

alleviating their suffering. Who is the author of this particular work Boccaccio Petrarch Shakespeare Chaucer?

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7. Read the following extract:

When I consider how my light is spent,
Ere half my days, in this dark world and wide,
And that one Talent which is death to hide,
Lodged with me useless, though my Soul more bent
To serve therewith my Maker, and present
My true account, least he returning chide,
Doth God exact day-labour, light denied,
I fondly ask; But patience to prevent
That murmur, soon replies, God doth not need
Either man's work or his own gifts, who best
Bar his milde yoke, they serve him best, his State
Is Kingly. Thousands at his bidding speed
And post o're Land and Ocean without rest:
They also serve who only stand and waite.

Next question: read the following extract. When I consider how my light is spent ere half my days in this dark world and wide. And that one talent which is death to hide, lodged with me useless though my soul more bent, to serve there with my maker and present, my true account least he returning. Chide doth god exact day labor, light denied I fondly ask, but patience to prevent, that murmur soon replies god doth not need. Either man's work or his own gifts, who best bar his milde yoke, they serve him best, his state is Kingly. Thousands at his bidding speed and post o're land over land and Ocean without rest; they also serve who only stand and waite.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:03)

Identify the meter

- a. Spenserian stanza
- b. Heroic couplet
- c. Shakespearean sonnet
- d. Petrarchan stanza

Identify the meter: a Spenserian stanza, b Heroic couplet, c Shakespearean sonnet, and d Petrarchan stanza.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:15)

8. Read the following extract:

- Benign Apollo! this last labour aid,
And make me such a vessel of thy worth,
As thy own laurel claims of me belov'd.
Thus far hath one of steep Parnassus' brows
Suffic'd me; henceforth there is need of both
For my remaining enterprise Do thou
Enter into my bosom, and there breathe
So, as when Marsyas by thy hand was dragg'd
Forth from his limbs unsheath'd. O power divine!
If thou to me of shine impart so much,
That of that happy realm the shadow'd form
Trac'd in my thoughts I may set forth to view,
Thou shalt behold me of thy favour'd tree
Come to the foot, and crown myself with leaves;
For to that honour thou, and my high theme
Will fit me. If but seldom, mighty Sire!
To grace his triumph gathers thence a wreath
Caesar or bard (more shame for human wills
Deprav'd) joy to the Delphic god must spring
From the Pierian foliage, when one breast
Is with such thirst inspir'd. From a small spark
Great flame hath risen: after me perchance
Others with better voice may pray, and gain
From the Cirrhaean city answer kind.

Next one read the following extract. Benign Apollo this last labor aid and make me such a vessel of thy worth as thy own laurel claims of me beloved. Thus far hath one of steep Parnassus brow suffice d me henceforth there is need of both for my remaining enterprise do thou enter into my bosom, and there breathe so as when Maryssa by thy hand was dragged forth from his limbs, unsheathed o power divine if thou to me of shine impart so

much that of that happy realm the shadowed form traced in my thoughts I may set forth
to view thou shalt behold me of thy favored tree.

Come to the foot and crown myself with leaves for to that honor thou and my high theme
will fit me if, but seldom mighty sire to grace his triumph gathers thence a wreath Caesar
or bard more shame for human wills depraved joy, to the Delphic god must spring from
the Pieria foliage, when one breast is with such thirst inspired, from a small spark great
flame hath risen after me perchance others with better voice may pray, and gain from the
cirrhaean city answer kind.

Look at the style. Even if you are not familiar with this poem look at the style here. This
is exactly the kind of question that you may expect not exactly this, but the kind the
variety this is the variety you find. Please take a very careful look at it.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:02)

Identify the work:

- a. Decameron
- b. The Divine Comedy
- c. Paradise Lost
- d. In Praise of Folly

Your questions are identifying the work: a Decameron, b The Divine Comedy, c Paradise
Lost, d in Praise of Folly.

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9. Who is the author?

