Unit 3A: "The Tudor Period"

Introduction to the Tudor Period
1485-1603

General Information
- Early ___________________ Period 1485-1558
- Elizabethan Period (sometimes called the ________________ Renaissance) 1558-1603
- These two periods can both be referred to as the Elizabethan Period.
- This is an exciting time in English history and literature. We have the two great movements of the Renaissance and the ________________ _________________. This is the time when the most brilliant people flocked to court hoping for advancement. This is a time of court luxury, gorgeousness, and intrigue. This is the time when a minor gentleman might sell all he had to buy one outfit so he could ________________ the queen.

Tudor Line
- __________ VII (1485-1509) married Elizabeth the heiress of York. He was the king that by declaring descent from the Celtic King Arthur encouraged the belief that in his reign the Celts had regained the rule of England from the English after a thousand years and that, in effect, Arthur had returned. He promoted this myth by calling his first son Arthur, but this son died before his father. Also all the Tudor monarchs after Henry VII were plagued by the fear of ________________ ________________. Since their claim to the throne was not strong, they felt it especially important to produce a suitable male successor.
- __________ VIII (1509-1547) broke ties with the Roman Catholic Church. Because the pope refused to sanction the king’s ________________ proceedings, Henry, in an act of defiance, proclaimed himself—not the pope—“the supreme head of the Church.” He married ________ times and only produced one male heir.
- __________ VI (1547-1553) became king at the age of nine and died when he was fifteen. During his reign, Protestantism reached its high tide in England.
- __________ I (1553-1558) was loyal to her Spanish mother’s religion, Roman Catholicism, and tried to destroy Protestant Reformation in England Known as “____________ Mary,” she tried to reestablish the Roman Catholic church as the state church of England. She burnt many Protestants at the stake. She died childless.
- __________ I (1558-1603) restored the Church of England. She became known as “Good Queen ________________” and was a shrewd and, in some cases, a ruthless ruler. She governed with an iron hand, yet with a sensitivity which endeared her to her subjects. She read widely in Latin and Greek and spoke fluent French, Italian, and Spanish and inspired the people to learn.
  - “I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England too; and think foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm.” (from a speech given to the troops at Tillbury on the approach of the Armada, 1588)
  - “Though God hath raised me high, yet this I count the glory of my crown: that I have reigned with your loves.” (“The Golden Speech,” 1601)
  - England defeated the ____________ Armada in 1588 and made England ruler of the seas.

Renaissance
- The Renaissance was a time of a ________________ interest in the ________________ of Europe.
  - Began in __________
  - Extraordinary achievements in ________________ and art
    * Copernicus’s theory that the sun was the center of the solar system
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- Revived interest in the classics (Renaissance scholars of the classics were called ________________).
- Master theme of English Renaissance literature: Necessity of proper __________________ (in society, in the family, and in the personal life) for human happiness, not just for the individual but also for the group.
  * They believed that disorder in one realm affects another realm. This belief translated in to the idea of the ________________ of Being.—God, angels, men, creatures, plants, elements
- ________________ pride emerged.
- People recognized the validity of ________________. This stems from the Biblical belief that true fulfillment and freedom come from submission to God and to the authorities He has established.
- The literature, by and large, came from a ________________ framework of belief and values.

Reformation

+ The Reformation was a ________________ movement attacking the Roman Catholic Church.
+ William ________________ published the first English New Testament translated from the original ________________.
+ Miles ________________ produced the first complete English Bible in 1535.

Literature

+ The ________________ increased the number and types of readers so that literature had to appeal to a wider range of taste.
+ Literature was
  - ________________ (composed of ingredients from various sources—classical and medieval, continental and native, humanistic and courtly, academic and popular literature),
  - ________________ (highly artificial that often exists more as a display of technical skill than as a vehicle of deep personal feeling and academic, frequent references to classical mythology and history), and
  - ________________ (Authors thought that literature delights in order to teach.)
+ In Tudor literature, the ________________, ________________, (liberal arts) and ________________ strands increasingly intertwine. The courtly appears in the songs and sonnets of Thomas ________________; the humanistic in the works of Thomas ________________; and the Protestant in the writings of William ________________, Thomas ________________, and John ________________.
+ Genres
  - Pastoral- poetry that glorifies the country life and ________________
  - Epic- The Faerie Queen
  - Lyric
  - ________________ (Italian and English)
  - Essay- fathered by Francis Bacon
  - Literary criticism- Sir Philip ________________ wrote the first piece of literary criticism.
  - Romantic allegory- also Edmund ________________ 's The Faerie Queen
  - ________________ - reached its zenith during the Elizabethan Period
    * Plays became more secular than religious
    * Renaissance drama began with the works of John Lyly, Thomas Kyd, and Christopher Marlowe.
* ____________________ took all that had gone before, transforming the crude into the magnificent, the clumsy into the profound. The literature of the Elizabethan period truly culminated in _________________________________.

Sir Thomas More
1478-1535

* What you cannot turn to good, you must at least make as little bad as you can.

They have no lawyers among them, for they consider them as a sort of people whose profession it is to disguise matters. --Utopia

About the Author
* As a member of the King Henry VIII’s council, More was one of the few who dared oppose the king in his decision to divorce Catherine of Aragon. His refusal to accept the divorce led to his ________________________________.
* Thomas More used Utopia, his most ______________________________ work, to suggest satirically an improvement in England’s present society.
* Thomas More was the greatest ______________________________ of England; for this reason, he wrote the book Utopia, which communicated his view as to how society makes sense: man working together can make society better. However, he still valued religious dogma over human _________________________________.

About His Philosophy
* More was openly hostile to Lutherans, and he fought ______________________________ on key points of Protestantism:
  - Salvation by faith
  - Supremacy of the Scriptures as interpreted by the ordinary individual. More believed that only priests were capable of ______________________________ translating the Scriptures.
  - The priesthood of the believers- More firmly believed in penance and confessions to ________________________________.

