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**ALL IN ONE
PG-TRB-ENGLISH CORE
2020-2021**

Unit-I

**FULL NOTES
MODERN LITERATURE (1400-1600)
UNIT-1-TEST**

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Poetry For Detailed Study

Chaucer : Prologue to the Canterbury Tales

Geoffrey Chaucer 14th 1340-1400

- Age of Chaucer is a link bet the old and the New – age of transition
1373 – he began his Canterbury tales.
- In his Decameron, Boccaccio furnished the ex for Chaucer's
Canterbury tales greatest work of the English period.
- C borrowed ideas for his C.T from Boccaccio's Decameron .
- Father of English Poetry reason 1. set up the standard English Lang
2. First to teach the art of versification. C combines in himself the
best elements of French and English culture. This is evident by
comparing him with his two contemporaries – Langland and Gower
.Langland seeks to revive old English tradition Gower stands for
foreign culture chaucer stands midway bet Langland and Gower.
- was familiar with the works of Virgil and Ovid and Latin prose
writers.
- The Black Death Occured(**4 times**) **in England** during the reign of
Edward III (1348-49)

Period

2. The book of the Duchess(1369) offer consolation
English

To the of Gauant to the death of his French life
fame”

Wife Blanche

Period

Italian

“House of the

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Roman de la rose

- allegory-love poem transacted in to English. Hundred years of war began (C.T – greater work of this period) in the reign of Edward III

C – The poet

C Introduced 7 line decasyllabic stanza riming abab bcc known as rime royal was also called Triolus verse, Cressida verse, the Chaucerian stanza.

- 7 line stanza (decasyllabic)
- 10 syllable couplet called heroic couplet (the five beat line, in stanza or couplet)

Introduced

- Terzarima a section to “The complaint to his Lady”
- Popularised Freeh formes – Roundel and the balled

C s Lang

(14th imp for growth growth of Eng. Lang during the first half of 14th French was the chief lang of nobility.

- In the age of Chaucer there were four dialects prevalent in England- northern southern, the East midland and the west midland. Chaucer chose midland dialect because it was also used by the upper classes of society and it was really living.
- Poet of the lusty spring – Chaucer
first great Eng humorist – Chaucer

In C’s P. to C. tales he gives an account of (14th social and religious condition – because religion is a part of life by the middle of

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(14th Eng was becoming the common tongue of the nation. parliament was opened by an English speech in 1363.

- The kind of humour C and Shakespeare reveals based on insight and sympathy 30 pilgrims – each has to tell a story **(The discussion was held a “Tabard Inn southwark”)**
- On the way to the shrine of Thomas Becket Prologue is a picture of medieval society but it is in the process of disintegration.
- It tells about the society

The knight and “The squire – represent old tradition of chivalry
The friar, the monk, The pardoner parish priest, Oxford scholar – denounced the abuses and corruptions of the church.

A shipman – a blend of merchant

Sailor and pirate – merchant, a number of guild members Miller, the Manciple, the Reeve and Wife of Bath – ugly things about the medieval church.

The friar – bears witness to the worldliness and corruptions growing up among the clergy. He was so popular with the Franklin and respectable women of the town – licenced to hear confessions. Let the sinner give silver to the poor Friars and his sins were remitted at once.

the friar ought to be led to poverty but he led a merry and jovial life. paying little heed to religious concerns moved about like a master or Pope.

Wife of bath

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C's masterly creation quite respectable women in the society.

- Dressed fashionably
- First he go up to alter he make offerings
- Wide traveler – had been to Jerusalem

30 pilgrims including the host belong to diverse professions

Knight and his son – represent war like elements

Represent by the man of law the Doctor, the oxford clerk and the poet – The learned and the liberal

The machant and The shipman – Higher commercial community

The wife of Bath – Expert cloth maker

Haberdasher and his associates – Belong to the class of smaller London traders and manufacturers

Playhman, the miller and the Franklin- Agriculturists

Maniple and Reeve – Upper servants represent down

Yeoman and cook – Lower servants represent country

The monk, Themonastery the prioress from her convent, her attendant priests, the village parson, the roaming – Religious order people.

Friar, the pardoner and the sunnour – Religious order people.

C gives distinctions among these characters by pointing out the difference in their clothes, manner of speech habits and tendencies and the characteristics of each profession. These are real human beings.

Example:- The host, the reeve, the man of Law, the Franklin are drawn from living models.

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Some of the characters seem to live even today

Example:- The knight, The squire

The prologue is rightly called – the social picture of England of the late 14th as Dryden says “ There is God’s plenty” Chaucer is “the poet of the lusty spring” – says H.A. Beers

Characters of C.T

The knight, a squire and yeoman – military profession.

A prioress, a nun (her secretary) – connected with Christian church Ecclesiastical group. member of RC religious community. A monk, A friar, A summoner, A pardoner, A poor parson, parish prest , a clerk of oxford (student of divinity)

➤ A lawyer, A physician and many miscellaneous

Minor characters

A Franklin, A Merchant, A Shipman A Miller, A Cook, A Manipale, A Reeve (law officer in UK), A haberdeshier (shop that makes sells men’s clothes), A carpenter, A weaver, a dyer, A tapycer, A ploughman and a cloth maker.

The knight – Perfect gentleman fond of love the truth, chivalry and honour.

- Representative of warfare.

The squire – Proud of his appearance

- Love sick

The prioress – Called Madame Eglantine =(only two women characters)

-nun, sings divine songs

-has pity only for dogs

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-engraved a crowed “A” and has a golden brooch with an inscription. **“Loveconquersverything”**

The Wife of Bath – unrefined and rough in temperament

Important character - Married 5 times and had Many lovers in her youth. She had made pilgrimages to Jerusalem, Rome Boulogne and Cologne.

Monk – Supervisor of the monastery estate negligent in his duty. Hunting is his pastime which is actually unsuited to his profession.

Friar – Gay and merry – gets money for confessions – likes gossiping and flattering – rotally immoral and corruptive.

Summour – His duty is to bring sinners for trial before a church court

➤ impious, gentle rascal

➤ he can send his mistress to a sinner for 12 months for a bottle of wine.

Pardoner – Sells intelligence and gets more profit. He sells a pillow case in the name of virgin Mary’s veil, a piece of canvas as the saint peter’s sail, the bones of a pig as relics of a saint.

By presenting these characters, c has reflected the persons embodying the churches of England in the (14th by C.T. C’s intention is to bring out the follies and foibles of the society. He expects a complete change in the conditions of the churches.

Chaucer – 1340 – 1400

Born in London

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Chaucer lived during the period of three kings –Edward III Richard II and Henry IV

During the rule of Edward III – there was medieval civilization in England Chaucer wrote knight's tale – it was a chronicle of historical accounts.

- 1.Trade expansion – resulted – increase of wealth
- 2.Living conditions of the people – Miserable
- 3.Terrific epidemic called Black Death many people died
- 4.During the Frech wars the condition of the country –worsened
- 5.There was necessity for taxing the people - these situations brought the symptoms of social umest.

100 years of war began in his reign King Richard II was unwise. The conflict between the king and the people. In the age of Chaucer evil increased to a greater extent. There was corruption in churches. Chaucer lived in this period. He wanted to reveal the shocking state of things of the churches. There was also another prominent person lived at this age.