- Of my name I have informed you, Sirs; what additional epithet to give you I know not; except you will be content with that of most foolish; for under what more proper appellation can the goddess Folly greet her devotees? But since there are few acquainted with my family and original, I will now give you some account of my extraction:

Number 9: who is the author here? Of my name I have informed you, Sirs; what additional epithet to give you I know not; except you will be content with that of most foolish; for under what more proper appellation can the goddess folly greet her devotees? But since there are few acquainted with my family and original, I will now give you some account of my extraction:

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- a. Bacon
- b. Chaucer
- c. Erasmus
- d. Boccaccio

Who is the author? A, Bacon; b, Chaucer; c, Erasmus; d, Boccaccio.

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10. Read the following:

O truant Muse what shall be thy amends,
For thy neglect of truth in beauty dyed?
Both truth and beauty on my love depends:
So dost thou too, and therein dignified:
Make answer Muse, wilt thou not haply say,
'Truth needs no colour with his colour fixed,
Beauty no pencil, beauty's truth to lay:
But best is best, if never intermixed'?

Number 10: read the following - O truant Muse what shall be thy amends, for thy neglect of truth in beauty dyed? Both truth and beauty on my love depends: So, dost thou too and therein dignified: Make answer muse, wilt thou not haply say, 'truth needs no color with his color fixed. Beauty no pencil beauty's truth to lay: But best is best, if never intermixed'?

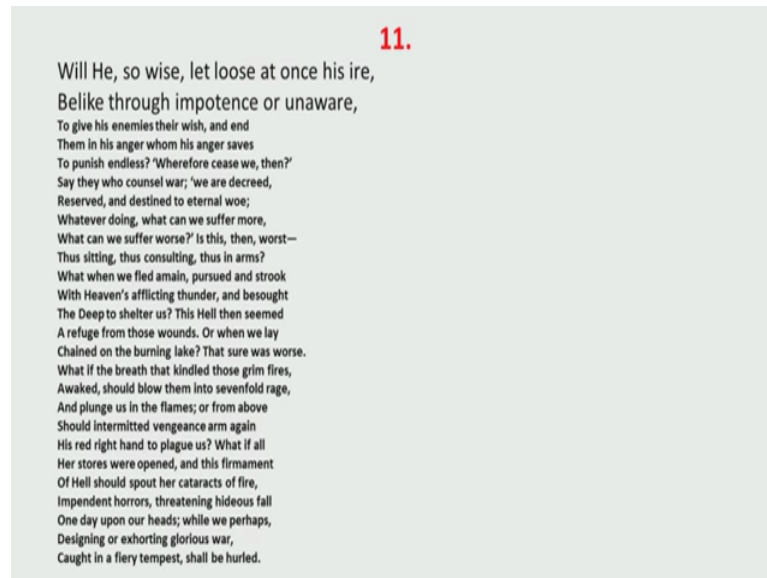
(Refer Slide Time: 12:18)

Which is the meter?

- a. Heroic couplet
- b. Petrarchan Stanza
- c. Shakespearean sonnet
- d. Spenserian stanza

Question is which is the meter? Here a Heroic couplet, b Petrarchan stanza, c Shakespearean sonnet, d Spenserian stanza.

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Next question number 11. Read the extract will he. So, wise let loose at once his ire, belike through impotence or unaware, to give his enemies their wish and end them, in his anger whom his anger saves. To punish endless wherefore cease we then say they who counsel war we are decreed, reserved and destined to eternal woe whatever doing what can we suffer more, what can we suffer worse is this then worst thus sitting thus consulting thus in arms what when we fled amain pursued and strook with heavens afflicting thunder and besought the deep to shelter us this hell then seemed a refuge from those wounds or when we lay chained on the burning lake, that sure was worse what if the breath that kindled those grim fires awaked should blow them into 7 fold rage and plunge us in the flames or from above should intermit vengeance arm again.

