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M.A. I SEM

ENGLISH LITERATURE **(14th -17th Century)**

- Brief and Intensive Notes
- Long & Short Answers

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M.A. I (SEMESTER I)

(As Per NEP Syllabus)

English Literature (14th-17th Century)

(Course Code: A040701T)

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SYLLABUS

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II	Prose/Fiction Thomas More: "Of their Slaves and of their Marriages" from Utopia Francis Bacon: New Atlantis John Milton: Areopagatica
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Unit I

English literature from the 14th to the 17th century spans several important periods, including the Late Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the early Enlightenment. This era witnessed a significant transformation in the themes, forms, and purposes of literature.

Social and Intellectual Background:

14th Century: This period was marked by feudalism, the influence of the Church, and the rise of the middle class. The Black Death and the Peasants' Revolt of 1381 were pivotal events that affected society and literature. Geoffrey Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales* is a key work that reflects the diversity of medieval society.

15th Century: The War of the Roses influenced the literature of the time, which remained deeply religious but started to show humanist influences. This century also saw the introduction of the printing press by William Caxton in 1476, which greatly expanded the reach of literature.

16th Century (Renaissance): The Renaissance brought a renewed interest in classical antiquity, humanism, and individualism. The Tudor dynasty's establishment of the Church of England in the 1530s had a profound effect on religious and political thought. Literature began to explore new themes of human potential, power, and the complexities of human nature, exemplified by the works of William Shakespeare and Edmund Spenser.

17th Century: This century was marked by significant political and religious turmoil, including the English Civil War and the Restoration. The literature of this period reflects the tensions between monarchy and parliament, as well as between different religious sects. Writers like John Milton and John Donne grappled with these themes, using their works to comment on the shifting dynamics of power, faith, and authority.

Renaissance Humanism:

Renaissance humanism was an intellectual movement that emphasized the study of classical texts, the value of the individual, and the potential for human achievement. It encouraged a focus on secular subjects alongside traditional religious ones. Humanist ideas influenced English writers like Thomas More (*Utopia*), who blended classical knowledge with social and political commentary, and Shakespeare, whose plays often explore complex human emotions and moral dilemmas.

Religious and Political Thought:

During this period, religious and political thought were deeply intertwined. The Protestant Reformation, initiated by figures like Martin Luther, led to the establishment of Protestantism in England under Henry VIII and subsequent religious conflicts. These events inspired significant literary works, such as John Milton's *Paradise Lost*, which reflects on themes of authority, rebellion, and divine justice. Political thought was also shaped by the growing tensions between monarchy and parliament, culminating in the English Civil War and influencing writers like Thomas Hobbes and his work *Leviathan*.

Enlightenment Ideas and Philosophy:

Though primarily associated with the 18th century, the roots of Enlightenment thought began to take hold in the 17th century. This period saw the rise of scientific inquiry, skepticism towards traditional authorities, and a focus on reason and individual rights. These ideas influenced writers like John Locke, whose *Two Treatises of Government* laid the groundwork for modern political philosophy, emphasizing natural rights and the social contract.

Court Culture of the Restoration Period:

The Restoration period (1660 onward) marked the return of Charles II to the English throne after the Puritan Commonwealth. The court culture of this period was characterized by a renewed interest in the arts, theatre, and hedonism, often in reaction to the previous Puritanical restrictions. The literature of the Restoration, including the comedies of manners by playwrights like William Congreve and John Dryden, reflected the wit, decadence, and social dynamics of the time.

Authorised Version of the Bible:

The Authorized Version, or King James Bible (1611), was commissioned by King James I and became the most widely read and influential English translation of the Bible. Its language had a profound impact on English literature, providing a standard for literary style and a rich source of imagery and references for writers in the subsequent centuries.

Women's Writing in the 17th Century:

Women's writing in the 17th century began to emerge more prominently despite the societal limitations on women's roles. Writers like Aphra Behn, who is often considered the first professional female writer in English, challenged contemporary norms and explored themes of gender, sexuality, and power. Other women, like Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Newcastle, also made significant contributions to literature and philosophy, engaging with contemporary debates on science, nature, and gender.

VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS/ANSWERS:

1. What was the impact of the Black Death on 14th century English literature?

The Black Death led to a preoccupation with themes of mortality and the transient nature of life in English literature, as seen in works like *Piers Plowman*.

2. Who is considered the "father of English literature," and what is his most famous work?

Geoffrey Chaucer is considered the father of English literature, and his most famous work is *The Canterbury Tales*.

3. What invention in the 15th century significantly changed the production and distribution of literature?

The invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg, introduced to England by William Caxton in 1476, revolutionized the production and distribution of literature.

4. How did Renaissance humanism influence English literature?

Renaissance humanism emphasized classical learning, the potential of the individual, and secular themes, influencing writers like Thomas More and William Shakespeare.

5. What was the significance of Thomas More's *Utopia*?

Utopia presented a critique of contemporary society and explored ideas about an ideal society, reflecting Renaissance humanist thought.

6. Which monarch established the Church of England, and how did it affect English literature?

King Henry VIII established the Church of England in 1534, leading to religious conflicts that influenced English literature, such as the works of John Milton.

7. What is the Book of Common Prayer, and why is it important in English literature?

The Book of Common Prayer is a foundational text for the Church of England, influencing religious and literary language with its formal and poetic style.

8. What themes are explored in John Milton's *Paradise Lost*?

Paradise Lost explores themes of rebellion, free will, divine justice, and the fall of man, reflecting the religious and political turmoil of the 17th century.

9. What is the significance of the King James Bible in English literature?

The King James Bible, completed in 1611, had a profound influence on English literary style, becoming a key source of imagery and language for future writers.

10. Who was the first professional female writer in English, and what is one of her notable works?

Aphra Behn was the first professional female writer in English, known for her play *The Rover* and her novel *Oroonoko*.

11. What were the main concerns of 17th century women's writing?

17th century women's writing often addressed issues of gender, power, and social norms, as seen in the works of Aphra Behn and Margaret Cavendish.

12. What is the significance of Shakespeare in English Renaissance literature?

Shakespeare is significant for his exploration of human nature, complex characters, and innovative use of language in his plays and sonnets.

13. How did the English Civil War influence literature?

The English Civil War inspired literature that reflected the conflict between monarchy and parliament, such as John Milton's *Paradise Lost* and Hobbes's *Leviathan*.

14. What was the Restoration period, and how did it affect literature?

The Restoration period (1660 onward) marked the return of Charles II to the throne and brought about a revival of theatre, courtly literature, and a focus on wit and social commentary.

15. Which playwright is associated with Restoration comedy, and what are its characteristics?

William Congreve is associated with Restoration comedy, characterized by wit, sexual intrigue, and satirical portrayals of aristocratic society.

16. What role did Enlightenment ideas play in 17th century English literature?

Enlightenment ideas introduced a focus on reason, scientific inquiry, and individual rights, influencing political and philosophical writings like those of John Locke.

17. How did John Locke's writings contribute to English thought?

John Locke's *Two Treatises of Government* contributed to English thought by arguing for natural rights and the social contract, laying the groundwork for modern democracy.

18. What impact did the Authorized Version of the Bible have on English literary style?

The Authorized Version, or King James Bible, established a standard for English literary style with its majestic and poetic language, influencing countless writers.

19. What was the cultural significance of court masques during the Renaissance and Restoration?

Court masques were elaborate performances combining music, dance, and drama, reflecting the power and grandeur of the monarchy and influencing the development of English drama.

20. Who was Margaret Cavendish, and what was her contribution to 17th century literature?

Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Newcastle, was a writer and philosopher who contributed to 17th century literature with her works on science, nature, and gender, such as *The Blazing World*.

SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS/ANSWERS :

1. How did the social and intellectual background of the 14th century shape the development of English literature?

The 14th century in England was marked by significant social upheaval, including the Black Death, the Peasants' Revolt, and the decline of feudalism. These events led to a growing awareness of social inequalities, which is reflected in the literature of the time. Works like *Piers Plowman* by William Langland addressed issues of social justice, while Geoffrey Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales* depicted a wide range of social classes, offering a nuanced view of medieval English society. The rise of the middle class and the spread of literacy also contributed to the development of English literature, as more people gained access to written texts.

2. What role did Renaissance humanism play in the transformation of English literature during the 16th century?

Renaissance humanism, with its emphasis on the study of classical antiquity, the value of the individual, and the potential for human achievement, significantly transformed English literature in the 16th century. Humanist ideas encouraged writers to explore themes of human potential, individualism, and secular concerns alongside religious themes. This is evident in the works of Thomas More, whose *Utopia* presents a critique of contemporary society, and in the plays of William Shakespeare, who delved into the complexities of human nature and moral dilemmas. Humanism also promoted the use of vernacular English, leading to a flourishing of English literature during the Renaissance.

3. How did the Protestant Reformation influence religious and political thought in 16th and 17th century English literature?

The Protestant Reformation, initiated by figures like Martin Luther, had a profound impact on religious and political thought in England, influencing literature from the 16th and 17th centuries. The establishment of the Church of England by Henry VIII led to religious conflict and a re-examination of traditional beliefs, which is reflected in literary works of the period. John Milton's *Paradise Lost*, for instance, grapples with themes of divine justice, free will, and the consequences of rebellion, echoing the religious and political debates of his time. The Reformation also influenced the development of political thought, as seen in works like Thomas Hobbes's *Leviathan*, which explores the relationship between church and state, and the nature of authority.

4. What are the major themes explored in the works of William Shakespeare, and how do they reflect the concerns of the Renaissance?

William Shakespeare's works explore a wide range of themes, including the nature of power, the complexities of human emotions, the consequences of ambition, and the tension between fate and free will. These themes reflect the concerns of the Renaissance, such as the focus on individualism, the potential for human achievement, and the exploration of human nature. In plays like *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, and *King Lear*, Shakespeare examines the moral and psychological dilemmas faced by individuals in positions of power, while his comedies often explore issues of identity, love, and social norms. Shakespeare's use of language, his deep understanding of human psychology, and his ability to create complex, multidimensional characters have made his works central to English literature.

5. How did the English Civil War and the Restoration period influence literature and cultural life in 17th century England?

The English Civil War (1642–1651) and the subsequent Restoration of the monarchy in 1660 had a profound impact on English literature and cultural life. During the Civil War, literature often reflected the political and religious conflicts of the time, with writers like John Milton producing works that supported the Republican cause (*Areopagitica*) or explored the consequences of rebellion (*Paradise Lost*). The Restoration period, marked by the return of Charles II to the throne, brought about a revival of the arts, particularly in theatre. Restoration comedy, characterized by its wit, satire, and exploration of social manners, became popular, with playwrights like William Congreve and John Dryden leading the way. The Restoration also saw

a resurgence of courtly culture, with literature often reflecting the decadence and hedonism of the time.

6. What is the significance of the King James Bible in the development of English literature?

The King James Bible, completed in 1611, is one of the most significant works in the history of English literature. Its majestic and poetic language set a standard for literary style and had a profound influence on subsequent English writers. The Authorized Version became the most widely read and cited English translation of the Bible, shaping the literary and religious discourse of the time. Its phrases and imagery permeated English culture, influencing the works of writers such as John Milton, John Bunyan, and William Blake. The King James Bible also played a key role in the development of a standardized English language, contributing to the richness and expressiveness of English literature.

7. How did women contribute to English literature in the 17th century, despite the restrictions they faced?

Despite facing significant societal restrictions, women made important contributions to English literature in the 17th century. Aphra Behn, often considered the first professional female writer in English, broke new ground with her plays and novels, such as *The Rover* and *Oroonoko*, which addressed issues of gender, power, and colonialism. Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Newcastle, was another significant figure, known for her philosophical writings and science fiction, including *The Blazing World*. These women, along with others like Lady Mary Wroth and Katherine Philips, used literature as a means of expressing their thoughts on social norms, politics, and gender roles, paving the way for future generations of female writers.

8. In what ways did Enlightenment ideas begin to take root in 17th century English literature and philosophy?

Enlightenment ideas, emphasizing reason, scientific inquiry, and the rights of individuals, began to take root in 17th century English literature and philosophy, setting the stage for the intellectual developments of the 18th century. Writers like John Locke were central to this shift; his *Two Treatises of Government* argued for natural rights and the social contract, challenging traditional notions of authority and governance. Locke's ideas about human understanding and the importance of empirical evidence also influenced the development of modern science and philosophy. These Enlightenment principles began to permeate literary works, encouraging a more critical and questioning approach to established traditions and beliefs.

9. What were the main characteristics of Restoration comedy, and how did it reflect the society of its time?

Restoration comedy, which flourished during the late 17th century, is characterized by its wit, sexual innuendo, and satirical portrayal of the manners and morals of the upper classes. These plays often featured complex plots involving love, marriage, and social intrigue, with characters engaging in clever wordplay and elaborate deceptions. Restoration comedies reflected the hedonism and decadence of the courtly society of the time, as well as the loosening of social and moral restrictions that followed the Puritanical rule of the Commonwealth. Playwrights like William Congreve (*The Way of the World*) and John Dryden (*Marriage à la Mode*) were among the leading figures in this genre.

10. How did the Authorized Version of the Bible influence the language and themes of English literature in the 17th century?

The Authorized Version of the Bible, also known as the King James Bible, had a profound influence on the language and themes of 17th century English literature. Its poetic and dignified language became a model for English prose and poetry, shaping the style of writers like John Milton and John Bunyan. The Bible's themes of sin, redemption, and divine justice were echoed in the works of these and other writers, who drew upon its rich imagery and moral teachings to explore the human condition. The King James Bible also contributed to the development of a standardized English language, helping to unify the diverse dialects spoken across England.

11. What were the social and political implications of John Milton's *Paradise Lost*?

John Milton's *Paradise Lost* is not only a religious epic but also a work deeply embedded in the social and political context of its time. Written after the English Civil War and the Restoration of the monarchy, the poem reflects Milton's disillusionment with the failure of the Puritan revolution and his concerns about the nature of authority and rebellion. Through the story of Satan's rebellion against God and the fall of Adam and Eve, Milton explores themes of free will, tyranny, and the consequences of disobedience. The poem can be seen as a commentary on the political turmoil of the period, with Satan's revolt serving as a metaphor for the Civil War and the Restoration, and the idea of "justifying the ways of God to men" reflecting Milton's ongoing engagement with issues of justice and governance.

12. How did Margaret Cavendish contribute to the intellectual and literary culture of the 17th century?

Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Newcastle, was a pioneering figure in the intellectual and literary culture of the 17th century. She wrote extensively on topics ranging from natural philosophy and science to gender and politics, often challenging the male dominated intellectual establishment of her time. Cavendish's works, such as *The Blazing World*, are considered among the earliest examples of science fiction, blending imaginative storytelling with philosophical inquiry. Her writings also explored issues of gender, critiquing the limited roles available to women in society and advocating for greater intellectual opportunities for women.

LONG TYPE QUESTIONS/ANSWERS :

1. How did the socio political changes in 14th century England shape the themes and forms of English literature, particularly in works like *The Canterbury Tales* and *Piers Plowman*?

The 14th century in England was a time of significant socio political change, marked by events such as the Black Death, the Peasants' Revolt, and the gradual decline of feudalism. These events had a profound impact on the literature of the time, leading to a shift in themes and forms that reflected the evolving social landscape. Geoffrey Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales* and William Langland's *Piers Plowman* are two seminal works that capture the complexities of 14th century English society.

The Canterbury Tales is a collection of stories told by a diverse group of pilgrims on their way to Canterbury, representing different social classes and occupations. Through these tales, Chaucer provides a vivid portrayal of medieval society, highlighting its diversity, inequalities, and the tension between emerging middle class values and the traditional feudal order. The use of vernacular English, rather than Latin or French, also reflects the increasing importance of English as a literary language and the growing influence of the middle class.

Piers Plowman, on the other hand, is an allegorical narrative that critiques the corruption within the Church and the injustices of feudal society. Langland's work is deeply rooted in the religious and social concerns of the time, addressing issues such as the exploitation of the poor, the moral failings of the clergy, and the need for spiritual renewal. The poem's focus on the plight of the common people and its call for social reform reflect the broader discontent that would eventually lead to the Peasants' Revolt of 1381.

Both works illustrate how the literature of the 14th century was shaped by the socio political changes of the period, using narrative and allegory to comment on the pressing issues of their time and to explore the shifting dynamics of power and class.

2. In what ways did Renaissance humanism influence the development of English literature in the 16th century, and how did writers like Thomas More, Edmund Spenser, and William Shakespeare embody humanist principles in their works?

Renaissance humanism, a cultural and intellectual movement that emphasized the study of classical antiquity and the potential for human achievement, had a profound impact on the development of English literature in the 16th century. Humanist principles, such as the value of individualism, the importance of secular knowledge, and the critical examination of traditional authorities, influenced the works of many English writers during this period, leading to a flourishing of literature that explored new themes and forms.

Thomas More's *Utopia* is a prime example of Renaissance humanism in English literature. In *Utopia*, More presents an idealized society based on reason, communal ownership, and religious tolerance, critiquing the political and social practices of his time. The work reflects humanist ideals by engaging with classical models of society and governance while promoting the idea that human beings can shape their own destinies through reason and moral action.

Edmund Spenser's *The Faerie Queene* also embodies humanist principles, blending allegory, classical mythology, and chivalric romance to explore the moral virtues and the challenges of achieving true Christian heroism. The poem's complex structure and rich intertextual references to classical and medieval literature demonstrate the humanist emphasis on learning and the synthesis of ancient and contemporary knowledge.

William Shakespeare, perhaps the most famous English Renaissance writer, infused his plays with humanist ideas, particularly in his exploration of the complexities of human nature. In tragedies like *Hamlet* and *Macbeth*, Shakespeare delves into the psychological and moral struggles of his characters, reflecting the humanist interest in individualism and the potential for personal growth or decline. His use of language, deep character development, and engagement with philosophical questions about the nature of power, justice, and identity also reflect the influence of Renaissance humanism on his work.

Overall, Renaissance humanism played a crucial role in shaping the themes, forms, and intellectual aspirations of 16th century English literature, encouraging writers to explore the human condition in all its complexity and to draw upon classical traditions to create new and enduring works of art.

3. How did the Protestant Reformation and the subsequent religious conflicts in England influence the themes and concerns of English literature in the 16th and 17th centuries, particularly in the works of John Milton and John Donne?

The Protestant Reformation, which began in the early 16th century, and the subsequent religious conflicts in England had a profound impact on the themes and concerns of English literature during the 16th and 17th centuries. The Reformation led to the establishment of the Church of England, significant religious strife, and deep divisions within English society. These developments are reflected in the works of key literary figures such as John Milton and John Donne, who grappled with the theological, moral, and political implications of the Reformation in their writings.

John Milton's *Paradise Lost* is perhaps the most significant literary work to emerge from the post Reformation period in England. The epic poem, which tells the story of Satan's rebellion against God and the fall of Adam and Eve, is deeply rooted in the religious and political turmoil of the time. Milton, a staunch Puritan and supporter of the Commonwealth, uses the poem to explore themes of authority, free will, and divine justice. The work reflects Milton's concerns about the corrupting influence of power and the need for individual moral responsibility in the face of temptation and tyranny. *Paradise Lost* also engages with the theological debates of the Reformation, particularly the tension between predestination and free will, which were central issues in the Protestant Catholic divide.

