

THE SEAFARER	<p>HE SEAFARER (DENİZCİ) TÜRKÇE ANALİZİ</p> <p>The Seafarer Analizi</p> <p>En önemli edebi özelliklerden biri, Seafarer'da derin bir paradox (çelişki) olmasıdır. Bunun nedeni denizcinin eve olan özlemi ve bu özlemin yanısıra denize olan aşırı sevgisi.</p> <p>Şiir denizin ve denizciliğin zorluklarından bahseder.</p> <p>Şiirin 2. bölümünde dini öğeler vardır. Cennetten bahseder ve dünyevi işlerin geçici olduğunu vurgular.</p> <p>Yalnızlığı çok iyi betimler.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dil Analizi</p> <p>Stoicism vardır. (To Confront your fate heroically).Kaderinle cesurca yüzleşme.</p> <p>Elegy vardır. AĞIT(Poems about loss,war,death).Kayıp,savaş, ölüm anlatan şiirler.</p>
THE WANDERER	<p>The Wanderer tıpkı The Seafarer gibi Elegy, yani ölüm,kayıp,savaş,gibi konuları işleyen eski ingilizce dönemine ait eserdir.</p>
'CAEDMON'S HYMN'	<p>'Caedmon's Hymn' is one of the three earliest remaining poems in Old English. In fact, Caedmon is considered to be the first English poet. In this lesson, we will not only look into Caedmon's life and extraordinary life story, but interpret the hymn, as well.</p> <p>Themes</p> <p>This portion of Caedmon's hymn is all that we have of his writings. The theme in the hymn, or song of praise, is that God created the heavens and the earth for the enjoyment of men. Caedmon praises God for His creation. Using repetition, he points out twice that God, unlike man, is eternal. In a fairly pagan Celtic atmosphere, we see some of the earliest influences of Christianity.</p> <p>By bede ☺</p>
The Battle of Maldon	<p>The Battle of Maldon is the name given to an Old English poem of uncertain date celebrating the real Battle of Maldon of 991, at which the Anglo-Saxons failed to prevent a Viking invasion. Only 325 lines of the poem are extant; both the beginning and the ending are lost.</p> <p>*Genre: an epic poem.</p> <p>Characters: Byrhtnoth, earl of Essex, loyal vassal of king Aethelred Unraed and defender of the coast, leader of the warband; various members of his warband who have sworn him loyalty in return for gifts of horses, weapons, gold and land, and of whom some will flee and some will stay to fight and die; the Viking invaders who offer to leave if given tribute.</p> <p>***Summary: The history of this battle also is recorded in the chronicles of Anglo-Saxon times. A band of Vikings land on an island near shore on the River Pante, now known as the Blackwater. Byrhtnoth confronts them and answers their demand for tribute payments saying he'll pay them with swords' points and spears. At low tide, the island is</p>

	<p>connected to land by a narrow causeway which Byrtnoth orders his toughest warriors, Wulfstan (Ceola's son), Ælfhere, and Maccus, to defend. The Vikings realize they can't pass without unacceptable losses--they would much rather swoop down on defenseless farmers and slaughter them, leaving before the armored troops arrive (see Odyssey IX when Odysseus' men stay too long after their similar raid on the Kikones). The Vikings apparently appeal to Byrtnoth's sense of honor for a fair fight, for he allows them to cross the causeway and the two sides engage in a melee. After several clashes, Byrtnoth is mortally wounded and thanks the World Ruler ("ġeoda waldend") and Lord of Angels ("ŝeoden engla") for his life. Then three faithless men steal the horses Byrtnoth had given them and flee to the forest. The rest of the warband, one by one, boast defiance of the Vikings and loyalty to Byrtnoth, and die.</p>
<p>Dream of the Rood</p>	<p>The author of Dream of the Rood is unknown, but by knowing the approximate date of the Ruthwell Cross, scholars have been able to suggest possible authors. These include the Anglo-Saxon poets Caedmon and Cynewulf.</p> <p>The poem has been the subject of literary and historical study for generations and has been interpreted in a variety of ways. Profound and moving of itself, The Dream of the Rood also provides a valuable window into early Christian England.</p> <p>Content of the Poem:</p> <p>In The Dream of the Rood, an unknown poet dreams that he encounters a beautiful tree. It is the "rood," or cross, on which Jesus Christ was crucified. It is gloriously decorated with gold and gems, but the poet can discern ancient wounds. The rood tells the poet how it had been forced to be the instrument of Christ's death, describing how it, too, experienced the nails and spear thrusts along with the savior. The rood goes on to explain that the cross was once an instrument of torture and death, and is now the dazzling sign of mankind's redemption. It charges the poet to tell of his vision to all men, so that they too might be redeemed of sin.</p>
<p>Anglo Saxon Chronicle (Alfred The Great), prose.</p>	<p>The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is a collection of annals in Old English chronicling the history of the Anglo-Saxons. The original manuscript of the Chronicle was created late in the 9th century, probably in Wessex, during the reign of Alfred the Great.</p> <p>The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is the earliest known history of England written in the English language. It was probably first compiled at the behest of King Alfred (848/9 to 899), and distributed to monasteries throughout the land for copying in around 892, after which each copy was kept up to date by a member of the monastic community.</p> <p>The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is the oldest history of any European country in a vernacular language. It begins with the birth of Christ and, in most versions, the entries cease soon after the Norman Conquest in 1066. However one version continued until as late as 1154. The court origins</p>

