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**(ARTS & SCIENCE)**

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**AUTHOR INTRODUCTION**

**William Shakespeare** ([bapt.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baptism" \o "Baptism) 26 April 1564 – 23 April 1616 was an English poet, playwright, and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's greatest dramatist. He is often called England's [national poet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_national_poets) and the "Bard of Avon" (or simply "the Bard"). His extant works, including [collaborations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Shakespeare%27s_collaborations), consist of some [39 plays](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shakespeare%27s_plays), [154 sonnets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shakespeare%27s_sonnets), two long [narrative poems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narrative_poem), and a few other verses, some of uncertain authorship. His plays have been translated into every major [living language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_language) and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

Shakespeare was born and raised in [Stratford-upon-Avon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stratford-upon-Avon), [Warwickshire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warwickshire). At the age of 18, he married [Anne Hathaway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anne_Hathaway_(wife_of_Shakespeare)), with whom he had three children: [Susanna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Susanna_Hall) and twins [Hamnet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamnet_Shakespeare" \o "Hamnet Shakespeare) and [Judith](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judith_Quiney). Sometime between 1585 and 1592, he began a successful career in London as an actor, writer, and part-owner of a [playing company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Playing_company) called the [Lord Chamberlain's Men](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Chamberlain%27s_Men), later known as the [King's Men](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King%27s_Men_(playing_company)). At age 49 (around 1613), he appears to have retired to Stratford, where he died three years later. Few records of Shakespeare's private life survive; this has stimulated considerable speculation about such matters as [his physical appearance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portraits_of_Shakespeare), [his sexuality](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexuality_of_William_Shakespeare), [his religious beliefs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religious_views_of_William_Shakespeare), and whether the works attributed to him were [written by others](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shakespeare_authorship_question).

Shakespeare produced most of his known works between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were primarily [comedies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shakespearean_comedy) and [histories](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shakespearean_history) and are regarded as some of the best work produced in these genres. Until about 1608, he wrote mainly [tragedies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shakespearean_tragedy), among them [*Hamlet*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamlet), [*Othello*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Othello), [*King Lear*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Lear), and [*Macbeth*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macbeth), all considered to be among the finest works in the English language.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Shakespeare#cite_note-FOOTNOTEGreenblatt200511-3)[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Shakespeare#cite_note-FOOTNOTEBevington20021%E2%80%933-4)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Shakespeare#cite_note-FOOTNOTEWells1997399-5) In the last phase of his life, he wrote [tragicomedies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tragicomedy) (also known as [romances](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shakespeare%27s_late_romances)) and collaborated with other playwrights. Many of Shakespeare's plays were published in editions of varying quality and accuracy in his lifetime. However, in 1623, two fellow actors and friends of Shakespeare's, [John Heminges](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Heminges) and [Henry Condell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Condell), published a more definitive text known as the [First Folio](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Folio), a posthumous collected edition of Shakespeare's dramatic works that included all but two of his plays.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Shakespeare#cite_note-FOOTNOTEGreenblattAbrams20121168-17) The volume was prefaced with a poem by [Ben Jonson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ben_Jonson), in which Jonson presciently hails Shakespeare in a now-famous quote as "not of an age, but for all time".

Throughout the 20th and 21st centuries, Shakespeare's works have been continually adapted and rediscovered by new movements in scholarship and performance. His plays remain popular and are studied, performed, and reinterpreted through various cultural and political contexts around the world.

**UNIT - I**

**MACBETH**

The play begins with the brief appearance of a trio of witches and then moves to a military camp, where the Scottish King Duncan hears the news that his generals, Macbeth and Banquo, have defeated two separate invading armies—one from Ireland, led by the rebel Macdonwald, and one from Norway. Following their pitched battle with these enemy forces, Macbeth and Banquo encounter the witches as they cross a moor.