John Wyclif – morning star of reformation

- wanted to revive the spiritual Christianity of England
- wrote religious pamphlets.
- Produced the complete Eng version of the Bible

Later part of the (14th– period of social umest and the beginning of a new religious movement and also new learning.

Petrarch (1304-74) and Boccaccio (1313-75) – considered to be the leaders of this revival.

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➤ They spread the spirit of humanism in England. This situation later on gave rise to renaissance. But the spirit of humanism was infused in chaucer's age.

The divine comedy of Dante was the final and supreme expression of the world of medieval Christendom. The oxford scholars – Duns, Scotus

William Occam – are among last of the medieval school men

Geoffrey Chaucer (1340-1400)

Son of John Chaucer. After his marriage, he became a valet in the kings chamber. Chaucer died in 1400 and was buried in the Westminster Abbey. The place afterwards came to be called 'poet's corner' [FP – Freeh Period, IP – Italian Period]

ENGLISH PERIOD

Works

1369 – The Book of the duchess – (FP)

1372 – Troilus and Criseyde – (IP)

1377 – The parliament of fowls (IP)

1379 – The house of the fame(IP)

1384 – The Legend of Good women – (unfinished work) (adapted from latinwone of BoccacciosDe Claris Mulieribus)

1387 – The Centerbury tales (EP)

1391 – The complaint of Venus(EP)

1399 – the complaint of Chaucer to His Empty Purse. Chaucer was influenced by the Italian master of Dante and Boccaccio.

English period

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In his Decameron, Boccaccio furnished the example for C. C. T – greatest work of English period.

Chaucer – Not a poet of the people.

- Court poet
- wrote only for the high class readers and cultured society
- never took painful subjects
- not a serious reformer
- rightly called the morning star of Renaissance
- Mostly written in ‘out of door atmosphere’
- Father of English poetry
- First great painter of characters
- First great English humorist
- Calls himself ‘an unlettered man’
- First creator of human characters in English literature
- Poet of the lusty spring

The Faerie Queene Book-I

Edmund Spenser

(The faerie queene and Bunjam’s the pilgrim’s progress all the two greatest allegorical works)

- Allegory/didactic romance 1552 – 1599
- Written in blank verse/one of the longest of English poems.
- Faerie queene tells the story of unbelievable adventures. Every knight represents a particular adventure – Spenser could find a model in Queen Elizabeth’s court.
- Faerie Queene has been called the work of an unformed literature

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➤ planned to write 12 books the figure of the 12 knights and their various exploits and character of “gentle man” or a noble fashioned gentle discipline” He took his machinery from popular legends about king Arthur and his moral code from Aristotle – Greek philosopher. (12 knights errands are types of 12 cardinal virtues of Aristotle’s philosophy)

➤ Only 6 books were completed

Book I – Represents holiness – The Red Cross Knight sets forth as a champion of Truth and after overcoming several temptations and dangers kills the dragon that has imprisoned it.

Book II (Temperance hero – Sir Guyon fights temptations successfully) – Pursues the same subject psychological development of the human character.

Book – III Legend of chastity

(heroine – Britomart – illustrates romantic sentiment)

Book IV – Celebrates the legend of friendship (between Cambell and Telamond)

Book V – Justice as theme (main character Sir Artegall and Prince Arthur expound the theory of government)

Book VI – Courtesy (Portrayed by the hero Sir Calidore)

Book VII – unfinished cantos on mutability (intended to be)

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➤ In writing Faerie Queene his object was to complete a heroic poem to surpass 1. “Orlando furuioso” - by Aristo – Italian poet ‘romance in epic. 2. Jerusalem delivered” – by – Tasso Italian poet

Book i devoted to holiness by which is meant the love of God. It shows the Red Cross Knight – Symbolises the virtue of love of (holiness) God riding out to destroy the Dragon sin accompanied by Una – stands for truth RCK wears the armour of a Christian, a girdle of truth, a breast – plate of righteousness, a helmet of salvation and a sword of the spirit. He goes through the usual trivials of life for a while abandoning truth and courting falsehood falling almost a prey to error and despair finally overcomes all obstructions and releases the parents of Truth from the Devil. We almost see in him, Every man in his journey life, pilgrim’s progress through a sinful world to salvation. He has also been said to stand for St. George – the patron saint of England.

RCN – Symbol of Holiness or the love of God.

(lady)– Una –Stands for Truth Symbol of unity

Lamb – Symbol of Innocence

Archimago – symbol of Hypocrisy (succeeded in separating ‘Truth from Holiness”)

lady – Duessa – Symbol of falsehood

SansFoy – Symbol of Infidelity

Sans Loy – Symbol of Lawlessness

Lucifer – Personification of pride

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The lion stands for reason

Sans joy – Joylessness

Dwart – Prudence

The good characters stand for virtues whereas

The bad characters stand for vices.

The deadly sins were “Idleness, gluttony, avarice, Envy and wrath”

Each part has its own hero central hero Prince Arthur

For Non-detailed Study

Prothalamion

Edmund Spenser – 1552- 1599

- Born in London studied at Cambridge.
 - Works embody all the great qualities of Elizabethan literature.
 - The friends who influenced him were Gabriel and Harvey – a great scholar
- In 1579 – “The shepherd calendar” (dedicated to sir. Philip) consists of 12 pastoral images.
- (the poet writes of his unfortunate love for Posclind. He followed the models of greek poets Theocritus and virgil)
- In 1594 – Amoretti – a beautiful sonnet sequence – about Elizabeth – the girl whom he loved and married.
- Epithalamion (1595) – a hymn celebrating his wedding
- Prothalamion (1596) – about society marriage
- “Astrophel” 1595 – an elegy on the death of sir. Philip Sidney.
- ‘The Faerie Queene’ – masterpiece
- Mother Hibbard’s Tale – (a social satire)

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Amoretti (it describes the progress of his love for Elizabeth Boyle whom he married late in 1594) (written in Petrarch's manner) – sonnet sequence on love “Four Lymns on Love, Beauty, Heavenly Love and Heavenly Beauty’ (poems which reveal Spenser’s idea of love) Charles Lamb calls him “The poet’s poet” Spenser – The child of Renaissance and Reformation” “The prince of poets in this Time” – Proclaims Spenser’s Tombstone in Westminster Abbey great poet of Elizabethan period. Renaissance means “Revival of Learning” – a revival of interest in classical the Renaissance marked the end of middle age and the down of the modern world age and the down of the modern world. The Renaissance influenced Spenser – his works bear the imprint of classical masters like Homer, Virgil, Theocritus, moschus, Bion, Ariosto, Tasso and Petrarch in the field of literature’s poetry marks a beginners in English Literature greatest contribution of Spenser to English versification is Spenserian Stanza. (9 lines) – last line has 6 feet ie, 12 syllable and is called alexandrine

- Epithalamion and prothalamion – unsurpassed for their literary excellence.
- Both songs celebrating marriage, deal with human relationship. Epi – more typical as a Renaissance poem. both the songs indicate that Spenser was a true child of Revival of Learning.

Epithalamion – Personal – it is a gift of the poet to his bride on the day of wedding.

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Prothalamion – Marriage song written in the honour of the marriage of Essex house of Lady Elizabeth and Lady Katherine Somerset, daughters of Edward Somerset with master (Earl of workster) Henry Gilford and Master William peter marriage look place on 8th Nov 1596.