	<p>of the Chronicle mean that its early entries are essentially an official history of the West Saxon royal dynasty (although some Mercian material is drawn upon), but from the late 10th century, the entries made in the various versions kept in different monasteries became increasingly independent.</p> <p>Eight manuscripts of the Chronicle have survived, of which six are in the British Library. This manuscript formerly belonged to Abingdon Abbey - it gives local information about Abingdon, strongly suggesting that it was also written there. It was written in about 1046 and contains additions to 1066. The pages shown here contain entries for the years 824 to 833</p>
Ecclesiastical History of The English People (Venerable Bede) prose.	<p>The Ecclesiastical History of England examines the religious and political history of the Anglo-Saxons from the fifth century to 731 AD. St. Bede's historical survey opens with a broad outline of Roman Britain's geography and history. St. Bede pays special attention to the disagreement between Roman and Celtic Christians, the dates and locations of significant events in the Christian calendar, and political upheaval during the 600's. St. Bede collected information from a variety of monasteries, early Church and government writings, and the oral histories of Rome and Britain. This book is useful to people looking for a brief survey of religious and political figures and events in Anglo-Saxon history. Readers should recognize that St. Bede's religious and political biases are subtly reflected in his historiography, diminishing its objectivity. Nonetheless, his Ecclesiastical History of England is one of the most important texts of the Anglo-Saxon history. The book's historical import is evidenced by the fact that nearly 200 hand written copies were produced in the Middle Ages. St. Bede's text has since been translated into several different languages.</p>

Eserin adı:	beowulf
Yazarı:	anonim
Eserin türü:	epic
Eserin yazıldığı dönem:	Old english
Karakterleri:	<p>Beow (Beowulf) PROTAGONIST</p> <p>He is the son of Scyld Shefing, and a strong king in his own right. He is often confused with the hero of the poem.</p>

	<p>Grendel</p> <p>This man-monster is a descendant of Cain. He attacks Heorot after hearing the sounds of revelry there. Beowulf eventually kills him, with his severed arm hung as a trophy in Heorot. His mother attempts to avenge his death.</p> <p>Unferth</p> <p>A thane of Hrothgar's, he taunts Beowulf in the hall about his swimming contest with Breca. However, Beowulf shames him in the boasting match. His name means "discord."</p> <p>Grendel's Mother</p> <p>She is, of course, the mother of the man-monster Grendel. She comes to Heorot seeking vengeance for the death of her son. Beowulf kills her.</p>
<p>Özeti:</p>	<p>"<u>Danimarkalılar</u>, <u>Grendel</u> adında bir canavarla mücadele etmektedirler. Grendel, gürültüye tahammül edemediğinden insanları öldürmektedir. Grendel'i öldürebilecek bir kahraman aranmaktadır. Geatler'in ünlü savaşçısı Beowulf, Grendel'in ününü duyar ve <u>Danimarka</u>'ya gider. Grendel'i öldürür. Ancak Grendel'in annesi de vardır. Beowulf onu da öldürmeye gider ve Beowulf ülkesi Geatland'a döndüğünde, oranın kralı olur. Beowulf'un animasyon filminde bu şu şekilde gerçekleşir: Beowulf grendelin annesinin büyüsüne kapılır ve ona bir oğul vererek isteğini yerine getirir. Orijinal destanda bu olmamaktadır. 50 yıl sonra Geatland'ın başına bir ejderha bela olur. İşte bu ejderha, filme göre onun oğludur ama destanda değildir tabii ki. Yaşlı Beowulf, ejderhayı öldürür ama kendi de ölür (yaklaşık MS 580 yılında). Yerine akrabası olan Wiglaf Geatland kralı olur."</p>
<p>Theme:</p>	<p>ahramanın en cesur, en başarılı anlarında bile anlatı ölümün kesinliği ile doludur</p> <p>THEMES · The importance of establishing identity; tensions between the heroic code and other value systems; the difference between a good warrior and a good king</p>
<p>Eser hakkında</p>	<p>Destan, 3,182 dizeden oluşur ve tüm Eski İngiliz şiirleri gibi adsızdır.11. Yüzyılda yazıya geçirilen Beowulf destanı, adını 1805 yılında almış ve 1815 yılında ilk kez basılmıştır.</p>