Utopia
* Utopia describes an __________ imaginary society. Since Utopia was written during the great age of exploration, More’s ideas for the work may have come from Spanish or Portuguese travel literature which described the ______________________________. More’s greatest source of information was most likely the narrative of the voyages of Amerigo Vespucci.
* The Utopian society has many flaws, one of which is the institution of ______________________________.
* A Utopian society will do what is good for the community as a __________________________ in order to benefit
the _______________.
* Utopia is another example of man's search to attain ________________.
* Utopia in Greek means "________ place."

William Tyndale
C. 1495-1536

I perceived how that it was impossible to establish the lay people in any truth except the Scripture were plainly laid before their eyes in their mother tongue.

The English Bible
* Much of the beautiful language of the King James Version has been credited to earlier translations by ________________ and Coverdale.
* William Shakespeare, Oliver Cromwell, John Bunyan, John Milton, and the American Pilgrims used the ________________ Bible.
  - Division of ________________ into ________________ for the first time in an English Bible
* James I authorized a group of scholarly translators and churchmen of all Protestant groups including the ________________ to make a new version of the Bible in English. The resulting work has been called “the ________________ monument of English prose.”
* No other book in the English language has exerted as much influence as the English Bible, and no other translation has been as widely used as the ________________ Bible.

About William Tyndale
* Tyndale was called the rising ________________ of the reformation.
* Tyndale’s ________________ style is a result of his evangelicalism. He had the ability to communicate with the ________________ man, yet he still possessed a scholar’s knowledge and thoroughness, a poet’s feeling for languages, and a preacher’s zeal.
* Tyndale did not live to see the ________________ fruit of his efforts. However, his translations of the Joshua through II Chronicles were incorporated into the ________________ Bible.
* Tyndale had to ________________ England when the church was not receptive of his plan to translate the Bible into English. There he published the first English New Testament translated from the original _________________. However, he was later betrayed into the hands of the Spanish Catholics, tried for heresy, and executed by strangling and burning—ironically, just when England would have been ________________ for him.
* His ________________ Miles Coverdale finished the first complete English Bible, and ninety percent of his New Testament was included in the 1611 ________________ ________________ version.
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The Book of Common Prayer and Bishop Thomas Cranmer

What the heart loves, the will chooses, and the mind justifies.

About the Book of Common Prayer
* The Book of Common Prayer has had incredible influence on our heritage both directly and indirectly. Today the most obvious influence is in the ____________________ ceremony. Most of the marriage ceremonies today have some ___________ from the ceremony in the Book of Common Prayer. Today we might question why an English prayer book specifying prayers and procedures for daily, weekly, and seasonal worship would even be necessary. But back in Tudor times, virtually all Protestant sects had service manuals. Everyone recognized a need for a definite __________ service prescribing the structure and content of worship. In such a time of political and religious turmoil, it was especially important that all things be done decently and in ________________.
* Remember the master ______________ of Tudor literature (Proper order in society, family, and personal life was necessary for human happiness, not just for the individual but also for the group.)
* The Book of Common Prayer must have seemed radical in its day for at least three reasons.
  - Prayers, exhortations, and prescribed Scripture readings were in ________________.
  - The __________ was given a new prominence.
  - The sacrifice of ________________ was replaced with the Lord's Supper.
* The major figure in the history of the Book of Common Prayer is Thomas ____________________.
  - During Henry's reign Cranmer cautiously made changes to steer the country in a more _______________ direction. He had to proceed cautiously, for Henry in forsaking papal authority had no intention of abandoning Catholic doctrine.
* The Book of Common Prayer was controversial. ________________ hated the book’s departure from Catholicism. Lutherans denounced its retention of Catholicism.
* When Edward died and Mary became queen, the prayer book was discontinued.
* Thomas ________________ was martyred under “Bloody Mary’s” reign.
* When Elizabeth came to the throne, she restored the prayer book, but revised it, as a compromise to the Protestants and the Catholics. (Remember she was ________________ in her political and religious views.)
* The Book of Common Prayer shows us that the ________________ view of relationships was once generally believed.
* The prayer book expresses that true liberty and happiness in life are to be found not through self-assertiveness but through ________________ to the will of God and to authority.
* How does the following excerpt compare to the Bible's teaching on submission? How does it relate to the Great Chain of Being?
Portia to Bassanio in *The Merchant of Venice* by William Shakespeare
You see me, Lord Bassanio, where I stand,
Such as I am. Though for myself alone
I would not be ambitious in my wish
To wish myself much better, yet for you,
I would be trebled twenty times myself,
A thousand times more fair, ten thousand times more rich,
That only to stand high in your account,
I might in virtues, beauties, livings, friends,
Exceed account. But the full sum of me
Is sum of something; which, to term in gross,
Is an unlesson'd girl, unschool'd, unpractic'd,
Happy in this, she is not yet so old
But she may learn; happier than this,
She is not bred so dull but she can learn;
Happiest of all, is that her gentle spirit
Commits itself to yours to be directed,
As from her lord, her governor, her king.
Myself, and what is mine, to you and yours
Is now converted. But now I was the lord
Of this fair mansion, master of my servants,
Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now,
This house, these servants, and this same myself
Are yours—my lord’s!—I give them with this ring,
Which when you part from, lose, or give away,
Let it presage the ruin of your love,
And be my vantage to exclaim on you.