John Donne's works, particularly his religious poetry and sermons, also reflect the influence of the Reformation and the religious conflicts that followed. Donne, who converted from Catholicism to Anglicanism, grappled with the spiritual and existential uncertainties brought about by the religious upheavals of his time. His *Holy Sonnets* and *Devotions upon Emergent Occasions* explore themes of sin, redemption, and the search for divine grace, often reflecting the inner turmoil and doubt experienced by individuals living in a time of religious conflict. Donne's metaphysical poetry, with its complex imagery and intellectual rigor, embodies the deep engagement with religious and philosophical questions that characterized much of English literature in the post Reformation period.

The Protestant Reformation and the religious conflicts it sparked profoundly shaped the themes, forms, and intellectual concerns of English literature in the 16th and 17th centuries, leading to works that grappled with the nature of faith, the complexities of moral choice, and the consequences of religious and political divisions.

4. What role did the Enlightenment play in shaping English literature and philosophy in the late 17th century, and how did writers like John Locke and Daniel Defoe contribute to the development of Enlightenment ideas in their works?

The Enlightenment, which began in the late 17th century and extended into the 18th century, was a cultural and intellectual movement that emphasized reason, scientific inquiry, and the rights of individuals. In England, the Enlightenment had a significant impact on literature and philosophy, leading to the development of new ideas about politics, society, and human nature. Writers like John Locke and Daniel Defoe were key figures in the dissemination of Enlightenment ideas, contributing to the intellectual and literary landscape of their time through their works.

John Locke, often regarded as the father of modern liberalism, made significant contributions to Enlightenment philosophy through his works on political theory, epistemology, and education. His *Two Treatises of Government* (1689) argued for the natural rights of individuals—life, liberty, and property—and the social contract as the basis for legitimate government. Locke's ideas challenged the traditional notion of the divine right of kings and laid the groundwork for modern democratic thought. His *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* (1690) further developed Enlightenment ideas by arguing that human knowledge is derived from sensory experience and that the mind is a "tabula rasa" (blank slate) at birth, emphasizing the importance of education and experience in shaping human understanding. Locke's works had a profound influence on later political and philosophical thought, both in England and across Europe, and contributed to the development of a more rational and empirical approach to understanding the world.

Daniel Defoe, best known for his novel *Robinson Crusoe* (1719), also played a key role in the development of Enlightenment ideas in English literature. *Robinson Crusoe* can be seen as a reflection of Enlightenment values, particularly the emphasis on individualism, self reliance, and the importance of reason in overcoming adversity. The novel's protagonist, Crusoe, embodies the Enlightenment ideal of the rational individual who uses his intellect and practical skills to

survive and thrive in isolation. Defoe's works, including his political pamphlets and journalism, also engaged with contemporary issues such as economic reform, religious tolerance, and the rights of the individual, further contributing to the spread of Enlightenment ideas in England.

Overall, the Enlightenment played a crucial role in shaping the intellectual and literary culture of late 17th century England, with writers like Locke and Defoe contributing to the development and dissemination of ideas that emphasized reason, individual rights, and the importance of empirical knowledge.

5. How did the social and intellectual currents of the 14th to 17th centuries influence the evolution of English literature, and what are some key works that reflect these changes?

The period from the 14th to the 17th century was one of profound transformation in English society, marked by events such as the Black Death, the Hundred Years' War, the Wars of the Roses, the English Reformation, and the English Civil War. These events had significant impacts on the social structure, leading to the rise of the middle class, the decline of feudalism, and shifts in religious and political power. These changes were reflected in the literature of the period, which evolved in response to the new social realities and intellectual movements.

During the 14th century, literature began to reflect the concerns of a broader section of society, moving away from the courtly love and chivalric themes of earlier medieval literature. Geoffrey Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales* is a prime example of this shift, presenting a cross section of English society through the stories of a diverse group of pilgrims. The work combines humor, social criticism, and moral reflection, showcasing the complexities of a society in transition.

The intellectual movement known as Renaissance humanism, which emerged in the 15th century and flourished in the 16th century, further shaped English literature. Humanism emphasized the study of classical texts, the value of individual experience, and the potential for human achievement. This is evident in the works of writers such as Sir Thomas More, whose *Utopia* presents a vision of an ideal society grounded in reason and justice, and Edmund Spenser, whose *The Faerie Queene* blends classical mythology with Christian allegory to explore the virtues and vices of humanity.

The 17th century saw further developments as literature engaged with the religious and political upheavals of the time. The English Civil War, the execution of Charles I, and the Restoration of the monarchy all had profound impacts on writers like John Milton and Andrew

Marvell. Milton's *Paradise Lost*, for example, is not only a religious epic but also a reflection on the nature of authority, rebellion, and free will, drawing on both classical and Christian traditions to comment on the tumultuous events of his time.

Overall, the social and intellectual currents of the 14th to 17th centuries played a crucial role in shaping English literature, leading to the development of new themes, forms, and genres that reflected the changing realities of English society.

6. In what ways did Renaissance humanism influence English literature, and how did writers like William Shakespeare and Sir Philip Sidney embody humanist ideals in their works?

Renaissance humanism was a cultural and intellectual movement that originated in Italy in the 14th century and spread across Europe, profoundly influencing English literature during the 16th century. Humanism emphasized the study of classical antiquity, the value of the individual, and the potential for human excellence through education and reason. In England, humanist ideals were embraced by writers and thinkers who sought to harmonize classical learning with contemporary Christian thought, leading to a flourishing of literature that explored the complexities of human experience.

William Shakespeare is perhaps the most celebrated embodiment of Renaissance humanism in English literature. His plays and sonnets reflect a deep engagement with classical themes, including the exploration of human nature, the tension between fate and free will, and the complexities of moral decision making. In *Hamlet*, for instance, Shakespeare delves into the psychological and ethical dilemmas faced by the protagonist, blending elements of classical tragedy with a modern understanding of human psychology. The play's famous soliloquy, "To be or not to be," encapsulates the humanist focus on individual choice and the existential struggle for meaning.

Sir Philip Sidney, another key figure of the English Renaissance, also embodied humanist ideals in his works. His *Astrophel and Stella*, a sonnet sequence, and *The Defence of Poesy*, a critical treatise, both reflect the humanist emphasis on the power of literature to elevate the human spirit and to convey moral truths. Sidney's writing is characterized by its classical references, its emphasis on the creative potential of the individual, and its belief in the ethical and educational value of poetry. In *The Defence of Poesy*, Sidney argues that poetry is the highest form of literature because it combines the instructive qualities of history and philosophy with the imaginative power to inspire virtuous action.

Both Shakespeare and Sidney exemplify the ways in which Renaissance humanism influenced English literature, using classical models and humanist principles to explore the complexities of the human condition and to celebrate the potential for human achievement through art and learning.

7. How did religious and political thought shape English literature during the Reformation and the English Civil War, and what are the major themes explored in the works of John Milton and John Donne?

The Reformation and the English Civil War were periods of intense religious and political conflict in England, which had a profound impact on the literature of the time. The Reformation, initiated by Henry VIII's break with the Roman Catholic Church, led to the establishment of the Church of England and a series of religious and political upheavals that shaped the course of English history. The English Civil War (1642–1651) further deepened these divisions, culminating in the execution of King Charles I and the establishment of the Commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell.

John Milton and John Donne were two of the most prominent writers of this period, and their works reflect the complex interplay of religious and political thought that characterized their time. Milton, a staunch Puritan and supporter of the Commonwealth, used his poetry and prose to explore themes of divine justice, free will, and the nature of authority. In *Paradise Lost*, Milton's epic retelling of the Fall of Man, the poet grapples with the theological implications of human disobedience and the consequences of rebellion against divine authority. The poem can be read as an allegory for the political struggles of the time, with Satan's revolt against God mirroring the conflict between the monarchy and Parliament.

Milton's political writings, such as *Areopagitica*, a defense of free speech and freedom of the press, further demonstrate his commitment to the principles of individual liberty and moral responsibility. *Areopagitica* reflects Milton's belief in the importance of reason and the free exchange of ideas in the pursuit of truth, a key tenet of Protestant thought.

John Donne, who lived through the tumultuous years of the Reformation and the early Stuart period, also engaged deeply with religious and political themes in his works. Donne's poetry, particularly his Holy Sonnets, explores the tension between spiritual aspiration and earthly existence, reflecting his own complex relationship with faith and his eventual conversion from Catholicism to Anglicanism. In poems like "Batter my heart, three person'd God," Donne grapples with the demands of religious devotion and the fear of divine judgment, capturing the existential angst of a time when religious identity was both a deeply personal and a profoundly political matter.

Donne's sermons and meditations, such as Devotions upon Emergent Occasions, also reflect the intersection of religious and political thought in his work. These writings reveal Donne's preoccupation with the themes of mortality, repentance, and the need for spiritual renewal, as well as his engagement with the broader religious debates of his time.

Together, the works of Milton and Donne illustrate how religious and political thought shaped English literature during the Reformation and the English Civil War, leading to the exploration of themes such as authority, free will, and the quest for spiritual truth in an era of profound ideological conflict.

8. What was the significance of the Authorized Version of the Bible (King James Bible) in the development of English literature, and how did its language and themes influence writers of the 17th century?

The Authorized Version of the Bible, commonly known as the King James Bible, was completed in 1611 and commissioned by King James I of England. It is one of the most influential texts in the history of English literature, not only for its religious and spiritual significance but also for its impact on the English language and literary tradition.

The King James Bible was the result of a rigorous translation process that involved a committee of scholars working from the original Hebrew and Greek texts as well as earlier English translations. The translators aimed to create a version that would be both accurate and accessible to the English speaking public, while also maintaining the dignity and majesty of the biblical text. The result was a work of unparalleled literary beauty, whose rhythmic prose and poetic language have left an indelible mark on English literature.

The language of the King James Bible, with its memorable phrases and powerful imagery, influenced generations of English writers, from John Milton to the Romantic poets. Milton's *Paradise Lost*, for example, is deeply infused with the language and themes of the Bible, drawing on its cadences and its grand vision of the cosmic struggle between good and evil. The Bible's portrayal of the fall of man, the redemption through Christ, and the final judgment provided a rich source of material for Milton's epic exploration of divine justice and human agency.

In addition to its influence on individual writers, the King James Bible also played a key role in shaping the development of English prose. Its clear, direct style set a standard for English writing, helping to establish a model of prose that was both eloquent and accessible. This had a profound impact on the development of English literature, contributing to the rise of the novel and the growth of a literate public.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following works is considered a cornerstone of English literature and reflects the social diversity of 14th century England?

- A) The Faerie Queene
- B) The Canterbury Tales
- C) Paradise Lost
- D) Utopia

Answer: B) The Canterbury Tales

2. Renaissance humanism in England emphasized the study of classical texts and the potential for human achievement. Which author is most associated with this movement?

- A) Geoffrey Chaucer
- B) John Milton
- C) Sir Thomas More
- D) John Donne

Answer: C) Sir Thomas More

3. Which work by Thomas More presents a vision of an ideal society based on reason and justice, reflecting Renaissance humanist ideals?

- A) The Prince
- B) Utopia
- C) Le Morte d'Arthur
- D) The Faerie Queene

Answer: B) Utopia

4. Who is considered the author of the epic poem *Paradise Lost*, which reflects religious and political themes of the 17th century?

- A) Edmund Spenser
- B) William Shakespeare
- C) John Milton
- D) Ben Jonson

Answer: C) John Milton

5. Which intellectual movement in the 17th century emphasized reason, individual rights, and scientific inquiry?

- A) The Renaissance
- B) The Enlightenment
- C) The Reformation
- D) The Gothic Revival

Answer: B) The Enlightenment

6. The Authorized Version of the Bible, also known as the King James Bible, was commissioned by which English monarch?

- A) Henry VIII
- B) Elizabeth I
- C) James I
- D) Charles I

Answer: C) James I

7. Which of the following authors is known for her 17th century writings that explore themes of gender, politics, and religion?

- A) Aphra Behn
- B) Mary Wollstonecraft
- C) Lady Mary Wroth
- D) Jane Austen

Answer: C) Lady Mary Wroth

8. What is the central theme of *The Faerie Queene* by Edmund Spenser?

- A) The exploration of individualism
- B) The allegorical representation of virtues
- C) The critique of the monarchy
- D) The celebration of courtly love

Answer: B) The allegorical representation of virtues

9. Which poet's work is often associated with the metaphysical style and explores complex religious and philosophical themes?

- A) William Wordsworth
- B) Geoffrey Chaucer
- C) John Donne
- D) Robert Herrick

Answer: C) John Donne

10. The Restoration period in England began with the return of which monarch to the throne in 1660?

- A) Charles I

- B) James I
- C) Charles II
- D) William III

Answer: C) Charles II

11. Which work is considered a significant contribution to the development of modern English prose and was influential in the religious life of England?

- A) The King James Bible
- B) Pilgrim's Progress
- C) Areopagitica
- D) The Book of Common Prayer

Answer: A) The King James Bible

12. Which author wrote *Astrophel and Stella*, a sonnet sequence that reflects the influence of Renaissance humanism?

- A) William Shakespeare
- B) Sir Philip Sidney
- C) Edmund Spenser
- D) John Milton

Answer: B) Sir Philip Sidney

13. What is a major theme in the works of John Milton, particularly in *Paradise Lost*?

- A) The celebration of nature
- B) The struggle between good and evil
- C) The exploration of romantic love
- D) The critique of feudalism

Answer: B) The struggle between good and evil

14. Which 17th century woman writer is known for her play *The Rover*, which reflects the social and gender dynamics of the Restoration period?

- A) Anne Finch
- B) Katherine Philips
- C) Aphra Behn
- D) Margaret Cavendish

Answer: C) Aphra Behn

15. The Enlightenment philosopher John Locke is best known for his work on which topic?

- A) The divine right of kings
- B) The social contract and natural rights
- C) The exploration of human emotions
- D) The critique of the Gothic novel

Answer: B) The social contract and natural rights

16. Which play by William Shakespeare is often cited as reflecting the humanist concern with individualism and moral responsibility?

- A) Macbeth
- B) Hamlet
- C) The Tempest
- D) Othello

Answer: B) Hamlet

17. Which literary work is considered a significant example of Renaissance allegory and Christian humanism?

- A) The Canterbury Tales
- B) Le Morte d'Arthur
- C) The Faerie Queene
- D) Everyman

Answer: C) The Faerie Queene

18. What was a key outcome of the Reformation in England for its literature?

- A) The decline of English as a literary language
- B) The proliferation of religious writings and sermons
- C) The banning of all secular literature
- D) The rise of courtly love poetry

Answer: B) The proliferation of religious writings and sermons

19. Which poet's Holy Sonnets reflect the religious turmoil and existential questions of the early 17th century?

- A) John Milton
- B) Andrew Marvell
- C) John Donne
- D) George Herbert

Answer: C) John Donne

20. The court culture of the Restoration period is best exemplified by which genre of literature?

- A) Gothic novels

B) Restoration comedy

C) Metaphysical poetry

D) Pastoral elegy

Answer: B) Restoration comedy



UNIT II

PROSE /FICTION

Thomas More – Of their slaves and of their marriages from Utopia (1516)

Slavery: In Utopia, slavery exists as a punishment for certain crimes, but it is not based on race or ethnicity. Slaves are typically criminals or prisoners of war who are sentenced to serve as laborers. These slaves are kept under control, but they are treated relatively humanely compared to other contemporary practices.

Marriage : Marriage in Utopia is highly regulated. Premarital chastity is strictly enforced, and marriages are arranged with great consideration to ensure compatibility. Divorce is allowed, but only under specific circumstances, and infidelity is severely punished.

Francis Bacon's New Atlantis (1627)

It is a utopian novel that presents an idealized vision of a society based on scientific inquiry, technological advancement, and moral virtue. The work, left unfinished at Bacon's death, imagines a fictional island called Bensalem, located somewhere in the Pacific Ocean, where the inhabitants have achieved a high level of civilization through the pursuit of knowledge and the application of scientific principles.

Key Themes and Concepts:

Scientific Inquiry : The central institution in Bensalem is "Salomon's House," or "The College of the Six Days' Works," which is depicted as the heart of scientific research and discovery. This institution is dedicated to understanding the natural world, conducting experiments, and applying knowledge for the betterment of society. Bacon's portrayal of Salomon's House reflects his belief in the power of empirical research and the scientific method as a means to improve human life.

Moral and Social Order : Bensalem is characterized by a strong moral code and a deeply religious society. The inhabitants value piety, charity, and communal harmony. The society is depicted as having a balanced and just government, where leaders prioritize the welfare of the people. The social order is maintained through a combination of religious observance, respect for tradition, and a commitment to the common good.

Marriage and Family : Marriage in Bensalem is highly respected and considered a sacred institution. It is associated with moral and religious duties, and the society upholds strict standards for marital fidelity and family life. The people of Bensalem emphasize the importance of love, mutual respect, and the moral responsibilities associated with marriage.

Cultural Exchange and Secrecy : Bensalem is depicted as being somewhat isolated from the rest of the world, and the society carefully controls its interactions with outsiders. However, they are also open to learning from other cultures and incorporating useful knowledge and practices into their own society. This selective openness reflects a balance between innovation and the preservation of their moral and social values.

John Milton's Areopagitica (1644)

It is a seminal prose work that argues passionately against censorship and for the freedom of speech and expression. Written during the English Civil War, Areopagitica is a polemic against the Licensing Order of 1643, which required all books to be approved by government appointed censors before publication.

Key Themes and Concepts:

Freedom of Speech and Press: Areopagitica is one of the earliest and most powerful defenses of the freedom of speech and the press. Milton argues that the free exchange of ideas is essential for the pursuit of truth. He contends that censorship is an unjust restriction on the intellectual and spiritual growth of individuals and society as a whole.

Marketplace of Ideas : Milton introduces the idea that truth and falsehood should be allowed to compete openly, with the belief that truth will ultimately prevail. He compares this process to a marketplace where different ideas are exchanged, tested, and refined. This concept has become a foundational argument in support of free expression.

Moral and Intellectual Development : Milton asserts that exposure to diverse and even erroneous ideas is crucial for moral and intellectual development. He argues that virtue cannot be truly virtuous if it is not tested against vice, and that wisdom comes from engaging with and overcoming challenges, including falsehoods.

Critique of Censorship : Milton critiques censorship not only on practical grounds but also on moral and theological ones. He argues that censorship presumes that the government or church authorities have infallible judgment, which he strongly disputes. Milton also points out that many of the greatest works of literature and philosophy might have been suppressed under a system of censorship.

Historical and Religious References : Milton draws on a wide range of historical, literary, and religious references to support his arguments. He cites examples from ancient Greece and Rome, as well as from Christian history, to illustrate the dangers of censorship and the value of free inquiry.

VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. What is the main purpose of Thomas More's Utopia?

To present an ideal society and critique the political and social structures of his time.

2. How are slaves acquired in Utopia?

Slaves in Utopia are usually prisoners of war, criminals, or those who have been sentenced to slavery for serious crimes.

3. What is the role of marriage in Utopian society?

Marriage is a highly regulated institution aimed at ensuring compatibility and promoting social stability.