His red right hand to plague us, what if all her stores were opened and this firmament of hell should spout her cataracts of fire. Impendent horrors threatening hideous fall one day upon our heads, while we perhaps designing or exhorting glorious war, caught in a fiery tempest shall be hurled.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:03)

Identify the work

- a. Paradise Lost
- b. The Divine Comedy
- c. Troilus and Criseyde
- d. Odyssey

Your choices are identify the work, a paradise lost, b The Divine Comedy, c Troilus and Criseyde, d Odyssey.

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12. Identify the storyteller:

The Ant and the Grasshopper, The Lion and the mouse, The Fox and the Crow, and The Wolf and the Crane are all composed by:

- a. Aesop
- b. La Fontaine
- c. The Brothers Grimm
- d. Charles Perrault

Next question number 12. Identify the storyteller now who is this storyteller of these well-loved much loved stories the ant and the grasshopper the lion and the mouse the fox and the crow and the wolf and the crane all these are composed, by a Aesop, b la fountained, c the brothers Grimm, d Charles Perrault, who is the storyteller who is the

writer here the ant and the grasshopper the lion and the mouse the fox and the crow the wolf and the crane.

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13. Read the following passage about an eminent personality:

- In 1584, he wrote his first political memorandum, *A Letter of Advice to Queen Elizabeth*. In 1592, to celebrate the anniversary of the queen's coronation, he wrote an entertaining speech in praise of knowledge. The year 1597 marked first publication, a collection of essays about politics.

Number 13 read the following passage about an eminent personality, who is it in 1584 he wrote his first political memorandum a letter of advice to Queen Elizabeth. In 1592 to celebrate the anniversary of the Queen's coronation he wrote an entertaining speech in praise of knowledge. The year 1597 marked dashes first publication a collection of essays about politics.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:25)

Identify the person:

- a. Isaac Newton
- b. Ben Jonson
- c. John Locke
- d. Francis Bacon

Who are we talking about, identify the person: a Isaac Newton, b Ben Jonson, c John Locke, d Francis Bacon.

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14. Choose the correct response:

The first recorded burning of books is :

- a. 1497
- b. 1554
- c. 1579
- d. 1660

Next question choose the correct response the first recorded burning of books is a 1497, b 1554, c 1579, d 1660. We are all aware of this act by Bari Kat of burning books banning books and burning books. So, this is nothing new this has been in practice, but the first recorded burning of books such kind of an event took place in one of these years which one.

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15. Choose the correct answer:

Arcadia, an idealized pastoral world, was first described by:

- a. Homer
- b. Spenser
- c. Philip Sydney
- d. Vergil

Next question 15. Choose the correct answer. Arcadia an idealized pastoral world that is the meaning of arcadia was first described by a homer, b Spenser, c Philip Sydney, d Vergil all right. So, we will discuss your answers now: a the woman with all gifts is Pandora. When Pandora opens her box all hell is let loose. The second passage answers a metamorphosis by Ovid, metamorphosis by Ovid. And c is the answer is sorry for third one answer is b rhyme royal a stanza of 7 10 syllable lines the rhyme is a b a b, b c, c and so on popularized by Jeffrey Chaucer.

It is called rhyme royal because James the first King James the first of Scotland he was a Scottish King brought invited by Queen Elizabeth to take over the reigns of England. So he became James the first. So, Jeffrey Chaucer was the one who introduced this rhyming scheme meter and James the first employed it in his own work. So, therefore, it is called rhyme royal. The group of writer's thinker's philosophers answer is 4 c the humanists they were the humanists.

Remember when we talk about renaissance we also talk about humanist's tendencies humanism interest in everything that is that pertains to humans and humanities. So, humanism is the term generally applied to the dominant social philosophy and intellectual and literary currents of the era between 1400 to 1650. Those are the years and the peak of renaissance. Reformation also happened during these period lots of questioning they established system. So, that works and those people who did it they were the humanists. Some of the features of humanism are the return to favor of the pagan classics, stimulated stimulating the philosophy of secularism, appreciation of worldly pleasures. And above all assertion of something which is deeply personal, so personal independence and individual expression.