John Foxe
1516-1587

*When the Christians, upon these occasions, received martyrdom, they were ornamented, and crowned with garlands of flowers; for which they, in heaven, received eternal crowns of glory.*
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About the author
 ✦ A student at ______________
 ✦ A fellow at Magdelan College, forced out because of his ______________ “heresy”
 ✦ Tutored the children of the executed Henry Howard, third earl of Surrey
 ✦ Was ordained a ______________ at St. Paul’s Cathedral by Nicholas ______________, dean of St. Paul’s
 ✦ Fled England during ____________ reign
 ✦ Published a ______________ version of Acts and Monuments at Basel
 ✦ Returned to England and published the ______________ version of his book
 ✦ With the publication of the English version, Foxe became a household name.
 ✦ In 1571, a convocation of bishops at St. Paul’s Cathedral decreed that this edition be placed in every cathedral ______________ in England (along with the Bible and The Book of Common Prayer)
 ✦ Called “Father Foxe” by ______________
 ✦ Literally wasted away the rest of his life revising his great work

Acts and Monuments
 ✦ Also called Foxe’s Book of ______________
 ✦ The reliability can be questioned, but Foxe tried to be very careful and keep his facts straight and is more reliable when he gets to his own times since he went to great lengths to get ______________ information.
 ✦ Purpose:
   - To make England ______________ forever
     (Greatly influenced England to refuse Catholicism. This is why no Catholic may rule England.)
   - To show God’s people how to ______________ and prevail over ______________ and the world.
 ✦ Enormously helped England’s ______________
 ✦ Divided into ______________ books, the number traditional for the ______________
 ✦ Straightforward and ______________ style

Latimer and Ridley
 ✦ As Ridley faces martyrdom, he comforts his friend Latimer, telling him that at the actual moment of their execution, God will show Himself gracious to them in one of two ways. (Very famous line on p. 149) What are these two ways? How did the two experience this graciousness?

 ✦ Another famous line is said by Latimer to Ridley on page 152. “We shall this day light such a candle, by God’s grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out.” Ridley and Latimer died for the cause of ______________ at a time in which the Reformation in England faced
its most serious threat ever. In life, but perhaps especially in death, they provided heroic examples for other Protestants to resist the control of Catholicism. Their spirit of ________________ and courage was an inspiration to their contemporaries and the generations that have come after them. Protestantism could not have ________________ in Europe nor would it have been brought to the New World had not the Englishmen resisted Catholic tyranny. They did “light such a candle” that has “never [been] put out.”

Note that Thomas Cranmer had ________________ a recantation of his beliefs possibly after witnessing the torments of Ridley. However, when he was burned at the stake, he held out “his unworthy right hand” to be burned it first. Some have compared this incident to ________________ last victory.

Chart how Latimer and Ridley act as foils, or two individuals with strongly contrasting traits and actions, for each other.

**Latimer**

**Speech:**

**Dress:**

**Conduct in face of death:**

**Disposition of worldly goods:**

**Manner of death:**

**Ridley**

**Speech:**

**Dress:**

**Conduct in face of death:**

**Disposition of worldly goods:**

**Manner of death:**
Verse Forms of the Elizabethan Period

* Major themes of Elizabethan poetry are beauty (especially human beauty and ____________).
* Poetry and especially _______________ poetry was important for a young man to know. He should be an expert in ____________________, swordsmanship, and appearance.

Types of Verse
+ Madrigal- a complex ____________________ form in which voices sing without accompaniment. -----
  - The words for the class madrigal are
    “As Vesta was from Latmos hill descending,
    She spied a maiden Queen the same ascending,
    Attended on by all the shepherds’ swain,
    To whom Dian’s darlings came running down again,
    First two by two, then three by three together,
    Leaving their goddess all alone hasted thither;
    And mingling with the shepherds of her train,
    With mirthful tunes her presence entertain.

    Then sang the shepherds and nymphs of Diana,
    Long live fair Oriana!”
  - In this example, the part writing is sophisticated and varied (It is written for six voices.), and the song delights with elegant and witty musical puns: The words “descending” and ascending” are set to musical phrases which descend and ascend; “running down” is a rapidly moving, downward passage; “two by two” is sung by two voices, “three by three” by three, “all alone” by one, and so on.
+ _______________ became a common part of the Elizabethan play. Both Shakespeare and Ben Jonson wrote songs.
+ _______________- a poem with shepherds and shepherdesses enjoying singing, dancing, and other pleasures in the rural countryside and expresses an urban poet’s nostalgic image of the supposed peace and _______________ of the country life in an idealized natural setting.
  - Examples: Arcadia by Sir Philip Sydney and “The Passionate Shepherd to His Love” by Christopher Marlowe

English Poetry: Rhyme, Rhythm, and Meter
+ Two of the most appealing qualities of poetry are the combination of _______________ and the movements of _______________.
+ _______________- the correspondence of sounds
+ _______________- the regular recurrence of sounds
+ The most obvious type of rhyme is _______________ rhyme, the repetition of the accented or stressed vowel sound and all succeeding sounds in words which come at the ends of lines of poetry.
+ _______________- measured rhythm of a poem
+ The pattern in a line of poetry consisting of one accented syllable and one or two unaccented syllables is called a _______________.
+ The four basic feet
  * _______________- one unaccented followed by an accented syllable
  * Trochee- an accented followed by an unaccented one
Anapest - two unaccented syllables followed by an accented one
* Dactyl - an accented syllable followed by two unaccented ones

Irregular feet
* Spondee - two accented syllables
* Monosyllabic foot - _______________ accented syllable

After one determines the predominant type of foot, one can count the number of feet in each line. A line usually contains three, four, or five feet. The names for line lengths are as follows:
* Monometer - ___________ foot
* Dimeter - ___________ feet
* Trimeter - ___________ feet
* Tetrameter - ___________ feet
* Pentameter - ___________ feet
* Hexameter - ___________ feet
* Heptameter - ___________ feet
* Octameter - ___________ feet

Iambic pentameter is a favorite meter because it is especially suited to the ______________ movement of our English language.

_______________ verse - unrhymed iambic pentameter

Spenser created a poetic form called the Spenserian stanza. This is a ___________ -line stanza having a rhyme scheme of ababcbbc, the first eight lines being in iambic pentameter, ninth in iambic hexameter. He utilized this stanza form throughout his *Fairie Queen*.

