













shall bear whilst though they live, in you it is you must the judgment give say all the elements of the so called pastoral.

If you have done something like pastoral even without knowing the title of the poem you should know or even without knowing the poet the name of the poet you would know what is being talked about, which work is being discussed. Sheep feed barren sweets sheep hook what wool. So, look at this; so what kind the Jon or the sub Jon it is a pastoral and who could be the poet of pastoral poetry.

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### Identify the poem:

- a. Troilus and Creseyde
- b. The Faerie Queene
- c. Eclogues
- d. Arcadia

Identify the poem Troilus and Criseyde that is Chaucer: the Faerie Queene that is Spenser Eclogues that us Virgil, arcadia that is Philip Sydney.

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**5. What is the inscription on Ben Jonson's tombstone?**

- a. The good Ben Jonson
- b. The honest Ben Jonson
- c. The rare Ben Jonson
- d. The exceptional Ben Jonson

Number 5 what is the inscription on Ben Jonson's tombstone - a the good Ben Jonson, b the honest Ben Jonson, c the rare Ben Jonson, d the exceptional Ben Jonson.

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**6. Read the following extract from As You Like It:**

As I remember, Adam, it was upon this fashion  
bequeathed me by will but poor a thousand crowns,  
and, as thou sayest, charged my brother, on his  
blessing, to breed me well: and there begins my  
sadness. My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and  
report speaks goldenly of his profit: for my part,  
he keeps me rustically at home, or, to speak more  
properly, stays me here at home unkept; for call you  
that keeping for a gentleman of my birth, that  
differs not from the stalling of an ox? His horses  
are bred better; for, besides that they are fair  
with their feeding, they are taught their manage,  
and to that end riders dearly hired: but I, his  
brother, gain nothing under him but growth; for the  
which his animals on his dunghills are as much  
bound to him as I.

Next question number 6. Read the following extract from Shakespeare's, Shakespeare's play as you like it. As I remember Adam it was upon this fashion bequeathed me by will, but poor a thousand crowns. And as thou sayest charged by brother on his blessing to breed me well, and there begins my sadness my brother Jaquez he keeps at school and report speaks goldenly of his profit for my part he keeps me rustically at home or to



speaking more properly stays me here at home unkempt for call you that keeping for a gentleman of my birth that differs not from the stalling of an ox his horses are bred better for besides that they are fair with their feeding they are taught their manage and to that end riders dearly hired, but I his brother gain nothing under him, but growth, for the which his animals on his dunghills are as much bound to him as I who is this speaker here. Oliver, Duke Frederick, Touchstone, Orlando.

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### Who is the speaker?

- a. Oliver
- b. Duke Frederick
- c. Touchstone
- d. Orlando

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### 7. Whose epitaph is this?

Good friend for Jesus' sake forbear, To dig the dust enclosed here: Blest be the man that spares these stones, And curst be he that moves my bones.

- a. William Shakespeare
- b. Henry VIII
- c. Christopher Marlowe
- d. Thomas Kyd

Who epitaph is this? Good friend for Jesus sake forbear to dig the dust enclosed here, blest be the man that spares these stones and curst be he that moves my bones extremely famous historic epic lines. Epitaph on a tombstone of a major personality a William Shakespeare, b Henry the VIII, c Christopher Marlowe, d Thomas kyd.

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### **8. Read the following:**

A man that apprehends death no more dreadfully but as a drunken sleep, careless, reckless, and fearless of what's past, present, or to come; insensible of mortality, and desperately mortal.

Next, read the following a man that apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken sleep, careless reckless and fearless of what is past present or to come insensible of mortality and desperately mortal.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:22)

### **Identify the speaker:**

- a. Jacques in As you Like it
- b. Cassius in Othello
- c. Banquo in Macbeth
- d. Bernadine in Measure for Measure

Now, question is identifying the speaker. Jacques in as you like it, Cassius in Othello Banquo in Macbeth Bernadine in measure for measure.