**The witches prophesy**

The witches prophesy that Macbeth will be made thane (a rank of Scottish nobility) of Cawdor and eventually King of Scotland. They also prophesy that Macbeth’s companion, Banquo, will beget a line of Scottish kings, although Banquo will never be king himself. The witches vanish, and Macbeth and Banquo treat their prophecies skeptically until some of King Duncan’s men come to thank the two generals for their victories in battle and to tell Macbeth that he has indeed been named thane of Cawdor. The previous thane betrayed Scotland by fighting for the Norwegians and Duncan has condemned him to death. Macbeth is intrigued by the possibility that the remainder of the witches’ prophecy—that he will be crowned king—might be true, but he is uncertain what to expect. He visits with King Duncan, and they plan to dine together at Inverness, Macbeth’s castle, that night. Macbeth writes ahead to his wife, Lady Macbeth, telling her all that has happened.

**Murder the King**

Lady Macbeth suffers none of her husband’s uncertainty. She desires the kingship for him and wants him to murder Duncan in order to obtain it. When Macbeth arrives at Inverness, she overrides all of her husband’s objections and persuades him to kill the king that very night. He and Lady Macbeth plan to get Duncan’s two chamberlains drunk so they will black out; the next morning they will blame the murder on the chamberlains, who will be defenseless, as they will remember nothing. While Duncan is asleep, Macbeth stabs him, despite his doubts and a number of supernatural portents, including a vision of a bloody dagger. When Duncan’s death is discovered the next morning, Macbeth kills the chamberlains—ostensibly out of rage at their crime—and easily assumes the kingship. Duncan’s sons Malcolm and Donalbain flee to England and Ireland, respectively, fearing that whoever killed Duncan desires their demise as well.

**Banquo’s Murder**

Fearful of the witches’ prophecy that Banquo’s heirs will seize the throne, Macbeth hires a group of murderers to kill Banquo and his son Fleance. They ambush Banquo on his way to a royal feast, but they fail to kill Fleance, who escapes into the night. Macbeth becomes furious: as long as Fleance is alive, he fears that his power remains insecure. At the feast that night, Banquo’s ghost visits Macbeth. When he sees the ghost, Macbeth raves fearfully, startling his guests, who include most of the great Scottish nobility. Lady Macbeth tries to neutralize the damage, but Macbeth’s kingship incites increasing resistance from his nobles and subjects. Frightened, Macbeth goes to visit the witches in their cavern. There, they show him a sequence of demons and spirits who present him with further prophecies: he must beware of Macduff, a Scottish nobleman who opposed Macbeth’s accession to the throne; he is incapable of being harmed by any man born of woman; and he will be safe until Birnam Wood comes to Dunsinane Castle. Macbeth is relieved and feels secure, because he knows that all men are born of women and that forests cannot move. When he learns that Macduff has fled to England to join Malcolm, Macbeth orders that Macduff’s castle be seized and, most cruelly, that Lady Macduff and her children be murdered.

**Macduff in England**

When news of his family’s execution reaches Macduff in England, he is stricken with grief and vows revenge. Prince Malcolm, Duncan’s son, has succeeded in raising an army in England, and Macduff joins him as he rides to Scotland to challenge Macbeth’s forces. The invasion has the support of the Scottish nobles, who are appalled and frightened by Macbeth’s tyrannical and murderous behavior. Lady Macbeth, meanwhile, becomes plagued with fits of sleepwalking in which she bemoans what she believes to be bloodstains on her hands. Before Macbeth’s opponents arrive, Macbeth receives news that she has killed herself, causing him to sink into a deep and pessimistic despair.

**Birnam Wood**

Nevertheless, he awaits the English and fortifies Dunsinane, to which he seems to have withdrawn in order to defend himself, certain that the witches’ prophecies guarantee his invincibility. He is struck numb with fear, however, when he learns that the English army is advancing on Dunsinane shielded with boughs cut from Birnam Wood. Birnam Wood is indeed coming to Dunsinane, fulfilling half of the witches’ prophecy.