**Sir Thomas Wyatt**
1503-1542

**About the author**
* Served under ________________
  - Fell from favor twice but was pardoned and reinstated
* In 1527, Wyatt visited __________ and fell in love with Petrarch's poetry. Later, when Wyatt returned to England he brought the Petrarchan ________________ to England.
  - The Italian sonnet during this time period often discusses the ________________ (message or main idea of a literary work) of a lover's complaint.
  - Also, Italian sonnets during this time period often employed ________________ (extended, elaborate comparisons).
About "Farewell, Love and All thy Laws Forever"
* An __________ sonnet- The octave presents the problem of love, and the sestet presents the solution of a refusal to be Cupid’s object any more.
* An __________ (a direct and explicit address either to an absent person or to an abstract or nonhuman entity) to Cupid, the god of love
* Rhyme scheme: _________________
* The rhyme scheme of the sestet foreshadows the development of the English sonnet with its final rhyming _________________.
* Theme: Exalts _________________ over passion
* Conceit: Cupid is a sportsman who uses the baited hooks, darts, and arrows of love to ensnare the author.
* “Senec and Plato” represent the _________________ of the ancient world, Roman and Greek respectively. The speaker is leaving love for wisdom (reason).
* “Brittle darts” allude to Cupid, are brittle arrows that break off when pulled from the wound, leaving the heads to cause festering, and refer to the lingering pain of a romantic _________________.
* “Rotten boughs” refer to the _________________ of love. The speaker no longer wants to climb the unsound branches of love and be doomed to ___________. Also, climbing refers to ambition.

Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey
1517-1547

About the author
✦ A brilliant soldier whose __________ spirit kept him in trouble
✦ Executed for _________________ and died at the age of thirty
✦ His children were tutored by John ______________ after he died.
✦ Developed the ______________ or Shakespearian sonnet
  - 3 quatrains abab cdcd efef which present different viewpoints of a problem
  - 1 couplet gg which presents a change of thought, solution, or summation
✦ Smoothed English ______________ (became a new meter role model for poets)
✦ Invented ________________ verse (unrhymed iambic pentameter) which is used in the highest forms of English literature—the _______________ and the epic
✦ His love poems seem like artificial literary exercises rather than deep expressions of mind and heart. Wyatt had a greater imagination, but Surrey had better verse.

About “Love that Liveth and Reigneth in My Thought”
* An ______________ sonnet- The three quatrains and couplet present distinct phases of the lover’s experience: presumption, rejection, humiliation, and resolution (The first three are thoughts,
and couplet is the ____________________ .) This poem shows a careful design so that the conventional divisions coincide with the units of thought.

* Rhyme scheme: ____________________________________________
  - Only deviates from the rhyme scheme of an English sonnet by repeating the c rhyme in the third quatrain.

* Conceit: This ____________________ metaphor of love is one of warfare: The speaker compares love to a tyrant and a coward.

* Theme: Love reigns supreme. The speaker is willing to die for ____________.

* The first quatrain of presumption presents that the ________________ of love has conquered the speaker. In a sense the speaker of is a prisoner of war, captured by love (Cupid). The speaker explains that love makes him offer his love to the lady. The “banner” compares the advancing of Love’s banner with the reddening of the lover’s ________________.

* The second quatrain of rejection tells how the lady is inconsistent and rejects the lover. “Doubtful hope” is an ____________________ (an expression combining contradictory ideas).

* The third quatrain of humiliation tells how Cupid ________________ when he loses the woman he loves. It also tells us that the speaker suffers for his ________________ to love.

* The solution couplet presents that even though the speaker’s love has been rejected and the speaker has been humiliated he still believes in love: The speaker is willing to ____________ for love even after what happened.

Sir Philip Sidney
1554-1586

“A true knight is fuller of bravery in the midst, than in the beginning of danger.”

“If you neglect your work, you will dislike it; if you do it well, you will enjoy it”

“They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.” —Arcadia, Bk. 1.

“There is no man suddenly either excellently good or extremely evil.” —Arcadia, Bk. 1.

“Nothing is achieved before it be thoroughly attempted.” —Arcadia, Bk. 2.
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About the author
✦ The "Ideal Renaissance Man"—He was good, noble, charming, and talented.
✦ In Paris on August 23, 1572, he saw the beginning of the St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre, and decided to stand for __________________________.
✦ Appointed __________________________ to the Queen
✦ Temporarily dismissed from court because of his reproach of the Queen’s supposed engagement to a ______________ prince
✦ He was wounded in a battle with the Spanish in Holland and died three weeks later from __________________________. Everyone in the kingdom mourned him.

About Arcadia
✦ Written during his time of _______________________ with the queen
✦ Long ______________________ romance
✦ Said to be the best ______________ fiction of the day

About Astrophil and Stella
✦ Astrophil and Stella mean “Star-lover (Greek) and __________ (Latin).” Astrophil represents ________________, and Stella represents Penelope Devereaux, a married woman. The title suggests the impossibility of a relationship due to a distance between them.
✦ The first and most influential _______________ sequence- Everyone used this work as an example.
✦ Contains 108 sonnets and eleven songs unified by an implied narrative of the love of Astrophil for the beautiful but distant and unattainable Stella
✦ Astrophil goes from being dejected at Stella’s rejection to ecstasy when she bestows a small favor on him, back to frustration again.
✦ It is thought that Sidney’s aim was to show readers how a man can let his _______________ get the better of him. He shows this through Astrophil’s negative examples and mistakes. His ____________ was to teach morality.
✦ It has been suggested that the 108 sonnets represent the 108 suitors in ____________’s Odyssey in which Penelope had her suitors try to hit a stone called the Penelope stone as a way of deciding who would win and court Penelope. Just as the wooers banked on their fate pathetically and were aware of disappointment, so is Astrophil embarking on the same ________________ and disappointing journey.
✦ In “Sonnet 20: Fly, Fly, My Friends,” Astrophil identifies love with suffering and eventual death. He has been hit by one ______________’s arrows. As a result, Astrophil succumbs to bitterness, ________________, and helplessness.
✦ In “Sonnet 31: With How Sad Steps, O Moon,” Sidney again alludes to ____________ as an inflictor of fatal love wounds. In the octave, the languishing speaker identifies with the sad progress of the ________________, where, according to legend, all that has been wasted on earth—broken vows, unanswered prayers, unfulfilled desire—is laid up in store. In the sestet, Astrophil adopts a tone of self-righteousness implying with mocking resentment that he suffers ________________________.