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### 9. Identify the play:

- a. the bright day is done, And we are for the dark.
- b. There's beggary in the love that can be reckon'd.
- c. The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,  
Burnt on the water; the poop was beaten gold;  
Purple the sails, and so perfumed, that  
The winds were love-sick with them; the oars were silver,  
Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made  
The water which they beat to follow faster,  
As amorous of their strokes. For her own person,  
It beggar'd all description.

Next question identifies the play. All quotes are from the same play A.the bright day is done and we are for the dark. These are extremely famous and popular lines even used here and there in different context. B there is beggary in the love that can be reckon'd. C the barge she sat in like a burnished throne burnt on the water the poop was beaten gold purple the sails and so, perfumed that the winds were love sick with them the oars were silver which to the tune of flutes kept stroke and made the water which they beat to follow faster as amorous of their strokes for her own person, it beggared all description again very popular lines, which play.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:31)

- a. Antony and Cleopatra
- b. Julius Caesar
- c. Hamlet
- d. Troilus and Cressida

Here are your choices a Antony and Cleopatra, b Julius Caesar, c Hamlet, d Troilus and Cressida.

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**10. Read the following lines by Shakespeare:**

*If music be the food of love, play on,  
Give me excess of it that, surfeiting,  
The appetite may sicken and so die.  
That strain again, it had a dying fall.  
O, it came o'er my ear like the sweet sound  
That breathes upon a bank of violets,  
Stealing and giving odour. Enough, no more,  
'Tis not so sweet now as it was before.*

Number 10 read the following lines by Shakespeare. If music be the food of love play on, give me excess of it that surfeiting the appetite may sicken and so, die that strain again it had a dying fall o it came over my ear like the sweet sound that breathes upon a bank of violets Stealing and giving odor enough no more is not. So, sweet now as it was

before which play is this if music be the food of love play on immortal lines of courted and so, of courted that now they have almost become a cliché.

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### Identify the play:

- a. Romeo and Juliet
- b. Antony and Cleopatra
- c. Twelfth Night
- d. As You Like It

Choices are identify the pitch choices are a Romeo and Juliet b Antony and Cleopatra c twelfth night d as you like it.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:33)

### 11. Read the following:

Helena, the orphan daughter of a famous physician, is the ward of the Countess of Rousillon, and deeply in love with her son, Count Bertram, who has been sent to the court of the King of France. Despite her beauty and virtues, Helena has no hope of attracting Bertram, since she is of low birth and he is a nobleman. However, when word comes that the King is ill, she goes to Paris and, using her father's arts, cures the illness. In return, she is given the hand of any man in the realm; she chooses Bertram. Her new husband is appalled at the match, however, and shortly after their marriage flees France, without consummating the marriage.

Number 11: I am just giving you the plot the beginning of the plot of a famous play by Shakespeare. What happens here Helena the orphan daughter of a famous physician is the ward of the countess of Roussillon and deeply in love with her son count Bertram,

who has been sent to the court of the King of France. I am just telling the story despite her beauty and virtues; Helena has no hope of attracting Bertram.

Since she is of low birth and he is a nobleman; however, when the word comes that the King is ill she goes to Paris and using her father's arts cures the illness in return she is given the hand of any man in the realm she chooses Bertram. Her new husband is appalled at the match; however, and shortly after their marriage flees France without consummating the marriage, which play are we talking about a Shakespearean play. Look at the names even if you have not read the play where do you find these characters which Shakespearean play has these characters.

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### Which play is this?

- a. All is Well that Ends Well
- b. As You Like It
- c. Two Gentlemen of Verona
- d. Comedy of Errors

So, your choices are a all is well that ends well, b as you like it c 2 gentleman of Verona d comedy of errors.

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**12. In which play does the character of the Spanish braggart appear?**

- a. Much Ado About Nothing
- b. The Taming of the Shrew
- c. Comedy of Errors
- d. Love's Labour Lost

Number 12 in which play does the character of the Spanish braggart appear. A, much ado about nothing, b the taming of the shrew, c comedy of errors, d loves labor lost.