- Poem consists of 10 stanzas. Each stanza has 18 lines a 18th line of each stanza is repeated by a refrain “Sweet Thames, run softly till I end my song”

Epithalamion pub in 1595 is a marriage song celebrating spenser’s own marriage to Elizabeth Boyle in Ireland

Prothalamion was coined by spenser himself and means “a betrothal song” W.Vallan’s “A tale of Two swanes” and Leland’s “cygmentcentio” are (Latin) regarded as the two works which might have suggested the theme and manner to Spenser. Pro presents two swans which symbolize the two daughters of Somerset.

Epi – The finest of all his minor poem.

Jove – Jupiter or Zeus – God of the gods.

Leda – Charming maiden – Jove loved her and approached in the form of swan W.B Yeats has written an excellent poem on this theme ‘Leda and the Swan’.

Venus – Goddess of beauty and love in Roman mythology.

Coleridge himself a great poet praises proth for the swan like movement of the verse.

The Thames river steam with flowers is compared to the waters of peneus, as they flow along Tempe Valley in Thessaly.

- The two white swansswimming down the river Zee.

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- the birds were purer and whiter than the snow covering the top of pindus.
- Whiter than the Jupiter
- Whiter than the maiden Leda with whom he was in love.
- Very bright when compared to the waters of Thames – it seems to be impure before the swans.
- The Noble Lord – The Earl of Essex came to the river with many men along with two handsome knights. They looked bright like the twins of Jupiter. They came to the river to receive the beautiful maidens. Later they married them on the bridal day.

Prose -For Detailed Study

Bacon - Essays - Of Truth,

Francis Bacon 1561- 1626

- At 25- published a philosophical essay
 “The greatest Birth of time in 1586 essays sediton
 1597 – 10 essays = 1st edition dedicated to Bacon’s brother
 Anthony Bacon
 1612 – 38essays
 1625 – 10 essays
- In 1605 published his first nature work in English prose “The advancement of Learning .It is dedicated to king James Montaigne who had published his first two books of Essays in 1580 – they were translated into English by John Horio in 1603 – and the **term** it was from him that Bacon derived the word Essay.
 Essays - no artistic form, no beginning, no ending
 Four Groups

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- 1.Man in his home
- 2.Man in public life
- 3.Politics and
- 4.Abstract subject

Essay Tribute to Machiavelli (Florentine historian and political writer)

– almost half of the essays are written to give wise counsel to the king on various aspects. Like Machiavelli he thinks that a common code of morality does not apply to the king he advises the king to rule by craft and cunning. His political views can be compared with those of Machiavelli.

➤ Father of modern English prose

Father of English Essay

➤ ‘Of Truth’ Explains the value of truth of truth 1625 3rd edition

Two -kinds

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| I. Religious (or) speculative
concerning daily life. | 2. Civil (or) |
|---|---------------|

1st part deals with the sense of religious and philosophical truth.

2nd part – he speaks of truthfulness of daily life.

Of Adversity,

Of Adversity 1625 - 3rd edition

➤ Thought provoking essay

➤ He places before us the comparative value and importance of prosperity and adversity in life

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➤ Quotes Seneca – famous Roman philosopher Adversity teaches fortitude (calm and courage, self control) Old Testament promises us prosperity

New Testament prepares us to welcome the life trials and adversity with faith and fortitude.

Bacon's judgement in his 'Essays' was that they might last as long as books last. In "Of truth, of death, of Great place" might have been written by Aristotle what is said in these and other essays of like character is as true as when Bacon lived.

➤ 'Of friendship' – grew out of Bacon's longest and most disinterested friendship.

➤ 'Of studies' – a life long student he describes his craft. The subject of this essay was one that revolved longest in the edition of 1625, it is number 50.

"The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind" – character of Bacon

Of Studies,

Famous quotes

Some books are to be tasted others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested"

"Reading maketh a full man

Conference a ready man

Writing an exact man"

"Histories make man wise (taste wisdom) poets witty, mathematics subtle, (subtle- not obway) natural philosophy deep (depth), moral

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grave (gravity), logic and rhetoric able to contend” (debate and argument)

I. Use of studies (3)

1. Delight (personal enjoyment) (in seclusion or retirement or privacy)
2. Ornament in society (the cultivation of social charm through the cultivation of the power of exposition in speech and writing)
3. ability in practical business (for the cultivation of the power of judgement regard to particular circumstances and events)

Of Revenge,

‘Of revenge’ 1625 3rd edition

Revenge is a kind of wild justice.

- uncultivated form of lawful punishment
- Revenge is to be discouraged because
 1. puts the law out of office
 2. ignoble
 3. past is gone and irrevocable
 4. ignores the weakness and selfishness of man’s nature

Of Ambition,

Of studis ‘longest in the edition of 1625

‘Of Ambition’ 1597 - 2nd edition

Ambitions persons became dangerous when their wishes are thwarted (to Prevent from doing what they wanted) such person should not be employed except necessity in public or private service.

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- kings ought to distinguish between honest ambition and dishonest (selfish) ambition. (filled with patriotism, hated imbued with genuine desire to do good.

Of Friendship

1. Nature of a life solicitude – without a friend **or** companion.

- lived all alone and friendless among a crowd of people

2. Advantages of friendship

Two fold

1. Those effect the heart
understanding

2. The mind or

1. It releases the pent up feelings and emotions of the heart.

2. It clears the understanding

a. Giving shape and form of vague thoughts

b. Giving advise against folly

c. Giving means to continue even after one's death

It is another himself Thus a means of prologation of life.

3. Occasion

This essay was written at the special request of Bacon's friend Toby Matthew to celebrate his intimacy with Bacon without interruption – which was tested on both sides by adversity (unpleasant situation) and prosperity alike.

An apology for poetry

Philip Sidney (1554 – 1586)

- 1 "Arcadia" in 1580 pub in 1590 pastoral romance deals with the story of love and chivalry revealing the unbridled imagination of Sidney and his attachment to valour and courtesy.

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- Wrote it to please his sister the countess of Pembroke.
- 2 “Astrophel and Stella” in 1591 – amorous sonnet – he reveals a bitter regret for lost happiness, the irresistible desire to possess’ his beloved, despair at her first coldness, the sweetest feeling himself loved by her even when she fled him, the struggle in his truly virtuous heart between duty and passion, reason and desire.
- 3 “Apology for poetry” – 1582-83 pub in 1590 critical work Sidney fought the puritanical criticism of Stephen Gosson in his ‘school of abuse’. Stephen Gosson dedicated his ‘School of Abuse’ to Philip Sidney. Sidney had to defend the divine art of poetry by writing Apology for poetry Monsonby and Odney pub it separate in 1595 with two diff titles
1. “Defence of poetry”
 2. An apology for poetry.
- Stephen Gosson made 4 charges against the art of poetry
1. Poetry as useless and waste of time
 2. poetry was the mother of lies
 3. Poetry was the nurse of abuse
 4. Poetry never made an ideal republic (Plato also believed the 4th charge)
- Sidney wrote Apology for poetry by answering all the charges of Gosson and exhausting all the ideas and concepts of classical and romantic poetry.
- becomes the 1st poet-critic in the history of English criticism. 5 main divisions
1. conventional reasons for praising poetry very highly the antiquity and universality of poetry

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2. convincing arguments for discovering the nature and utility of poetry with reference to 3 kinds of poetry and their sub-divisions the function of poetry.
3. answers to the objections of Gosson and other puritan critics to poetry.
4. Sidney's estimate of contemporary English poetry and drama his objection to Traic comedy and the violation of unities.
5. Sidney's remarks on style, diction and versification.
1. Nature and functions of poetry

Poetry is superior to philosophy, History, and other arts and sciences

Kinds of poetry

Religions poetry

True poetry

Eg:- David's "Psalms"

heroic, lyric,

Solomon's "songs of songs"

tragic, comic,

Hymns of Moses and Deborah

satiric, iambicelegiac, pastoral and soon.