- Can you find an example of apostrophe and personification?

- What is the meter of this sonnet? ____________________________________________
- What is the rhyme scheme? __________________________________________________
- What type of sonnet is it?
“Sonnet 41: Having This Day My Horse” implies a mood of ______________________ for Astrophil after he wins a prize for horsemanship in a tournament. This sonnet employs a convention of courtly love poetry: The lover is stirred to bold deeds out of love for the mistress and a desire to impress her. ______________________, however, every hope brings Astrophil closer to ultimate frustration.
- Can you find an example of alliteration in the sonnet?

“Sonnet 63: O Grammar Rules” recounts Astrophil’s rejoicing due to Stella saying no __________ (He thinks two negatives make a positive.) His joyful mood is only temporary; and in the last sonnet of the work, he is engulfed in ________________.

About “Leave Me, O Love”
- What is the rhyme scheme? _________________________________
- What kind of sonnet is it?

- Can be compared with ________________'s “Farewell, Love”
  - Both sonnets renounce earthly ________________, but differ in what they recommend in place of it.
  - Wyatt substitutes the pleasures of the ________________ for those of emotions.
  - Sydney substitutes the values of ________________ for the values of the world.
  - Wyatt reproaches the fickleness of a lady and the tyranny of the god of love; Sidney, the deceitfulness of the ________________ and the tyranny of the god of this world.
  - Wyatt’s poem is classical in its elevation of ________________; Sydney’s Christian in its exaltation of the Son of God, ________________ Love, as the goal and means of true aspiration.
  - Wyatt expresses a ________________ and ________________ relationship of the lover's experience in his octave and sestet.
  - Sydney expresses successive acts of the will in the process of spiritual surrender in each of his three quatrains: renunciation, humiliation, and resolution. His ________________ is a prayer that summarizes the process.
- Contains many ________________ allusions and allusions to The Book of Common Prayer (lines 1 and 6)
- The entire poem is an expression of the admonition of Colossians 3:2 and I John 2:15.

About An Apology for Poetry
- A criticism for those who thought poems/poets were ______________________
- The finest treatise of literary ________________ and arguably the finest prose essay, to come out of Tudor England
- Defines poetry as an art of ________________ with the immediate purpose of teaching and delighting—or teaching by delighting
- Its relaxed but incisive style exhibits the casual competence of the well-bred aristocrat, blending logic and levity, moral earnestness and wit.
- In the excerpt, Sidney argues that poetry, like ________________, is superior to history in teaching what ought to be rather than necessarily what is. Poetry, like ________________, is superior to philosophy in motivating men by examples.
- Elsewhere in the work Sidney answers the traditional objection that poetry (fiction) is ________ because it is not true. Sidney points out that fictional stories such as fables and parables have been
used since ancient times and even in Scripture to convey truth. The poet aims to represent______________ not of particulars but of __________________.

Genuinely __________________ arguments

About the author

Elizabeth I awarded him with knighthood for founding ________________ Colony and for his service to her.
- Possibly spread his coat over a puddle for the queen to walk on

He was susceptible to fame and primarily interested in his personal advantage: connived to get power. His nickname in court was "the _____________."

He was imprisoned by Elizabeth I for secretly marrying her maiden of honor.

______________ later imprisoned him as a traitor when he came to the throne.
- During his imprisonment, he wrote The ________________ of the World.
- He was granted freedom after thirteen years and given a chance to redeem himself, but he did not succeed in gaining the king's favor.

He was finally ________________ for his alleged treason.

We remember him today as a gallant courtier.

Works
- The ________________ of the World
  * The most famous passage in this history is at the end. An apostrophe to Death, it is a fine example of 17th-century prose:
  * O eloquent, just, and mighty Death? Whom none could advise, thou hast persuaded: what none hath dared, thou hast done; and whom the world hath flattered thou only has cast out of the world and despised. Thou hast drawn together all the farfetched greatness, all the pride, cruelty, and ambition of man, and covered it all over with these two narrow words, His jacet! [Here lies]
  - “The Nymph’s Reply to the ___________________” (The best response to Christopher Marlowe’s “The Passionate Shepherd to His Love”)
  - “The ___________________”
  - “On the Life of Man” ("What is Our Life?")

About “What is Our Life?”

The ________________, extended metaphor, in this poem compares life to a play and extends throughout the poem.
- ________________ to music between acts
- Mother’s womb to a costume room
Unit 3A: "The Tudor Period"

- ________________ to drawn curtains

+ A play of passion is a tragedy, but in line four it is called a comedy. This intended contrast between actuality and supposition points out that times of ________________ are only short intervals within the generally prevailing gloom.

+ Lines 5 and 6 present an interesting picture of God as a ________________ and a ________________. Raleigh seems to be saying that God is not involved in the affairs of living men, but Raleigh does not seem to be advocating ________________ since he still presents God as judge. Deism believes that God created the world and forgot about it. Deists believe that God is not involved in the affairs of men and thus will not judge mankind.

+ Line 9 refers to the rapidity of an Elizabethan dramatic performance which hurried to its conclusion just like life hurries to ________________.

+ Line 10 gives a grim ________________ that points out that when we die it is serious and real and not to be regarded lightly.

+ Can you find an example personification?

+ Can you find an example of a simile?

Edmund Spenser

c. 1552-1599

It is the mind that maketh good of ill, that maketh wretch or happy, rich or poor.

About the author

* Edmund Spenser has been referred to as “the poets’ poet,” and was the ________________ that joined the greatness of Chaucer to that of Shakespeare.

* The Faerie Queen, Spenser’s greatest work, is the most comprehensive reflection of the Tudor ________________, epitomizing what a well-educated Protestant Elizabethan would likely know and believe. As a work of literature it synthesizes the Protestant, humanistic, and courtly strands of Tudor writing into a complete blend without sacrificing their individual integrity and distinctness.

* Spenser’s castle was overrun by a band of ________________ rebels; three months later he died and was buried in Westminster Abbey near Chaucer.