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**13. Where are the following plays set?**

- a. Hamlet
- b. Coriolanus
- c. Measure for Measure
- d. Comedy of Errors

Epidaurus. Syracuse, Vienna, Rome, Elsinore.  
Denmark

Number 13 where are the following plays set. So, we are looking at the space the geographic location of this space Hamlet Coriolanus measure for measure comedy of errors. Your choices are Epidaurus Syracuse, Vienna, Rome, Elsinore, Denmark. So, where are these plays set?

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### 14. Answer the following:

In which of the following plays, does the character of Antonio does not exist?

- a. The Taming of the Shrew
- b. The Merchant of Venice
- c. The Tempest
- d. Much Ado about Nothing

Answer the following in which of the following plays does the character of Antonio does not exist. A the taming of the shrew, b the merchant of Venice c the tempest d much ado about nothing alright. So, let us discuss the answers now.

First one we are talking about the university wits answer is d Thomas kyd. So, these people are collectively known as the university wits, answer is d you should know what was university wits. It was a group of English dramatists who wrote during the last 15 years on the sixteenth century, during the Elizabethan period and who transformed the native interlude and chronicle place, you should know what are native place very soon we will be touching upon that also, when we do some literary terms literary Jon's, but you are supposed to know what were native interludes and chronicles in the stream morality's that was happening in England during the middle ages.

And these plays these playwrights educated at Cambridge and oxford university they brought that they infuse the English drama with new with newer themes plot characters' language, they are in other word the Phineas of theatre in England known for bringing about some a degree of diversity and quality in English dramatic theatre scenario, the name that is missing there is Thomas kyd.

Number 2: that else dulcinear that is from Don Quixote by servantis, servantis the great writer from Spain 1547 to 1616; that means, he died in the same year as Shakespeare apart from being a novelist he was also a playwright and poet and of course, the seminal



work is Don Quixote written in 1605 and also in 1615 he hit he took almost 10 years to complete. And the most imp it is also the most important and most celebrated work from Spain and in Spanish literature. You should also know that servantis also tried his end to the writing of drama at this age, the early dawn of the so called the early dawn of the golden age of the Spanish theatre. He was commissioned or contracted to write 2 plays in 1585 and there was a play called confusion la confusa, and he later described it as the best play he ever wrote.

The 2 surviving plays of this time are the one is the historical tragedy called la numanishia, a tragedy and another one is I will try to the are really that is the traffic of elgiers, they were written in 1580s somewhere during the see the dates are always uncertain, but the possible date is during the 1580s third one is c it is the alchemist Ben Jonson's the alchemist as we have been referring to Ben Jonson here, now and then he was the son of a clergymen and he received very good education at west ministers school when James the first ascended the throne in 1603 Jonson soon became a royal favorite. He was often asked to write a mass which was a particular kind of drama which called for magnificent scenery pageantries skeptical clothes beautiful costumes giving nobility the opportunity of acting the part of some distinguished or supernatural characters as we have already seen in the Faerie Queene.

Ben Jonson was awarded a royal pension by James the first in 1617 and also became the first poet laureate, though the title was not given, but he was pensioned. So, unofficially at least and not in name, but still he was the first poet laureate, he also wrote a volume of pros called discoveries made upon men and matter. Which contains his famous criticism on Shakespeare and it is very note over the because it shows how Shakespeare's contemporary regarded him.

He says of Shakespeare I love the man and do honor his memory on this side idolatry as much as I needs like idolizing someone worshipping someone. So, that is how Shakespeare was regarded by a contemporary no less grade Ben Jonson. An interesting trivia Ben Jonson that he was buried standing up in the poets' corner in west ministers' abbey, and why was this done because he express such a wish in just in humor but the James the first took him seriously.

