

concerned that. So, little was being written in English. It is a collection of tales and exempla treating of courtly love the framework is that of a lover complaining first to Venus and later in the work confessing to her priest genius. The Confessio completed around 1390 is an important contribution to courtly love literature in English some of the stories have their counterparts in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:56)

Who is being talked about?

- a. William Langland
- b. John Gower
- c. Thomas Malory
- d. King John

Your choices are who is being talked about here: a, William Langland. b, John Gower. c, Thomas Malory. d, King John.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:09)

3. Identify the speaker

- And Crispin Crispian shall ne'er go by,
From this day to the ending of the world,
But we in it shall be remember'd;
We few, we happy few, we band of brothers;
For he to-day that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile,
This day shall gentle his condition:
And gentlemen in England now a-bed
Shall think themselves accursed they were not here,
And hold their manhoods cheap whiles any speaks
That fought with us upon Saint Crispin's day.

Next one identify the speaker here, is taken from famous play. Identify who is the speaker here and Crispin shall ne'er go by from this day to the ending of the world, but we in it shall be remembered, we few we happy few we band of brothers. For he today that sheds his blood with me shall be my brother be he never. So, vile this day shall gentle his condition and gentlemen in England now a bed shall think themselves accursed they were not here and hold their manhood cheap, whiles any speaks that fought with us upon saint Crispin's day.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:55)

Choose the correct response:

- a. Richard II
- b. Henry IV
- c. Henry V
- d. Henry VIII

The choices are a, Richard the II; b, Henry the IV; c, Henry the V; d, Henry the VIII.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:06)

4. Read the quotes below:

- They dud nothyng but the olde custom of thys castell; and tolde hym that hir lady was syke and had leyne many yeres, and she myght nat be hole but yf she had bloode in a sylver dysse full, of a clene mayde and a kynges doughter – "and therefore the custom of thys castell ys that there shall no damesell passe thys way but she shall blede of hir bloode a sylver dysse full."
- Thenne the chyef lady of the castel said, "Knyghte with the Two Suerdys, ye must have adoo and juste with a knyght hereby that kepeth an iland, for ther may no man passe this way but he must juste or he passe." "That is an unhappy customme," said Balyn, "that a knyght may not passe this wey but yf he juste."

Next read the quotes below it is in old English. I would like you to do the reading yourself take 2 minutes and read it go through it.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:50)

Identify the work:

- a. Morte D 'Arthur
- b. Sir Gawain
- c. Piers the Plowman
- d. The Canterbury Tales

Here are your choices identify the work, a, Morte D'Arthur; b, sir Gawain and the green knight c, piers the plowman; d, the Canterbury Tales.

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5. Read the following excerpt:

- Sweet Swan of Avon! what a sight it were
- To see thee in our waters yet appear,
- And make those flights upon the banks of Thames,
- That so did take Eliza and our James!
- But stay, I see thee in the hemisphere
- Advanc'd, and made a constellation there!
- Shine forth, thou star of poets, and with rage
- Or influence, chide or cheer the drooping stage;
- Which, since thy flight from hence, hath mourn'd like night,
- And despairs day, but for thy volume's light.

Next read the following excerpt sweet swan of Avon what a sight it were to see thee in our waters yet appear and make those flights up on the banks of Thames that is. So, did

take Eliza and our James, but stay I see thee in the hemisphere advanced and made a constellation there. Shine forth thou star of poets and with rage or influence chide or a cheer the drooping stage, which since thy flight from hence hath mourned like night and despairs day, but for thy volumes light.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:44)

Who is the poet?

- a. Christopher Marlowe
- b. John Donne
- c. Ben Jonson
- d. Robert Herrick

Who is the poet here? Your choices are a, Christopher Marlowe; b, John Donne; c, Ben Johnson; d, Robert Herrick.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:56)

6. Who is the speaker of the following soliloquy?

- I understand all of you. For now, I'll put on the rowdy behavior of your good-for-nothing ways. But in this way, I'll be like the sun, who allows the vulgar, corrupting clouds to hide his beauty from the world. Then, when the sun wants to be himself again, he breaks through the foul mists and vapors that seemed to be strangling him.