**Conclusion**

In the battle, Macbeth hews violently, but the English forces gradually overwhelm his army and castle. On the battlefield, Macbeth encounters the vengeful Macduff, who declares that he was not “of woman born” but was instead “untimely ripped” from his mother’s womb (what we now call birth by cesarean section). Though he realizes that he is doomed, Macbeth continues to fight until Macduff kills and beheads him. Malcolm, now the King of Scotland, declares his benevolent intentions for the country and invites all to see him crowned at Scone.

**Paragraph Questions**

### 1) Are the Witches in *Macbeth*real?

Yes. Macbeth really does see the three Witches in the play. Banquo also sees them and speaks with them. Initially, Banquo questions the Witches about whether they are real or possibly a hallucination he and Macbeth both share, but throughout the rest of the play both men seem to accept the Witches as physical beings. Later in the play, the Witches appear with their Queen, Hecate, in a scene without any human characters. If Macbeth had been hallucinating the Witches, he would need to be onstage for them to be seen. He is not, which is more proof that in the world of this play, they are real. We can also contrast the treatment of the Witches to Banquo’s ghost.

### 2) Did Macbeth always want to be king?

The audience sees Macbeth for the first time just moments before he and Banquo encounter the Witches. Thus, there’s not much time for the audience to learn anything about Macbeth before the Witches’ prophesy. However, immediately upon hearing that he will be king, Macbeth seems to have a strong reaction, causing Banquo to say “Good sir, why do you start and seem to fear/ Things that do sound so fair?” Macbeth’s reaction suggests he has powerful feelings about the prospect of being king. Similarly, when Lady Macbeth reads a letter from Macbeth telling of the prophecies for his future, she immediately begins to plot to kill Duncan and take the throne, suggesting that Lady Macbeth has also always dreamed of being queen.

**IIIAnswer the Following Questions**

**1) Does Lady Macbeth commit suicide?**

At the end of the play, Malcolm. Suicide is considered a mortal sin by the Roman Catholic Church, and thus frowned upon throughout England.

**2) What are the Three Plays of Shakespeare**?

* As You Like it
* Macbeth
* Tempest

3) **Who is Duncan?**

The Scottish King and Father of Malcom

**4.What are the Major Tragedy of Shakespeare?**

* Hamlet
* KingLear
* Macbeth
* Othello

**5.Who Kill the Macbeth?**

Macduff kill the Macbeth

**UNIT - II**

**AS YOU LIKE IT**

Sir Rowland de Bois has recently died, and, according to the custom of primogeniture, the vast majority of his estate has passed into the possession of his eldest son, Oliver. Although Sir Rowland has instructed Oliver to take good care of his brother, Orlando, Oliver refuses to do so. Out of pure spite, he denies Orlando the education, training, and property befitting a gentleman. Charles, a wrestler from the court of Duke Frederick, arrives to warn Oliver of a rumor that Orlando will challenge Charles to a fight on the following day. Fearing censure if he should beat a nobleman, Charles begs Oliver to intervene, but Oliver convinces the wrestler that Orlando is a dishonorable sportsman who will take whatever dastardly means necessary to win. Charles vows to pummel Orlando, which delights Oliver.

**Touchstone**

Duke Senior has been usurped of his throne by his brother, Duke Frederick, and has fled to the Forest of Ardenne, where he lives like Robin Hood with a band of loyal followers. Duke Frederick allows Senior’s daughter, Rosalind, to remain at court because of her inseparable friendship with his own daughter, Celia. The day arrives when Orlando is scheduled to fight Charles, and the women witness Orlando’s defeat of the court wrestler. Orlando and Rosalind instantly fall in love with one another, though Rosalind keeps this fact a secret from everyone but Celia. Orlando returns home from the wrestling match, only to have his faithful servant Adam warn him about Oliver’s plot against Orlando’s life. Orlando decides to leave for the safety of Ardenne. Without warning, Duke Frederick has a change of heart regarding Rosalind and banishes her from court. She, too, decides to flee to the Forest of Ardenne and leaves with Celia, who cannot bear to be without Rosalind, and Touchstone, the court jester. To ensure the safety of their journey, Rosalind assumes the dress of a young man and takes the name Ganymede, while Celia dresses as a common shepherdess and calls herself Aliena.