4. Why do Utopians allow divorce?

Divorce is allowed in Utopia for reasons such as adultery or severe incompatibility between spouses.

5. How is wealth distributed in Utopia?

Wealth is communal in Utopia, with no private property; goods are distributed according to need.

6. What is the significance of the Utopians' practice of showing potential spouses naked before marriage?

It is meant to ensure that there are no hidden physical defects, promoting honesty and transparency in marriage.

7. How do Utopians view religious tolerance?

Utopians practice religious tolerance, allowing various religions to coexist peacefully, though atheism is discouraged.

8. What is the central institution in Bensalem, and what is its purpose?

The central institution is Salomon's House, which is dedicated to scientific research and the advancement of knowledge.

9. How does Bensalem regulate its interactions with the outside world?

Bensalem carefully controls its interactions with outsiders, only allowing selective cultural exchange.

10. What role does marriage play in Bensalem?

Marriage is considered a sacred institution, crucial for maintaining moral and social order.

11. How does Bensalem's society view scientific inquiry?

Scientific inquiry is highly valued and considered essential for the progress and well being of society.

12. What is the significance of the arrival of the European sailors in Bensalem?

Their arrival represents the opening of Bensalem to outside knowledge and highlights the society's controlled but open minded approach to learning.

13. Why does New Atlantis not emphasize the institution of slavery?

The focus is on the moral and scientific achievements of the society, possibly suggesting an ideal where slavery is unnecessary or obsolete.

14. What was the primary purpose of Milton's *Areopagitica*?

To argue against the Licensing Order of 1643 and advocate for the freedom of speech and the press.

15. What does Milton mean by the "marketplace of ideas"?

The concept that truth and falsehood should compete openly, with truth ultimately prevailing.

16. How does Milton argue that censorship affects moral and intellectual development?

He argues that exposure to diverse ideas, even erroneous ones, is crucial for developing true wisdom and virtue.

17. What historical examples does Milton use to argue against censorship?

Milton references ancient Greece, Rome, and Christian history to illustrate the dangers of censorship.

18. Why does Milton believe that censorship assumes infallibility?

Because it implies that censors can perfectly distinguish between good and bad ideas, which Milton disputes.

19. What does Milton say about the relationship between truth and liberty?

Milton argues that truth cannot flourish without liberty, and that freedom of expression is essential for the discovery of truth.

20. How did Areopagitica influence later thoughts on freedom of expression?

It became a foundational text in the history of free speech, influencing later democratic movements and constitutional principles, particularly in the development of First Amendment rights in the United States.

SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS/ANSWERS

1. Q: How does the institution of slavery function in Utopia?

A: In Utopia, slavery is used as a punishment for serious crimes. Criminals and prisoners of war become slaves, but their treatment is relatively humane. They are allowed to work and live among citizens, and good behavior can lead to freedom.

2. Q: Are the Utopian slaves treated differently from slaves in other societies of the time?

A: Yes, Utopian slaves are treated better than in most contemporary societies. Slavery is seen as a method of rehabilitation rather than purely punitive, and slaves have rights, such as the possibility of earning freedom through hard work and obedience.

3. Q: What is the significance of marriage in Utopia?

A: Marriage in Utopia is considered a lifelong and sacred bond. Divorce is allowed but only under extreme circumstances. Utopians marry for mutual support and companionship, not just for love or status.

4. Q: How are marriages arranged in Utopia?

A: Marriage is a deliberate and serious affair in Utopia. Couples are allowed to meet before deciding on marriage, and a potential groom and bride must view each other naked before the wedding to avoid any deception about physical appearance.

5. Q: How are adultery and infidelity treated in Utopia?

A: Adultery is considered a serious crime in Utopia and is punished by slavery. If a repeat offense occurs, the punishment can be even more severe, including death. However, leniency can be shown if the circumstances allow.

6. Q: How is slavery depicted in New Atlantis?

A: Slavery is not a major theme in *New Atlantis*, and Bacon does not explicitly describe any system of slavery in Bensalem, the fictional island. Instead, the society is presented as a highly moral and enlightened place, focused on knowledge and scientific discovery.

7. Q: What role does marriage play in *New Atlantis*?

A: Marriage in Bensalem is treated with great respect and importance. Bensalemites believe that marriage is a key to social stability and moral integrity. Families are central to their society, and chastity is highly valued before marriage.

8. Q: How are sexual relations and promiscuity viewed in *New Atlantis*?

A: Sexual relations outside of marriage are discouraged, and chastity before marriage is highly regarded. Promiscuity is seen as degrading to both the individual and society, and marriage is held up as the ideal form of human relationship.

9. Q: Is there any mention of polygamy or multiple marriages in *New Atlantis*?

A: No, *New Atlantis* emphasizes monogamy, with strict moral guidelines around sexual conduct. Polygamy is not practiced, and the institution of marriage is highly respected.

10. Q: Does *New Atlantis* provide a detailed description of family life?

A: While *New Atlantis* does not go into great detail about the day to day life of families, it makes clear that families are central to the society. The emphasis is placed on the moral and social responsibilities of marriage and family life.

11. Q: What is the main focus of Milton's *Areopagitica*?

A: *Areopagitica* is a passionate defense of the freedom of speech and press. Milton argues against censorship, advocating for the free flow of ideas and knowledge, even if those ideas are controversial or heretical.

12. Q: How does Milton justify the freedom to publish controversial works?

A: Milton argues that truth can only emerge from free debate and discussion. He believes that by encountering and refuting false ideas, individuals will be led closer to the truth. He likens censorship to the destruction of knowledge.

13. Q: Does Milton discuss marriage or family in *Areopagitica*?

A: While *Areopagitica* primarily focuses on free speech and press, Milton's ideas about personal liberty extend to his thoughts on marriage, as seen in his other works. He advocates for the individual's right to make personal decisions, including in marriage and divorce.

14. Q: How does Milton's argument in *Areopagitica* relate to his views on divorce?

A: Milton's argument for intellectual freedom in *Areopagitica* can be seen as parallel to his views on divorce, which he argued for in his earlier tracts. He believed individuals should have the freedom to dissolve marriages that were not fulfilling or just, much like the freedom to explore different ideas.

15. Q: How does *Areopagitica* address the role of government in regulating personal freedoms?

A: Milton is critical of governmental control over personal freedoms, particularly in relation to censorship. He warns that too much regulation can stifle intellectual growth and individual liberty, which he sees as essential for a virtuous society.

LONG TYPE QUESTIONS/ANSWERS

1. Q: What is the role of slavery in Utopia, and how does it differ from other forms of slavery in the early modern period?

A: In Utopia, slavery serves as a form of punishment rather than an inherited or racially based institution, which sets it apart from the chattel slavery systems that were emerging in the early modern period. Slaves are primarily composed of convicted criminals or prisoners of war. Criminals are enslaved as a corrective measure, with the possibility of rehabilitation and eventual release if they prove their repentance and reform. This is different from the hereditary or racialized slavery found in many other societies of the time. Utopian slaves work alongside citizens and are treated with a degree of dignity, though they are still subordinate. The idea is to instill a sense of justice and discipline, using slavery as a temporary social correction, which contrasts with the more brutal and lifelong enslavement typical of other regions during More's time. Additionally, the moral justification for slavery in Utopia ties into the broader themes of justice, reform, and the common good.

2. Q: How does the practice of slavery in Utopia reflect More's broader ideas on justice and punishment?

A: More's depiction of slavery in Utopia reflects his broader ideas about justice, which emphasize reform rather than retribution. Criminals are made slaves not simply to punish them but to give them a chance to contribute to society and perhaps regain their freedom. In More's ideal society, punishment serves a social purpose beyond merely condemning individuals—it is about restoring balance and promoting the common welfare. This is evident in how slaves can earn their freedom through good behavior. The system also reflects a deep concern for preventing crime, as Utopia's emphasis on equality and shared resources minimizes the social conditions that often lead to crime in the first place. This conception of justice is far more humane and forward thinking than the often brutal punishments of More's time, like execution or torture, suggesting that Utopian society sees even the worst offenders as capable of moral improvement.

3. Q: How does marriage function in Utopia, and what does it reveal about Utopian society's values?

A: Marriage in Utopia is highly structured and reflects the society's focus on rationality, order, and the collective good. Utopians marry for companionship, mutual support, and the continuation of the family unit, rather than purely for romantic love or social status. The society

places great emphasis on pre marital chastity and discourages behaviors that could disrupt family harmony. Before marriage, couples are required to view each other naked to prevent any disappointment or deceit that might later harm the relationship, which suggests that Utopians value transparency and practicality even in their most personal relationships. Marriage is a lifelong commitment, and while divorce is allowed, it is rare and only permitted under circumstances of severe incompatibility or infidelity. This system of marriage reflects the Utopian ideals of communal harmony and the subordination of personal desires to the good of society as a whole.

4. Q: How are issues of divorce and adultery treated in Utopia, and what do these policies suggest about Utopian values?

A: Divorce and adultery are serious matters in Utopia, and their treatment reflects the society's emphasis on stability, morality, and communal well being. Adultery is viewed as a grave offense because it undermines the trust and harmony within marriages, which are foundational to the social order. The punishment for adultery is enslavement, underscoring how seriously Utopians view marital fidelity. Divorce, though permitted, is rare and only allowed under stringent conditions. It is generally seen as a last resort, only used when a marriage is beyond repair due to severe incompatibility or betrayal. The stringent approach to divorce and adultery suggests that Utopians value the stability and functionality of marriage as a cornerstone of their social system. Personal happiness is important, but it must be balanced against the needs of the community, reflecting the broader Utopian ethos of subordinating individual desires to the common good.

5. Q: How does Francis Bacon address the issue of slavery in New Atlantis, and what does this omission tell us about his vision for an ideal society?

A: Slavery is notably absent from Francis Bacon's New Atlantis, which suggests that Bacon envisioned a society free from the moral and social contradictions of slavery. Unlike Thomas More's Utopia, which incorporates slavery as a penal institution, New Atlantis emphasizes scientific discovery, moral virtue, and the pursuit of knowledge. The absence of slavery may reflect Bacon's belief that a truly enlightened society would not need to rely on such a practice, particularly one dedicated to the advancement of knowledge and the betterment of mankind. Bensalem, the fictional island in New Atlantis, is portrayed as a society that has achieved harmony and moral integrity through its emphasis on reason, religion, and education. This suggests that in Bacon's ideal society, the need for slavery, as a form of punishment or economic system, would be obsolete because the society is already so advanced, enlightened, and just.

6. Q: What is the role of marriage and the family in Bensalem, and how does it reflect the broader values of the society in New Atlantis?

A: Marriage and the family play central roles in Bensalem, reflecting the society's broader values of social stability, moral integrity, and the pursuit of virtue. Marriage in Bensalem is held in high esteem, and chastity before marriage is highly valued. The family is seen as the foundational unit of society, where moral and social values are transmitted from generation to generation. Bensalemites view marriage as a sacred bond that ensures the orderly continuation of society. The emphasis on family and marriage underscores the importance of social harmony, where individual behavior aligns with the collective well being. The emphasis on chastity and moral uprightness before and during marriage reflects Bensalem's broader commitment to the virtues of self restraint, discipline, and a harmonious social order. This focus on the family and marriage in New Atlantis highlights Bacon's belief that moral integrity and social stability are essential for a flourishing society.

7. Q: How does New Atlantis reconcile individual desires with the collective moral order, particularly in terms of marriage?

A: In New Atlantis, individual desires are subordinated to the collective moral order, particularly when it comes to marriage. The society of Bensalem places a high value on the control of individual impulses for the greater good, and this is reflected in their approach to marriage and sexuality. Bensalemites are expected to exercise chastity and restraint before marriage, and marital fidelity is held as a key virtue. There is no indication of polygamy or extramarital relations, as the society strongly upholds monogamy and moral purity. This focus on controlling individual desires ensures that marriage serves the broader goals of social stability and moral integrity. In this way, New Atlantis aligns individual behavior with the collective interest, reinforcing the idea that personal desires must be tempered to ensure the well being and harmony of the community.

8. Q: How does Milton's argument for freedom of speech and press in *Areopagitica* relate to broader ideas of personal liberty, including marriage?

A: While *Areopagitica* primarily focuses on the freedom of speech and press, Milton's argument extends to a broader defense of personal liberty, which includes his views on marriage

and divorce. Milton argues that individuals should have the freedom to explore, express, and debate different ideas without government censorship, as this is the only way to arrive at truth. This same logic applies to his views on marriage, as seen in his earlier tracts advocating for divorce. Milton believed that marriage should be based on mutual compatibility and spiritual companionship, and if these elements were lacking, individuals should be free to dissolve the marriage. In *Areopagitica*, Milton's broader defense of individual liberty suggests that just as people should be free to publish and discuss ideas, they should also have the personal freedom to make decisions about their marriages. Both arguments stem from Milton's belief in the importance of personal conscience and the pursuit of truth.

9. Q: How does Milton's opposition to censorship in *Areopagitica* reflect his broader views on the role of government in regulating personal matters like marriage and morality?

A: In *Areopagitica*, Milton opposes government censorship, arguing that individuals should be free to read, write, and discuss all forms of literature and ideas, as this is essential for intellectual and moral growth. This opposition to governmental control over the flow of information reflects his broader views on personal liberty, including matters of marriage and morality. Milton believed that government should not interfere in personal decisions such as marriage and divorce, as these are matters of individual conscience and moral reasoning. His defense of free speech and press mirrors his earlier arguments for the right to divorce, where he advocated for personal freedom in making intimate, life altering decisions. Milton's argument in *Areopagitica* suggests that governmental interference in either intellectual or personal matters inhibits the development of virtue, as individuals must be free to confront, explore, and resolve their own moral and intellectual dilemmas.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is the name of the narrator in Utopia who describes the island and its customs?

- A) Thomas More
- B) Raphael Hythloday
- C) Peter Giles
- D) Cardinal Morton

Answer: B) Raphael Hythloday

2. In Utopia, how long do the Utopians believe a marriage contract should last?

- A) Until the death of one spouse
- B) For a fixed term of years
- C) Until children are grown
- D) As long as both parties consent

Answer: A) Until the death of one spouse

3. What is the primary reason Utopians do not value gold and silver?

- A) They lack access to these metals
- B) They see them as useless for practical purposes
- C) They use them only for chains for slaves
- D) They exchange them for necessary goods with other nations

Answer: B) They see them as useless for practical purposes

4. What is the Utopians' attitude toward war?

- A) They are eager to engage in warfare

- B) They avoid war unless absolutely necessary
- C) They hire mercenaries to fight for them
- D) They frequently invade other lands for resources

Answer: B) They avoid war unless absolutely necessary

5. How do Utopians elect their leaders?

- A) By popular vote
- B) By hereditary succession
- C) Through a secret ballot by a council
- D) By divine selection

Answer: C) Through a secret ballot by a council

6. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Utopian society?

- A) Common ownership of property
- B) Strict regulation of marriage
- C) Legal representation by lawyers
- D) Mandatory public service

Answer: C) Legal representation by lawyers

7. What is the Utopian practice regarding religion?

- A) All religions are banned
- B) Only one religion is allowed
- C) Multiple religions coexist peacefully
- D) Religion is considered unimportant

Answer: C) Multiple religions coexist peacefully

8. How are slaves treated in Utopia?

- A) They are treated harshly and without rights
- B) They are given opportunities to earn their freedom
- C) They are kept in chains and never released
- D) They are only foreign captives from war

Answer: B) They are given opportunities to earn their freedom

9. What is the name of the central scientific institution in Bensalem?

- A) The Academy of Sciences
- B) The Royal Society
- C) Salomon's House
- D) The House of Wisdom

Answer: C) Salomon's House

10. What unique practice does Bensalem have regarding marriage?

- A) Marriage is forbidden
- B) Couples live apart until their children are grown
- C) Potential spouses view each other naked before marriage
- D) Marriage is temporary and renewable every few years

Answer: C) Potential spouses view each other naked before marriage

11. How does Bensalem regulate the arrival of foreign ships?

- A) By allowing all ships to dock freely

- B) By strictly controlling which ships may land
- C) By only allowing merchants to land
- D) By sinking any approaching ships

Answer: B) By strictly controlling which ships may land

12. What does the Governor of Bensalem first offer to the European sailors?

- A) Money and provisions
- B) Freedom to explore the island
- C) A place to worship
- D) Hospitality and medical care

Answer: D) Hospitality and medical care

13. What is the purpose of Salomon's House?

- A) To govern the island of Bensalem
- B) To perform religious rituals
- C) To conduct scientific research for the benefit of mankind
- D) To train soldiers for defense

Answer: C) To conduct scientific research for the benefit of mankind

14. What is the general attitude of Bensalem's society toward strangers?

- A) Distrust and hostility
- B) Curiosity and respect
- C) Indifference
- D) Immediate rejection

Answer: B) Curiosity and respect

15. How does Bensalem differ from European nations of Bacon's time?

- A) Bensalem has more advanced technology
- B) Bensalem is ruled by a monarchy
- C) Bensalem lacks a legal system
- D) Bensalem has a rigid class structure

Answer: A) Bensalem has more advanced technology

16. What was the main purpose of Milton's *Areopagitica*?

- A) To argue in favor of censorship
- B) To advocate for freedom of the press
- C) To support the monarchy
- D) To promote religious uniformity

Answer: B) To advocate for freedom of the press

17. Which classical culture does Milton reference as a model for free speech?

- A) Ancient Egypt
- B) Ancient China
- C) Ancient Greece
- D) Ancient India

Answer: C) Ancient Greece

18. According to *Areopagitica*, why should false ideas be allowed to circulate?

- A) They provide entertainment
- B) They help to strengthen the truth by comparison
- C) They are easier to suppress later
- D) They are harmless and inconsequential

Answer: B) They help to strengthen the truth by comparison

19. Milton argues that licensing (censorship) leads to which of the following?

- A) Increased crime rates
- B) The stifling of intellectual growth
- C) Better governance
- D) Enhanced public safety

Answer: B) The stifling of intellectual growth

20. What does Milton claim is the outcome of "seeing and hearing evil" according to Areopagitica?

- A) It corrupts the individual completely
- B) It allows people to reject evil through wisdom
- C) It leads to societal decay
- D) It should be avoided at all costs

Answer: B) It allows people to reject evil through wisdom

Unit III

POETRY

Geoffrey Chaucer :The Knight's Tale from The Canterbury Tales

The Knight's Tale is one of the stories told in The Canterbury Tales, written by Geoffrey Chaucer in the late 14th century. The tale is a romantic narrative set in ancient Greece, focusing on two knights, Palamon and Arcite, who fall in love with the same woman, Emelye. Their rivalry leads to a tournament to win her hand, with both knights displaying chivalric virtues. The tale explores themes of love, fate, and the conflict between personal desires and social duties. It reflects medieval ideals of honor and the complexities of human relationships, all framed within a courtly love tradition.

Edmund Spenser: Like as a huntsman ...from Amoretti Sonnet LXVII

In Sonnet 7 of Amoretti, Edmund Spenser uses the metaphor of a huntsman to depict the feelings of desire and longing for his beloved. The speaker compares himself to a huntsman who, after a long chase, is finally near his quarry but is unable to capture it. This imagery captures the frustration of unattainable love and the excitement of the pursuit. The sonnet emphasizes themes of desire, the tension between hope and despair, and the complexity of romantic relationships, illustrating the speaker's yearning for connection with his beloved while acknowledging the pain of longing.