Philosophical poetry

Moral works of Tyrtacus,

Phycylides, Cato and soon

As to Plato the poets are inspired by visions of God and the ideal world of Heaven. Aristotle defines poetry as an art of imitation. He explains how the poets imitate the actual life by giving vivid account of the real world with a view to delight and teach the readers. Horace also defines the art of poetry and admires it for speaking pictures and delightful teaching.

VIP -PG-TRB -ENGLISH COACHING CENTER-DPI-9677747957**Superiority to poetry**

philosophy imparts knowledge of good and Evil, it fails to attract a large number of people and make them virtuous. But poetry delights the people and attracts more people by means of its sweet music and pleasant pictures of the real and ideal world. No philosopher can so effectively present wisdom and temperance as the poet portrays them Ulysses and Diomades, Valaur in Achilles friendship in Nisus and Euryalaus. The historian presents the imperfect personalities of the real world without any alterations. He depicts the triumph of vice and defeat of virtue occurring in the real world. But the poet portays the triumph of virtue and defeat of vice. Hence Aristotle said that poetry is more philosophical them philosophy and more serious than history. It combines the moral precepts of philosophy with the historical examples of virtue and vice.similarly mathematician and other scientists deal with the facts and figures of the material world without referring to the eternal truths and moral principles of the ideal world. It is only the poet who presents not only the imperfection of the actual world but the perfection of the ideal world. Poetry is not the mother of lies. poetry has nothing to do with lies. It deals with the eternal truths of ever – lasting bliss and prosperity.

3. Sidney's 'Defence of poetry' is a reply to "Thomas love peacock's attack on poetry in general and Sidney's bear certain similarities in their subject and treatment similarly Stephen Gosson's and Thomas love peacock's resemble each other very much in their attack on poetry in general and contemporary poetry in particular. Sidney

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answers to the first change that the end and aim of all learning is to impart virtue to mankind and move man to virtuous action. A moral philosopher fails to attract the multitude of humanity by the complexity of his subject and gravity of its treatment and dryness of language. But the poet delights the people by means of musical language effective images and symbols interesting events and powerful characters.

2 The aim of the poet is to refine the animal nature of mankind. So he is least bothered about historical facts and figures.

3rd change of poetry is not the nurse of abuse because its aim is moralistic and idealistic. A poet is the product of society for whom he writes poetry. The abuse of poetry is either due to the vulgarity of the poet or the vulgarity of the society for whom he writes his poetry

4th change

Referred to the banishment of poets from Plato's commonwealth. Plato's philosophical works are poetical in their treatment of truth. Only by means of his poetical style Plato became a popular philosopher with the reading public so he did not banish the poets from his commonwealth. He only banished the baser poetry written to please the vulgar spirits of demoralized society.

For Non-detailed Study

The Bible : The Book of Job.

The Book of Job – Unknown author

(Part of old testament of the bible) 4 dramatic poem

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According

Acc to the Editors of the N Jerusalem Bible “The Bible is not a book but a library”. The two types are

1. Old testament

a. Hstories. b. Wisdom books (deals with People’s) c. Prophetic writings Book of Job, proverbs, Ecclesiastes ecclesiastics (the song of Solomon)

The psalms

Book of Job is a masterpiece of poetry

- it is considered an epic tragedy and a didactic **moral** poem

Book of Job – parts

1 to 3 Prologue prose (character of Job and cause of his trials.)

chapters 4 to 14 Debate or poetry (Dialogue between Job and) 32 to 37

Speeches of Elihu

38 to 42 Long and serious Discourses of the Almighty

Epilogue – Prose

Book of Job was written perhaps by a single author as the structure of the work indicates and it was based on old tradition

Characters

Job – Wealthy man in UZ

Eliphaz – The Temanite

Bildad. the Shuhite = Job’s friends represent earlier theories of providence they stay

Zophar. the Naamathite 7 days and 7 nights with Job.

Elihu – a youthful bystander

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The Lord.

satan, the adversary

central theme – problems of suffering. B. J – purpose is to instruct the people of Israel.

Purpose to teach the righteousness Undergo sufferings.

Character Job (lived in the land of UZ)

Rich lord, pious and godfearing.

➤ Happy family 7 sons and 3 daughters

1st trial mentally - Disaster caused by Satan and (7000 shaps 500 oxen)permitted by God

➤ Loses cattle and men

➤ Sons and daughters perish

➤ Never curse God

➤ Consoles by saying God gave him and God taken away.

2nd trial physically – Smites him with boils

➤ One should adore god even when he sends evil as one would on receiving good things.

➤ In this great affection (Pain, trouble) he remains sinless

Job's 3 friends came to condole him

➤ In the debate they discussed

1.The problem of Job's afflictions obeying the law

2.Relation of evil to the righteousness of God

3.The conduct of man

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- 3 cycles comprises 6 speeches – the friends accused him of concealing his sin and repent. Job denied He wanted God to reveal him the cause of his afflictions.
- Elihu, a bystander intervened and said that Job was wrong in expressing his charges against God.
- Contradicted Job's views on God's providence and sufferings.

Lord's discourse

God caused the trial – watched Job's sufferings from afar it is time for God to bring to an end.

- The epilogue describes how Job was restored to double his former wealth, children and companion of friends. It is an appropriate conclusion, be it brings the trial of the righteousness to an end.

Debate – 3 cycles – six speeches 3 friends and 3 replies from Job last round zophar, 3rd speaker fails to come forward. It signifies a confession of defeat.

- Structure of the work is interrupted by

Two elements

1. Contradictory views about wisdom

2.2. Speeches of Elihu Eliphaz's speech Opens the debate – most dignified the calmest and most considerate of Job's friends. Views Job had comforted so many in trouble Indirectly warns him against

Job should be happy that God

so he should not fall into such despair. complaining God is correcting him by giving

Good people never perish under affliction. Only the Uri godly do so.
suffering

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Bildad's speech:-

- Representative class of the wise
- God discriminates the good and bad.
- Punishes the sinners.
- Ask Job to reflect on the wise generalizations made by the ancients.
- Concludes with the prophesy days for him

Zophar's speech

- Mocks at Job for boasting about his own innocence.
- Wishes God to speak with him and reveal His Divine wisdom.
- Zophar praises god for his wisdom.
- Assumes that god will restore his prosperity.

The wisdom of man is the fear of lord – Job. Job's lament beginning with

“Let the day perish wherein I was born”

-Moving line

After the trial Job lived 140 years, saw 4 generations.

Drama -For Detailed Study

DrFaustus – 1563 – 1593 (-14 scenes)

(1592) (morality play) (Tragedy 14 scenes)

-Christopher Marlowe – (Atheist)

Growth of English drama upto Marlowe

English drama has its origin in religion Early religious play were two types

Mysteries:- based upon subjects taken from bible

The miracles:- dealing with lives of saints.