**Coincides**

**D**uke Frederick is furious at his daughter’s disappearance. When he learns that the flight of his daughter and niece coincides with the disappearance of Orlando, the duke orders Oliver to lead the manhunt, threatening to confiscate Oliver’s lands and property should he fail. Frederick also decides it is time to destroy his brother once and for all and begins to raise an army.

**Forest of Ardenne**

Duke Senior lives in the Forest of Ardenne with a band of lords who have gone into voluntary exile. He praises the simple life among the trees, happy to be absent from the machinations of court life. Orlando, exhausted by travel and desperate to find food for his starving companion, Adam, barges in on the duke’s camp and rudely demands that they not eat until he is given food. Duke Senior calms Orlando and, when he learns that the young man is the son of his dear former friend, accepts him into his company. Meanwhile, Rosalind and Celia, disguised as Ganymede and Aliena, arrive in the forest and meet a lovesick young shepherd named Silvius who pines away for the disdainful Phoebe. The two women purchase a modest cottage, and soon enough Rosalind runs into the equally lovesick Orlando. Taking her to be a young man, Orlando confides in Rosalind that his affections are overpowering him. Rosalind, as Ganymede, claims to be an expert in exorcising such emotions and promises to cure Orlando of lovesickness if he agrees to pretend that Ganymede is Rosalind and promises to come woo her every day. Orlando agrees, and the love lessons begin.

**A Hungry lioness**

Meanwhile, Phoebe becomes increasingly cruel in her rejection of Silvius. When Rosalind intervenes, disguised as Ganymede, Phoebe falls hopelessly in love with Ganymede. One day, Orlando fails to show up for his tutorial with Ganymede. Rosalind, reacting to her infatuation with Orlando, is distraught until Oliver appears. Oliver describes how Orlando stumbled upon him in the forest and saved him from being devoured by a hungry lioness. Oliver and Celia, still disguised as the shepherdess Aliena, fall instantly in love and agree to marry. As time passes, Phoebe becomes increasingly insistent in her pursuit of Ganymede, and Orlando grows tired of pretending that a boy is his dear Rosalind. Rosalind decides to end the charade. She promises that Ganymede will wed Phoebe, if Ganymede will ever marry a woman, and she makes everyone pledge to meet the next day at the wedding. They all agree.

**Wedding Day**

The day of the wedding arrives, and Rosalind gathers the various couples: Phoebe and Silvius; Celia and Oliver; Touchstone and Audrey, a goatherd he intends to marry; and Orlando. The group congregates before Duke Senior and his men. Rosalind, still disguised as Ganymede, reminds the lovers of their various vows, then secures a promise from Phoebe that if for some reason she refuses to marry Ganymede she will marry Silvius, and a promise from the duke that he would allow his daughter to marry Orlando if she were available. Rosalind leaves with the disguised Celia, and the two soon return as themselves, accompanied by Hymen, the god of marriage.

**Conclusion**

Hymen officiates at the ceremony and marries Rosalind and Orlando, Celia and Oliver, Phoebe and Silvius, and Audrey and Touchstone. The festive wedding celebration is interrupted by even more festive news: while marching with his army to attack Duke Senior, Duke Frederick came upon a holy man who convinced him to put aside his worldly concerns and assume a monastic life. -Frederick changes his ways and returns the throne to Duke Senior. The guests continue dancing, happy in the knowledge that they will soon return to the royal court.

**Answer the Following Questions**

1. **Elucidate Final Scene of the Play**?

Finally, Silvius, Phebe, Ganymede, and Orlando are brought together in an argument with each other over who will get whom. Ganymede says he will solve the problem, having Orlando promise to marry Rosalind, and Phebe promise to marry Silvius if she cannot marry Ganymede.