Sir Thomas Wyatt I Find No Peace

I Find No Peace is a poem by Sir Thomas Wyatt that explores the inner turmoil of love and the emotional struggles that accompany it. The speaker expresses a profound sense of conflict, feeling trapped between the desire for love and the pain it brings. Wyatt uses paradox and vivid imagery to convey the chaos of his emotions, reflecting on themes of unrequited love, suffering, and the quest for inner peace. The poem illustrates the duality of love, where it can be both a source of joy and an unbearable burden, capturing the complexities of human emotion.

Sir Philip Sidney Astrophel and Stella, Sonnet 37 ("My Mouth Doth Water and My Breast Do Swell")

In Sonnet 37 of *Astrophel and Stella*, Sir Philip Sidney articulates the overwhelming desire and longing for his beloved, Stella. The sonnet describes the speaker's physical reactions to his feelings, with the imagery of hunger and thirst symbolizing his deep yearning for love and connection. The use of sensory language highlights the intensity of his emotions and the profound impact that Stella has on him. The poem delves into themes of desire, unfulfilled love, and the complexities of romantic yearning, as the speaker grapples with the pain of longing while being captivated by Stella's beauty.



VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. Who are the two main knights in The Knight's Tale?

Answer: Palamon and Arcite.

2. What is the name of the woman both knights love?

Answer: Emelye.

3. In which city does The Knight's Tale take place?

Answer: Thebes.

4. What event do Palamon and Arcite participate in to win Emelye?

Answer: A tournament.

5. What role does the Duke Theseus play in the tale?

Answer: He is the ruler of Athens who organizes the tournament.

6. What theme does The Knight's Tale primarily explore?

Answer: The nature of love and chivalry.

7. How does Arcite win the tournament?

Answer: By defeating Palamon in combat.

8. What is the ultimate fate of Arcite?

Answer: He is mortally wounded in a horse accident.

9. How does Palamon react to Arcite's death?

Answer: He mourns for him and acknowledges their friendship.

10. What is the outcome for Palamon and Emelye at the end of the tale?

Answer: Palamon marries Emelye after Arcite's death.

11. What metaphor does Spenser use to describe his feelings in Sonnet 7?

Answer: A huntsman.

12. What is the primary emotion expressed in Sonnet 7?

Answer: Longing and desire.

13. What does the huntsman represent in the context of the poem?

Answer: The speaker's pursuit of his beloved.

14. What literary device is prominent in the sonnet?

Answer: Imagery.

15. What feeling does the speaker experience when he gets close to his beloved?

Answer: Frustration.

16. What is the central theme of I Find No Peace?

Answer: The conflict and turmoil of unrequited love.

17. What literary technique does Wyatt use in the poem to convey paradox?

Answer: Oxymoron.

18. How does the speaker feel about love in this poem?

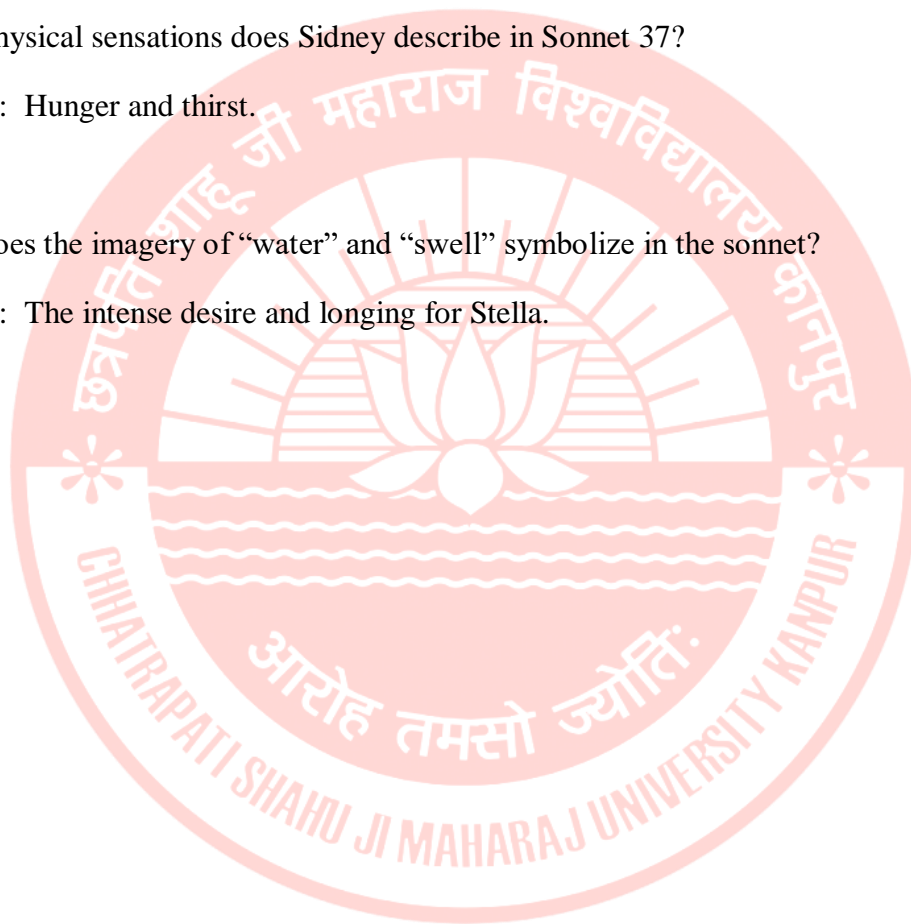
Answer: He feels trapped and tormented by it.

19. What physical sensations does Sidney describe in Sonnet 37?

Answer: Hunger and thirst.

20. What does the imagery of “water” and “swell” symbolize in the sonnet?

Answer: The intense desire and longing for Stella.



SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. Describe the circumstances that lead to the rivalry between Palamon and Arcite in *The Knight's Tale*.

Answer: Palamon and Arcite are both imprisoned by Theseus. While in captivity, they see Emelye, and both fall deeply in love with her, leading to a fierce rivalry over her affections.

2. What role does the character of Theseus play in the resolution of the conflict between Palamon and Arcite?

Answer: Theseus serves as the Duke of Athens and acts as a mediator between the two knights. He organizes a tournament to settle the dispute and ultimately grants Emelye to the victor, thus enforcing the chivalric code of honor.

3. How does the theme of fate versus free will manifest in the actions and outcomes of Palamon and Arcite?

Answer: Both knights believe they are destined to win Emelye, yet their fates are ultimately determined by external circumstances, such as the outcome of the tournament and Arcite's tragic accident, suggesting a tension between human desires and the forces of fate.

4. In what ways does *The Knight's Tale* reflect the ideals of chivalry and courtly love?

Answer: The tale emphasizes virtues such as honor, loyalty, and bravery in battle. Both knights display these chivalric qualities, and their love for Emelye follows the conventions of courtly love, highlighting admiration, longing, and the elevation of the beloved.

5. What is the significance of the ending of *The Knight's Tale*, and how does it resolve the conflict introduced earlier in the story?

Answer: The ending sees Palamon marrying Emelye after Arcite's death, highlighting themes of loss and the fragility of human desires. It resolves the rivalry through a bittersweet victory, underscoring the complex nature of love and friendship.

6. What emotions does Edmund Spenser convey through the metaphor of the huntsman in Sonnet 7?

Answer: The huntsman metaphor conveys emotions of longing, desire, and frustration, as the speaker feels driven by love yet unable to capture the affection of his beloved, reflecting the complexities of pursuit in romantic relationships.

7. How does Spenser's use of imagery enhance the theme of desire in Sonnet 7?

Answer: The vivid imagery of the huntsman chasing his quarry evokes a sense of urgency and passion, emphasizing the speaker's deep yearning for his beloved and the emotional turmoil that accompanies unfulfilled desire.

8. Discuss the significance of the sonnet's structure and rhyme scheme in conveying Spenser's message in Sonnet 7.

Answer: The sonnet follows the Spenserian rhyme scheme (abab bcbc cdcd ee), allowing for a fluid progression of thought. This structure mirrors the ongoing chase and evolving feelings of the speaker, culminating in a resolution of his emotional conflict.

9. What is the central conflict depicted in Sir Thomas Wyatt's poem I Find No Peace?

Answer: The central conflict revolves around the speaker's inner turmoil caused by unrequited love. He experiences a struggle between his longing for love and the anguish it brings, encapsulating the paradox of desire.

10. How does Wyatt use paradox in I Find No Peace to illustrate the complexities of love?

Answer: Wyatt employs paradoxical statements, such as feeling both alive and dead, to highlight the contradictory nature of love, where joy and pain coexist. This technique emphasizes the speaker's emotional confusion and suffering.

11. What do the metaphors of "war" and "peace" represent in Wyatt's poem?

Answer: "War" symbolizes the ongoing struggle and conflict within the speaker's heart due to his unfulfilled love, while "peace" represents the desire for emotional resolution and the tranquility that eludes him.

12. In Sonnet 37, how does Sidney depict the physical sensations associated with desire?

Answer: Sidney describes feelings of hunger and thirst to symbolize his intense longing for Stella. This vivid imagery evokes the depth of his emotional and physical yearning, illustrating the all-consuming nature of love.

13. What is the significance of the sensory imagery in Sonnet 37, and how does it enhance the overall theme?

Answer: The sensory imagery heightens the emotional intensity of the sonnet, making the speaker's desires tangible. By linking desire to physical sensations, Sidney deepens the reader's understanding of love's powerful and often painful effects.

14. How does the structure of the sonnet contribute to the expression of longing in Sonnet 37?

Answer: The structured nature of the sonnet, with its strict rhyme scheme and meter, contrasts with the chaotic emotions of the speaker. This juxtaposition highlights the tension between the ordered form and the tumultuous feelings of love.

15. Compare the treatment of love in *The Knight's Tale* and Sonnet 37 from *Astrophel and Stella*.

Answer: In *The Knight's Tale*, love is portrayed as a noble pursuit intertwined with rivalry and ultimately resulting in a bittersweet victory. In contrast, Sonnet 37 presents love as a deeply personal and consuming desire marked by physical sensations and emotional turmoil. Both works reflect the complexities of love, yet they approach it from different perspectives—one focusing on external conflict and the other on internal struggles.

LONG TYPE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. Discuss the role of fate in *The Knight's Tale* and how it influences the actions and outcomes for Palamon, Arcite, and Emelye.

Answer: In *The Knight's Tale*, fate plays a significant role in determining the destinies of the characters, particularly Palamon and Arcite. Despite their noble intentions and displays of chivalry, the knights are ultimately at the mercy of external forces beyond their control. The tale opens with the two knights trapped in prison, where they fall in love with Emelye, introducing a sense of helplessness regarding their desires. When Arcite wins the tournament and subsequently dies from a horse accident, Chaucer underscores the idea that human efforts and valor can be futile against the whims of fate. The conflict between fate and free will is further highlighted by the knights' belief that they are destined to win Emelye. In the end, Palamon, who is left mourning his friend, is granted Emelye's hand, suggesting that, while fate may dictate outcomes, the bonds of friendship and love still prevail in complex ways.

2. Analyze the portrayal of chivalry and courtly love in *The Knight's Tale*, citing specific examples from the text.

Answer: Chaucer's *The Knight's Tale* is steeped in the ideals of chivalry and courtly love, reflecting the values of the medieval aristocracy. Chivalry is embodied in the conduct of both Palamon and Arcite, who engage in a noble tournament to win Emelye's love, adhering to the codes of honor and valor expected of knights. For example, Palamon's passionate speech about love emphasizes his devotion and respect for Emelye, illustrating the courtly love tradition where a knight elevates his beloved to an idealized status. The tournament itself serves as a public display of their chivalric virtues, where honor is fought for rather than simply claimed. However, Chaucer also critiques these ideals through the outcomes of the tale, as the rivalry leads to tragedy. Arcite's victory is tainted by his untimely death, and Palamon's eventual marriage to Emelye is bittersweet, indicating that the romanticized notions of love and honor can also lead to unforeseen consequences.

3. Examine the use of metaphor in Spenser's *Sonnet 7* and how it reflects the speaker's emotional state.

Answer: In *Sonnet 7* of *Amoretti*, Edmund Spenser employs the metaphor of a huntsman to illustrate the speaker's emotional turmoil and longing for his beloved. The huntsman symbolizes the speaker himself, who is on a relentless pursuit for love yet is perpetually frustrated. This metaphor captures the essence of desire and the pain of unattainability; the speaker is driven to

chase after his beloved, yet each time he comes close, he finds himself unable to capture her affection. The imagery of the chase evokes feelings of urgency and desperation, reflecting the intensity of the speaker's emotions. Additionally, this metaphor emphasizes the dynamic nature of love, where pursuit is an essential aspect of the experience. The sonnet ultimately conveys the complexities of desire, suggesting that love is both exhilarating and tormenting, encapsulated in the dichotomy of the hunt and the elusive quarry.

4. Discuss the themes of desire and frustration in Sonnet 7 of Amoretti and how they relate to the larger context of courtly love.

Answer: In Sonnet 7, the themes of desire and frustration are intricately woven into the fabric of the courtly love tradition. The speaker's longing for his beloved is portrayed through the metaphor of the huntsman, reflecting the pursuit of unattainable love that is characteristic of courtly love. This literary tradition often emphasizes the idea that true love is marked by suffering and longing, which is evident in the speaker's emotional conflict. The sense of frustration stems from the speaker's realization that despite his efforts and desires, the beloved remains just out of reach. This dynamic illustrates the inherent pain associated with idealized love, where the pursuit itself becomes a source of emotional distress. Spenser captures this complexity, as the speaker oscillates between hope and despair, embodying the traditional knightly love that glorifies suffering as a noble endeavor.

5. Analyze the theme of internal conflict in Sir Thomas Wyatt's poem I Find No Peace and how it reflects the poet's views on love.

Answer: In I Find No Peace, Sir Thomas Wyatt vividly explores the theme of internal conflict as the speaker grapples with the torment of unrequited love. The poem begins with a stark declaration of the speaker's emotional turmoil, stating that he finds no peace due to his love. Wyatt employs paradox to illustrate this struggle, where the speaker experiences a dichotomy of feelings: he is both alive in his desire and dead in his despair. This internal conflict is compounded by the speaker's realization that love brings both joy and suffering, creating a perpetual state of turmoil. The repeated references to war further emphasize the battle within the speaker's heart, suggesting that love is a battleground fraught with pain and longing. Wyatt's portrayal of love reflects a deep ambivalence, where the beauty of love is inextricably linked to its potential for heartache, thereby presenting a nuanced understanding of the emotional complexities involved.

6. How does Wyatt use imagery and structure to convey the emotional state of the speaker in *I Find No Peace*?

Answer: Wyatt employs vivid imagery and a structured format in *I Find No Peace* to effectively convey the speaker's emotional distress. The poem's opening lines present striking contrasts—such as feeling alive yet experiencing death—creating a vivid picture of the speaker's conflicting emotions. The imagery of war serves to dramatize the inner struggle, portraying love as a conflict that leads to suffering. The poem's structure, which adheres to a specific rhyme scheme and meter, contrasts with the chaotic emotions described, highlighting the tension between order and disorder. This juxtaposition enhances the reader's understanding of the speaker's turmoil, as the formal structure suggests a desperate attempt to impose order on feelings that are fundamentally chaotic and painful. Through this combination of imagery and structure, Wyatt captures the essence of emotional conflict, making the reader acutely aware of the speaker's torment.

7. Explore the significance of physical sensations in Sidney's *Sonnet 37* and how they relate to the theme of desire.

Answer: In *Sonnet 37* of *Astrophel and Stella*, Sir Philip Sidney intricately connects physical sensations with the theme of desire, using imagery that evokes hunger and thirst. The speaker describes his mouth watering and his breast swelling, which serve as powerful metaphors for the intense longing he feels for Stella. These bodily sensations illustrate how deeply desire permeates the speaker's being, reflecting the all-consuming nature of love. By linking emotional desire to physical reactions, Sidney emphasizes the interconnectedness of the two, suggesting that love is not merely an abstract feeling but a visceral experience that affects the body and mind. The sensory language evokes a sense of urgency, as the speaker's yearning for Stella becomes a primal need, akin to hunger. This portrayal of desire highlights the intensity and complexity of romantic love, illustrating how it can evoke both pleasure and suffering.

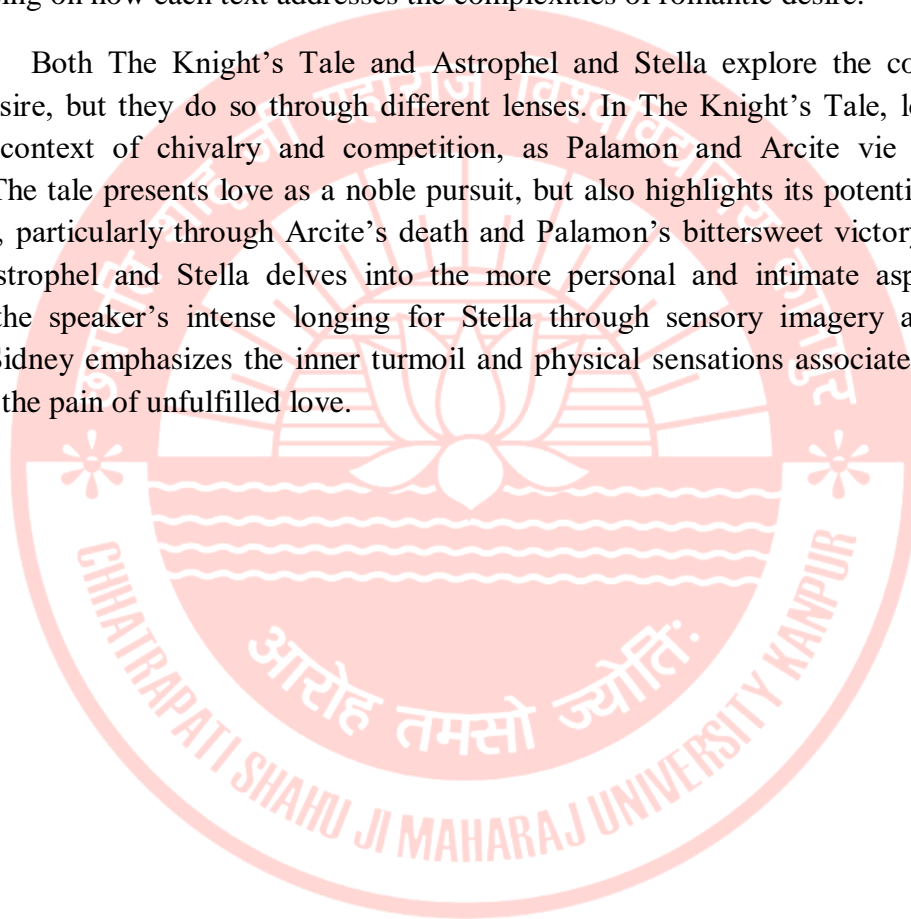
8. Analyze the emotional progression in *Sonnet 37* and how it reflects Sidney's views on love and longing.