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The morality marks the next stage in the growth of drama in England. These plays were didactic and religious in nature but the characters were not drawn from the scriptures or the lives of saints but were personified abstractions. All sorts of virtues and vices were personified and there was generally a place for the Devil also. "Everyman" is the 1st ex of this type of play.

Masque another popular form of dramatic entertainment. It was popular in the 17th

The Interludes

In the midst of morality plays and masques, shorthumourous plays or interludes came to be interpolated. The characters of the interlude were all drawn from real life.

First real comedy in English

Ralph Roister Doister by Nicholas Udall was acted about middle of the 16th

First tragedy

Gorboduc (or) Ferrex and Porrex by Nicholas and Norton in 1562. The university wits were the first real fashioners of the Elizabethan drama and of them Marlowe was immeasurably the greatest.

- pioneer of the Elizabethan drama
- 1st to introduce Blank verse as a medium for play writing.

Plays

Tamburlaine (in 2 parts), Dr. Faustus

The Jew of Malta, Edward II (Maturest play)

The massacre at Paris – weakest play

The tragedy of Dedo – finished by Nash.

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All re powerful tragedies Pach tragedy revolves round one central personality who is consumed by the lust for power, Beauty or knowledge

Poem

Hero Leander. Translated ovid's Elegies

Marlowe – introduced the element of struggle

In Dr. Faustus – there is a constant struggle within the soul of Faustus himself represented by the good and bad angels.

Marlowe =Father of English drama

Morning star of the English drama

Blank verse – verse in which the rhymes are blank or vacant – has for unit a line of 5 accents. It is an Iambic pentameter line – It consists of 5 feet, each of 2 syllables of which the second is accented. There is a pause normally after the 4th (or) 6th syllable. Durrey was the first he use blank verse for his translation of Virgil's Aeneid Sackville and Norton were the first to use it for dramatic purposes in their tragedy Gorboduc. 'Marlowe's Dr. Faustus is the greatest English tragedy before Shakespeare. It is based on the Faustus legend. This legend captured the imagination of both Marlowe and Goethe was woven round the disreputable reality of the historical Dr. Faustus who was born in Germany in 1488 and lived when the Renaissance was its height.

The story of the play is divisible into four clearcut acts

1. Faustus's early life and his decision to give himself over the magical studies
2. The signing of the terrible contract with the Devil

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3. Faustus's enjoyment of his powers and his exploits in the various capitals of Europe.

4. His remorse (feeling sorry for doing wrong) and last agony.

➤ Play opens with chorus speech-gives necessary exposition. Faustus and his circumstances are briefly introduced. Faustus is a profound scholar yet he is poor. He is dissatisfied with his present studies and wants to study magic.

➤ Carried away by his own visions and encouraged by Valdes and Cornelius (friends of Faustus) he decides to give himself over to magic.

“This night I'll conjure, though I die therefore.

Then we are shown Faustus in meditation among his books. The figures of God and Evil Angels are the personifications of Faustus's conscience and his forbidden desires and as they appear to him in his moment of doubt the conflict within is vividly externalized.

The opening and the conjuration (clever trick) of Mephistophilis and again between the arrival of Mephistophilis and the signing the bond two comic interludes are inserted. The central incident of the play – the signing of the contract with the Devil – **Mephis** has vigorously portrayed **Faustus'** excitement his terror and his almost hysterical haste to put his new power to the test. Faustus has been enjoying for some time the pleasures which his newly acquired power has given him.

“The pageant of the seven Deadly sins which the Devil offers as a positive is another of Mephis's additions to the story”

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Faustus' magic power have been taken from the old story and roughly put into dramatic form. Last scene culminates 3 great emotional Moments.

1. Reappearance of the old man whose words bring Faustus to despairing repentance and the old man is followed by the watchful mephistophilis.
2. Faustus cry of ecstasy as he gazes on the beauty of Helen of Troy for whose love he will again willingly forget the danger to his soul.
3. Death scene

The sub-dued talk to the scholars as they bid farewell and go to pray for their master is a masterly prologue to the overwhelming agony of Faustus last hour.

Moral of the drama

Dr. Faustus suffers because he forgot simple truth that "Desire for divinity is a sin, man should not think of rising above human condition.

Necromancy – the art of calling up spirits.

"Important" lines"-

"A sound magician is a mighty God"

The Alchemist (Satirical comedy)

– form of chemistry studied in middle ages believed trying to discover how to change ordinary metal into gold. Ben Jonson (other name Benjamin) – 1573 – 1637

He said "Shakespeare was not of an age but for all time.'

First play – Everyman in his humour (1598)

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Characters

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Face is a butler disguised as a captain

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Observance of classical unities Aristotle believes that the action must complete its course in "The single revolution of the sun"

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B.J observed

Unity of time

Unity of place

Unity of action in alchemist

The entire drama takes place more than a fortnight. The entire action takes place in the house of Lovewit. The action found in the alchemist is 'one and entire' – Swindling motives. broken at the end by the appearance of the owner of the house.

For Non-Detailed Study

Kyd : The Spanish Tragedy

The Spanish Tragedy

-Thomas Kyd 1558 – 1594 did not go to any university but 7 members are called university wits. John Lyle, Thomas Kyd, George Peele, Thomas Lodge, Robert Greene, Christopher Marlowe, and Thomas Nash.

Lyle – 1557 – 1606 – Known for his prose romance

Eupheus

- Dramatic work consists of 8 comedies best are 'Compaspe' and Endymion' Shakespeare's 'Love'slabour lost' and 'A midsummer' Nights' Dream owe much to his example in using puns and all sorts of verbal fire work.
- From Lyle Shakespeare learned how to combine a courtly main plot with episodes.

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➤ In comedy he was undeniable

Shakespeare's first master

Lyle's allegorical style in 'Endymion' and 'Midas' is used by Shakespeare in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' and 'Tempest'.

➤ Popularised a style euphuistic style marked by antithesis, cross alliteration all kinds of far fetched allusions to strange fauna and flora.

"As you like it" and 'The winter's tale'

➤ based on Euphuistic style novels

Kyd - 1557 - 1594

➤ Forerunner of Shakespeare educated at merchant Taylor's school.

➤ Known play 'The Spanish Tragedy'

➤ Many scenes in this play are a source of inspiration to Shakespeare.

Example:-

1. Bel - imperia's Horatio's too brief love making and their parting interview heralds the last leave taking of 'Romeo and Juliet'.

2. Hieronimo dissipating his energy in rhetorical outbursts is reminiscent of Hamlet's irresolution. Hamlet is far more complex than Hieronimo.

➤ Treatment of revenge motive in Hamlet is far subtler than Kyd's Spanish Tragedy.

➤ Shakespeare is seen piling horror upon horror in 'Titus Andronicus' is in the very vein of Kyd.

George Peele 1558 - 1597

➤ Studied at Oxford, an actor writer of plays.

➤ Best works are

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‘ TheArrangement of Paris, ‘Edward II’ , The battle of Aleazer, ‘The old Wives Tales’ and ‘David and Fair Bathsheba’.

- The Arrangement of Paris’ performed in 1584 before Queen Elizabeth. It is similar to John of Gaunt’s eloquent apostrophe in Shakespeare’s Richard III.
- His greatest contribution to Elizabethan drama is his facile and fluent blank verse ‘shares with Marlow the honour of intruding blankverse.