Orlando sees Oliver in the forest and rescues him from a lioness, causing Oliver to repent for mistreating Orlando. Oliver meets Aliena (Celia's false identity) and falls in love with her, and they agree to marry. Orlando and Rosalind, Oliver and Celia, Silvius and Phebe, and Touchstone and Audrey all are married in the final [scene](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scene_(drama)), after which they discover that Frederick also has repented his faults, deciding to restore his legitimate brother to the [dukedom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duke) and adopt a religious life. Jaques, ever melancholic, declines their invitation to return to the court, preferring to stay in the forest and to adopt a religious life as well. Rosalind speaks an epilogue to the audience, commending the play to both men and women in the audience.

**III Answer the Following Questions**

**1.What is the theme of AS You Like It?**

[Love](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/As_You_Like_It#Love), [Gender](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/As_You_Like_It" \l "Gender), Injustice

**2. Who Speaks Epilogue?**

Rosalind Speaks Epilogue to the Audience

**3.How Many Couple in AS You Like It?**

* Four Couples
* Orlando and Rosalind,
* Oliver and Celia,
* Silvius and Phebe, and
* Touchstone and Audrey all are married in the final [scene](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scene_(drama))

4**.Who assume the Dress?**

Rosalind assumes the dress of a young man and takes the name Ganymede, while Celia dresses as a common shepherdess and calls herself Aliena.

**5.Who is Orlando?**

Orlando is a dishonorable sportsman who will take whatever dastardly means necessary to win. Charles vows to pummel Orlando, which delights Oliver.

**UNIT - IV**

**TEMPEST**

|  |
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| **The Tempest Summary** |