Answer: *Sonnet 37* reveals an emotional progression that reflects Sir Philip Sidney's nuanced understanding of love and longing. The poem begins with a vivid expression of desire, where the speaker's physical sensations illustrate the depth of his feelings for Stella. As the sonnet progresses, the speaker's yearning transforms from a mere acknowledgment of desire to a profound recognition of its impact on his life. The initial excitement is intertwined with a sense of helplessness, as the speaker grapples with the pain of unfulfilled longing. This emotional journey culminates in a poignant realization that desire, while exhilarating, can also lead to

despair. Sidney's portrayal of love encompasses both the joy of passion and the anguish of yearning, illustrating the dual nature of romantic feelings. Ultimately, the sonnet encapsulates the complexity of human emotion, where desire can be both a source of inspiration and a cause of suffering.

9. Compare and contrast the representations of love in *The Knight's Tale* and *Astrophel and Stella*, focusing on how each text addresses the complexities of romantic desire.

Answer: Both *The Knight's Tale* and *Astrophel and Stella* explore the complexities of romantic desire, but they do so through different lenses. In *The Knight's Tale*, love is framed within the context of chivalry and competition, as Palamon and Arcite vie for Emelye's affections. The tale presents love as a noble pursuit, but also highlights its potential for conflict and tragedy, particularly through Arcite's death and Palamon's bittersweet victory. In contrast, Sidney's *Astrophel and Stella* delves into the more personal and intimate aspects of love, portraying the speaker's intense longing for Stella through sensory imagery and emotional reflection. Sidney emphasizes the inner turmoil and physical sensations associated with desire, focusing on the pain of unfulfilled love.



MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Who are the two main knights competing for Emelye in *The Knight's Tale*?

- A) Theseus and Hippolyta
- B) Palamon and Arcite
- C) Arthur and Gawain
- D) Hector and Achilles

Answer: B) Palamon and Arcite

2. What city serves as the setting for *The Knight's Tale*?

- A) Rome
- B) Athens
- C) London
- D) Thebes

Answer: D) Thebes

3. Which character organizes the tournament to resolve the conflict between the knights?

- A) Emelye
- B) Creon
- C) Theseus
- D) Arcite

Answer: C) Theseus

4. What is the primary theme of *The Knight's Tale*?

- A) Revenge
- B) Chivalry and love

C) Friendship

D) War

Answer: B) Chivalry and love

5. What ultimately happens to Arcite after winning the tournament?

A) He marries Emelye

B) He is imprisoned

C) He is fatally injured

D) He flees the city

Answer: C) He is fatally injured

6. In Spenser's Sonnet 7, what metaphor does the speaker use to describe his pursuit of love?

A) A fisherman

B) A traveler

C) A huntsman

D) A knight

Answer: C) A huntsman

7. What emotion is primarily expressed in Spenser's Sonnet 7?

A) Joy

B) Anger

C) Frustration and longing

D) Indifference

Answer: C) Frustration and longing

8. What is the central conflict in Sir Thomas Wyatt's poem I Find No Peace?

- A) The joy of love
- B) The pain of unrequited love
- C) The beauty of nature
- D) The importance of friendship

Answer: B) The pain of unrequited love

9. Which literary device is prominently used in Wyatt's I Find No Peace?

- A) Alliteration
- B) Simile
- C) Paradox
- D) Hyperbole

Answer: C) Paradox

10. What does the phrase "my mouth doth water and my breast do swell" signify in Sidney's Sonnet 37?

- A) Hunger for food
- B) Emotional longing
- C) Anger
- D) Sadness

Answer: B) Emotional longing

11. What theme is explored in Sidney's Sonnet 37?

- A) Friendship
- B) Nature

- C) Desire and longing
- D) War

Answer: C) Desire and longing

12. What role does Theseus play in the resolution of The Knight's Tale?

- A) He is a rival knight
- B) He acts as a mediator
- C) He is a prisoner
- D) He is Emelye's father

Answer: B) He acts as a mediator

13. What tragic event occurs after Arcite wins the tournament?

- A) He is exiled
- B) He dies in a horse accident
- C) He loses his honor
- D) He becomes a hermit

Answer: B) He dies in a horse accident

14. In which poetic form is Spenser's Amoretti Sonnet 7 written?

- A) Petrarchan sonnet
- B) Shakespearean sonnet
- C) Spenserian sonnet
- D) Blank verse

Answer: C) Spenserian sonnet

15. What is the main focus of the internal conflict in Wyatt's *I Find No Peace*?

- A) The joy of love
- B) The despair of unfulfilled desire
- C) The quest for fame
- D) The pursuit of wealth

Answer: B) The despair of unfulfilled desire

16. What literary form does Sidney's *Astrophel and Stella* represent?

- A) Epic
- B) Narrative poem
- C) Sonnet sequence
- D) Ballad

Answer: C) Sonnet sequence

17. How does Palamon ultimately end up with Emelye?

- A) By defeating Arcite in battle
- B) By marrying her after Arcite's death
- C) By winning a duel against Creon
- D) By persuading Theseus

Answer: B) By marrying her after Arcite's death

18. What does the use of hunting imagery in Spenser's *Sonnet 7* imply about the nature of love?

- A) Love is easy to attain
- B) Love is a game
- C) Love involves pursuit and often frustration

D) Love is a blessing

Answer: C) Love involves pursuit and often frustration

19. What is the speaker's primary realization at the end of Sidney's Sonnet 37?

A) That love is unattainable

B) That longing is part of love

C) That friendship is more important than love

D) That he should give up on Stella

Answer: B) That longing is part of love

20. What message about love can be inferred from Wyatt's exploration of emotional conflict?

A) Love is only joyful

B) Love is purely physical

C) Love encompasses both joy and suffering

D) Love is insignificant

Answer: C) Love encompasses both joy and suffering

UNIT IV

POETRY

John Milton Paradise Lost Book 1

Paradise Lost is an epic poem by John Milton that explores the biblical story of the Fall of Man. In Book 1, Milton begins by invoking the Muse and stating his purpose: to justify the ways of God to men. The poem opens with the fallen angels, led by Satan, who have been cast out of Heaven after rebelling against God. They find themselves in Hell, a chaotic and desolate place. Satan and his followers, including Beelzebub, plot their revenge against God and decide to corrupt God's newest creation, humanity. The themes of free will, obedience, and the nature of evil are introduced, setting the stage for the events that will unfold in the poem.

Andrew Marvell "To His Coy Mistress"

"To His Coy Mistress" is a poem by Andrew Marvell that employs the form of a carpe diem (seize the day) argument to persuade a reluctant lover. The speaker addresses his mistress, acknowledging her coyness and reluctance to engage in a romantic relationship. He argues that if they had all the time in the world, he would court her more patiently and lavishly. However, given the brevity of life, he urges her to embrace love and physical intimacy while they can. The poem contrasts the vastness of time with the fleeting nature of youth and beauty, ultimately advocating for the immediacy of love and passion.

George Herbert "Virtue"

"Virtue" is a poem by George Herbert that reflects on the transient nature of worldly beauty and the enduring quality of virtue. The poem personifies the concepts of the sun, the morning, and the flowers to highlight how earthly things, though beautiful, are temporary. Herbert contrasts this with the idea that true virtue, represented by the soul and its relationship with God, remains everlasting. The poem emphasizes the notion that while the physical world is ephemeral, virtuous actions and a righteous life have eternal significance, culminating in a spiritual connection with the divine.

Henry Vaughan "The Retreat"

"The Retreat" by Henry Vaughan is a contemplative poem reflecting on the loss of childhood innocence and the longing for a return to a simpler, more innocent state of being. The speaker reminisces about the purity and joy of youth, suggesting that childhood is a time of closeness to God and nature. Vaughan contrasts this with the complexities and sorrows of adult life, expressing a desire to recapture the spiritual clarity and joy of his youth. The poem emphasizes themes of nostalgia, spirituality, and the transient nature of life, ultimately conveying a yearning for a return to a state of grace and simplicity.

VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. What is the central theme of Milton's Paradise Lost Book 1?

The central theme is the Fall of Man and the justification of God's ways to humanity.

2. Who leads the fallen angels in Hell after being cast out of Heaven?

Satan leads the fallen angels.

3. What is the setting at the beginning of Paradise Lost Book 1?

The setting is Hell, depicted as a dark and chaotic place.

4. What does Satan resolve to do after his fall from Heaven?

Satan resolves to corrupt God's creation, specifically humanity.

5. What literary device does Milton use to open Paradise Lost?

Milton uses an epic invocation to the Muse.

6. What argument does the speaker make in Marvell's "To His Coy Mistress" regarding time?

The speaker argues that life is short, and they should seize the moment to embrace love.

7. How does the speaker describe his feelings toward his mistress in "To His Coy Mistress"?

He expresses both admiration and frustration at her coyness.

8. What imagery does Marvell use to illustrate his point about time in the poem?

Marvell uses grand and hyperbolic imagery, such as the idea of traveling to the "India" for her love.

9. In Herbert's poem "Virtue," what does the speaker compare earthly beauty to?

The speaker compares earthly beauty to transient elements like the morning dew and flowers.

10. What does the speaker in "Virtue" suggest about the nature of true virtue?

True virtue is eternal and transcends physical beauty.

11. What does Vaughan long for in "The Retreat"?

Vaughan longs to return to the innocence and purity of childhood.

12. How does the speaker in "The Retreat" view childhood in relation to God?

Childhood is viewed as a time of closeness and connection to God.

13. What is the main contrast presented in Herbert's "Virtue"?

The contrast between the fleeting nature of earthly things and the enduring nature of virtue.

14. What emotions does Vaughan express about the passage of time in "The Retreat"?

Vaughan expresses nostalgia and a sense of loss regarding the passage of time.

15. What does the speaker in "To His Coy Mistress" wish to do if they had more time?

He wishes to court her with grand gestures and patience.

16. What philosophical approach does Marvell take in "To His Coy Mistress"?

He takes a carpe diem (seize the day) approach to love and romance.

17. What conclusion does Milton draw about the nature of evil in Paradise Lost Book 1?

Evil results from free will and rebellion against God.

18. In "Virtue," what does the speaker mean by stating that "Virtue is a golden key"?

This suggests that virtue opens the door to eternal life and spiritual fulfillment.

19. What does Vaughan imply about the spiritual journey in "The Retreat"?

He implies that returning to childhood is a spiritual quest for purity and closeness to God.

20. How does Milton characterize Satan in Paradise Lost Book 1?

Satan is characterized as proud, defiant, and determined to continue his rebellion against God.

SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. What is the significance of the invocation of the Muse in Milton's *Paradise Lost* Book 1, and how does it set the tone for the epic?

The invocation of the Muse serves to elevate the poem's subject matter, aligning it with classical epic traditions. Milton calls upon the Muse to inspire him to write about profound themes, such as the Fall of Man and divine justice. This invocation establishes a formal and serious tone, emphasizing the grandeur of the story and the moral complexities involved in humanity's disobedience to God.

2. In *Paradise Lost*, how does Milton portray the characters of Satan and Beelzebub in Book 1? What do their interactions reveal about their nature?

Milton portrays Satan as a charismatic and defiant leader who refuses to accept defeat after being cast out of Heaven. Beelzebub, his second in command, reflects loyalty and a shared sense of purpose in their rebellion. Their interactions reveal a complex dynamic where Satan's ambition and pride drive their quest for revenge against God, highlighting themes of pride, ambition, and the allure of evil.

3. What rhetorical strategies does Marvell employ in "To His Coy Mistress" to persuade his beloved to embrace love? Provide examples.

Marvell uses hyperbole, imagery, and the *carpe diem* motif as rhetorical strategies. He exaggerates the lengths he would go to if they had all the time in the world, using vivid images like "love you ten years before the Flood" and "two hundred to adore each breast." By contrasting this ideal with the fleeting nature of life, he urges her to seize the moment and engage in a passionate relationship.

4. Discuss the theme of time in Andrew Marvell's "To His Coy Mistress." How does this theme influence the speaker's arguments?

Time is a central theme in Marvell's poem, as the speaker emphasizes its limitations to encourage his mistress to act on their feelings. He contrasts the endless possibilities of love with the reality of mortality, asserting that life is short and beauty fades. This urgency drives his arguments, as he insists that delaying love is futile and that they should embrace their passion while they still can.

5. Analyze the use of nature imagery in George Herbert's "Virtue." How does this imagery contribute to the poem's overall message?

Herbert employs nature imagery, likening human beauty to flowers and the morning dew, to illustrate the transient nature of earthly existence. The imagery suggests that, like natural beauty, human life and experiences are fleeting. This reinforces the poem's overall message that while physical beauty is temporary, virtue is eternal and transcends the physical realm, ultimately connecting the soul to God.

6. In "The Retreat," how does Vaughan reflect on the theme of nostalgia and its relation to spirituality?

Vaughan reflects on nostalgia by expressing a deep longing to return to the innocence and simplicity of childhood, which he associates with a closer connection to God. He contrasts the purity of youth with the complexities of adult life, suggesting that spiritual fulfillment can be found in recapturing that innocence. This longing highlights the poem's exploration of how spiritual journeys are often tied to memories of a simpler, more harmonious existence.

7. What role does free will play in the narrative of Paradise Lost Book 1, and how does Milton address the concept of choice in the context of the Fall?

Free will is a pivotal concept in Paradise Lost, as Milton presents it as a gift from God that allows humanity to choose between obedience and rebellion. In Book 1, Milton emphasizes that Satan's rebellion and subsequent fall stem from his misuse of free will. The poem suggests that the ability to choose is intrinsic to the human experience and underscores the moral responsibility that comes with such freedom, ultimately framing the Fall as a consequence of exercising that free will poorly.

8. How does Marvell's treatment of the speaker's desire in "To His Coy Mistress" reflect the tension between physical love and emotional intimacy?

Marvell's speaker navigates the tension between physical desire and emotional connection by articulating a deep yearning for both. He emphasizes the urgency of physical love while also acknowledging the emotional stakes involved. This duality reflects a broader commentary on the complexities of romantic relationships, suggesting that true intimacy encompasses both the physical act of love and the deeper emotional bond that supports it.

9. Examine the significance of the concluding lines in Herbert's "Virtue." What do they reveal about the poet's understanding of immortality?

The concluding lines of "Virtue," which express the idea that virtue will endure beyond earthly existence, reveal Herbert's belief in the permanence of spiritual truth over physical beauty. He suggests that while the world is transient, a virtuous soul will ultimately experience eternal life with God. This understanding of immortality emphasizes the importance of living a virtuous life, as true fulfillment and connection to the divine are found in spiritual integrity rather than temporal pleasures.

10. Discuss how Vaughan's "The Retreat" contrasts childhood with adulthood in terms of spiritual experience. What message does this convey about the nature of faith?

Vaughan contrasts childhood, characterized by innocence and a direct connection to God, with the complexities and moral struggles of adulthood. This contrast conveys a message that faith is often easier and more pure in youth, while adulthood complicates this relationship with doubt and sin. The poem suggests that true spirituality involves a yearning to return to that state of innocence and simplicity, highlighting the transformative nature of faith throughout one's life.

11. In *Paradise Lost*, how does Milton depict the relationship between God and humanity, especially in the context of the Fall?

Milton depicts the relationship between God and humanity as one of love, trust, and free will. However, the Fall complicates this relationship, illustrating how humanity's choice to disobey leads to alienation from God. The poem emphasizes that while God provides humanity with free will, the misuse of that gift results in profound consequences, ultimately framing the narrative as a tragic exploration of the complexities of divine love and human responsibility.

12. How does Marvell use the structure of "To His Coy Mistress" to enhance its persuasive impact?

Marvell employs a structured argument divided into three sections: the hypothetical praise of his mistress, the acknowledgment of time's limitations, and a passionate conclusion urging her to embrace love. This structure enhances the persuasive impact by first establishing admiration, then introducing urgency, and finally culminating in a call to action. The progression mirrors the development of desire, effectively compelling the mistress to consider his proposal seriously.

13. Analyze the concept of virtue in Herbert's poem. How does the poet differentiate between worldly beauty and true virtue?

In Herbert's poem, virtue is portrayed as an enduring quality that transcends the temporal beauty of the physical world. The poet differentiates between worldly beauty, which is fleeting and subject to decay, and true virtue, which remains constant and connects the soul to God. This differentiation underscores the importance of prioritizing spiritual values over superficial appearances, emphasizing that true fulfillment is found in living a virtuous life.

14. What philosophical reflections does Vaughan offer in "The Retreat" regarding the passage of time and the nature of existence?

Vaughan reflects philosophically on the passage of time as a force that both enriches and complicates existence. He views childhood as a state of grace and simplicity, contrasting it with the burdens and moral complexities of adulthood. His reflections suggest that existence is a journey toward spiritual understanding and that the loss of innocence can be a profound source of longing for a return to divine connection, implying that true wisdom involves reconciling the past with the present.

15. What role does the idea of love play in the works of Milton, Marvell, Herbert, and Vaughan? Compare their perspectives on love and its implications for human experience.

In these works, love manifests in various forms: Milton explores divine love and its consequences in the context of the Fall, Marvell emphasizes physical and emotional love as a means of seizing life's fleeting moments, Herbert presents love as a divine virtue that endures beyond earthly existence, and Vaughan longs for a pure, childhood love that connects one to God. Together, these perspectives illustrate love's complexity in human experience, emphasizing its transformative potential while also acknowledging the struggles and challenges it entails.

LONG TYPE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. Discuss the role of free will in John Milton's *Paradise Lost* Book 1. How does Milton portray the concept of choice, and what implications does it have for humanity's relationship with God?

In *Paradise Lost*, Milton emphasizes free will as a fundamental aspect of human nature and the divine order. He portrays the characters of Satan and Adam as having the ability to choose between obedience and rebellion. Satan's decision to defy God and lead a rebellion against divine authority demonstrates the misuse of free will. This act of rebellion results in dire consequences, highlighting the tragic nature of free will. Milton uses the story of the Fall to illustrate that while God grants humanity the freedom to choose, it comes with moral responsibility. The implications for humanity's relationship with God are profound; the ability to choose fosters a genuine relationship grounded in love and trust, but it also opens the door to disobedience and separation from the divine. Ultimately, Milton suggests that free will is both a gift and a burden, shaping the trajectory of human experience and the nature of one's faith.

2. Analyze the use of metaphysical elements in Andrew Marvell's "To His Coy Mistress." How do these elements contribute to the poem's overall argument about love and time?

Marvell's "To His Coy Mistress" is rich with metaphysical elements that serve to enhance the poem's argument about the interplay between love, time, and mortality. The speaker employs hyperbolic metaphors, such as claiming he would love his mistress for thousands of years, to illustrate the depth of his affection if time were unlimited. He paints vivid images of extravagant gestures, such as "love you ten years before the Flood," to evoke a sense of timeless devotion. However, the poem swiftly transitions from this idealized view of love to the stark reality of life's brevity. The speaker's acknowledgment that time is finite forces a reconsideration of love's urgency. This tension between metaphysical idealism and temporal reality underscores Marvell's *carpe diem* philosophy, urging the mistress to embrace love in the present moment. Ultimately, the metaphysical elements emphasize the fleeting nature of beauty and youth, reinforcing the idea that love should be acted upon before it slips away.

3. Examine the theme of transience in George Herbert's poem "Virtue." How does Herbert use imagery to convey his message about the fleeting nature of life and the enduring quality of virtue?