About Amoretti

* This ________________ sequence was bestowed to his second bride and ends with a epithalamion, or marriage song.

* The Spenserian sonnet is the most ________________ and demanding of all sonnet types, following the English pattern but interlocking the quatrains by rhyme.
**Unit 3A: "The Tudor Period"**

* "Sonnet 68" is an ____________ prayer, addressing the beloved in the closing couplet. It shows ideal human love as a response to and an imitation of God's love of man.

* "Sonnet 75" develops the common Renaissance theme of the immortalizing power of ____________, contrasting earthly impermanence with celestial permanence. It uses the analogy of pagan apotheosis--the glorification of mythical heroes as constellations in the sky--in claiming for poetry the power to create ____________ fame. The point in the last line is that the celebration in verse of this relationship will inspire love in others, producing marriages that will in turn produce offspring. The love, if patterned on the original, will produce virtuous offspring, who ascending to heaven will be a tribute to the virtue of the lady celebrated in the sonnet (Elizabeth Boyle). In Elizabethan cosmography the region below the ____________ was considered subject to decay; that above the moon was the realm of permanence. Thus to write the beloved's name in the heavens would be to write it indelibly, far above the action of time and tide.

* "Sonnet 79," while recognizing the physical loveliness of the beloved, stresses the superiority of ____________ to outward beauty. The lady's loveliness of moral character, like all beauty derives from the Holy Spirit, divine agent of the ____________ birth. This sonnet continues the ____________ of permanence versus impermanence in terms of the superiority of the spiritual lover over the physical.

**About The Faerie Queen**

* Edmund Spenser wrote *The Faerie Queen* to illustrate ________________'s twelve moral virtues and celebrate the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. Spenser's admiration for ________________, who is symbolized in the poem as Gloriana, the Faerie Queene, is evident through the poem. After the publication of the first three books in 1590, Queen Elizabeth awarded Spenser an annual pension for his accomplishment.

* *The Faerie Queene* is a ____________ ________________, a long, narrative poem which combines the qualities of an allegory and a medieval romance.

* One of the greatest English ____________ of all time.

* Complicated and ______

* *The Faerie Queene* is written in Spenserian stanza. Spenserian stanza contains eight lines of iambic pentameter and one of iambic hexameter; it is regarded as a triumph in versification.

* Originally, Spenser planned to write ____________ (the number of the epic) books, each consisting of ____________ cantos, but only was able to finish six before he died ( fashioned after Vergil's Aeneid).

* Each book was to develop one of the ____________ moral virtues. These virtues were to be personified by King Arthur's knights.

* The geographical symbolism of Fairyland represents an ideal central England. Fairyland, strictly speaking, is not the whole realm of Spenser's fiction but the territory ruled by the Fairy Queen. Beyond its boundaries are Wales, Cornwall, Scotland, Ireland, the Low Countries, and other lands alluded to in the poem.

* Gloriana represents Glory as well as Queen ________________.

* Book I has a ____________ structure, beginning and ending with a contest between Red Cross Knight and a serpent creature imaging essential evil. The serpents can be compared to the serpent in the Garden of Eden and "that old serpent" in revelation 20:2-3, 10. In fact, the ____________ itself illustrates circular structure.

* Also, the representation of Error as a serpent is appropriate since the serpent is a universal symbol of _____________. Its depiction as both serpent and woman combines the two agents of man's fall: Satan and woman. The cannibalism of Error's offspring suggests the idea that evil preys on itself and contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction. The deathblow to the head signifies that evil
must be totally destroyed to be defeated and recalls the prophecy of Genesis 3:15 that the seed of the woman (____________) shall bruise the serpent's head.

* The Red Cross Knight depicts the virtue of Holiness; the virgin Una, __________; the donkey, the church; and the dwarf, reason. The Red Cross Knight can also represent the Christian fighting evil.

* Summary: The Red Cross Knight and his maiden Una are on a journey to rescue Una's parents when they come upon the den of the monster Error. Una warns him not to enter the den, but he enters anyway. The Red Cross Knight fights Error and narrowly escapes being killed by her.

* The young ones of Error represent the __________ or small potential dangers which grow into great satanic conflicts

* The first house is of false humility, the second of ________________.

* On an allegorical level, the descriptions of the two houses depict the struggle between ___________ and _____________. England and her enemies, and the Roman Catholic church and true religion. Romantic aspects include the setting of the ________________, nocturnal scene in the first selection and the presentation of the hermit as an evil sorcerer intent on troubling the minds of the innocent. In the second description, the palace is exotic. The classical allusion to Morpheus, the god of ____________, in the first description is suitable to epic tradition.

About the rest of The Faerie Queen (extra information)

* Book Two presents Sir Gawain, who stands for temperance. He defeats Acracia, who embodies success. The book begins with Gawain's journeying with a palmer (pilgrim), who represents Gawain's conscience. They encounter Archimego, who tries to trick them and side track them. Years later, he discovers a lady crying in the woods. The lady's husband was poisoned by Acracia. The lady herself dies and gives her baby to Sir Gawain. Gawain moves into a castle with three sisters, and he leaves the baby with the middle sister. His horse stolen from him, he left the castle on foot, and once again he encounters the magician Archimego. Archimego promises him Excalibur if Gawain promises to fight the Red Cross Knight. In the meantime, he encounters Fury, a man beating his son; Gawain wanted to attack him but was reminded by the palmer that he couldn't defeat fury with fury. Later, he met Mammon who tries to capture him with the chain of ambition. Finally, he reaches the Bower of Bliss, which he destroys. He captures the lady there and returns to King Arthur.

* Book Three, unlike books one and two, has a female character, Britomar, who represents Chastity.

- Chastity is fidelity within marriage.
- The theme of the book is love.
- Britomar is visited by Merlin, finds that she was to produce the Tudor line.
- Unlike the characters of books one and two, Britomar did not immediately know her purpose; she discovered it as she went along. She learned several types of love: faithful love, pure love, lustful love, naive love, harmful love, love that kills.
- Britomar's name stands for Britain and Mars (the god of war), which fuses two great civilizations into the one Tudor line. Her greatest struggle is Buserane, an artist that thought he could hold her captive; she had to fight to free her fellow character.