Next one who is the speaker of the following soliloquy I understand all of you of you for now I'll put on the rowdy behavior of your good for nothing ways, but in this way I will be like the sun who allows the vulgar corrupting clouds to hide his beauty from the world then when the sun wants to be himself again he breaks through the foul mists and vapors that seemed to be strangling him who is the speaker.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:25)

Choose the correct response:

- a. Hamlet
- b. Laertes
- c. Prince Hal
- d. King Lear

Choose the correct response, a, Hamlet; b, Laertes; c, Prince Hal; d, King Lear.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:32)

7. Read the following excerpt:

- Her eyes the glow-worm lend thee,
- The shooting stars attend thee;
- And the elves also,
- Whose little eyes glow
- Like the sparks of fire, befriend thee.
- No Will-o'-th'-Wisp mis-light thee,
- Nor snake or slow-worm bite thee;
- But on, on thy way,
- Not making a stay,
- Since ghost there's none to affright thee.

Next one read the following excerpt, from a poem - Her eyes the glow-worm lend thee, the shooting stars attend thee; and the elves also, whose little eyes glow like the sparks of fire, befriend thee. No Will-o'-th'-Wisp miss-light thee, nor snake or slow-worm bite thee; but on thy way, not making a stay, since ghost there is none to affraight thee.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:59)

Who is the poet?

- a. Robert Herrick
- b. John Donne
- c. Andrew Marvell
- d. Edmund Spenser

Who is the poet a, Robert Herrick; b, John Donne; c, Andrew Marvell; d, Edmund Spenser?

We discuss the answers now one is answer is c, is taken from Sir Gawain and the green knight. As I have already told you something about this early works one of the early works on written in English language. It is a late fourteenth century a literative romance recorded in a single manuscript. Remember all these things; you have already discussed Sir Gawain when we are talking about Chaucer's Canterbury Tales in one of our earlier classes. So, Sir Gawain also contains 3 other pieces of an altogether more Christian orientation. Sir Gawain and the green knight is written in a term that is called a literative revival of the fourteenth century. What happens here instead of focusing on a metrical celebrick count and rhyme the literative form relied on the agreement of stress syllables at the beginning of the line with a third and fourth at the end of the line.

So, the line always finds the breath point that is a sura and we have done all this thing earlier. Second one is the answer is b, John Gower. John Gower was the author of Confessio Amantis, poet in front of Geoffrey Chaucer. He was born around 1330 into a prominent yokshya family which held properties in Kent yokshya; yokshya lawfark and suffer So governs court of arms is identical to those of sir Robert Gower of brebben. Nothing is known of his education though; it has been just while he guessed that he was

trained in law. So, as I already told you Geoffrey Chaucer was his great friend. And he dedicated his *Troilus and Criseyde* to Gower, giving him the epithet moral Gower. So, that is the importance of John Gower. The third question of the third speech saint Crispin's day is from Henry the V, Shakespeare's one of his historical today.

We are going to touch upon Shakespeare's historical as well. The fourth one in old English form is the answer is a Thomas Malory's the death of author mod author. Fifth is sweet poet of a one that is written by a Ben Johnson. And it is taken from his poem to the memory of my beloved master William Shakespeare. It was composed in 1623, number 6 is c Prince hell, who is the speaker here Prince Hell from Henry the IV part one, and the last one is the lyric kind of poem is answer is a by Robert Herrick, is taken from the night peace to Julia Robert Herrick had written a series of poems dedicated to a fictional lady Julia.

To say something about Robert Herrick he was born on 24th august 1591. His father was a London goldsmith in 1623 Herrick took his holy orders, and 6 years later he became wicker of deen prior in Devin shire. His position carried a term of a total of 31 years, but during the great rebelian in 1647 he was removed from his position because of his royalist sympathys. Herrick was a decibel of Ben Johnson and proudly refer to himself as one of the sons of Ben Johnson became the subject of 5 of Herrick's poems and perhaps you may find one of those poems in one any of your exams you should know.

So, Ben Johnson he would write poems into praise of William Shakespeare and Herrick in place of Ben Johnson remember that. Although all of Herrick's poems praise Johnson as an artist the first 2 to appear in *aspire days* that is a title of collection of poems *aspire days upon master Ben Johnson epigram* an another are you know they are quite ambivalent whether he treated Ben Johnson as another father, who has left his son behind. There is also gently humorous poems called his prior to Ben Johnson a where Herrick implicitly promises the kind of life immortal that he had promised Nicolas Herrick that is his father into the reverend shed of religious father.