In "Virtue," George Herbert explores the theme of transience through evocative imagery that juxtaposes the ephemeral beauty of the natural world with the lasting essence of virtue. The poem opens with the image of a morning that quickly fades, likening the brevity of life to the fleeting nature of flowers that bloom and wither. Herbert writes, "When all is done, and that I die, / That day shall I awake with thee," indicating that earthly pleasures are temporary and ultimately unsatisfying. This imagery of decay serves to remind the reader of the inevitability of death and the impermanence of physical beauty. However, Herbert contrasts this with the idea that true virtue, characterized by its connection to God, transcends time and mortality. The concluding lines of the poem assert that while worldly beauty may perish, virtue remains eternal.

This duality highlights Herbert's belief that the pursuit of virtue is the key to achieving lasting fulfillment and spiritual connection, urging readers to prioritize the eternal over the transient.

4. What does Henry Vaughan's poem "The Retreat" reveal about the poet's understanding of childhood and its relationship to spirituality? Discuss the implications of this relationship in the context of adult experiences.

In "The Retreat," Henry Vaughan reflects on the profound connection between childhood innocence and spirituality. The poem opens with a yearning for the simplicity and purity of youth, suggesting that childhood represents a state of grace where the soul is closest to God. Vaughan's nostalgic longing implies that the experiences of childhood are imbued with spiritual clarity, untainted by the complexities and moral ambiguities of adult life. The imagery in the poem evokes a sense of peace and harmony with nature, reinforcing the idea that childhood is a time when the divine is easily accessible. As Vaughan contrasts this with the struggles of adulthood, he highlights the loss of innocence and the burdens that come with maturity. The implications of this relationship are significant; Vaughan suggests that adult experiences often lead to a disconnection from the divine, prompting a desire to return to the purity of childhood. Ultimately, the poem serves as a meditation on the spiritual journey and the longing to recapture that initial closeness to God.

5. Discuss how Milton uses epic conventions in *Paradise Lost* Book 1. How do these conventions contribute to the poem's themes and its portrayal of good and evil?

Milton employs several epic conventions in *Paradise Lost* Book 1, including invocations to the Muse, in medias res openings, and elevated language. The invocation to the Muse establishes the poem's grandeur and sets the tone for a work of significant moral and philosophical weight. By beginning in medias res, Milton plunges the reader into the action of the fallen angels in Hell, creating immediate tension and intrigue. The elevated language and use of classical allusions further enhance the poem's epic quality, reinforcing its themes of divine justice and the nature of good and evil. Through these conventions, Milton explores the moral complexities of the characters, particularly Satan, who embodies both heroic ambition and tragic flaw. The epic form allows Milton to engage with profound questions about free will, divine authority, and the nature of rebellion, ultimately portraying the struggle between good and evil as a central conflict in the human experience.

6. Analyze the emotional complexity of desire in Marvell's "To His Coy Mistress." How does the speaker navigate his feelings of love and urgency throughout the poem?

In "To His Coy Mistress," Marvell presents a nuanced exploration of desire, blending elements of romantic longing with a pressing sense of urgency. The speaker begins by articulating his deep admiration for his mistress, emphasizing the lengths he would go to express his love if time were limitless. This idealization reflects the emotional intensity of his desire, which is rooted in both physical attraction and emotional connection. However, as the poem progresses, the speaker confronts the reality of life's brevity, introducing a contrasting tone of urgency. The shift from romantic idealism to the acknowledgment of mortality intensifies the emotional complexity, as the speaker grapples with the fear of losing the opportunity to love fully. He implores his mistress to embrace passion in the present moment, underscoring the interplay between desire and the ephemeral nature of life. This navigation of feelings—between deep affection and the urgency of seizing love—ultimately highlights the multifaceted nature of human desire, emphasizing that love should be pursued actively and passionately before it fades away.

7. How does Herbert's "Virtue" articulate the relationship between the physical and the spiritual? Discuss how this relationship informs the poem's message about the nature of true fulfillment.

In "Virtue," George Herbert articulates a profound relationship between the physical and the spiritual, suggesting that while the material world is fleeting, true fulfillment is found in the eternal realm of virtue. The poem juxtaposes images of nature—such as flowers and the morning dew—with the idea of virtue, which is portrayed as a lasting quality that connects the soul to God. Herbert emphasizes that physical beauty is transient, as illustrated by the imagery of blossoms that wilt and the inevitable decay of life. In contrast, virtue is portrayed as an enduring essence that transcends the physical realm. This relationship informs the poem's message that true fulfillment is not found in temporary pleasures or earthly beauty but in the cultivation of virtuous qualities that lead to spiritual growth and eternal life. Herbert ultimately suggests that the pursuit of virtue is the path to true happiness and divine connection, encouraging readers to prioritize their spiritual lives over the superficial allure of the material world.

8. What is the significance of nostalgia in Vaughan's "The Retreat," and how does it shape the poem's exploration of the spiritual journey?

Nostalgia plays a significant role in Vaughan's "The Retreat," shaping the poem's exploration of the spiritual journey by emphasizing the longing for a return to childhood innocence and purity. Vaughan's reminiscence of his youth suggests that childhood is associated with a state of grace, where the soul is unencumbered by the complexities of adult life. This nostalgia reflects a desire to recapture the spiritual clarity and connection to God that is often lost in the transition to adulthood. As the speaker yearns for the simplicity of childhood, it becomes clear that the spiritual journey is marked by a search for that lost innocence. The poem suggests that true

spirituality involves a recognition of this longing and a desire to reconnect with the divine, highlighting the idea that the journey toward faith is often rooted in memories of a more harmonious and uncomplicated existence. Ultimately, nostalgia becomes a powerful motivator for seeking spiritual renewal and reconciliation with the divine.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. In Paradise Lost Book 1, who is the main antagonist of the poem?

- A) Adam
- B) Beelzebub
- C) Satan
- D) God

Answer: C) Satan

2. What does Satan refer to as "the place of endless night" in Paradise Lost?

- A) Heaven
- B) Earth
- C) Hell
- D) Purgatory

Answer: C) Hell

3. What literary device is prominently used in Andrew Marvell's "To His Coy Mistress"?

- A) Alliteration
- B) Hyperbole
- C) Personification
- D) Simile

Answer: B) Hyperbole

4. What is the primary theme of Marvell's "To His Coy Mistress"?

- A) Friendship
- B) Time and urgency
- C) Nature
- D) War

Answer: B) Time and urgency

5. In George Herbert's "Virtue," what does the speaker compare human life to?

- A) A river
- B) A flower
- C) A tree
- D) A star

Answer: B) A flower

6. Which of the following best describes the tone of Herbert's "Virtue"?

- A) Joyful
- B) Melancholic
- C) Defiant
- D) Comedic

Answer: B) Melancholic

7. In "The Retreat," what does Vaughan long to return to?

- A) His childhood
- B) His hometown

- C) His youth
- D) The Garden of Eden

Answer: A) His childhood

8. What philosophical concept is central to Vaughan's "The Retreat"?

- A) Materialism
- B) Idealism
- C) Nostalgia
- D) Existentialism

Answer: C) Nostalgia

9. What is the significance of the invocation of the Muse in Paradise Lost Book 1?

- A) It signifies the beginning of a battle.
- B) It calls for inspiration to write about divine themes.
- C) It introduces the theme of love.
- D) It expresses sorrow over the Fall.

Answer: B) It calls for inspiration to write about divine themes.

10. What is the main reason the speaker in "To His Coy Mistress" gives for wanting to pursue love?

- A) Wealth
- B) Friendship
- C) The urgency of time
- D) Social status

Answer: C) The urgency of time

11. In Herbert's "Virtue," what is suggested about the nature of true virtue?

- A) It is fleeting.
- B) It is eternal.
- C) It is easily attained.
- D) It is often ignored.

Answer: B) It is eternal.

12. What is the primary conflict in Paradise Lost Book 1?

- A) The battle for power in Heaven.
- B) The struggle between good and evil.
- C) The love between Adam and Eve.
- D) The quest for knowledge.

Answer: B) The struggle between good and evil.

13. Which of the following lines reflects the theme of time in "To His Coy Mistress"?

- A) "Love you ten years before the Flood."
- B) "And your eternal summer shall not fade."
- C) "But at my back I always hear."
- D) "Virtue is like a flower."

Answer: A) "Love you ten years before the Flood."

14. In "The Retreat," what does Vaughan imply about adult life compared to childhood?

- A) Adult life is more fulfilling.
- B) Adult life is less spiritual.

C) Adult life is simpler.

D) Adult life is more carefree.

Answer: B) Adult life is less spiritual.

15. What does Satan's character symbolize in Paradise Lost?

A) Faithfulness

B) Redemption

C) Rebellion and ambition

D) Forgiveness

Answer: C) Rebellion and ambition

16. What emotion does Vaughan express throughout "The Retreat"?

A) Anger

B) Regret

C) Joy

D) Hope

Answer: B) Regret

17. In Marvell's poem, what does the speaker propose they do if they had more time?

A) Travel the world

B) Write poetry

C) Spend years courting her

D) Build a house

Answer: C) Spend years courting her

18. Which element of nature is used in Herbert's "Virtue" to symbolize the fleeting nature of life?

- A) The sun
- B) The dew
- C) The wind
- D) The rain

Answer: B) The dew

19. What is one of the key themes in *Paradise Lost*?

- A) The importance of wealth
- B) The consequences of pride
- C) The value of friendship
- D) The quest for knowledge

Answer: B) The consequences of pride

20. How does Vaughan's "The Retreat" reflect the theme of spirituality?

- A) By emphasizing material wealth
- B) By longing for childhood purity and connection with God
- C) By promoting philosophical debate
- D) By celebrating nature's beauty

Answer: B) By longing for childhood purity and connection with God.

UNIT V

Christopher Marlowe's Doctor Faustus

Doctor Faustus is a tragic play by Christopher Marlowe, written in the late 16th century. It tells the story of Dr. Faustus, a highly ambitious scholar who becomes dissatisfied with the limitations of traditional forms of knowledge, such as theology and medicine. In his quest for ultimate knowledge and power, he makes a pact with the devil, selling his soul to Lucifer in exchange for 24 years of unlimited knowledge and magical powers. Throughout the play, Faustus experiences moments of doubt and despair, struggling with the consequences of his choices. The play explores themes of ambition, the limits of human knowledge, the nature of good and evil, and the consequences of hubris. Ultimately, Faustus's tragic downfall serves as a cautionary tale about the dangers of overreaching and the consequences of forsaking one's moral integrity.

William Shakespeare's The Tempest

The Tempest is a play by William Shakespeare, believed to have been written around 1610-1611. The narrative centers on Prospero, a former Duke of Milan who has been stranded on a deserted island with his daughter, Miranda, after being usurped by his brother, Antonio. Utilizing his magical abilities, Prospero conjures a storm (the tempest) to shipwreck his enemies on the island. The play explores themes of power, forgiveness, and redemption, as Prospero seeks to restore his daughter to her rightful place in society while grappling with his own desires for vengeance and justice. The arrival of the shipwrecked characters leads to a series of events that ultimately reveal the importance of compassion and reconciliation. Through the character of Ariel, a spirit who serves Prospero, and Caliban, a native of the island, Shakespeare also examines themes of colonization and the complexities of the master-servant relationship. The play concludes with Prospero renouncing his magical powers and embracing forgiveness, symbolizing the triumph of human virtue over revenge.

VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS/ANSWERS

1. What is the primary ambition of Dr. Faustus?

Faustus aims to gain ultimate knowledge and power through necromancy.

2. What pact does Faustus make with Lucifer?

Faustus sells his soul to Lucifer in exchange for 24 years of unlimited knowledge and magical powers.

3. Who is Mephistopheles?

Mephistopheles is a demon who serves Lucifer and becomes Faustus's servant after the pact.

4. What are Faustus's final moments like?

In his final moments, Faustus experiences intense regret and fear about his impending damnation.

5. How does Faustus initially use his powers?

Faustus uses his powers for trivial purposes, such as summoning spirits and performing magic tricks.

6. What warning does Faustus receive throughout the play?

Faustus receives several warnings, including visions of the Seven Deadly Sins and a plea from the Good Angel to repent.

7. What is Faustus's ultimate fate?

Faustus ultimately faces eternal damnation after failing to repent for his sins.

8. Who are the scholars in Doctor Faustus?

The scholars are Faustus's friends who express concern about his pact with Lucifer and urge him to reconsider.

9. What role do the Seven Deadly Sins play in the play?

The Seven Deadly Sins appear to Faustus to tempt him and illustrate the consequences of his choices.

10. How does the play reflect Renaissance humanism?

The play reflects Renaissance humanism through Faustus's quest for knowledge and individual ambition, challenging traditional religious boundaries.

11. Who is Prospero?

Prospero is the rightful Duke of Milan and a powerful magician who is stranded on an island with his daughter, Miranda.

12. What caused Prospero and Miranda to end up on the island?

Prospero was usurped by his brother Antonio and exiled to the island with Miranda.

13. What is the significance of the tempest in the play?

The tempest symbolizes chaos and the power of nature, as well as Prospero's ability to control events.

14. Who is Ariel?

Ariel is a spirit who serves Prospero, helping him execute his plans for revenge and reconciliation.

15. What does Caliban represent in the play?

Caliban represents the colonized subject, reflecting themes of colonialism and the struggle for power and identity.

16. How does Miranda react when she first sees Ferdinand?

Miranda is struck by Ferdinand's beauty and innocence, declaring him a "thing divine."

17. What is the central theme of forgiveness in *The Tempest*?

The theme of forgiveness is central as Prospero ultimately chooses to forgive his enemies instead of seeking revenge.

18. What role does music play in the play?

Music in *The Tempest* enhances the magical atmosphere and symbolizes harmony, often associated with Ariel's presence.

19. How does Prospero's character evolve throughout the play?

Prospero evolves from a vengeful figure seeking retribution to a compassionate leader who embraces forgiveness.

20. What message about power and authority does *The Tempest* convey?

The play conveys that true power lies not in domination but in wisdom, compassion, and the ability to forgive.

SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. Discuss the character of Dr. Faustus and his motivations throughout the play.

Dr. Faustus is a highly ambitious scholar dissatisfied with the limitations of traditional knowledge. His desire for power and understanding drives him to make a pact with Lucifer, seeking knowledge beyond human capability. Faustus's motivations shift throughout the play as he grapples with the consequences of his choices, ultimately facing despair and regret as he realizes the emptiness of his pursuits.

2. What role does Mephistopheles play in Faustus's journey?

Mephistopheles serves as both a servant and a tempter to Faustus after he makes his pact with Lucifer. He embodies the dark forces of temptation and knowledge but also reveals the limitations and consequences of Faustus's choices. Through his interactions with Faustus, Mephistopheles attempts to persuade him to abandon his quest for redemption, showcasing the struggle between good and evil.

3. Analyze the significance of the Seven Deadly Sins in Doctor Faustus.

The Seven Deadly Sins appear to Faustus as personified figures, serving to illustrate the moral and ethical implications of his pact with Lucifer. Each sin embodies a temptation that reflects Faustus's inner conflict and desires. Their presence emphasizes the themes of moral decay, temptation, and the consequences of succumbing to vice, ultimately contributing to Faustus's tragic downfall.

4. What themes of knowledge and power are explored in Doctor Faustus?

Doctor Faustus explores the themes of knowledge and power through Faustus's insatiable desire to transcend human limitations. His quest for forbidden knowledge leads to his downfall, highlighting the dangers of hubris and the moral implications of overreaching ambition. The play raises questions about the ethical use of knowledge and the consequences of seeking power without regard for spiritual or moral boundaries.

5. How does Marlowe use symbolism to convey themes in Doctor Faustus?

Marlowe employs various symbols throughout Doctor Faustus, such as the books of magic, which represent the forbidden knowledge Faustus seeks. The characters of Mephistopheles and the Good and Evil Angels symbolize the conflicting forces of temptation and morality. The contract with Lucifer serves as a symbol of Faustus's damnation, emphasizing the weight of his choices and the price of ambition.

6. Describe the character of Prospero and his relationship with Miranda.

Prospero is a complex character who balances the roles of a benevolent father and a powerful magician. His relationship with Miranda is one of deep love and protection; he raises her on the island after their exile. Prospero's controlling nature is evident as he orchestrates events around Miranda, ensuring her safety and orchestrating her meeting with Ferdinand, reflecting his desire for her happiness and future.

7. Examine the theme of colonialism in *The Tempest* through the character of Caliban.

Caliban represents the colonized subject, embodying the tensions between colonizer and colonized. He initially possesses the island and its resources but is subjugated by Prospero, who claims ownership. Caliban's character raises questions about the nature of civilization, the exploitation of indigenous cultures, and the complexities of power dynamics. His rebellion against Prospero also reflects the struggle for identity and autonomy in the face of colonial oppression.

8. What is the role of magic in *The Tempest*, and how does it affect the characters?

Magic plays a crucial role in *The Tempest*, primarily through Prospero's abilities to manipulate events and characters. It serves as a tool for both control and liberation, allowing Prospero to enact his revenge but also facilitating reconciliation. The use of magic influences characters' perceptions and actions, shaping their destinies while raising questions about the ethical implications of wielding such power.

9. Analyze the significance of forgiveness in *The Tempest*.

Forgiveness is a central theme in *The Tempest*, embodied in Prospero's ultimate decision to forgive those who wronged him. Throughout the play, Prospero grapples with his desire for revenge but ultimately chooses reconciliation over vengeance. This theme emphasizes the transformative power of forgiveness, illustrating that true strength lies in compassion and understanding, rather than retribution.

10. How does Shakespeare portray the concept of justice in *The Tempest*?

Shakespeare presents a nuanced view of justice in *The Tempest*, balancing themes of retribution and mercy. Prospero's desire for revenge against his usurping brother, Antonio, reflects a quest for justice, but his eventual forgiveness suggests a higher moral order. The play

raises questions about the nature of justice—whether it should be punitive or restorative—and challenges the audience to consider the consequences of revenge versus the value of mercy.

11. What is the significance of the setting in *The Tempest*, particularly the island?

The island serves as a microcosm for exploring themes of power, isolation, and transformation. It represents both a place of exile for Prospero and Miranda and a setting for the characters to confront their pasts. The isolation allows for personal growth and reconciliation, while the island's magical qualities highlight the tension between civilization and nature, reflecting the characters' inner struggles.

12. How does the theme of power dynamics manifest in the relationships between characters in *The Tempest*?

Power dynamics in *The Tempest* are evident in the relationships between Prospero, Caliban, Ariel, and the shipwrecked nobles. Prospero wields power over both Caliban and Ariel, using magic to control their actions. Conversely, the nobles' power shifts throughout the play as they confront their vulnerabilities. These dynamics explore themes of authority, subjugation, and the complexities of master servant relationships.

13. Discuss the role of fate and free will in *Doctor Faustus*.

Doctor Faustus grapples with the tension between fate and free will. While Faustus believes he can exercise his free will by making a pact with Lucifer, his subsequent choices lead to his predetermined damnation. The play raises questions about the extent of human agency and the consequences of one's decisions, suggesting that the pursuit of ambition without moral consideration can lead to a loss of autonomy.