* Book Four was printed about six years after the first three, and the message changed slightly.

  o Unlike the private themes of the first three books, the theme of book four was more of a public theme: friendship.
  o Much of the book focuses on the temple of Venus, and it features famous friends and lovers.
  o The first half of the book contains lots of strife, symbolic of the conflicts within human relationships.
  o During a tournament, Britomar encounters a knight that, after knocking off her helmet in a competition, sees Britomar for who she is and falls in love with her.
* Books five and six were not intended to be the end; therefore, they aren’t completely resolved.
- Book five features Artohol, the Knight of Justice.
  - Each of the characters of books one through four was provided a companion. Artohol’s companion was Talis, his administer of justice.
  - The two find themselves in the home of an evil tyrant, Bradigand, representative of Mary Queen of Scots. Artohol is overcome with her beauty, and he surrenders to her rather than kills her. Britomar must intervene and rescue Artohol.
  - Artohol’s justice was blinded by beauty, but Britomar’s love for Artohol kept her from blindness.
  - Book five is a commentary on justice: Spenser sees justice as final (when Talis rips somebody apart, he leaves nothing), but Talis is rebuked by Glorianna.
  - Spencer comments on the government with references to the Irish Revolt, the Spanish Armada, and the conversion of the French to Protestantism (all represented by giants).
- The theme of book six is courtly courtesy, and it was concerned with speech in the court. It didn’t have so much to do with Biblical courtesy but with conducting oneself properly.
  - Calador represents courtesy; he was influenced by Artohol to make wise judgments, thus embodying the connection between courtesy and discernment.
  - In the second part of the book, Calador disappears and the courtly problems worsen.
  - In the third part of the book, he reappears to defeat the dragon of slander. He excels in gracious speech, but his main conflict is a fight against a creature that uses his own virtues as a vice.
  - The beast represented Babylon; he is associated with fame and anti-courtesy. Everything that Calador does, the beast does opposite. Calador also encounters several ladies of the court, and he meets three groups: the cannibals, the shepherds, and the brigands. Calador tries to forsake the courtly life, but he must return. He meets a common girl and rescues her; only after they discover her royal birth, they are able to marry.
  - The last book is not written to be historical or allegorical; the ending is enigmatic.
Directions
* Choose the Elizabethan or Petrarchan form for your sonnet. The two differing forms are clearly delineated later in this handout. You must **stick with the rhyme patterns and meter**. You can do this by God’s grace. You have far more talent than you all realize. Apply everything that we have read and discussed—the literary elements (i.e. similes, metaphors, alliteration, assonance, consonance, onomatopoeia, etc.), the strong nouns and verbs, the careful crafting of end stops (in this case, end rhyme), the avoidance of filler-adjectives, and the "best words in their best order."
* Please include the proper heading at the top of your paper (name, date, sonnet).
* Please type your poem in 12 pt Times New Roman font.
* Please double-space your poem.
* Ask questions if you need help!
* Your sonnet is due on Friday, 11/22/13.

What is a sonnet?
* _____________- 14 lines in ______________ pentameter (unstressed-stressed, 10 syllables per line, 5 pairs of syllables)
  - First developed in Italy by Petrarch (in the 1300s)
  - Introduced to England by Sir Thomas ________________ and Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey (in the 1500s)
    + Wyatt gave England the ________________ sonnet form
    + Surrey invented ____________ verse and the English sonnet form
* Two types- the ________________ or Petrarchan and the ________________ or Shakespearian sonnet
* The ________________ sonnet has two parts, an octave (8 lines) and a sestet (6 lines), which represent a division in thought.
  - The octave has a rhyme scheme of abba abba and presents a situation or idea or raises a question; the sestet may have one of several rhyme schemes such as cdcdcd or cdecde, or cdecde and responds to the octave by making a comment, giving an example, or answering a question.
* The ________________ sonnet can be called the Shakespearean sonnet after its greatest practitioner.
  - It is made up of three ________________ and a couplet and rhymes abab, cdcd, efeb, gg.
  - The quatrains present three examples or ideas, and the couplet presents a conclusion.
* Also, some sonnets have an Italian sonnet thought division and an English sonnet structure or an English sonnet thought division and an Italian sonnet structure.
* The sonnet is the most ________________ verse form.
* Today many Elizabethan sonnets are considered ____________, but they were not trite when they were written (i.e. "cheeks" are roses, "lips" are cherries, and "eyes" are stars). We would think them insincere, but they weren't. They were following the rules. Remember the master theme, the preeminence of ________________.

Tips
* Some of you will be great at writing sonnets and absolutely love it. Some of you will hate the thought of writing a sonnet but will find yourself enjoying it. Please have a good attitude about this assignment. The Lord can help you if you depend on Him; also, this is a chance to glorify the Lord by doing your best, depending on him, giving Him the glory, and having a good attitude.
* Start with you topic. Some poets get ideas from their observations, some from their reading (the Bible and sermons inspire many Christian poets), and some from conversations or comments or pictures. Wherever you ideas come from, they must compel you to write. It is no good to try to write a poem on a
topic you care little about or something you think you should care about but really do not. It will read stiffly—if it gets read at all.

* Talk to a friend. Explain you idea to someone else. Ask him/her what he/she thinks. As you talk, you will refine your own thoughts.

* Make a brief outline. Think of your sonnet in two parts: Part One sets up the situation and the speaker's feelings about it, and Part Two (the couplet or the sestet) reveals a new insight and resolves the tension.

Italian sonnet
- Part One: Octave
  + Situation, idea, problem, or question
- Part Two: Sestet
  + Comment, example, solution, question

English sonnet
- Part One
  I. Quatrain 1- topic
- Part Two
  II. Quatrain 2- topic
  III. Quatrain 3- topic
  Part Two
  Couplet- conclusion

* Follow the outline.