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| --- |
| **Act I.** A huge storm batters a ship carrying Alonso, (the King of Naples), Sebastian, (Alonso's brother), Ferdinand (Alonso's son), Antonio, Gonzalo and others. They are likely to die by shipwreck...  On the island near the storm, Prospero and his daughter Miranda are introduced. We learn that Prospero has created the storm battling Alonso and company's ship. Miranda asks Prospero to stop the storm. We also learn that Prospero was once the Duke of Milan but was banished to this island with Miranda by Antonio, his brother who took over Prospero's dukedom of Milan.  We are introduced to Ariel, Prospero's magic fairy who tells us that the men onboard the ship have all made it ashore unharmed as planned. Caliban, a misformed beast is also introduced. Ariel leads Ferdinand to Miranda and the two immediately fall in love. Prospero decides to be rude to Ferdinand, fearful of too rapid a courtship.  **Act II.**The rest of the shipwreck survivors wake up on the island. They are surprised that their clothes smell and feel as fresh as if they had just been bought at a market...  Ariel's song puts them all to sleep again except for Sebastian and Antonio. Antonio who replaced his brother Prospero as Duke of Milan manipulates Sebastian, King Alonso's brother into doing the same thing by replacing King Alonso. The two are about to kill Alonso in his sleep but Ariel awakens everyone and the two men quickly make an excuse for drawing their swords out.  Trinculo, a jester on the ship, discovers Caliban and quickly realizes that such a beast would earn a fortune for him as a novelty in England. Stephano, Trinculo's friend eventually finds Trinculo under Caliban's huge frame. Stephano gives Caliban alcohol, causing Caliban to think Stephano is more powerful than Prospero whom Caliban hates. The three men set off together later deciding to kill Prospero...  **Act III.**Prospero who is now invisible to Ferdinand and Miranda, witnesses Ferdinand and Miranda expressing their deep love for one another in words that rival *Romeo and Juliet* in their tenderness. Ferdinand, realizing he is witnessing a truly rare meeting of hearts, approves of Ferdinand for his daughter. The scene ends with Ferdinand taking Miranda for his wife. Prospero is pleased but must now leave to attend to matters before supper...  Bottle in hand, Stephano, Trinculo and Caliban continue on their merry way together. Stephano starts getting delusions of grandeur, which Caliban blindly follows. Trinculo thinks Caliban is being foolish to follow Stephano so blindly. Caliban succeeds in convincing Stephano into killing Prospero and taking over the island and suggests several gruesome ways of killing Prospero. Ariel lures the group away with his entrancing sounds...  Alonso, Sebastian, Antonio, Gonzalo, Adrian and Francisco and others witness a banquet on the island but it is an illusion. Ariel returns and verbally punishes Alonso (King of Naples), Antonio and Sebastian for their roles in exiling Prospero, Ariel's master...  **Act IV.**Prospero tells Ferdinand that he no longer will punish him, but instead will freely give his daughter's hand in marriage to him. Prospero conjures up a beautiful, mythical, illusory party to celebrate, complete with goddesses and nymphs.  Prospero instructs Ariel to lead the shipwrecked men on the island before him. Remembering Stephano, Caliban and Trinculo, Prospero has Ariel distract them with clothes, Caliban failing to keep his friends focused on killing Prospero. Prospero promises Ariel that he will soon be free...  **Act V.**Prospero brings everyone except Stephano, Caliban and Trinculo before him in a circle. Spellbound, he verbally reprimands several of the men who exiled him. Prospero tells Ariel that he will soon be free and that he will miss him. Prospero also intends to destroy his ability to use magic.  Making his presence known, Prospero forgives King Alonso, and tells Sebastian and Antonio he will keep secret their plan to kill Alonso, forgiving both.  The famously sweet scene of Ferdinand playing chess with Miranda occurs. King Alonso is overjoyed to see his son Ferdinand and soon learns of Ferdinand's imminent marriage to Miranda.  Prospero forgives Stephano and Trinculo. Caliban is embarrassed that he followed a fool (Trinculo). Caliban is given his freedom. Prospero announces that in the morning they will all set sail for Naples. Ariel is at last set free. |
| II Answer the Paragraph Questions  1. Expound Act I. Scene I. - On a Ship at Sea. A tempestuous noise of thunder and lightning heard.  The Boatswain: "What cares these roarers for the name of king?"  A huge storm batters a ship carrying Alonso, (King of Naples), Sebastian, (Alonso's brother), Ferdinand (Alonso's son), Antonio, Gonzalo and others. Death looks likely...  The play begins to the sound of howling seas, strikes of lightning and the claps of thunder. Drenched in rain and salt, a Shipmaster and a Boatswain (sailor) enter or more likely, stagger into view. The Shipmaster tells the Boatswain to "speak to the mariners:" and ensure they all "fall to't yarely, or we run ourselves aground: bestir, bestir" (work together or we will run aground and be shipwrecked), (Line 3).  