The Spanish Tragedy

-Revenge play

1st work of Kyd, only typical work

- Play within the play
- First great revenge tragedy.

Characters:-

Andrea – Courtier of Spanish court (a person who is part of the court of a king or Queen)

Bel Imperia – Daughter of a duke of a castle.

Both are lovers.

Balthazar – Prince of Portugal.

War between Spain and Portugal

- Andrea was stain in the battle by Balthazar. His love affair was nipped in the bud. Funeral rites were not performed properly. Three days after his death the rites were performed in a proper manner by Horatio (friend of Andrea)- son of a knight marshal Hieronimo and

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the soul of Andrea was carried by charon to the underworld. Three headed dog Cerberus guarding the entrance and reached the hall – three judges

Aeacus Rhadamanthminos = debated how to treat Andrea.

1. He was a lover and he should be sent to pleasant fields.
2. As he died in war he should spend his time with the souls of great warriors like Hector and Achilles groaning with everlasting pain
3. Mildest of the three - he had better send to Pluto – god of the underworld to be judged by him.

3 path – right side leading to fields of lovers and warriors. Left side – sinners were tortured to the utmost extent. On the way to Pluto's court Andrea was exposed to such gruesome scenes as Ixion (who had tried to seduce Zeus' wife Hera)

Proserpine – Pluto's wife was kind to Andrea because she has personally experienced the pangs of unfulfilled love. So she instructed her messenger named Revenge to take the soul of Andrea to earth so that he can watch the fate of Bel – imperia and the heartless Portuguese prince Balthazar – who brought about Andrea's death.

- Revenge hold Andrea that he was slain by Balthazar and in turn his sweet heart Bel – Imperia murdered him.
- Scene shifted to Portugal. The viceroy of Portugal is distraught (extremely upset and anxious) thinking that his son Balthazar was killed by enemies in the battle. He complains that the Goddess of fortune is blind, deaf and inconstant like the wind.

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Alexandro – a faithful servant expresses his hope that Balthazar might have only been imprisoned and not killed by the Spanish.

Villuppo - A villainous attendant tells the viceroy that Alexandro shot down Balthazar under the pretext of shooting down the Spanish General. The viceroy orders that if Balthazar is found out to be dead then Alexandro will be sentenced to death. Before the scene closes Villuppo expresses satisfaction over the success of his scheme to ruin his enemy Alexandro.

Bel – imperia brings Horatio to a secluded place and asks him to narrate the circumstances Andrea met with his tragic death.

Nemesis – The goddess of retribution (severe punishment for something that has done) grew jealous of Andrea's valor. Nemesis brought a group of fresh halberdiers who stabbed Andrea's horse to death and pulled him down. Balthazar took advantage of Andrea's helplessness and finished him off.

Bel- says he ought to have slain him then and there to this Horatio replied how he got hold of Andrea's carcass and properly performed all the funeral rites. He shows Andrea's scarf which he had secured after Andrea's death. Bel said that it was she who had presented to him in her last meeting. She allows to keep it for Horatio in memory not only of his dear friend Andrea but also of Bel.

Horatio termed it as second love. Bel uses Horatio as a tool to avenge the death of Andrea.

Now Lorenzo and Balthazar came. Balthazar who is already in love with Belimperia. Bel says his heart is with hers and that he will die if she returns his heart to him. Bel wonders how a heartless man,

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that is a man without a breathing organ manages to live. He praises her as “perfection”, “beauty’s bower”

Now Horatio picks up the glove

Bel asks him to keep it himself.

Bal’s jealousy is roused. Lorenzo consoles Balthazar and to bring round his sister through persistent efforts. Lorenzo guesses that Bel – is in love with some other knight. At once Lorenzo calls Bel’s confidant Pedringano who acted as go between in the past promoting her love for Andrea. At first Lorenzo promises to offer gold and land. Ped refuses to tell the truth. Then Lorenzo threatened with death. On hearing Bel’s secret love with Horatio, he assures Balthazar that Bel can be won by ‘removing’ Horatio

Horatio and Bel meet in Hieronimo’s bower after nightfall. Hor calls her a star fairer than Venus Bel reciprocates by comparing him to the God of war – Mars. They started to love.

Now pedringano appears disguised bringing with him Lorenzo and Balthazar and some murders. They catch hold of Horatio and hang him on a tree and stab him to death without minding Bel’s alarm. Hieronimo stumbles on his son’s dead body and vows to avenge his death. He gets a letter from Bel and Pedringano about the murders (Lorenzo and Balthazar) of his son. He is much upset. Bel reprimands (not approve) Hieronimo for his inaction and threatens to take action herself.

Now Balthazar invites Hieronimo to come ready for the entertainment to be presented on the first night of the royal marriage. Hieronimo suggested to stage a tragedy of Soliman and

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Perseda (played by balthazar) Perseda- charmug lady married to (played by Bel imperia) a knight of Rhodes Soliman loved Perseda, wanted to possess her. He sought his bashaw's (played by Hieronimo) help. But he said she would be free to marry if her husband Erasto (played by Lorenzo) was killed. The bashaw killed the knight of Rhodes and finally Lanyed himself. As for Perseda, she thought that soliman was responsible for all this tragedy slew him and then slew herself in order to escape from bashaw's tyranny. Hieronimo assigns the role and ask the participants to talk in different languages. He says the resultant confusion would add to the delight of the audience.

Arrangements were made for the play within the play by Hieronimo. He asks Castilo to lock the gallery after all the visitors take their seats and throw down the key to him. Hieronimo advises himself not to let slip this glorious opportunity for revenge.

Hieronimo explains to the audience that these are all real murders. He shows his son's dead body and tells them that he devised this gory (lot of blood violence) tragedy to avenge his son's death. when forced to give further information he bites off his tongue. When forced to write out his confession, he asks for a knife to sharpen his pen. when a knife is given to him he stabs Lorenzo's father Cyprian (brother of a king of Spain) with it and stabs himself to death.

King of Spain carries his son's dead body

Portuguese vicerey proposes 'Balthazar's dead body.

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Andrea is happy about the outcome. He hopes to get Prosperine's permission to take the souls of Hieronimo, Horatio Bel imperia and Isabetta (mother of Horatio) to the Elysian fields. As for the villains Revenge plans endless tortures for them in hell. Thus the justice is established.

- Play written in middle style rhetoric.

Hieronimo – central figure of the play a virtual hero
wife Isabella night marshal of Spain

(Son) Horatio – was murdered by Lorenzo

(son of a duke of Castile) (quite Elizabethan villain) he wanted his sister to marry Don Balthazar – son of the king of Portugal.

Thomas Lodge 1558 – 1625

- Educated at Oxford
- Wrote plays novels and poems
- His novel 'Rosalind' was the source of Shakespeare's 'As you like it'
- He is only a minor figure

Robert Greene 1560 – 1592

- Educated at Cambridge and Oxford many of the women characters created by him remind us of Shakespeare's women.

Christopher Marlowe

- from other university with different .
- Man of fiery imagination.
- Shakespeare was first profoundly influenced by him
- Introduced blank verse.

Shakespeare's 'Venus and Adonis' is inspired by Marlowe's 'Hero and Leander' "His Tamburlaine the great", 'Dr. Faustus', 'The Jew of

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Malta” and “Edward II’ gave him the place of pre-eminence among other pre-Shakespearean playwrights.