* Use iambic pentameter. All spoken English has a rhythm or pattern of stress with weak and strong syllables. Regular recurrence of these stresses is known as meter. An iamb is a weak stress followed by a strong stress. The sonnet form, which uses iambic pentameter, dictates the writer compose lines that contain five ("penta") weak-strong stress units, or feet.

Two households, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean.
From forth the fatal loins of these two foes

A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;
"Prologue" of Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare

* Count out syllables. Each line should have 10 syllables. Five of these syllables will be accented; five will not be. Articles, conjunctions, personal pronouns, and prepositions most likely will not be accented.

* Look up accent marks in pronunciations. Use a dictionary or dictionary.com.

* Remember rhyme scheme. As you write be aware of the end words of your lines. Choose simple words to end lines; your rhyming will be less forced, more likely to blend into the flow of the ideas naturally. If a line ends with petition, it will difficult to find a pleasing and natural partner for it. But lines ending with bright, way, song, or meet, for example, will be less troublesome. However, you would not want to choose words only for their ease of making a rhyme. It is never a good idea to let the form overpower the message.

* Perhaps consider using a rhyming dictionary such as the found at www.rhymezone.com.

* Possibly use in enjambment. This will mute the rhythm and can help you get the perfect word.
  - The larks still bravely singing, fly / Scare heard amid the guns below.

* Does your sonnet read naturally?

* Stick it out!

* Revise your sonnet as necessary.

* Read your sonnet out loud.
“Sonnet 116”
By William Shakespeare

1. Let me not to the marriage of true minds
2. Admit impediments. Love is not love
3. Which alters when it alteration finds,
4. Or bends with the remover to remove—
5. O, no! It is an ever-fixed mark
6. That looks on tempests, and is never shaken;
7. It is the star to every wandering bark,
8. Whose worth’s unknown, although his height be taken
9. Love’s not Time’s fool, though rosy lips and cheeks
10. Within his bending sickles’ compass come;
11. Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,
12. But bears it out ev’n to the edge of doom—
13. If this be error, and upon me proved,

1. Note the rhyme scheme.
2. What type of sonnet is this?
3. Why do you say it is this type of sonnet?
4. What figure of speech is in line 7?
5. What does “bark” mean in line 7 (literally)? Why is the star important to the bark?
6. What are the last two lines called?
7. What does it refer to in line 7?
8. What basic theme or emotion does the sonnet discuss? Why is this Shakespeare’s ideal emotion?
9. What figure of speech is in lines 9 and 10?
10. What does “edge of doom” mean in line 12?
11. What vowel sound is repeated in line 7 to make a beautiful verbal line?
12. What does the word impediments mean in line 2?
13. Paraphrase lines 2 and 3.
Examples

“A Logical Lament”  
by John Middlebrooke

My mind does work in a creative way,  
Though what I compose oft times is refused,  
A wind of judgment doth subjective say,  
That what I purposed is logically fused.  
For who can think beyond the bounds of mind,  
Words that foreign to the heart it remains?  
To force for such of sound is unkind,  
For as a barking cat doth seem insane.  
Now think of what creative means to you,  
And with what voice you use to release it,  
Is that which is by nature keen to you,  
Or something that you seek for to cease it?  
To force the mind to act against its own,  
is source of folly and does anger sow.

“Creating a Sonnet”  
by Tara Carlough

To write a sonnet, I am told is good  
A writer needs to exercise the skill  
To execute exactly as he should  
Each aspect of the poet’s basic drill.  
Alas, the iamb’s come not forth to writ  
The struggle to compose seems all but lost  
The mind but smolders to conceive some wit  
And thus to mentors justify the cost  
Fourteen lines that have five feet and so stressed  
A fixed form travels the third quatrain  
Cerebral exercise I will soon rest  
My pen warmed, needed elements forth came  
Finally I have the finishing lines  
Ending a couplet, a sonnet is mine.

"Sonnet 18"  
by William Shakespeare

Shall I compare thee to a summer’s day?  
Thou art more lovely and more temperate;  
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,  
And summer’s lease hath all too short a date;  
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,  
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;  
And every fair from fair sometime declines,  
By chance or nature's changing course untrim'm’d;  
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,  
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow’st;  
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,  
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st:  
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,  
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

“Shall I Compare Thee to a Summer’s Storm?”  
by Stephanie Takamori

Shall I compare thee to a summer’s storm?  
Thou art more tempestuous and more stern.  
Rough words do spew forth from thee like a swarm  
Of bees, and typhoons from thee do also learn.  
Sometime too harsh the stormy winds do blow,  
And often is your complexion acrid,  
And every school child from you does lie low.  
By chance or nature’s changing course do rid  
Thee of thy eternal sunshine, and rains  
Down cursing on you for your seething rage.  
Your temperament alarms and gives pains  
To all around. Your anger you should cage.  
So long as men can run or eyes can see,  
So long shall I hide, and run in fear of thee.
"The Song"
by Jennifer Gregorin

In each there lingers a hunger for something more
Beyond the surface, within the deep and dim
Waiting in restless suspense like an unfinished score
Primed to be wakened and sung in freeing hymn

Who will unlock and breathe the song alive?
Who has the power to free the voice to sing?
Who will open the door for the song to arrive
And like the Sabbath bells joyously ring?

Behold! He arrives robed in royal array.
Key in hand He stands before the door.
Light streaming from Him drives darkness away.
Free at last, at His feet you kneel and adore.

Your song, your soul set free by a King.
Before His presence your soul will ever sing.

"Swirling Thoughts"
by Alisha MacQuarrie

A storm of ideas looms before me.
I stand wary of its opaque depths; yet
Presently, the blizzard encompasses me;
And the thought flakes impress their frosty wet.

Some thoughts overwhelm me with their beauty
While others make me cringe with their cold shock.
Some descend lazily to rest gently,
And others rush to hammer me and mock.

The gentle flakes don’t linger long and melt
As soon as they encounter rivalry.
The ice balls stay and nag my mind and won’t leave until I agree or disagree.

Despite the differences, I love flurries
That swirl around me with complexities.