	<p>❑ Beowulf destanı bir Anglosakson destanıdır. Ancak Anglosaksonlardan değil, İskandinavyalılardan bahseder. (İskandinavya, Anglosaksonların anayurdudur.)İngilizlerin en eski destanı olarak bilinir. Beowulf adındaki güçlü bir İskandinav (Geat) savaşçısını konu alır. Şiirsel bir anlatım tercih edilmiştir. Epik şiirdir.</p>
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Eserin adı:	Sir gwain and the green knight
Eserin yazarı:	
Eserin yazıldığı dönem:	medieval
Eserin türü:	
Eserin özeti:	<p>Romansın baş kahramanları Kral Arthur'un kuzeni olarak bilinen ve yuvarlak masa şövalyelerinden biri olan Sir Gawain ve gizemli Yeşil Şövalye'dir. Bir yuvarlak masa toplantısının ortasında çıkagelen bu gizemli şövalye yemyeşil kıyafetler içindedir ve bir şövalye ile çarpışmak istediğini duyurur. Arthur'dan önce davranan Sir Gawain Yeşil Şövalye ile çarpışmayı kabul eder ve onun başını oracıkta vücudundan ayırır. Fakat beklenmedik bir şey olur ve Yeşil Şövalye ölmez. Bir yıl sonra tekrar karşılaşp hesaplaşacaklarını söyleyerek orayı terk eder.</p> <p>Söylenen zaman geldiğinde Sir Gawain Yeşil Şövalye'yi bulmak üzere yola düşer. Doğanın zor koşullarına karşı hayatta kalmaya çalışarak düşmanını arar. Misafir edildiği avcı Bertilak'ın evinde ise üç gün boyunca üç sınavdan geçirilir. Bu sınavlar onun ahlakını ve dürüstlüğünü sınamaya yöneliktir. Sir Gawain ilk ikisinden geçerken üçüncüsünde kalır. Bu yanlışı yüzünden Yeşil Şövalye ile yaptığı karşılaşmada bir yara alır ve bu yara ile o günden sonra hiç çıkarmadığı yeşil kuşağı ona her zaman zaafını (günahını) anımsatır ve bir daha zaafına yenik düşmemesi için birer hatırlatıcı olur.</p>
Eserin karakterleri:	<p>Gawain The main character of the story, the bravest of King Arthur's knights, famed for his "courtesy." He takes the Green Knight's challenge on behalf of Arthur and Camelot.</p> <p>The Green Knight Fantastic creature who appears at King Arthur's Christmas feast. He is also Bertilak of Hautdesert.</p> <p>Bertilak (or Bercilak) of Hautdesert Gawain's host at the castle he mysteriously finds on Christmas Eve. He is also the Green Knight.</p> <p>The Lady of Hautdesert Unnamed wife of Bertilak and the lady of the castle. The extraordinarily beautiful and charming lady spends three days trying to tempt Gawain.</p>

	<p>King Arthur Legendary king of the Britons, founder of the Round Table. Gawain's uncle and Morgan's half-brother.</p> <p>The guide One of Bertilak's servants, sent to lead Gawain from Hautdesert to the Green Chapel.</p> <p>Morgan le Fay Enchantress and resident of Bertilak's court at Hautdesert. Gawain's aunt and Arthur's half-sister.</p> <p>Guenevere Arthur's queen and a legendary beauty.</p>
	<p>Eser aliterasyonları dışında sembolleri ile de dikkat çeker. Altınlarla bezeli Yeşil Şövalye'nin yeşil olması doğayı ve bereketi sembolize ederken, altın da medeniyeti sembolize eder. Sör Gawain'in üzerinde bir yıldız bulunan kalkanındaki yıldızın her bir köşesi, şövalyeliğin beş gerekliliği olan dostluğu, iffeti, nezaketi, diyaneti ve cömertliği temsil eder. Sir Gawain 3 gün içerisinde avcıdan üç hayvan alır ve üç teste tabii tutulur. Zamanında Saray eğlencelerinde söylenip dinlenen bu romans, Ortaçağ İngiliz Edebiyatı'nın en önemli eserlerinden biridir.</p>