- Prime creative force in English Literature.
- Provided big heroic subjects that appealed to imagination.

Example:-

Tamburlaine – a world conqueror (first play)

Faustus – in pursuit of universal knowledge

Barnabas – fabulous dreams of wealth

Edward II – Nobility

- He gave life and reality in his work.
- He is greater than his contemporaries

Difference between Shakespeare and Marlowe

Shakespeare condemns overreaching ambition in Richard III and Macbeth

Marlowe evokes sympathy and admiration in Tamburlaine and Faustus

Ben Jonson : The Alchemist

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B.J observed, Unity of time ,Unity of place & Unity of action in alchemist

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VIP -PG-TRB -ENGLISH COACHING CENTER-DPI-9677747957**PG TRB -ENGLISH TEST-1****Choose The Best Alternative From The Choices Given:**

1. Chaucer is called as

- a) Father of Essay b) Father of Critic
b) c)Father of Drama **d)Father of poetry**

2. Who is the employer of Chaucer?

- a) Edward - III** b) Edward - II c) Edward - IV d) Edward - I

3. Chaucer died on -----

- a) October 23th, 1400 b) October 25th, 1400
c) October 24th, 1400 d) October 22th, 1400)

4. The Prologue was written -----

- a) About 1400** b) About 1390
c) About 1399 d) About 1395

5. How many stories are actually told?

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- a) **24** b) 26 c) 29 d) 22

6. The first edition has ----- books.

- a) 6 b) 4 c) 7 **d) 3**

7. Who is the author of Orlando Furioso?

- a) Plato **b) Ariosto** c) T.S.Eliot d) None of these

8. What is the theme of book-II?

- a) God b) Sprite **c) Tempers** d) None of these

9. The Faerie Queene is an -----

- a) Allegorical Poem** b) Elegy Poem
c) Satirical Poem d) Social Poem

10. The Rhyme Scheme of Chaucer is -----

- a) abc bc cc b) ab cc dd
c) abc bc cd **d) ab ab ab cc**

11. Spenser has a plan for writing -----books.

- a) 8 b) 6 **c) 12** d) 10

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12. Una stands for-----

- a) Justice b) lion c) Friendship **d) Truth**

13. Which is the Wedding day?

- a) June 11, 1595 **b) June 11, 1594**

- b) c) June 11, 1592 d) June 11, 1593

14. Epithalamion was published along with-----

- a) **Amoretti** b) Faerie Queene

- c) Prothalamion d) None of these

15. Epithalamion has ----- stanzas.

- a) 22 b) 26 **c) 24** d) 23

16. Who is the better teacher than Scotus or Aquinas?

- a) Chaucer b) Spenser c) King Alfred d) Wycliff

17. Prothalamion celebrates -----

- a) Single marriage **b) Double Marriage**

- c) three marriage d) none of these

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18. ----- is the half mark of Bacon's essays.

- a) **Pithiness** b) Brevity c) True d) lies

19. Which is the hallmark of Bacon's essay?

- a) Knowledge b) Truth **c) Wisdom** d) Sprite

20. These buggles are cherished by ----

- a) Women b) Man c) Woman **d) Men**

21. Confused thoughts and ideas are cleared by -----

- a) Father b) mother c) foe **d) Friend**

22. Who is the friend till the death of Sidney?

- a) Chaucer **b) Dyer** c) Spenser d) Wycliff

23. An Apologie is written in -----

- a) 1582** b) 1585 c) 1580 d) 1583

24. The essay has ----- parts

- a) 5 b) 3 **c) 7** d) 4

25. After the trial Job lived for -----

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a) **140 years** b) 130 years c) 150 years d) 120 years

26. The Book of Job was published -----

a) About 1400 AD b) About 1500 BC

c) About 1400 BC d) About 1500AD

27. The most of the book is a kind of -----

a) **Dialogue** b) Conversation c) Spiritual d) God

28. The total number of chapters in the book is

a) 40 b) 38 c) 39 **d) 42**

29. Which is the matures of Marlowe's plays?

a) Edward - III **b) Edward - II** c) Edward - I d) Edward - IV

30. Marlowe died at -----

a) Suicide b) Drowning Sea **c) Deptford** d) Hanging

31. The contract was signed in -----

a) Blood b) Flesh c) Eyes d) Heart

32. The contract was for -----

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- a) 20 years b) 25 years c) 22 years **d) 24 years**

33. Who is supposed to be the collaborator of Kyd in the The Spanish Tragedy?

- a) Keats **b) Jonson** c) Shelly d) Byron

34. Who is the companion of Don Andrea in the Hell?

- a) Revenge** b) Bellimperia c) Lorenzo d) Balthazar

35. The false report of Balthazar's murder was given by -----

- a) Proserpine b) Hades **c) Villupo** d) Horatio

36. Bellimperia wants to take revenge Balthazar with the help of -----

- a) Lorenzo b) Hieronimo **c) Horatio** d) Villupo

37. Jonson has become ----- in London.

- a) An actor** b) Writer c) Humour d) Critic

38. Who is the Alchemist?

- a) mommon b) captain Face c) Drugger **d) Subtle**

39. The Alchemist was produced in -----

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- a) 1612 **b) 1610** c) 1615 d) 1609

40. Who is Epicure Mommon?

- a) A layer's clerk b) Aunt of Fairy
c) A Knight d) A tobacco man

41. Told by an Idiot (1929) was written by

- (a) Philip Larkin **(b) Rose Macaulay**
(c) Iris Murdoch (d) William Golding

42. Rebecca West is a name derived from Ibsen's

- (a) The Doll's House (b) Ghosts
(c) Rosmersholm (d) Enemy of the people

43. Graham Greene's A Sort of life (1977) is

- (a) An Autobiography** (b) A catholic novel
(c) A war novel (d) A travel account

44. "Success is only a delayed failure," is said by

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(a) G.B. Shaw (b) H.G. Wells (c) Galsworthy **(d) Graham Greene**

45. Graham Greene's first novel was

(a) The Man Within (b) The Ministry of Fear

(c) The Quiet American (d) Our Man in Havana

46. Whisky-Priest is a character in

(a) The Heart of the Matter (1948) (b) The End of the Affair (1951)

(c) The power and the Glory (d) The Ministry of Fear (1943)

47. Which of the following novels of Greene is located in Mexico?

(a) The Heart of the Matter **(b) The Power and the Glory**

(c) The Comedians (d) The Quiet American

48. Greene's The Heart of the Matter is located in

(a) West Africa (b) East Africa (c) South Africa (d) North Africa

49. A Dance to the Music of Time is a novel written by

(a) Graham Greene (b) William Golding

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(c) Anthony Powell (d) Iris Murdoch

50. Look Back in Anger (1956) was opened at which of the following theatres?

(a) The Abbey Theatre **(b) The Royal Court** (c) The Globe (d) The Theatre

51. Whose play is Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead (1966)?

(a) Henric Ibsen (b) John Osborne
(c) Agatha Christie **(d) Tom Stoppard**

52. Christopher Fry wrote which of the following plays?

(a) The Lady's Not for Burning (b) The Winslow boy
(c) Separate Tables (d) The Deep Blue sea

53. The Boy with a cart (1939) is written by

(a) Northrop Frye (b) Christopher Isherwood
(c) Christopher Fry (d) George Osborne