The Boatswain orders that the topsails be taken down, and now Alonso, Sebastian, Antonio, Ferdinand and Gonzalo, go up on deck.  Their presence on deck is not welcomed by the already busy Boatswain who tells Antonio that "You mar our labour: keep your cabins:" (you distract our work, go to your cabins), adding that their distraction helps the storm, not the sailors fighting to save their ship (Line 14).  Gonzalo tells the Boatswain (senior sailor commanding others) to "be patient" (Line 17). The Boatswain has little time for Gonzalo when his ship is so close to sinking and questions his superiors by asking "What cares these roarers [rollers or large waves] for the name of king?" (what cares these huge waves or rollers for the name of king or your positions for that matter?) again telling the gentlemen to retreat to their cabins (Line 19).  Says Gonzalo of the Boatswain, "If he be not born to be hanged, our case is miserable" (if this man was born to die by hanging then our hope of surviving this storm is miserable).  Sebastian and Antonio worry that they will be cheated out of their lives by some lowly drunkards (the sailors) whilst Gonzalo maintains hope, adding that the Boatswain will "be hanged yet, / Though every drop of water swear against it," (the Boatswain will be hanged yet even though every drop of water swears that he will drown), (Line 64).  Fearing the end, Gonzalo, Antonio and Sebastian bid their lives good bye (Line 67 onwards).  2.Explain Act I. Scene II. - The Island: before the Cell of Prospero.  Prospero: "They are both in either's powers: but this swift business / I must uneasy make, lest too light winning / Make the prize light."  On the island near the storm, Prospero and his daughter Miranda are introduced. We learn that Prospero has created the storm battling Alonso and company's ship. Miranda asks Prospero to stop the storm. We also learn that Prospero was once the Duke of Milan but was banished to this island with Miranda by Antonio, his brother who took over Prospero's dukedom of Milan. We are introduced to Ariel, Prospero's magic fairy who tells us that the men aboard the ship have all made it ashore unharmed as planned. Caliban, a misformed beast also makes his appearance. Ariel leads Ferdinand to Miranda and the two immediately fall in love. Prospero decides to be rude to Ferdinand fearing a rapid courtship.  Prospero and Miranda enter. Miranda knows that her father's magic has conjured up the storm the ship is experiencing and Miranda would like it stopped: "If by your art, my dearest father, you have / Put the wild waters in this roar, allay them" (dearest father, if by your art or magic you have created this storm, please stop it), (Line 1).  Miranda has felt Alonso and company's pain and regrets that these noble men are likely to be dashed or rather bashed to pieces when their ship breaks up: "O! I have suffer'd / With those that I saw suffer: a brave vessel, / Who had, no doubt, some noble creatures in her, / Dash'd all to pieces" (Line 5).  Prospero tells his daughter not to worry. "Tell your piteous heart / There's no harm done" he says (Line 14).  Now Prospero decides it is time for his daughter to know the truth; how she and her father came to this island: "I should inform thee [you] further" (Line 23).  Asking his daughter to take off his magic garment and laying down his mantle, he tells his daughter to "Wipe thou thine eyes;" (wipe away those tearful eyes of yours) which have obviously been crying for the men aboard the previously doomed ship (Line 25).  Miranda explains that many a time she was about to learn her past, but her father hesitated from telling her. Prospero asks Miranda about her earliest memories as a child. She remembers that four or five women once tended to her which Prospero confirms (Line 47).  Prospero explains to Miranda that she has been on this island for twelve years (Line 53) adding that her father (Prospero) was the Duke of Milan, her mother, "a piece of virtue," (had great virtue), (Line 56). Miranda now asks how if she were once a princess, why she should now live on an island in exile.  Prospero explains that he entrusted the matters of his state to his brother Antonio whilst he followed his love of art and in particular reading. Unfortunately, his brother turned his subordinates against him and had him exiled (Lines 65-116).  Seeking to replace Prospero completely, Antonio made a pact with the King of Naples to "Subject his coronet to his [the King's] crown," (be loyal to King Alonso), (Line 114).  Now allied with the King of Naples, Prospero and daughter were evicted from Milan (Lines 120-132). Ministers (agents) of Antonio's dark purpose, rushed Prospero and daughter onto a boat so decrepit, "the very rats / Instinctively have quit it:" (the very rats aboard it, left the boat as they instinctively thought it was unsafe for them), (Line 148).  Only "A noble Neapolitan [a person living in Naples], Gonzalo," helped them, charitably providing Prospero with "Rich garments, linens, stuffs," (clothes, supplies), (Line 164), and crucially, books from Prospero's own private library (Lines 163-168).  Now knowing the truth, Miranda asks about the necessity of the storm (Line 177). Prospero explains that it was good luck that his enemy's ship had come within his powers and having already picked up his mantle, Prospero uses his magic to cast Miranda asleep.  