14. What does the relationship between Ferdinand and Miranda symbolize in *The Tempest*?

The relationship between Ferdinand and Miranda symbolizes hope, love, and the possibility of a new beginning after chaos. Their love contrasts with the themes of betrayal and revenge present in other characters, representing purity and innocence. Their union signifies reconciliation and the potential for harmony in a fractured world, suggesting that love can transcend past grievances.

15. How do the themes of isolation and community manifest in both Doctor Faustus and The Tempest?

In Doctor Faustus, isolation is seen in Faustus's intellectual solitude as he distances himself from traditional knowledge and relationships, ultimately leading to his despair. In contrast, The Tempest explores isolation through Prospero's exile, yet it culminates in the formation of a community as characters confront their pasts and seek forgiveness. Both plays highlight the complexities of human connection and the consequences of isolation, emphasizing the need for reconciliation and understanding.

LONG TYPE QUESTIONS /ANSWERS

1. Analyze the central theme of ambition in Doctor Faustus. How does Faustus's desire for knowledge and power lead to his downfall?

In Doctor Faustus, ambition is a driving force that propels Faustus toward making a pact with Lucifer. His dissatisfaction with conventional knowledge, such as theology and medicine, leads him to seek greater power through necromancy. Faustus's desire to transcend human limitations blinds him to the moral consequences of his actions. Initially, he revels in the powers granted to him by Lucifer, but as the play progresses, he becomes increasingly aware of the emptiness of his pursuits. His ambition ultimately leads to despair as he realizes he has forfeited his soul for fleeting pleasures. Faustus's tragic downfall serves as a cautionary tale about the dangers of unbridled ambition and the ethical implications of seeking knowledge without moral consideration.

2. Discuss the role of Mephistopheles in Doctor Faustus and how he represents the struggle between good and evil.

Mephistopheles serves as both a tempter and a servant to Faustus, embodying the duality of good and evil throughout the play. His character reveals the complexities of temptation, as he both entices Faustus to pursue forbidden knowledge and reflects the consequences of his pact with Lucifer. Mephistopheles often expresses a sense of regret and sorrow about his own damnation, presenting a more nuanced portrayal of evil. He provides insights into the nature of hell and the futility of Faustus's desires, serving as a reminder of the eternal consequences of sin. Through his interactions with Faustus, Mephistopheles underscores the moral conflict inherent in the human experience, highlighting the tension between the pursuit of knowledge and the adherence to moral values.

3. Evaluate the significance of the Seven Deadly Sins in Doctor Faustus. How do they contribute to Faustus's internal conflict and ultimate fate?

The Seven Deadly Sins serve as pivotal figures in Doctor Faustus, personifying the temptations that Faustus faces throughout his journey. Their appearances illustrate the various vices that entice him, such as pride, greed, and lust, each appealing to his desires. The Sins highlight Faustus's internal conflict, as he grapples with the moral implications of his choices and the consequences of succumbing to temptation. Their presence amplifies his struggle between the allure of power and the desire for redemption. Ultimately, the Sins' seductive nature reinforces Faustus's tragic fate, as he fails to resist their pull and chooses a path leading to his eternal damnation. This depiction serves as a moral lesson about the dangers of indulgence and the repercussions of a life led by vice.

4. How does Marlowe utilize symbolism in Doctor Faustus to convey deeper themes and messages? Discuss specific symbols and their meanings.

Marlowe employs various symbols throughout Doctor Faustus to convey complex themes. The most significant symbol is the contract with Lucifer, representing Faustus's commitment to forsaking his soul for earthly knowledge and power. This contract serves as a visual reminder of the weight of his choices. Additionally, the books of magic symbolize the forbidden knowledge Faustus craves, illustrating the allure and danger of overreaching ambition. The Good and Evil Angels represent the internal struggle between virtue and vice, emphasizing the moral choices Faustus faces. Furthermore, the appearance of the Seven Deadly Sins symbolizes the temptations that lead Faustus astray. Collectively, these symbols deepen the exploration of ambition, morality, and the consequences of human desire, enriching the play's overall message.

5. Discuss the role of repentance in Doctor Faustus. How does Faustus's failure to repent affect his fate?

Repentance plays a crucial role in Doctor Faustus, as it highlights the tension between desire and moral responsibility. Despite multiple opportunities to seek redemption, Faustus's pride and despair prevent him from genuinely repenting. His internal struggle is evident as he oscillates between moments of doubt and a desire for forgiveness. However, his inability to turn back leads to his tragic fate. The play ultimately suggests that redemption is always available, but it requires humility and the willingness to confront one's own failings. Faustus's refusal to repent symbolizes the destructive nature of hubris and the irreversible consequences of abandoning moral integrity, reinforcing the play's cautionary message about the perils of unchecked ambition.

6. Analyze the character of Prospero in *The Tempest*. How does his journey from revenge to forgiveness reflect the play's themes?

Prospero is a multifaceted character whose journey encapsulates the central themes of power, revenge, and forgiveness in *The Tempest*. Initially consumed by a desire for vengeance against his usurping brother Antonio, Prospero wields his magical powers to orchestrate a storm that shipwrecks his enemies on the island. As the play progresses, however, he begins to confront the moral implications of his actions and the impact of revenge on his own spirit. Ultimately, Prospero chooses forgiveness over retribution, reflecting a significant transformation. This decision underscores the play's exploration of redemption and the importance of compassion in overcoming past grievances. Prospero's evolution from a figure of authority seeking revenge to a benevolent leader who embraces reconciliation serves as a powerful message about the potential for healing and the transformative power of forgiveness.

7. Examine the theme of colonialism in *The Tempest*, particularly through the character of Caliban. How does his portrayal reflect the complexities of colonial power dynamics?

Caliban serves as a complex representation of colonialism in *The Tempest*, embodying the tensions between the colonizer and the colonized. Initially portrayed as a creature of the island, Caliban's subjugation by Prospero highlights the exploitative nature of colonial relationships. Prospero's claim to the island and his use of magic to control Caliban reflect the dynamics of power inherent in colonialism. Caliban's resistance to Prospero's authority reveals his desire for autonomy and identity, challenging the notion of civilization imposed by the colonizers. The play raises questions about the legitimacy of authority and the consequences of colonization, as Caliban's character reflects the struggles of indigenous peoples against oppressive forces. Through Caliban, Shakespeare critiques the moral implications of colonialism and the complexities of cultural identity in a colonial context.

8. Discuss the role of magic in *The Tempest*. How does it serve to shape the characters and the narrative?

Magic in *The Tempest* is a vital force that shapes the narrative and influences character dynamics. Prospero's magical abilities allow him to control events and manipulate the other characters on the island. This power serves both as a means of revenge and a tool for reconciliation. The use of magic creates an atmosphere of wonder and mystery, enhancing the play's themes of transformation and illusion. Ariel, as a spirit, embodies the ethereal nature of magic, assisting Prospero in executing his plans while also yearning for freedom. The interplay

of magic emphasizes the duality of power, illustrating how it can be wielded for both destruction and healing. Ultimately, magic serves as a metaphor for the complexities of human relationships and the potential for change, reinforcing the play's exploration of authority, control, and redemption.

9. Analyze the significance of forgiveness in *The Tempest*. How does it contribute to the resolution of conflicts within the play?

Forgiveness is a central theme in *The Tempest*, serving as a means of resolution for the conflicts that arise throughout the narrative. Prospero's journey from a desire for revenge to an embrace of forgiveness encapsulates this theme. As he confronts his past and the wrongs committed against him, he chooses to forgive his enemies, including Antonio and Alonso. This decision facilitates reconciliation and healing, allowing for the restoration of social order. The theme of forgiveness extends beyond Prospero, influencing other characters as well, such as Ferdinand, who forgives his father's wrongs. The act of forgiveness highlights the transformative power of compassion and understanding, suggesting that true resolution comes not from vengeance but from empathy and the willingness to let go of past grievances. Through this theme, Shakespeare underscores the importance of reconciliation in human relationships and the possibility of redemption.

10. Evaluate the relationship between fate and free will in *The Tempest*. How do these concepts influence the characters' actions and outcomes?

The relationship between fate and free will in *The Tempest* is complex and interwoven throughout the narrative. While the characters appear to be guided by fate, especially through the orchestrated storm, they also exercise free will in their choices and actions. Prospero's manipulation of events suggests a degree of control over destiny; however, the responses of other characters, such as Ferdinand and Caliban, highlight their autonomy in navigating the challenges presented to them. The interplay of fate and free will raises questions about the extent to which individuals are bound by predetermined outcomes versus their ability to influence their destinies. Ultimately, the resolution of conflicts in the play suggests that while fate may set the stage, it is the characters' choices and moral decisions that shape their outcomes. This exploration of fate and free will underscores the complexity of human experience and the impact of individual agency within the larger narrative of life.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is the primary ambition of Dr. Faustus in Doctor Faustus?

- A) To gain wealth
- B) To attain ultimate knowledge and power
- C) To seek revenge
- D) To travel the world

Answer: B) To attain ultimate knowledge and power

2. Who does Faustus make a pact with in exchange for his soul?

- A) God
- B) Lucifer
- C) Mephistopheles
- D) The Good Angel

Answer: B) Lucifer

3. What does Mephistopheles reveal about hell to Faustus?

- A) It is a place of eternal pleasure
- B) It is a state of being, not a place
- C) It is filled with joy
- D) It is ruled by angels

Answer: B) It is a state of being, not a place

4. In The Tempest, who is Prospero's daughter?

- A) Ariel

B) Miranda

C) Sycorax

D) Caliban

Answer: B) Miranda

5. What does Prospero use to control the events on the island?

A) His staff

B) Magic books

C) The wind

D) His voice

Answer: B) Magic books

6. Who is the rightful Duke of Milan in *The Tempest*?

A) Antonio

B) Alonso

C) Ferdinand

D) Prospero

Answer: D) Prospero

7. What is the main theme explored in both *Doctor Faustus* and *The Tempest*?

A) Friendship

B) Revenge

C) Ambition and its consequences

D) Love

Answer: C) Ambition and its consequences



8. What is Caliban's relationship to Prospero?

- A) His servant
- B) His son
- C) His enemy
- D) His friend

Answer: A) His servant

9. In Doctor Faustus, which of the following does Faustus NOT ask Mephistopheles to do?

- A) Bring him a wife
- B) Make him a god
- C) Show him the past
- D) Reveal secrets of the universe

Answer: A) Bring him a wife

10. What does Ariel desire throughout The Tempest?

- A) Revenge on Prospero
- B) Freedom from servitude
- C) A return to his former life
- D) To marry Miranda

Answer: B) Freedom from servitude

11. Which character serves as a comic relief in The Tempest?

- A) Caliban
- B) Ferdinand

C) Trinculo

D) Ariel

Answer: C) Trinculo

12. What is Faustus's final fate at the end of the play?

A) He ascends to heaven

B) He lives forever

C) He is damned to hell

D) He gains redemption

Answer: C) He is damned to hell

13. Who is the King of Naples in *The Tempest*?

A) Alonso

B) Ferdinand

C) Sebastian

D) Antonio

Answer: A) Alonso

14. What does Prospero ultimately decide to do with his magical powers at the end of *The Tempest*?

A) Use them for revenge

B) Keep them forever

C) Abandon them

D) Teach them to others

Answer: C) Abandon them

15. What is the significance of the storm at the beginning of *The Tempest*?

- A) It symbolizes the chaos in the world
- B) It signifies Prospero's control over nature
- C) It represents the characters' inner turmoil
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

16. In *Doctor Faustus*, which of the following does Faustus NOT experience during his time with Mephistopheles?

- A) Knowledge of the universe
- B) Wealth and power
- C) Eternal happiness
- D) Despair and regret

Answer: C) Eternal happiness

17. How does Caliban view Prospero's control over him?

- A) He accepts it without question
- B) He resents it and seeks revenge
- C) He admires him
- D) He wants to be like him

Answer: B) He resents it and seeks revenge

18. What is Faustus's reaction when he first meets Mephistopheles?

- A) Fear and regret

B) Joy and excitement

C) Indifference

D) Anger

Answer: B) Joy and excitement

19. What does Prospero reveal to Miranda about their past?

A) They are royalty

B) They were betrayed

C) They have no family

D) They have always lived on the island

Answer: B) They were betrayed

20. What lesson can be drawn from the conclusion of both Doctor Faustus and The Tempest?

A) Revenge is sweet

B) Knowledge is power

C) Forgiveness and redemption are vital

D) Ambition leads to success

Answer: C) Forgiveness and redemption are vital

UNIT VI

John Webster's The Duchess of Malfi

The Duchess of Malfi is a tragedy written by John Webster, first performed in 1613-1614. The play centers on the story of the titular Duchess, a widowed noblewoman who defies societal expectations by secretly marrying her steward, Antonio. Her brothers, Ferdinand and the Cardinal, are furious upon discovering her marriage and seek to control her fate. The play explores themes of power, corruption, and the struggle for autonomy, highlighting the consequences of defying patriarchal authority. Webster employs rich imagery and a dark tone, illustrating the brutal realities of the characters' lives. The Duchess is portrayed as a strong, yet tragic figure whose quest for love and freedom ultimately leads to her demise, showcasing the conflict between personal desire and societal constraints.

William Congreve's The Way of the World

The Way of the World is a comedy written by William Congreve, first performed in 1700. Set in the fashionable society of early 18th century England, the play revolves around the romantic entanglements of Mirabell and Millamant, who navigate the complexities of love, marriage, and social expectations. The plot is intricately woven, featuring a cast of witty characters and subplots that explore themes of deception, manipulation, and the nature of relationships. Congreve's sharp dialogue and satirical humor critique the superficiality and hypocrisy of high society, particularly in the context of courtship and marriage. Ultimately, the play concludes with the triumph of true love and mutual respect, as Mirabell and Millamant's relationship overcomes the obstacles posed by societal norms and personal ambitions, emphasizing the importance of honesty and integrity in human connections.

VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS/ANSWERS

1. Who is the main protagonist in The Duchess of Malfi?

The main protagonist is the Duchess of Malfi.

2. What is the Duchess's secret in the play?

She secretly marries her steward, Antonio.

3. Who are the Duchess's brothers, and what are their roles?

Her brothers are Ferdinand and the Cardinal; they seek to control her and are antagonistic towards her marriage.

4. What does Ferdinand discover that leads to the Duchess's downfall?

Ferdinand discovers the Duchess's secret marriage and her pregnancy.

5. How does the Duchess respond to her brothers' control?

She asserts her independence and desires to marry for love rather than for political gain.

6. What themes are explored in *The Duchess of Malfi*?

Themes include power, corruption, gender roles, and the struggle for autonomy.

7. What tragic fate befalls the Duchess at the end of the play?

She is imprisoned and ultimately murdered by her brothers.

8. What role does the character Bosola play in the story?

Bosola is a malcontent and a servant to the Duchess's brothers who becomes a key figure in the plot's unfolding.

9. What is the primary setting of *The Way of the World*?

The play is set in the fashionable society of early 18th century England.

10. Who are Mirabell and Millamant?

Mirabell is a witty gentleman in love with Millamant, a spirited young woman.

11. What obstacle do Mirabell and Millamant face in their relationship?

They must navigate the manipulations and schemes of Millamant's aunt, Lady Wishfort.

12. What is the significance of the "fool" character in *The Way of the World*?

The "fool" character serves to provide comic relief and insight into the follies of high society.

13. How does the theme of deception manifest in *The Way of the World*?

Characters engage in various deceptions to achieve their desires, highlighting the complexity of social relationships.

14. What is the central conflict of *The Way of the World*?

The central conflict revolves around love, marriage, and the characters' attempts to secure their interests.

15. What is the outcome of Mirabell and Millamant's relationship by the end of the play?

They overcome obstacles and are finally united in marriage.

16. How does Congreve use humor in *The Way of the World*?

He employs witty dialogue, satire, and comedic situations to critique societal norms.

17. What is the significance of the title *The Way of the World*?

The title reflects the complexities of human relationships and the often hypocritical nature of society.

18. How does Bosola's character evolve throughout *The Duchess of Malfi*?

Bosola transitions from a servant of the corrupt to a character seeking redemption, highlighting his internal conflict.

19. What role does the supernatural play in *The Duchess of Malfi*?

The supernatural elements underscore the themes of fate and the moral consequences of the characters' actions.

20. What message does *The Way of the World* convey about love and marriage?

The play suggests that true love requires honesty, mutual respect, and the ability to navigate societal constraints.

SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS/ANSWERS

1. Discuss the character of the Duchess in *The Duchess of Malfi* and her role as a feminist figure.

The Duchess of Malfi is portrayed as a strong and independent woman who defies societal norms by marrying her steward, Antonio. Her character challenges the patriarchal expectations of her time, as she seeks personal happiness and autonomy. Despite the oppressive forces of her brothers, Ferdinand and the Cardinal, she maintains her dignity and asserts her desires. Her tragic fate highlights the consequences of her assertiveness in a male dominated society, making her a complex feminist figure whose quest for love ultimately leads to her demise.

2. Analyze the theme of power and corruption in *The Duchess of Malfi*.

Power and corruption are central themes in *The Duchess of Malfi*. The play depicts how the pursuit of power can lead to moral degradation and personal ruin. Ferdinand and the Cardinal's obsession with controlling their sister and maintaining their authority drives them to commit heinous acts. The Duchess's attempt to assert her independence is met with brutal punishment, illustrating how power corrupts those who wield it. The play serves as a critique of the corrupting influence of authority and the destructive consequences of unchecked ambition.

3. Explain the significance of Bosola's character in *The Duchess of Malfi*.

Bosola serves as a complex and ambiguous character in *The Duchess of Malfi*. Initially portrayed as a malcontent and a servant of the Duchess's brothers, he becomes a key player in the unfolding tragedy. Throughout the play, Bosola struggles with his conscience, grappling with feelings of guilt and remorse for his actions. His evolution from a mere instrument of vengeance to a character seeking redemption adds depth to the narrative. Ultimately, Bosola's tragic end reflects the moral complexities of loyalty and the devastating impact of corruption on the individual.

4. Describe the role of deception in *The Way of the World* and its impact on the characters.

Deception plays a crucial role in *The Way of the World*, shaping the dynamics of relationships and driving the plot. Characters engage in various schemes and manipulations to achieve their desires, leading to a complex web of lies and misunderstandings. For instance, Mirabell pretends to seek Millamant's hand in marriage for financial gain, while Lady Wishfort's machinations create obstacles for the couple. The use of deception reveals the superficiality of social interactions and highlights the characters' true motivations, ultimately culminating in the triumph of honesty and genuine love.

5. Analyze the character of Mirabell and his approach to love in *The Way of the World*.

Mirabell is depicted as a charming and clever protagonist who approaches love with a blend of strategy and sincerity. His courtship of Millamant is marked by wit and humor, showcasing his understanding of social dynamics. Mirabell's methods reflect the complexities of 18th century courtship, where love often intersects with social maneuvering. However, his genuine affection for Millamant shines through his tactics, demonstrating that true love can coexist with cunning. By the play's end, Mirabell's commitment to Millamant reinforces the idea that love should be based on mutual respect and understanding.