All these are trades of the humanists the humanism is the term they were they had a zeal for the classics. There was an interest in growing secular view of life all this was caused because of expansion of trade growth of prosperity widening social contact. So, all these things generated an interest in earthly pleasures in spite of adherence to ascetic Christian doctrine. Number 5 answer is essays by Montaigne a. When number 6 is a Decameron by Boccaccio, group of women who are very sad they discuss their lives and they decide to go to travel cross country trip. This is something that that Jeffrey Chaucer was inspired by in the can noterbury tales.

So, influence of Decameron and Chaucer's work. You need to know Boccaccio Giovanni Boccaccio Italian storyteller poet who lived between 1313 and 1375, one of the leading figures of the Italian renaissance he is distinguished in the world of literature because of the Decameron. Remember he was also the first biographer of Dante had a great friend of Petrarch. So, there is a triumvirate of the 14 century Italian geniuses Petrarch Dante and Boccaccio, Giovanni when he was young he was brought up near Florence and he preferred classical studies, but he was trained for commerce by his father.

Ironically he also stated that if only my father had been indulged into my wishes I might have been one of the world's famous poets, but that had to happen that was perhaps predestined for him. Later he was sent to Naples to engage in business he also worked for the bank there and later studied law. He wrote a story the *philocolo* which translated means the labor of love. It is a medieval romance retelling the love story of someone called Florio and Bianco fear. He also wrote *filostrato* that is laid low by love which marks the first appearance of *ottava Rima*, a stanza which Boccaccio invented and which was which has been widely used in many languages since his time. So, he is credited to invent *ottava Rima* in *filostrato*.

This is something one of those very unusual kinds of questions that may come up. So, *filostrato* tells this story of Troilus and Cressida, because Chaucer later on based his Troilus and Cressida on it. It is a tale of these tales of lovers that had gradually developed in the medieval stories about the siege of Troy. So, they were also the legendary lovers. So, Boccaccio was the first writer to give it an independent spin an independent life by the voting and entire work to it. His next work was the *Mateo in pros* and worse it is a group of pastoral tales with allegorical touch. The *Zissad* is a long narrative poem all was equal to *Enid*. And it tells a story about rivalry in love. And this is a story that Chaucer also took from him for the tale told by the knight in the *can noterbury tales*.

The Decameron is magnum opus was composed between 1348 and 53. So, you have to remember the dates 1348 and 1353 the most important single influence on the second half of his life was Petrarch whom Boccaccio first met in Florence in 1350 Petrarch was a man with immense classical scholarship and Boccaccio was hugely impressed by that through his council he became determined to guide the future course of his studies. With Petrarch urging Boccaccio agreed to direct the mind towards eternal things leaving aside the delights of the temporal that is what Petrarch said, that is what Boccaccio wanted to

follow. Famous quotation to direct the mind towards eternal things leaving aside the delights of the temporal he stopped composing in the vernacular to follow Petrarch's guidance and started writing exclusive works in Latin, that was the language of that period.

For many years he had admired Dante's writing as well, had collected as many firsthand biographical details and then he wrote the first biography of Dante in 1353. In 1373 Boccaccio was asked by Florence's *intelligentia* to deliver the first public lecture ever on *The Divine Comedy*. He began, but never completed the series because of ill health he died at a place called *Cataldolo* and was buried there the epitaph on his stone is his study was gracious poetry his study was gracious poetry a life devoted to pursuit of literature and classical literature classics.

After that question or number 7, answer is d Petrarchan the rhyme scheme is a d, d a, a b a c d e c d e. So, that is the Petrarchan stanza 8th is answer b *The Divine Comedy*, and 9th is c Erasmus in praise of folly. Tenth is a Shakespearean sonnet Shakespearean as you know sonnets are 14 line poems in Shakespearean sonnet the rhyme pattern is a b a b c d c d e f e f g, g; extremely easy to remember with a surprise ending. And the rhythmic pattern of the sonnets it is the so called iambic pentameter. The answer to the eleventh question is a *Paradise Lost*. And this storyteller and the ant and the grasshopper fox and the crow etcetera answer is 12 b *La Fontaine*. And 13 is d Francis Bacon. Fourteenth the first recorded public burning of books is b 1554. The book is *The History of Italy* by someone called William Thomas, and the answer to the fifteenth question is d *Arcadia* is first described by Virgil in his *Atalogs*. Philip Sidney did write a seminal book called *Arcadia*, but it was first referred to by Virgil in his *Atalogs*.