Ariel is now introduced. A spirit or fairy, Ariel explains that he has performed all that was asked of him. He created a great storm, but not a man was hurt and now the rest of the fleet have sailed on fearing this ship lost. The ship itself is now safely moored in one of the island's coves (Lines 188-236).  Ariel now brings up the issue of his freedom. Specifically he has none as a servant to Prospero. Prospero now reminds Ariel of the fate he found him in when he first landed on the island.  Prospero recounts how a cruel witch called Sycorax imprisoned Ariel for refusing to obey her, encasing him in a cloven pine. Sycorax died and Ariel remained imprisoned.  Now Prospero makes an important decision; Ariel will be free in two days if he does as commanded of him (Lines 249-301). He now bids Ariel away telling him to be invisible.  Miranda awakes and Prospero decides to visit his slave Caliban, son of the witch Sycorax. Caliban is gathering wood for Prospero. He insults his master, and Prospero commands a spell of aches and pains upon him as punishment.  Caliban curses Prospero for teaching him to speak and regrets telling Prospero of the entire island's charms (places to find food, fresh springs and so forth), (Line 340).  Prospero explains that he treated Caliban well. This only changed because Caliban overstepped the mark. He attempted to rape or as Prospero says, "violate / The honour of my child [Miranda]" in Prospero's own cell or home (Line 348) adding that Caliban deserves much more punishment than he presently receives (Lines 328-352).  Ferdinand now awakes from his sleep and his memories of the storm. He is alive, yet he hears music, beautiful music. Following the melody he cannot make sense of his actions, yet compelled, he follows the mesmerizing tune nonetheless.  Miranda, who has seen few men save her father, sees Ferdinand, asking "What is 't? a spirit? Lord, how it looks about! Believe me, sir, / It carries a brave form:" (what is it? a spirit. Lord, how it looks around! Believe me, it carries a brave, striking appearance), (Line 408).  Miranda is clearly impressed, "I might call him / A thing divine; for nothing natural / I ever saw so noble" (I might call this sight divine for I have never seen anything quite so noble), (Line 414).  Ferdinand is also bewitched, surprised that Miranda can speak the same language and asking if Miranda is a maid (women), (Lines 425-426).  Worried that Ariel's plan to get the two lovebirds together may be proceeding too fast, Prospero is now quite rude to Ferdinand. Ferdinand's wish to make Miranda his "Queen of Naples" intensifies this (Line 445).  Prospero decides that he must now slow things down between the two lovebirds: "They are both in either's powers: but this swift business / I must uneasy make, lest too light winning / Make the prize light" (they are both entranced by each other or in love but I must move quickly now to slow things down since a prize like my daughter's heart that is too easily won is less prized in its winning), (Lines 448-449).  Threatened with being manacled and chained, Ferdinand attempts to draw his sword in defense against Prospero but is charmed out of doing it.  Miranda begs her father for mercy. Now spellbound by Prospero, Ferdinand yields, and does Prospero's bidding.  **III Answer the Following Questions**  1. Who is Caliban and Ariel?  Ariel: An airy spirit, Ariel serves his master Prospero well in his many tasks of magic on Prospero's island. Once enslaved by a witch, Ariel wants his freedom now from Prospero. At the conclusion of this play Ariel is made free.  Caliban: A giant misformed beast, Shakespeare describes Caliban as "a savage and deformed slave." Hating his master Prospero, Caliban works for him out of fear of Prospero's magic.  2.Explain the Play Begins of Shakespeare?  On a Ship at Sea. A tempestuous noise of thunder and lightning heard.  The Boatswain: "What cares these roarers for the name of king?"  The play begins to the sound of howling seas, strikes of lightning and the claps of thunder. Drenched in rain and salt, a Shipmaster and a Boatswain (sailor) enter or more likely, stagger into view.  3.Which Scene is love Scene?  The whole courting scene, indeed, in the beginning of the third act, between the lovers, is a masterpiece; arid the first dawn of disobedience in the mind of Miranda to the command of her father is very finely drawn, The whole courting scene, indeed, in the beginning of the third act, between the lovers, is a masterpiece; arid the first dawn of disobedience in the mind of Miranda to the command of her father is very finely drawn.  4. Whose Autobiography is Tempest?  Shakespeare’s Autobiography is Tempest. Because the Shakespeare Left the London and Finally Settled at Start ford on Avon. While Prospero throw all the Magic Book in Sea and Finally Settled in Milan.  5.In Which year Shakespeare Published Tempest?  In 1610-1611 Shakespeare Published Tempest. It is considered to be one of the last plays that he wrote alone. Praising love and forgiveness while ridiculing bad instincts, the play attracted a multitude of interpretations. Some saw the play as a representation of the domination of the knowledge of nature over the dogma and evil. |