6. What role does Lady Wishfort play in *The Way of the World* and how does she contribute to the comedy?

Lady Wishfort is a pivotal character in *The Way of the World*, serving as both a source of conflict and comic relief. As Millamant's aunt, her desire to control Millamant's marital choices creates obstacles for the young couple. Lady Wishfort's character embodies the absurdities of high society, with her obsession with social status and appearances. Her attempts to secure a

marriage for herself, along with her misguided schemes, contribute to the comedic elements of the play. Through her exaggerated behavior, Congreve critiques the frivolous nature of social conventions and the lengths to which individuals will go to maintain their status.

7. Examine the theme of familial loyalty and betrayal in *The Duchess of Malfi*.

Familial loyalty and betrayal are intricately woven throughout *The Duchess of Malfi*. The Duchess's loyalty to her family is tested by her desire for independence and love, leading to her secret marriage to Antonio. In contrast, her brothers exhibit betrayal through their oppressive control and willingness to harm their sister to maintain power. Ferdinand's betrayal is particularly poignant, as he resorts to violence against his own blood to assert dominance. This theme underscores the complexities of family relationships and the tragic consequences that arise when loyalty is overshadowed by ambition and jealousy.

8. Discuss the importance of social class and its influence on relationships in *The Way of the World*.

Social class plays a significant role in shaping relationships in *The Way of the World*. The characters' interactions are heavily influenced by their social standing and the expectations that come with it. For instance, Millamant's position as a wealthy heiress impacts her suitors' approach to courting her. Mirabell's strategies often reflect his awareness of class dynamics, as he navigates the social hierarchy to secure Millamant's hand in marriage. Congreve critiques the superficial nature of these class distinctions, revealing how societal expectations complicate genuine relationships and often lead to manipulation and deception.

9. Analyze the use of dark humor and irony in *The Duchess of Malfi*.

Webster employs dark humor and irony in *The Duchess of Malfi* to enhance the play's tragic elements. The contrast between the characters' lofty ambitions and the grim realities they face creates a sense of irony. For instance, the Duchess's desire for love and happiness is met with brutal opposition, leading to her tragic demise. Dark humor emerges in the characters' interactions, particularly in Bosola's cynical observations about human nature and the futility of ambition. This use of humor serves to deepen the audience's understanding of the characters' struggles while highlighting the play's exploration of mortality and despair.

10. How does the setting of the Italian court influence the events in *The Duchess of Malfi*?

The Italian court serves as a backdrop for the political intrigue and moral decay present in *The Duchess of Malfi*. The setting reflects the rigid societal structures and expectations that the Duchess must navigate. The opulence of the court contrasts sharply with the dark events that unfold, highlighting the theme of appearance versus reality. The court's political machinations and the influence of male authority figures contribute to the play's tragic trajectory, emphasizing the dangers of ambition and the lengths to which individuals will go to maintain power. The setting ultimately reinforces the themes of corruption and betrayal that pervade the narrative.

11. Examine the role of women in *The Way of the World* and how they are portrayed.

Women in *The Way of the World* are portrayed with complexity, showcasing both their agency and the constraints imposed by society. Millamant embodies a spirited and independent woman who challenges traditional expectations in her pursuit of love. However, her autonomy is often undercut by the manipulations of characters like Lady Wishfort, who represent the societal pressures faced by women. Through Millamant and other female characters, Congreve critiques the limitations placed on women in the 18th century while also illustrating their resilience and capacity for cleverness in navigating their circumstances.

12. Analyze the significance of the final scene in *The Way of the World*.

The final scene of *The Way of the World* is significant as it resolves the various conflicts and misunderstandings that have developed throughout the play. Mirabell and Millamant's marriage represents the triumph of love based on mutual respect and understanding, contrasting with the deceit and manipulation that characterize other relationships. The resolution of Lady Wishfort's schemes and her acceptance of the union reinforces the theme of forgiveness and reconciliation. This conclusion emphasizes the importance of authenticity in relationships, suggesting that true love can overcome societal obstacles and deceit.

13. What is the role of the supernatural in *The Duchess of Malfi*?

While *The Duchess of Malfi* is not overtly supernatural, elements of fate and moral consequences permeate the narrative. The ghost of the Duchess's first husband serves as a haunting reminder of the past and foreshadows the impending tragedy. Additionally, the play's exploration of moral corruption and the characters' ultimate fates suggests a sense of inevitable retribution. The absence of explicit supernatural beings emphasizes the psychological torment experienced by the characters, highlighting the moral implications of their actions and the notion that their choices lead to their destruction.

14. Discuss how Congreve employs wit and satire in *The Way of the World*.

Congreve skillfully employs wit and satire in *The Way of the World* to critique the superficialities of high society. The dialogue is characterized by sharp repartee and clever wordplay, highlighting the characters' intelligence and social awareness. Through satirical portrayals of characters like Lady Wishfort and Sir Wilfull Witwoud, Congreve exposes the absurdities and pretensions of the upper class. The humor often serves to illuminate deeper truths about human nature and the folly of social conventions, making the play not only entertaining but also a poignant commentary on the societal norms of the time.

15. How do the endings of *The Duchess of Malfi* and *The Way of the World* reflect their respective themes?

The endings of both plays reflect their central themes in contrasting ways. In *The Duchess of Malfi*, the tragic conclusion emphasizes the consequences of ambition, betrayal, and the struggle for autonomy in a repressive society. The Duchess's death serves as a grim reminder of the dangers faced by those who defy societal expectations. In contrast, *The Way of the World* concludes on a hopeful note, with Mirabell and Millamant's union symbol

LONG TYPE QUESTIONS/ANSWERS

1. Discuss the theme of power and its corrupting influence in *The Duchess of Malfi*. How does this theme manifest through the actions of the characters?

The theme of power and its corrupting influence is central to *The Duchess of Malfi*. The play illustrates how the desire for power can lead to moral degradation and personal ruin. The Duchess, a noblewoman, attempts to assert her independence by marrying Antonio, her steward, which defies her brothers' authority. Ferdinand and the Cardinal's obsession with control leads them to betray their sister and commit heinous acts to maintain their power. Ferdinand's descent into madness represents the destructive consequences of unchecked ambition. The Cardinal's manipulative nature demonstrates how power can corrupt even familial bonds. Ultimately, the Duchess's tragic fate highlights the consequences of defying patriarchal authority, suggesting that the pursuit of power often results in a loss of humanity and ethical integrity.

2. Analyze the character of the Duchess in terms of her struggle for autonomy and the societal constraints she faces. How does her character embody the conflict between personal desire and societal expectations?

The Duchess is a complex character who embodies the struggle for autonomy in a patriarchal society. Her desire to marry Antonio for love represents her defiance against societal norms that dictate that women must marry for political gain. Throughout the play, she exhibits strength and independence, asserting her right to choose her own fate. However, her brothers' oppressive control reflects the societal constraints placed on women, revealing the challenges she faces in her quest for personal happiness. The Duchess's tragic end underscores the dangers of her defiance; her pursuit of love ultimately leads to her demise. Through her character, Webster critiques the limitations imposed on women and highlights the tension between individual desires and societal expectations.

3. Examine the role of Bosola as a character in *The Duchess of Malfi*. How does he navigate his loyalty and moral ambiguity throughout the play?

Bosola is a pivotal character in *The Duchess of Malfi*, embodying moral ambiguity and complexity. Initially presented as a servant to the Duchess's brothers, he is caught in a web of loyalty and betrayal. As a malcontent, Bosola grapples with his conscience throughout the play. He is aware of the corruption and brutality of the world around him but often acts as an instrument of vengeance for Ferdinand and the Cardinal. His internal conflict is evident in his reflections on morality and justice, revealing a desire for redemption. Ultimately, Bosola's tragic fate illustrates the consequences of his choices; his loyalty to the corrupt rulers leads to his own destruction. Through Bosola, Webster explores themes of loyalty, redemption, and the moral complexities faced by individuals in a corrupt society.

4. Discuss the significance of the setting in *The Duchess of Malfi* and how it influences the play's themes and characters.

The setting of *The Duchess of Malfi* plays a crucial role in shaping the play's themes and characters. The Italian court is depicted as a place of opulence and power, contrasting sharply with the dark, violent events that unfold. This juxtaposition emphasizes the theme of appearance versus reality, as the characters navigate a society rife with corruption and betrayal. The court

serves as a backdrop for the struggle between personal desires and societal expectations, highlighting the oppressive nature of patriarchal authority. The physical spaces, such as the Duchess's palace and the dark dungeons, reflect the characters' emotional states and contribute to the play's overall atmosphere of doom. The setting reinforces the themes of power, corruption, and the tragic consequences of defying social norms.

5. Analyze the role of women in *The Way of the World*. How are female characters portrayed, and what does this reveal about societal norms of the time?

In *The Way of the World*, women are portrayed with complexity, reflecting both their agency and the constraints imposed by society. Millamant is depicted as a spirited and independent woman who challenges traditional expectations in her pursuit of love. She navigates the male dominated society with wit and intelligence, showcasing her autonomy. However, her independence is often undermined by the manipulations of characters like Lady Wishfort, who embodies the societal pressures faced by women. Lady Wishfort's obsession with social status and appearances highlights the superficiality of high society. Through the portrayal of Millamant and other female characters, Congreve critiques the limitations placed on women in the 18th century while also illustrating their resilience and cleverness in navigating their circumstances.

6. Examine how Congreve uses wit and satire to critique social conventions in *The Way of the World*. Provide examples of specific scenes or dialogues that illustrate this critique.

Congreve employs wit and satire in *The Way of the World* to critique the superficialities and absurdities of high society. The dialogue is characterized by sharp repartee and clever wordplay, allowing characters to express their intelligence and social awareness. For instance, the exchanges between Mirabell and Millamant are filled with witty banter that exposes the absurdities of courtship and societal expectations. Lady Wishfort's schemes to secure a match for herself serve as a satirical commentary on the lengths individuals will go to maintain their status. Additionally, the character of Sir Wilfull Witwoud exemplifies the foolishness of those who prioritize appearances over substance. Through these interactions, Congreve highlights the moral complexities of social conventions and the folly of adhering to societal norms at the expense of genuine relationships.

7. Discuss the significance of the final resolution in *The Way of the World*. How does it reflect the themes of love, honesty, and societal constraints?

The final resolution of *The Way of the World* is significant as it encapsulates the themes of love, honesty, and societal constraints. Mirabell and Millamant's union at the end represents the triumph of true love, built on mutual respect and understanding, over the manipulation and deceit that characterize other relationships in the play. Their ability to navigate societal constraints and emerge victorious underscores the importance of authenticity in human connections. Lady Wishfort's acceptance of their marriage marks a turning point, suggesting that reconciliation and forgiveness can overcome the absurdities of social conventions. This resolution highlights Congreve's message that genuine love can transcend societal barriers and emerge victorious amidst the chaos of high society.

8. Analyze the use of dark humor and irony in *The Duchess of Malfi*. How do these elements enhance the play's tragic themes?

Webster employs dark humor and irony in *The Duchess of Malfi* to enhance the play's tragic themes. The contrast between the characters' lofty ambitions and the grim realities they face creates a sense of irony. For instance, the Duchess's desire for love and happiness is met with brutal opposition from her brothers, leading to her tragic demise. Bosola's cynical observations about human nature serve as dark humor, providing a momentary respite from the play's heavy themes while simultaneously underscoring the futility of ambition and the inevitability of death. This use of humor emphasizes the tragic elements of the narrative, allowing the audience to reflect on the moral implications of the characters' actions and the harsh realities of life in a corrupt society.

9. Explore the theme of social class and its impact on relationships in *The Way of the World*. How do characters navigate class distinctions?

Social class is a critical theme in *The Way of the World*, influencing relationships and the characters' interactions. The societal hierarchy shapes the dynamics between characters, with wealth and status dictating their behavior. Millamant's position as a wealthy heiress impacts her suitors' approach to courting her, as they must navigate the intricacies of her social standing. Mirabell, aware of the importance of class distinctions, employs strategy and wit in his courtship

to appeal to Millamant's sensibilities. The play reveals the superficial nature of these class distinctions, highlighting how characters manipulate social expectations to achieve their goals. Ultimately, the characters' navigation of class barriers reflects Congreve's critique of the superficiality and hypocrisy of high society.

10. Compare and contrast the portrayals of love and marriage in *The Duchess of Malfi* and *The Way of the World*. How do the authors convey their views on these themes?

In *The Duchess of Malfi*, love is portrayed as a powerful but ultimately tragic force. The Duchess's love for Antonio defies societal norms, leading to her downfall. The play emphasizes the dangers of pursuing love in a repressive society, showcasing how personal desires can clash with societal expectations. In contrast, *The Way of the World* presents love and marriage as complex social contracts influenced by wit and strategy. Mirabell and Millamant's relationship is marked by mutual respect, showcasing the potential for genuine love to triumph over societal constraints. Congreve's treatment of love is more comedic and satirical, highlighting the absurdities of social conventions. Together, the plays reflect differing views on love and marriage, with Webster emphasizing the tragic consequences of love in a corrupt world and Congreve celebrating the possibility of authentic connections amid societal expectations.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Who is the protagonist of *The Duchess of Malfi*?

- A) Antonio
- B) Ferdinand
- C) The Duchess
- D) Bosola

Answer: C) The Duchess

2. In *The Way of the World*, who is Millamant's primary love interest?

- A) Sir Wilfull Witwoud

- B) Mirabell
- C) Lord Wishfort
- D) Fainall

Answer: B) Mirabell

3. What motivates Ferdinand and the Cardinal to oppose the Duchess's marriage in *The Duchess of Malfi*?

- A) Her wealth
- B) Their family honor
- C) Their political ambitions
- D) Their hatred for Antonio

Answer: B) Their family honor

4. Which character serves as the moral commentator in *The Duchess of Malfi*?

- A) The Duchess
- B) Antonio
- C) Bosola
- D) Ferdinand

Answer: C) Bosola

5. What does Lady Wishfort desire in *The Way of the World*?

- A) A good marriage for her daughter
- B) Revenge against Mirabell
- C) To regain her youth and beauty
- D) Wealth and power

Answer: C) To regain her youth and beauty

6. In *The Duchess of Malfi*, how does the Duchess defy societal norms?

- A) By rejecting marriage
- B) By marrying her steward
- C) By having affairs
- D) By renouncing her title

Answer: B) By marrying her steward

7. What type of play is *The Duchess of Malfi* primarily classified as?

- A) Comedy
- B) Tragedy
- C) Romance
- D) Farce

Answer: B) Tragedy

8. What does Mirabell seek from Millamant in *The Way of the World*?

- A) Her fortune
- B) Her hand in marriage
- C) Her family's approval
- D) A romantic affair

Answer: B) Her hand in marriage

9. What is Bosola's occupation at the beginning of *The Duchess of Malfi*?

- A) A courtier

B) A steward

C) A spy

D) A soldier

Answer: C) A spy

10. Which character represents the theme of social hypocrisy in *The Way of the World*?

A) Millamant

B) Mirabell

C) Fainall

D) Lady Wishfort

Answer: C) Fainall

11. What is the fate of the Duchess by the end of *The Duchess of Malfi*?

A) She escapes

B) She is imprisoned

C) She is executed

D) She marries Antonio

Answer: C) She is executed

12. In *The Way of the World*, who is primarily concerned with appearances and social standing?

A) Mirabell

B) Millamant

C) Lady Wishfort

D) Fainall

Answer: C) Lady Wishfort

13. What does the Cardinal do to maintain his power in *The Duchess of Malfi*?

- A) He marries the Duchess
- B) He schemes against the Duchess
- C) He allies with Ferdinand
- D) He takes control of the court

Answer: B) He schemes against the Duchess

14. What does Millamant require from Mirabell in their relationship?

- A) Total obedience
- B) Financial security
- C) Independence in marriage
- D) A grand wedding

Answer: C) Independence in marriage

15. Who ultimately orchestrates the downfall of the Duchess in *The Duchess of Malfi*?

- A) Ferdinand
- B) Bosola
- C) The Cardinal
- D) Antonio

Answer: B) Bosola

16. What literary device is frequently used in *The Way of the World* to convey wit and social commentary?

- A) Monologue
- B) Irony
- C) Symbolism
- D) Allegory

Answer: B) Irony

17. What is a central theme in both *The Duchess of Malfi* and *The Way of the World*?

- A) Betrayal
- B) Love and marriage
- C) Revenge
- D) Ambition

Answer: B) Love and marriage

18. In *The Duchess of Malfi*, how does the setting influence the characters' actions?

- A) It provides a peaceful backdrop for romance
- B) It highlights the oppressive nature of the court
- C) It serves as a place for celebration
- D) It contrasts with the dark themes

Answer: B) It highlights the oppressive nature of the court

19. What does the title *The Way of the World* suggest about Congreve's view of society?

- A) Society is straightforward and honest
- B) Society is full of deceit and manipulation
- C) Society values love above all
- D) Society promotes gender equality

Answer: B) Society is full of deceit and manipulation

20. How does Bosola's character evolve throughout *The Duchess of Malfi*?

A) He becomes more loyal to the Duchess

B) He descends into madness

C) He seeks redemption

D) He remains consistent in his villainy

Answer: C) He seeks redemption



M.A.-I (Semester-I) Examination, 2023-24

(NEP)ENGLISH [English Literature (14th-17th Century)]

Time: Two Hours

[Maximum Marks: 75]

Note: Attempt questions from all Sections as directed.

Inst. The candidates are required to answer only in serial order. If there are many parts of a question, answer them in continuation.

Section A

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Note: All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 5 marks.

1. (A) Briefly trace the origin and progress of Renaissance in Europe.
- (B) Write a short note on the Enlightenment.
- (C) Briefly discuss the social and political scenario of the Restoration period.
- (D) What are the issues related to marriage discussed by More in of Their Slaves and of Their Marriages?
- (E) What is the moral of The Knight's Tale?
- (F) What is the contribution of Sir Thomas Wyatt to English Literature ?
- (G) Write a summary of the Invocation in Book I of Paradise Lost.
- (H) What are the themes of The Tempest?
- (I) Write a note on Restoration drama.

Section B

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note: Attempt any one question. Each question carries 15 marks.

2. Explain the following with reference to the context:

(a) "I have already told you with what care they look after their sick, so that nothing is left undone that can contribute either to their case or health."

(b) When I all weary had the chase forsook, The gentle deer return'd the self same way, Thinking to quench her thirst at the next brook.

(c) Toward Aurora's court a nymph doth dwell, Rich in all beauties which man's eye can see:

3. Write an essay on Enlightenment philosophy and its influence.

4. Discuss Francis Bacon's New Atlantis as the first 'scientific' utopia.

5. Discuss the significance of The Canterbury Tales as a literary and social document.

Section C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note: Attempt any one question. Each question carries 15 marks.

6. Explain the following with reference to the context:

(a). what in me is dark Illumin, what is low raise and support;'

(b)I would Love you ten years before the flood

And you should, if you please. refuse

Till the conversion of the Jews.

(c) 'When yet I hard not walked above A mile or two from my first love, And looking back, at that short space.

Could see a glimpse of His bright face.

(d) Delio, 'you are welcome to your country. dear Antonio; you have been long in France, and you return. A very formal Frenchman in your habit'.

7. Attempt a critical analysis of the poem Virtue by George Herbert.

8. Discuss Dr. Faustus as a morality play.

9. Write an essay on Jacobean Revenge tragedy with special reference to The Duchess of Malfi.