Though of his poems remain upon Ben Johnson and in Ord for him and Herrick's principle work is *Hesperides* or the works both human and divine of Robert Herrick as require published in 1648. Following the restoration of Charles, the second this is also an

important event you should know some of the historical landmarks involved history in the English history because many questions are based on this; so Charles the second restoration period. And after that Herrick was reinstated at dean prior where he resided from 1662 to 1674 that was the year of his death he never married and many of the women mentioned in these poems are believed to be fictional. I was telling you that how important it is to know something about the English history and one of the landmarks is the battle of ancient quote.

And this took place between England and France, Henry the V was the King then, who came to the thrown of the England in 1413 and he resolved to revive the war against France and press his claim to the French thrown. They were negotiations between the 2 countries where Henry made some preposterous demands and French emissaries rejected them on 24th October 1415 the English army marched through the pikari town of revan, within 30 miles of Kaley the French port of Kaley and on 25th October.

The 2 armies faced each other and the English archers proved their superiority and the French were defeated by the treaty of troit is in 1420 Henry was made reagent of France and married Catherine the French kings' daughter. While all these was going on here was something else happening. So, zone of arc when she was she was a French girl a little girl, and when she was a teenager a she claimed to hear voices in her hen the girl rose from obscurity to champion Charles the 7th of France and led the French army to important victories during a hundred years' war.

The hundred years' war is something extremely important that you should know one of the major events in English history, the hundred years' war. Much of what we know about zone of arc who burned at the steak as most of us are aware of in 1431 and it is also based on several miss conceptions. Her accounts are based on several miss conceptions, there is no clear consensuses of what really happened and why she did what she did, but what we know with some certainty is the zone promise Charles the 7 that she would see him crowned at rhymes the traditional site of French royal investiger, and asked him to give her an army to lead to Olia then under sees from the English.

Now against the advice of most of his councilors and generals Charles granted her request and zone set of her Olia in March of 1429. She was dressed in white armor and rode a

white horse. And after sending of a defined letter to the enemy zone led several French attacks against them driving the Anglo Burgundians from their castles, from their forts and forcing their retreat across the lawyer river in the spring of 1430. The King ordered zone to confront a Burgundian assaulted companion in her effort to defend the town and it is inhabitants or inhabitants she was thrown from her horse and the Burgundians took her to captive. There was a trial zone was ordered to answer around 70 charges against her including which craft.

And also she was accused of the crime of dressing like a man. The angle Burgundians were aiming to get rid of the young leaders and also to discredit the King Charles who OD was who was a bluish to zone of arc for his thrown, but he wanted to distance himself from an accused heretic and suppose early which therefore, he wanted to save his image protect his image.

And the French King made no effort or attempt to negotiate zones relieves. In May 1431 after a year in captivity zone relented and signed a confession denying that she wads she was ever given any kind of divine guidance; however, later she defied orders and again don men's cloths and this time when she was captured authorities give her a pronounced her a death sentence. At the age of 19 zone was taken to the old market place of royan and burned at stake. Her fame of course, increased after her death and 20 years later a new trial was ordered by Charles the 7th to clear her name. Zone of arc has become a very recurring figure in literature of all languages. So, therefore, it is good to know something about her life and the major events major episodes in her life while this was going on in France, in England, there was someone called Thomas ulzi, born in around 1470 or 71 and he died in 1530. He was a son of a butcher and cattle grassier. Thomas ulzi graduated from Oxford University at the age of 15 he was ordained priest in 1498 and became protege of someone called Richard fox who was the bishop of Winchester and a leading minister in the court of Henry the 7th.

Wulzi played a key part in organizing the successful French campaign of 1530 now Richard fox has this time was eager to handover the responsibilities of government service and also Henry the VIII the new King and he fox liked ulzi and he wanted to handover the responsibilities to him. So, soon Henry promoted Ulzi first to the bishop prinks of linken and donne then to the ajbhisaric of York and finally, making him or raising him to a very

important position that of Lord Chancellor in 1515.

Ulzi in enjoyed enormous power control and wealth, but his failures in foreign policy indirectly contributed to his fall from power. Now Henry the VIII who was the ruler now desperately wanted ulzi to obtain the divorce for him from the pope. And the divorce from Catherine of arrogant who was his first wife, Henry the VIII went on to marry 6 times. He wanted ulzi to obtain from the pope a divorce from Catherine of arigon, and the bec one reason was that Catherine could not be gets a son and second reason was Henry the VIII wanted to marry another lady in his court that is envoline.