The poem the pastoral poem answer is d question 4 answer d Philip Sydney's arcadia. A pastoral poem agreed poem for all ages. Philip Sydney was an Elizabethan courtier statesmen soldier poet and patron of scholars and poets a complete renaissance man. After Shakespeare's sonnets Sydney's astrophilan Stella is considered the finest Elizabethan sonnet cycle, one of the greatest pieces of sonnets. Next only to Shakespearean sonnets he also wrote the difference of poesy which introduced the critical idea. So, he was also a literary critic for those times. So, in the defense of poesy he introduced the critical ideas of renaissance theories to England; renaissance theories from across the world.

So, a true scholar and a gentleman and a poet and many other things as well; his aunt the counters of hunting then had her brought to her court countesses ward Penelope thaveru that were 1581 and later that year Penelope married the young lord rich. Now Sydney it is rumored that he had tried to court Penelope who ended up marrying someone named lord rich. Now this is not very certain as all things we do not we cannot abide by the historical certainty or in a fact, fact the we cannot state with at most certainty, whether he did fall desperately in love with Penelope who married someone else, but during the summer of 1582 he composed a sonnet sequence astrophilan Stella that recounts a courteous passion in fictionalized terms.

So, though there is no, we cannot account for the any accuracy still many people say that Sydney was in love with Penelope and the sonnet was for her and this has started the trend of courtly love. So, loves fosterlings his struggle againsted abundant of his suit to give himself instead to the greater cause of public service. So, all these things are the subject matter of astrophil enistella, one of the sonnets there. Now these sonnets witty impassion they again these are they were also responsible for bringing Elizabethan poetry of age. And also not to forget the grade defense of poesy which is a very allocantly for the social value of imaginative fiction: one of the finest works of literary criticism.

Number 5: so epitaph on Ben Jonson's tomb sorry see the rare Ben Jonson, not the good or honest or extraordinary the rare Ben Jonson. Answer to question c is d Orlando the speaker is Orlando. And on whose epitaph the lines about not removing his bones that is answer is a William Shakespeare famous lines. Answer 8, question 8, answer to question 8 is d Bernadine in measure for measure. And the courts famous

courts that I you know about she cite in barge and the best days are over the dark days are here from Antonina Cleopatra. If music be the food of love play on number 10 answer is c twelfth night. Answer to 11 is a all is well that ends well Helena unbertram. And the character of the Spanish dragger is in loves labor lost d, and the answer to the thirteenth question. So, first is Hamlet second Elciner Denmark Caralinnase in Rome measure for a measure in Vienna. And comedy of errors Epidaurus cyracus that is Greece in which play we do not find the character of Antonio is the taming of the essherio they know character named Antonio; there otherwise the name Antonio appears in 5 Shakespearean plays.

So, we have been talking about the great historical landmarks. Now of course, Elizabethan period; so the major landmark was of course excised excision of Elizabeth the first. Elizabeth Tudder was born on 7th September 1533 at Greenwich palace. England has several beautiful palaces she was born in one of the most beautiful places the Greenwich palace she was the daughter of King Henry the VIII and his second wife Ann Berlin. We have already discussed how Henry the 8 almost fought the church. So, that he could marry Ann Berlin and divorce his first wife Catherine of Eregan he already had a daughter Mary with that through that marriage and Mary was the princess the only princess.

However, because Henry wanted his marriage to Catherine nullified, he used the excuse that the marriage itself was illegal because Catherine was the widow of his brother who died King Arthur and I mean before he was coroneted. So, Arthur died and therefore, Henry the VIII married his brothers' widow and therefore, he called it almost like an insist and declared his of course, it was an excuse to divorce Catherine who was extremely adamant. She wanted the title of the Queen she wanted the title of the princess for her daughter Mary, but Henry the VIII in his willfulness and stubbornness who did not yield.