54. Waiting For Godot (1955) was originally written in

(a) German **(b) French** (c) English (d) Russian

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55. Pozzo is a character in

- (a) Mother Courage (b) Endgame
(c) Look Back in Anger **(d) Waiting for Godot**

56. Jimmy Porter is the hero of

- (a) Waiting for Godot (b) Lucky Jim
(c) Lord Jim **(d) Look Back in Anger**

57. Which of the following is based on the life of a historical hero?

- (a) Inadmissible Evidence (b) Look Back in Anger
(c) Luther (d) A Better Class of person

58. Who among the following was born in India?

- (a) Lawrence Durrell** (b) T.E. Lawrence
(c) D.H. Lawrence (d) Henry Miller

59. Who is the author of Alexandria Quartet?

- (a) Samuel Beckett **(b) Lawrence Durrell**

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(c) William Golding (d) Bartolt Brecht

60. Lord of the Flies by William Golding Was published in

(a) 1956 (b) 1955 (c) 1957 **(d) 1954**

61. The title of Golding's Lord of the Flies is drawn from

(a) Shakespeare (b) Spenser **(c) Milton** (d) Byron

62. The story of Lord of the Flies is based on

(a) The Coral Island (b) Treasure Island

(c) The Enchanted Island (d) Islands in the Stream

63. Which of these novels of Golding derives its title from Milton's Paradise Lost?

(a) The pyramid **(b) Darkness visible** (c) Free Fall (d) The Spire

64. Who among the following wrote in the Victorian narrative style?

(a) Angus Wilson (b) William Golding

(c) Muriel Spark (d) Graham Greene

65. Which is the best-known novel of Angus Wilson?

(a) The Middle Age Of Mrs. Eliot **(b) Anglo-Saxon**

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(c) Old Men at the Zoo (d) No Laughing Matter

66. Who is the most philosophic of the following novelists?

(a) Evelyn Waugh (b) Graham Greene

(c) Iris Murdoch (d) William Golding

67. Who insists (among the following) on the moral basis of art?

(a) William Golding (b) Margaret Drabble

(c) Dorris Lessing **(d) iris Murdoch**

68. Curriculum Vitae (1922) was written by

(a) Muriel Spark (b) Angus Wilson

(c) Iris Murdoch (d) Dorris Lessing

69. Who among the following explored the Gothic in contemporary English novel?

(a) William Golding **(b) Muriel Spark**

(c) Dorris Lessing (d) Graham Greene

70. Memento Mori is written by

(a) Iris Murdoch (b) Margaret Drabble

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(c) Muriel Spark (d) Evelyn Waugh

71. Which of the following novels of Muriel Spark is best known?

(a) Not to Disturb (b) The Ballad of Pekham Rye

(c) The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie **(d) The Driver's Seat**

72. Jill (a novel) was written by

(a) Philip Larkin (b) Sylvia Plath

c) Muriel Spark (d) Iris Murdoch

73. Who among the following represents the "Movement" of the 1950's?

(a) Dylan Thomas **(b) Philip Larkin**

(c) Tom Gunn (d) Ted Hughes

74. Who among the following is not a "Movement" writer?

(a) Philip Larkin (b) Kingsley Amis

(c) Dylan Thomas (d) Donald Davie

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75. Which of the following volumes of poetry by Philip Larkin was his first?

(a) The Less Deceived (b) The Whitsun Wedding

(c) High Windows **(d) The North Ship**

76. The music of the "Beatles" represented

(a) Cult of Youth (b) Culture of sobriety

(c) High moral seriousness (d) Low, irreverent life

77. James Bond novels (1953-1964) were written by

(a) John Wain **(b) Ian Fleming**

(c) William Golding (d) Somerset Maugham

78. Who wrote Saturday Night and Sunday Morning?

(a) Graham Greene (b) John Wain

(c) Alan Sillitoe (d) William Golding

79. Who is the author of The Golden Notebook?

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(a) Vikram Seth (b) Margaret Drabble

(c) Iris Murdoch **(d) Doris Lessing**

80. Marth a Quest appears in the work of

(a) Jane Austen **(b) Doris Lessing**

(c) George Eliot (d) Galsworthy

81. The Passion of New Eve (1947) was written by

(a) Angela Carter (b) Willa Cather

(c) Doris Lessing (d) Anthony Burgess

82. Which of the following novels of John Fowles is best known?

(a) The Collector **(b) The French Lieutenant's Woman**

(c) The Magus (d) Mantissa

83. Antony Burgess's A clockwork Orange is

(a) A conventional novel (b) an epistolary novel

(c) an experimental novel (d) a lyrical novel

84. Who among the following wrote The Ice Age (1977)?

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(a) Doris Lessing (b) Iris Murdoch

(c) H.G. Wells **(d) Margaret Drabble**

85. John Arden's Live Like Pigs is

(a) A Brechtian play (b) A Freudian play

(c) An Ibsenian play (d) A Shakespearean play

86. Chips With Everything was written by

(a) John Arden **(b) Arnold Wesker**

(c) Harold Pinter (d) Tom Stoppard

87. Which of the following is not part of Wesker's trilogy?

(a) Roots (b) Chicken Soup with Barley

(c) The Kitchen (d) I'm Talking about Jerusalem

88. Which of the following is the last of the four plays by Harold Pinter?

(a) The Birthday Party (b) The Caretaker

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(c) **No Man's Land** (d) The Homecoming

89. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead (1967) is based on a play by

(a) **Shakespeare** (b) Shaw (c) Osborne (d) Beckett

90. Stoppard's play, based on Hamlet, is an example of

(a) Imitation (b) Parody (c) **Decentring** (d) Refining

91. Which of the following plays by Stoppard is about intellectual gymnastics?

(a) **Jumpers** (b) Travesties

(c) If you're Glad I'll be Frank (d) The Real Inspector Hound

92. Stoppard's Arcadia contrasts his own time with

(a) Sidney's time (b) Chaucer's time

(c) Burton's time (d) **Byron's time**

93. In which of the following plays of Edward Bond is Shakespeare the hero?

(a) The Pope's wedding (b) **Bingo**

(c) Saved (d) Narrow Road to the Deep North

94. Cyril Churchill is a contemporary of

(a) G.B. Shaw (b) **Tom Stoppard**

(c) Lord Byron (d) Robert Burns

95. Cloud Nine and Top Girls by Cyril Churchill are

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- (a) Novels of science fiction **(b) Plays about gender politics**
(c) Poems of children (d) Stories in Gothic style
96. Sylvia plath was married to
(a) Tom Gunn (b) Tom Stoppard
(c) Ted Hughes (d) Ted Pole
97. Who among the following is called the poet of animals?
(a) Philip Larkin (b) Walt Whitman
(c) Ted Hughes (d) Tom Gunn
98. The Thought Fox is a
(a) Play by Stoppard **(b) Poem by Ted Hughes**
(c) Screen play by Pinter (d) Sonnet by Tom Gunn
99. Ted Hughes's Birthday Letters (1998) is a
(a) Collection of letters to his wife
(b) Confessional novel about his wife's suicide
(c) Sequence of poems about his relationship with his wife
100. Which of the following volumes of poems by Seamus Heaney is his last?
(a) Death of a Naturalist (b) Door into the Dark
(c) Wintering Out **(d) The Spirit Level**

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