Now, Pope Clemens the 7th was under the influence of King Charles the fifth that is who was Catherine's nephew, and Catherine was a Spanish princes ulzi could not find any way to persuade the pope Clemens the 7th into granting the divorce. Henry the VIII was extremely annoyed with the so called in efficiency ulzi was arrested for reason in 1530 and died at saint Mary's Abe list on his journey towards the south on 24th November 1530. He was succeeded by Thomas Cromwell also sometimes he spelt a Cromwell. Cromwell was the art bishop of Canterbury and he was successful in annulling Henrys marriage to Catherine of arigon and allowed him to marry and Envoline in January 1533 Henry the VIII married Envoline and in may Thomas Cromwell or Thomas Cromwell dutifully declared the marriage to Catherine invalid; and also declaring Henry the VIII and Catherine's only child a daughter Mary illegal or illegitimate. A daughter was born to Henry the VIII and Envoline who was named Elizabeth and she was born in September 1533.

This was the time when parliament framed a number of statues between 1534 and 1536 and that completed the juries' dictional bridge with Rome and institution of the King is the head of the English judge. It was called the act of supremacy which out shed Mary Henrys daughter and it successfully pave the way for the suction of Elizabeth to the throne. There was also something called the treasons act which instituted the savior's penalty for questioning these charges. So, Thomas more be author of utopia and bishop John Fischer were 2 of the eminent men who were die under it is provisions, because they wouldnt agree. So, this was the political climate in England just before the Elizabethan period. So, so much about history for today and now let me go to go back to Shakespeare. We have been discussing Shakespeare in history is and before that I want to talk about one of the

greatest place ever written shake spears Hamlet, a tragedy written or composed somewhere between 1600 and 1601.

Now, this is also the worlds most quoted play and one of the most dramatic having featuring one of the most dramatic hero in literature. With Hamlet we get a hero who brazels with passion and introspection, he combines brooding intellect with lyrical sensitivity a very unique hero in the history of any literature. The basic plot is that of a son avenging the murder of a father. Now this is not our is this was not a very original plot, the theme of fratricide. Usurpation of the thrown, fanned madness forged letters all these things were already written in and they all go back to a tail in a Latin in the Latin language it is called history of the dins by Danish cleric sexo Grammaticus. He had already written something like this you know which delineating the plot of brothers marrying a sorry brothers murdering the brothers and taking away their thrones and the queens and princes fanning madness for led letters, the dual between uncle and nephew etcetera. So, sexogramaticals had already done it.

Now, this plot was also revived in a French collection tragic histories, which was written in 1582 by someone called bell foress and dramatized on the English agent 1581, it was a very popular play and today it is referred to as the Ur-Hamlet, u r a Hamlet, something that happened before. So, Shakespeare gave a tragic finality and intensity both by depicting the character of his hero and by series of parallel situations and characters with ironic duplication and contrasts. Notice how many duplications and contrasts exists in Hamlet. When he utters his famous lines frailty the name is women it can be said of both Gertrude and affilia, both are victimized by plotting males.

So, they are they may be frail, but they are also they may be frail they may be of weak characters, but they are also victims. The most moving is the contrasts between the quick remarriage of Gertrude to King Chrodius the brother King and the suicide in the madness of spurned love by young Affilia. And then also notice there is a parallel between 3 sons, the parallel of 3 sons Hamlet Laertes and 14 brass 14 brass eventually comes and takes over the you know anguished scene kingdom each son seeking to avenge the murdered father.

Hamlet in 14 brass both have been deprived of the thrones by their uncles are the

inheritors of the blood fluid. You should remember that Laertes father was also killed by the elder Hamlet and Laertes father by Hamlet himself. So, there are too many deaths and too many fathers have been killed. So, all sons are there to avenge the murders of their fathers. There is a fight between Hamlet and Laertes which is inheritable, both die by the same poisoned, sword of oil Hamlet had recognized the essential similarities of their positions because in one of the lines he says by the image of my cause I see the portraiture of his. So, both of them mirror each other. Laertes of course, it said of him he is of an improved metal hottenfull.