Now so, he had defied the pefesy and the holy roman and emperor also to marry an he wanted one reason was that he was passionately in love with Ann Berlin and also he needed a legitimate male heir. He already had some a legitimate son Edward, but because of the legal question Edward could not be his heir to the throne. Elizabeth's birth was one of the most exciting political events in sixteenth century European history; however, and soon fell out a favor with the King and Henry the VIII ordered Ann to be arrested and

charge her with a variety of crimes some of which were including you know practicing Heresy and witchcraft and having incestuous relationship with her own brother George. Now Ann was executed in the tower of London ironically that was the place where she was placed you know before her marriage to Henry the VIII and she was executed in 1536 in the same tower of London. Henry the VIII was not too fond of Elizabeth the little Elizabeth he yearned for a male heir and soon after Ann's death Ann's execution he married Jane Seymour.

Now, Elizabeth was now in the same position as her half sister princess Mary; however, she was bright and very serious from the beginning and she was well versed in classical subjects as writing and literature and language and philosophy history and theology. Unlike her half sister Mary, Elizabeth along with Edward both of these children they were raised Protestants. She studied theology and supported the protestant cause, and also one reason was that only Protestants recognized her parents' marriage not the Catholics. She proved to be one of the greatest rulers England ever had she ruled alone for nearly half a century she never married, she was also known popularly as the virgin Queen.

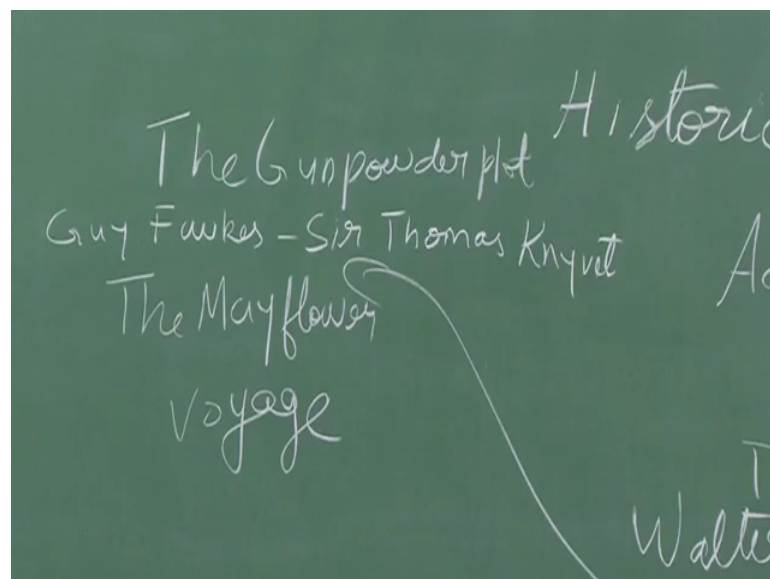
And she had earned her name to a glorious perch in world history. It is to her credit that England enjoyed peace prosperity and stability for such a long time. In her speech to parliament one of her greatest speeches she told her people I count the glory of my crown that I have reigned with your love. She was truly her people's Queen. She reigned for a very long time 1533 to 1603 many of some of the greatest pieces or works of literature occurred or took place over written or composed during her reign.

One of her favorites was a poet called Walter Raleigh sir Walter Raleigh. English adventurer writer and a favorite courtier of Queen Elizabeth the first. During Elizabeth's reign Raleigh organized 3 major expeditions to America including the first English settlement in America in 1585 it was called the Roanoke settlement located where what we call today North Carolina the present day Carolina. So, Walter Raleigh is credited with the first English settlement in America. Raleigh later fell out of favor with Elizabeth after she learned of his secret marriage to someone called Bessie Throckmorton one of her mayors of honor and he was imprisoned for a while with his wife in the tower of London on some trumped up charges.

Now he had to buy his freedom and then Rayleigh married Bessie distance himself from the whimsical Queen. After Elizabeth's death in 1603 Rayleigh was implicated as an enemy of King James the first and imprisoned with a he was imprisoned with a death sentence. Later the sentence was revoked and in 1616 Rayleigh was free to lead an expedition to America to the so called new world this time to establish a gold mine in south America; however, the expedition was fail was a failure and when Rayleigh returned to England the death sentence was revived and this time he was executed.

