimo enters to find his son’s body and vows revenge. The Ghost expresses dismay at the turn of events, but Revenge advises him to be patient.
  - ☞ The Viceroy discovers the truth about his son in the third act. He immediately sets Alexandro free and condemns Villuppo to a painful death.
  - ☞ In Spain, Bellimperia is held captive, but manages to send Hieronimo a letter in which she reveals the identity of Horatio’s killers. Lorenzo, on the other hand, attempts to purge all evidence of the murder.

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- ☞ He makes Pedringano shoot Serberine (Balthazar's servant who was present at the murder scene), and then plots successfully to have Pedringano himself hanged.
- ☞ Pedringano's last (undelivered) letter to Lorenzo, however, falls into Hieronimo's hands.
- ☞ Hieronimo thus confirms Bellimperia's accusations and resolves to demand justice before the King. At home, his wife Isabelle "runs lunatic."
  - Like his wife, Hieronimo shows distinct signs of madness.
  - He contemplates suicide, but again vows to first exact revenge for Horatio's death.
  - The Portuguese ambassador, meanwhile, arrives with good news: the Viceroy has consented to the marriage between Balthazar and Bellimperia (whom Lorenzo has just released from captivity).
  - Hieronimo calls for justice before the King, but undermines himself by falling into a frenzy.
  - Later, several citizens come to petition Hieronimo, but once again Hieronimo is carried away in an ecstatic fit.
  - The Viceroy himself arrives at the end of the act.
  - While the nuptial celebrations are prepared, the Duke confronts Lorenzo and Hieronimo about the negative rumors surrounding the two.
  - Hieronimo denies any wrongdoing on Lorenzo's part, and Bellimperia seems to have reconciled with Balthazar.
  - The Ghost is alarmed at such an unexpected turn of events, but Revenge once again reassures him that all is well (or, for the characters in the tragedy, quite amiss).
- ✦ In the final act, Bellimperia and Hieronimo worked together to take their revenge on Lorenzo and Balthazar.
  - ☞ Hieronimo wrote a tragedy in his youth, which the two young men now act out for the royal audience.
  - ☞ Back in the arbor where Horatio was murdered, Isabella commits suicide.
  - ☞ As for Hieronimo's play, the plot is executed smoothly, and Lorenzo and Balthazar are killed on stage.
  - ☞ Bellimperia, too, commits suicide.
  - ☞ The King, the Viceroy, and the Duke are all horrified when they discover that the play seemed to merely be a simulation.
  - ☞ They demand to know Hieronimo's motives, but the latter bites off his tongue, stabs the Duke, and finally commits suicide.

## POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ✦ Play within the play-Soloman and Perseda
- ✦ Totally 9 deaths=6 murders and 3 suicide
- ✦ Characters:
  1. Andrea- Spanish soldier loves Belimperia, murdered by Balthazar and Lorenzo in battlefield.
  2. Horatio – Hieronimo and Isabella son.
  3. Belimperia-herione, Daughter of Duke of Cyprian, sister to Lorenzo, uses Horatio to revenge on Andreas murder.
  4. Lorenzo-Dukes son, Captured Balthazar in battlefield and murders Andrea.
  5. Balthazar-Portugese Soldier murders Andrea in war field, Lorenzo capotes and forces him to marry Belimperia.
  6. Hieronimo- Spain Marshall.
  7. Revenge- accompanies Andreas spirit from underworld.
  8. 3 Judges-Aecus, Minos and Radhamanth.
  9. Other characters: Villupo, Alexandro, Prosperine, Pedringano.
  10. Bellono-Goddess of War.
- ✦ Illusion: Soloman (Balthazar) - Perseda (Belimperia) - Erasto (Lorenzo) - Pasha (Hieronimo)
- ✦ 6 murders-1. perseda (Belimperia) Murders - Soloman (Balthazar) murders Erasto (Lorenzo) murders- Pedringano murders Serbirine. 3 suicide - Isabella, Belimperia, Hieronimo (Pasha- cuts his tongue and kills himself at end).
- ✦ Its a Romantic Melodrama.
- ✦ University Wits - 7 members (John Lilly, Thomas Nashe, Thomas Kyd, George Peele, Thomas Lodge, Robert Green and Christopher Marlowe).