Now, we will continue with the major events of this particular period. We have already finished talking about the accession of Queen Elizabeth the first and now we will talk about the accession of King James. Now Queen Elizabeth as you may recall was never married, she was popularly revealed as the virgin Queen. She had no children no heirs. So, a few days before her death she named James Stuart as the next King of England. He was already James sixth of Scotland having ascended the throne at the age of one. So, he took over the reigns of England. One of the most important events of his rule was the publication of King James Version also called the authorized version of King James Bible.

Remember English translation of the Bible was published in 1611 under the auspices of King James the first of England. It is important because the translation had a profound influence on English literature style and was generally accepted as a Standard English Bible from the 17th, mid 17th century to the early twentieth century. You may also remember that the reign of Queen Elizabeth the first succeeded in imposing a high degree of uniformity upon that Church of England. You may also recall how there was a big conflict between the crown and the church during the reign of Henry the 8th. Persecution of the protestants and we also remember Martin Luther and his doctrine and his efforts to or his attempts to bring about a kind of reformation in the church.

So, Queen Elizabeth's reign during that period more or less she succeeded in imposing a kind of uniformity upon the Church of England. Protestant was reinstated as the official religion of England. This was important because Mary the first who preceded Queen Elizabeth the first Mary ruled only for 5 years 1553 to 58. She had attempted to restore Roman Catholicism in the country. Coming back to King James the first in 1604 soon after James coronation as King of England a conference of churchmen requested that the English Bible be revised because existing translations were corrupt.

So, this is one of the major events of the King's rule and remember the gun powder plot and how it connects to all this. So, that had a lot of the reason for the plot to assassinate to assassinate the King was more or less of religious nature. When we talk about people like Dante, Boccaccio and also people like Francis, Bacon the Queen Elizabeth the first, we are talking about the renaissance. I have been talking about renaissance very frequently during the course of my several lectures I would like to reiterate how important this. So, called period is this period that started in a later part of the 14th century we went on till mid 17 centuries it is a period. So, you know an easy translation is the rebirth renaissance is called the rebirth.

So, what was the rebirth all about? It was the discovery and exploration of new continents; so rebirth of knowledge. Substitution of the copper nickel for the Ptolemaic system of astronomy you should know what is copper nickel what is Ptolemaic system of astronomy. The period also witnessed the decline of the feudal system the growth of commerce, invention of application of such innovations such as paper printing the mariners compass and the gunpowder.

For those interested in literature and classical learning, it was the time of the revival of classical learning and wisdom, after long period of cultural and cultural decline and stagnation, during the medieval period the dark ages. At all events renaissance was herald through the recovery by Italian scholars of Greek and roman classical literature. So, an interest in the classics in Italy especially when the wave of barbarism had passed the people began to feel return of consciousness of their ancient culture the desire to reproduce. To Italians their Latin language was easy and their country abounded in documents monumental records which civilized past greekness.

One such great writer of the renaissance period was Dante. Dante Alighieri the Italian poet between who lived between 1265 and 1321 of the most important figures of the renaissance at the center of the renaissance period. Best remember the author of The Divine Comedy from which we have just seen in the extract. He was a soldier, a politician a statesman, a lyric, poet, philosopher, in other words a renaissance man. He was read in the artistic society of Florence, studied the classics and also medieval texts of rhetoric and theology. He tried his hand at poetry and painting also a statesmen and a soldier he took great pride in narrating that he fought in local Florentine war and vigorously on horseback in the front rank. That is what that is how he liked to describe his expertise.