There was another important event of this period that is called the gun powder plot. The gun powder plot was a fail attempt to blow up King James the first who ruled from 1566 to 1625 and the idea was to blow up the parliament also on November 5 1605. The plot was organized by someone the mastermind was someone called Robert Gatsby who in an effort to end a persecution of Roman Catholics by the English rulers and the English government. He was the one who hatched his or devised this plot; now Gatsby and another hope to replace the country's protestant government with catholic leadership.

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So, on 5th November at about midnight there was someone called Sir Thomas knyvet a justice of the peace? He found the guy fox lurking in a cellar under the parliament building and ordered the premises searched. Guy fox was one of the members of Robert Gatsby's team. Now 36 barrels of gun powder were discovered. And fox was taken into custody he was tortured and then he came out he revealed that he was a participant in an

English catholic conspiracy to dethrone, executing England's protestant government and replace it with catholic leadership, the gun powder plot. Also remember the man Robert Gatsby an English catholic and his father had been persecuted by Queen Elizabeth the first for refusing to confirm to the Church of England.

Guy fox had also converted to Catholicism and became a religious zealot. He also fought in the army of catholic Spain under the protestant Gatsby. They all rented a cellar that extended under the House of Lords building fox planted the gun powder there. And after the gun powder was found there was a trial. The English authorities killed or captured almost all the plotters and put the survivors on trial they were executed for treason. So, moments before this start of this execution on January 31 1606 parliament established November 5, 5th November as a day of public hands giving. Those of you who are familiar with the film v for vendetta would know the significance of November fifth it is a day to call anarchy and you know bring about chaos in the establishment. So, fifth November guy fox day. So, fifth November is celebrated as guy fox day by burnings by burning fox effugee.

Another major event of this period was the defeat of the Spanish army that we were talking about Shakespeare's loves labor loss and which talks about the Spanish army. The histories that in 1585 England was at war with Spain and sir Francis drake of England took a fleet to this Spanish name where he sent a large number of Spanish ships and plundered several of their rich cities. 2 years later he sailed into the bay of cadis and sank a number of ships that were assembled there. He called this enterprise sinning the King of Spain's deard setting the kings beard on fire figuratively. Now there was someone called the duke of Parma the King of Spain was King Philip and the duke of Parma was his governor in the Netherlands. He was very concerned about this war this battle between Spain and England and there were talks about of mounting an attack on England before he had regained a large enough fort on the Dutch coast.

Now, Philip overruled his doubts by deciding that a fleet from Spain would secure a landing area on the can notish coast and then fairly Parma's army across. In 1586 drake was at pimuth when he got the news that a great Spanish fleet had been sighted in the channel the English Channel known as Spain's invincible armada something that cannot be defeated. It had lumbering ships, but they were soon chased off by the lighter and more active ships of the English fleet. The Spanish fleet was completely demolished.

And what was the result of this Queen Elizabeth was a decisive she became a decisive in the major player in the political scene of political arena of that period. England became a world class power and was credited with introducing effective long range weapons into naval warfare for the first time, thus ending the era of close quarter fighting. So, that was one major event in the history of England during the reign of Elizabeth the first.

Before winding up today's class I also want to introduce you to the to another historic event that is the sailing the voyage of the mayflower, that was 1620 and a merchant ship called the mayflower set sail from Plymouth that was a port on the southern coast of England. Now the mayflowers cargo typically was wine and dry goods, but on this trip the ship carried passengers 102 of them all hoping to start a new life on the other side of the Atlantic. Nearly 40 of these passengers were Protestants separatists they called themselves saints who hope to establish a new church in the new world America. Today we refer to the coloness who cross the Atlantic on the mayflower as pilgrims the Pilgrim Fathers the first batch of people from England to arrive on the American land.

And on this note I would like to end today's class.

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## Sir Philip Sydney

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zDt7O33IYjA>

Before we wind up take a look at this video sir Philip Sydney, a brief biography. And the link is given here.

Thank you very much.