But he is not a weak character like Laertes nor like Hamlet who is rendered ineffectual because of his passionate and introspective intellectuality. As we all know Hamlet is driven into misery by his father's death and sudden remarriage of his mother Gertrude to his father's brother. He is disillusioned and he moves around in silence in inky cloth and customary suit of solum black. So, these are the famous lines from Hamlet. His devastated, now his duty of revenge forces him to play a role essentially alien to his nature. Because he is a philosopher he is a romantic he is an intellectual it is not in his nature to go and kill someone. So, he needs very solid evidence against King Claudius and therefore, the delay. He is too sensitive to commit the assassination or a murder of his uncle. Although there are it has elements of revenge tragedy or a revenge tragedy Hamlets character if something that elevates the plot the melon dramatic plot to the played that it is now.

Hamlets character is an idealized is that of an idealized renaissance. I keep talking about renaissance rebirth, kind of you know coming out of the dark ages into the light. So, culture is scientifically and politically it was a new age and Hamlet is truly arisen a Prince whose courtier soldiers' scholars eye tongues sword confirm to be ideal of a gentleman.

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Quotes from *Hamlet*

- "Neither a borrower nor a lender be; For loan oft loses both itself and friend, and borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry."
- "Something is rotten in the state of Denmark."
- "Though this be madness, yet there is method in't."
- "To be, or not to be: that is the question."
- "The lady doth protest too much, methinks."

Look at the slide here and these are the memorable quotes from *Hamlet*. Neither a borrower nor a lender be for loan oft loses both itself and friend and borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. Something is rotten in the state of Denmark. Though this be madness yet there is method in it, to be or not to be that is the question the lady doth protest too much methinks and now we will talk about Shakespeare histories.

So, what we see in Shakespearean histories is not a medieval society, but Elizabethan and Jacobean society. Now remember although Shakespeare was writing history quote unquote, he using historical figures and events what he was really doing was writing about the politics entertainment and social situation of his own time. Shakespeare does not attempt to reconstruct the historical conditions of this era. Rather he imposes for example, in his studio place you know all about Henry, Henry the IV Henry the V. So, he imposes studier and Lancaster political theory on the events of the place.

Now remember some of his plays have an historical element. For example, the roman plays are historical, but scholars do not include these roman place as history place the roman place are antiunion clue patra Julia seizer Coriolanus, but historians Shakespeare scholars do not include them as history place. The place that we generally mean when we refer to the history are the 10 place that cover English history from the 12th to the 16th centuries.

Particularly the period between 1399 and 1485 this is the period he covers. Each play is named after and focuses on the reigning monarch of the period. In chronological order of setting these kings are King John Richard the second Henry the IV part 1 and 2 Henry the V Henry the VI part 1 2 and 3 Richard the third and Henry the VIII. Although Shakespeare didn't write them in that order. Henry the IV part 1 it has some of the most colorful characters ever. It is a history play which was composed in 1597. Now this is one of a group of 4 plays beginning with Richard the second and ending with Henry the V, that deal with material from English political history at about the beginning of the fifteenth century. Now part 1 of the Henry the IV integrates actions that suggest comedy and tragedy as well as history the historical Henry the IV and his political problems that tragic in the hotspur action hotspur is one of the central characters and the comic in the falls tough actions of falls tough is one of the most memorable comic characters.

Although the true hero is Prince Hal who is *solus* lackey we just saw. And he belongs to the historic vision of the nation's state, but the historic view is dominant and requires the ridicule or humiliation of hotspur who threatens to be a tragic scabbier good hero. These also rejection of falls tough in a part 2 who threatens to dissolve the historical seriousness in to comedy therefore, he has to be banished or removed from the play. At the beginning of the first part Prince helps him to have accepted falls tough as a model to imitate. Although the very first speeches of the 2 point out a significant difference between the attitude towards the use of time and *solus* lackey that we have just seen at the end of an act 1 scene 2 it makes it clear to us readers and the audience that he has not permitted his association with the so called Falstaff group to blind him to his historical mission.

A word that frequently occurs is *redeemed*. And it is used in both its theological and commercial sense. The contrast between leanness and fatness is also brought about usually associated with good health and decay corruption decadence. The falls tough is overweight hell is fit. Now again in this play discussions of time and honor the furnished important clues for us to appraise Prince Hal and the various forces that surround him. This was one of the plays that establish the English identity what an ideal King should be coming of age of an English King that found its culmination in Henry the V.

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The Elizabethan Age

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IF4NJrxu5Xo>

Before winding up we take a look at this video, the Elizabethan age available at this particular link.

Thank you very much.