Now, one thing about Dante and we cannot escape is his love for a girl called Beatrice at the age of 9, he had his first glimpse of Beatrice. After that he saw her only a few times. Beatrice and Dante went on to marry other people. She died at the age 24, but she became his ideal, the inspiration of his life. The other day we are talking about Philip Sidney and his love for Penelope courtly love a woman who becomes somebody's muse and he spent the rest of his life writing great works of literature in memory or in honor of her.

So, The Divine Comedy is the direct agent you know for him for Dante, the Beatrice became the inspiration for The Divine Comedy, the direct agent of his salvation. We have already talked about the true weathers, the wandering minstrels who would write poems in praise of particular women and here was Dante who would through the rest of his life write in praise of Beatrice. Between 1292 and 94 he put together a work called the new life *la vita Nuova*, an account of his devotion to vitrics and there is a slight

autobiographical framework also connecting 31 of the symbolic poems which she had inspired.

Beatrice's is Latin in Latin it means blessed. So, more or less he looks upon his love with Christian salvation, symbolizing Christian salvation. From *vita nova* he went forward with *divine comedy*. And he is set to have declared to say of her what has never been said of any other woman that is what he wanted to know *The Divine Comedy* one of the greatest works of literature ever. I would urge you to go through it understand some of the aspects understand the background the renaissance period in which it was composed it is a very important document it is a very important text for those who are appearing for this kind of an exam.

And the last luminary that I wanted to focus today is Francis Bacon. Bacon is several things, but he was also we know him as an essayist in the 20th and 21st century Bacons reputation as the foremost essays has been cemented, but we should also remember that Bacon held his place in the British parliament for nearly 4 decades, from 1584 to 1617 he was very active in politics law and the royal court, in 1603 he was knighted. So, Sir Francis Bacon after James the first accession to the British throne, his ascent was quite rapid and swift. He was the solicited general in 1607 and attorney general for 6 years later.

In 1616 his carrier peaked when he was invited to join the Privy Council. A year later he reached the same position as his father the lord keeper of the great seal if you do not know these terms please look them up lord keeper of the great seal what do they do. So, this is what his father did and it is a position of great responsibility and prestige in 1618 Bacon was promoted to the title of Lord Chancellor, one of the highest political officers in England. In 1621 he was the visons Saint Albans.

However soon afterwards he was charged by parliament with accepting bribes and surprisingly he admitted to all the charges. He was fined imprisoned and then banished from the court. The King pardoned him later, but that was the end of Bacons public life. In 1620 Bacon published a book *one of novum organum scientiarum* that is a new method in science. And he established himself as a reputed philosopher or reputable philosopher of science. So, he was not just and essayist a renowned an essayist as we know him he was many other things as well.

During his career as councilor and statesman Bacon often wrote for the court in 1584 he wrote his first political memorandum a letter of advice to Queen Elizabeth. In 1592 to celebrate the anniversary of the queen's coronation he wrote an entertaining speech in praise of knowledge. In the year 1597 marked his first publication a collection of essays about politics. So, all this was before the charges of corruption remember, but Bacon had a very long successful career. He also wrote or published advancement of learning which was sort of attempt to rally more support for the study of sciences. The advancement of learning published in 1605.

In 1609 he departed from political and scientific jobs and released on the wisdom of the ancients, his analysis of ancient mythology. Bacon then resumed writing about science and in 1620 published novum organum represented as part 2 of the grid saturation. In 1622 he wrote a historical work for Prince Charles entitled the history of Henry the 7th. In 1623 he published one of his most successful works the augmented scienterium a continuation of his view on scientific reforms. And in 1624 his works the new Atlantis and apothegm, apothegm were published Silva Silverium which was published in 1627 was among the last of his written works Sir Francis Bacon one of the most important names of the English period of the renaissance period during Elizabeth the first and James the first.

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Dante's The Divine Comedy

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PGsuTJUL57Q>

And before I wind up, I would like you to take a look at this very short video on Dante's The Divine Comedy. Please look at the link here.