Eserin adı:	The Canterbury tales
Eserin yazarı:	Geoffrey Chaucer
Eserin türü:	poetry
Eserin yazıldığı dönem:	14 th century
Eserin özeti:	<p>The Canterbury Tales: Geoffrey Chaucer wrote <i>The Canterbury Tales</i>, a collection of stories in a frame story, between 1387 and 1400. It is the story of a group of thirty people who travel as pilgrims to Canterbury (England). The pilgrims, who come from all layers of society, tell stories to each other to kill time while they travel to Canterbury. If we trust the General Prologue, Chaucer intended that each pilgrim should tell two tales on the way to Canterbury and two tales on the way back. He never finished his enormous project and even the completed tales were not finally revised. Scholars are uncertain about the order of the tales. As the printing press had yet to be invented when Chaucer wrote his works, <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> has been passed down in several handwritten manuscripts. ***ortaçağ ingiliz toplum yapısının her kesitini incelemeyi başarmış, çok mühim bir eserdir. canterbury'e doğru yola çıkan hacıların, bir handa oturup birbirlerine anlattıkları hikayelerden oluşur</p>
Eserin karakterleri:	<p>The Pilgrims</p> <p>The Host (Harry Bailey) The owner of the Tabard Inn, who volunteers to travel with the pilgrims. He promises to keep</p>

everyone happy, be their guide and arbiter in disputes, and judge the tales.

The Knight Socially the most prominent person on the pilgrimage, epitomizing chivalry, truth, and honor. He stands apart from the other pilgrims because of his dignity and status.

The Miller A drunken, brash, and vulgar man who rudely interrupts the Host, demands that his tale be next, and warns everyone that his tale about a carpenter will be vulgar because it is true.

The Reeve A very old and irritable man who was once a carpenter. He resents the Miller's tale about a stupid old carpenter.

The Man of Law (or Sergeant of Law) A lawyer and one of the high justices of the court. He is cautious, suspicious, and wise, and one of the more cultivated men among the pilgrims.

Roger, the Cook Known for his cooking and characterized by a chancre sore that runs with pus. His story is incomplete.

The Wife of Bath (Alisoun) Characterized as gat-toothed, somewhat deaf, and wearing bright scarlet red stockings. She has had five husbands (the last half her age), enjoys her freedom, and is openly sensual.

Hubert, the Friar A sensual, licentious man who seduces young girls and then arranges their marriages. He loves money and knows the taverns better than the poor houses.

The Summoner An officer of the church who calls people for a church trial. He is as ugly as his profession; he frightens children with his red complexion, pimples and boils, and skin infected with scales.

The Clerk A sincere, devout student at Oxford University who loves learning and is respected by all the pilgrims. He is very poor because he spends all his money on books.

The Merchant A shrewd and intelligent man who knows how to strike a good bargain and is a member of the rich rising middle class.

The Squire A vain, lusty young man and a candidate for knighthood. He can sing, write poetry, and ride a horse very well, and considers himself a lady's man.

The Franklin A large and wealthy landowner who enjoys fine living and good companionship.

The Shipman A huge, uncouth man who can steer a ship but flounders on his horse.

The Prioress (Madame Eglantine) A very genteel lady who is coy and delicate. She has precise manners, eats as an aristocrat would, and wears a gold brooch with "Love conquers all" inscribed in Latin.

The Physician A doctor who can speak knowingly of medicines, drugs, and humours, and who knows astrology as well. He is fond of

gold and makes a lot of money during the plague season.

The Pardoner The most complex of all the pilgrims. He is an intellect and uses advanced psychological means to gain his objective. Although he is not a good person, he can preach a good sermon.

The Monk A man who tends the property of the monastery. He is fat and happy, loves good food and wine, and finds the taverns more to his liking than the cold, severe monastery.

The Nun's Priest The priest of the church who accompanies the nuns so that they may offer up their confessions.

The Second Nun A very devout nun who, because she believes that idleness leads to sin, begins her story immediately.

The Canon and the Canon's Yeoman Although not one of the pilgrims, the Canon appears with his servant (the Yeoman) but leaves when his Yeoman begins a tale.

The Manciple The steward for a law school. Although not as intelligent as the law students, he is clever and shrewd enough to be able to put away some money for himself.

The Parson A very poor but very holy and virtuous religious man who tells a highly moral tale. He gives his scant money to his poor parishioners and tries to live the perfect life and set an ideal for others.

Major Characters in the Tales

Duke Theseus (*The Knight's Tale*) His name is that of the famous ruler of ancient Athens who performed many outstanding feats in his life and was reputed to be a great and noble ruler.

Queen Hippolyta (*The Knight's Tale*) The wife of Theseus. She was a powerful queen of the Amazons before Theseus conquered the tribe and made her his queen.

Emilie (*The Knight's Tale*) Theseus' beautiful sister-in-law who inadvertently attracts the attention of two imprisoned knights, Arcite and Palamon, and thus is the instrument motivating the central plot.

Palamon (*The Knight's Tale*) A Theban knight who is wounded fighting against Theseus and imprisoned in perpetuity. Years later, he is the first to fall in love with the beautiful Emilie.

Arcite (*The Knight's Tale*) Another noble Theban knight and close friend to Palamon. When Arcite sees the beautiful Emilie, he pledges his undying love for her.

Old John, the Carpenter (*The Miller's Tale*) The rich and old carpenter who foolishly marries a lively young girl.

Alison (*The Miller's Tale*) The sensual young wife of the old

carpenter. She conspires to have an affair with the young scholar and to play an obscene trick upon another suitor.

Nicholas (*The Miller's Tale*) The passionate young boarder who uses his knowledge of astrology to convince the carpenter that another flood is about to begin so that he can seduce the carpenter's young wife.

Absalon (*The Miller's Tale*) A young clerk who falls in love with Alison and interferes with Nicholas and Alison's trysts. He is delicate, dainty, and overly sensitive to foul smells. He becomes the butt of an obscene joke.

Oswold (*The Reeve's Tale*) A crooked miller who steals from his clients. He has a wife of whom he is jealous, a "ripe" young daughter, and also a new baby.

Molly (*The Reeve's Tale*) The virgin daughter of the miller who is seduced by Alan.

John and Alan (*The Reeve's Tale*) University students determined not to be cheated by the miller. When the miller does cheat them, they get their revenge through seducing the miller's wife and daughter.

Perkin Reveler (*The Cook's Tale*) A young apprentice cook most interested in dancing, drinking, singing, gambling, and lovemaking.

Constance (*The Man of Law's Tale*) A young woman constantly thrown into peril who never loses her faith in Christianity.

Sultan of Syria (*The Man of Law's Tale*) The young ruler who converts to Christianity so that Constance will wed him.

King Alla (*The Man of Law's Tale*) The ruler of Northumberland who falls in love with and marries Constance.

Donegild (*The Man of Law's Tale*) King Alla's wicked mother who forges a letter from her son instructing that his child be killed.

Jankyn (*The Wife of Bath's Prologue*) The Wife's fifth husband, who caused her trouble and had to be tamed into submission.

Old Thomas (*The Summoner's Tale*) An old, sick man who has been tricked often by the friar into giving large gifts to him. With his last gift, he gets even with the friar.

King Walter (*The Clerk's Tale*) The king who seeks to marry a woman who will never complain about his demands.

Griselda (*The Clerk's Tale*) Walter's wife; a young woman who is the essence of loveliness, patience, goodness, and fidelity.

January (*The Merchant's Tale*) An old knight who decides to abandon his wild ways and marry a beautiful young maiden.

May (*The Merchant's Tale*) The beautiful 18-year-old bride whose old husband (January) cannot satisfy her sexually.

Damian (*The Merchant's Tale*) A handsome young man who is smitten with love for May.

Canace (*The Squire's Tale*) The king's daughter, the most beautiful and gracious lady ever to be found on the earth.

Arveragus (*The Franklin's Tale*) A noble and courageous knight who desires a wife who will enter a marriage pact in which both parties respect each other and show forbearance.

Dorigen (*The Franklin's Tale*) Arveragus' wife; in her husband's absence, she is unhappy, forlorn, and grief stricken.

Aurelius (*The Franklin's Tale*) A wealthy neighbor who is secretly and madly in love with Dorigen.

Virginus (*The Physician's Tale*) A rich and honorable knight with a beautiful daughter.

Virginia (*The Physician's Tale*) Virginus' daughter whose beauty and modesty attract the evil attentions of Appius.

Appius (*The Physician's Tale*) An unjust judge who is captivated by Virginia's beauty and is determined to have her.

Claudius (*The Physician's Tale*) The wicked blackguard who assists Appius in his wicked plan to capture and seduce Virginia.

The Three Rioters (*The Pardoner's Tale*) Drunken revelers who decide to find Death and slay him.

Sir Topas (*Chaucer's Tale of Sir Topaz*) A young knight who is handsome, a great hunter, a great wrestler, and the envy of every maiden.

Melibee (*Chaucer's Tale of Melibee*) A man who forgives three burglars who injure his daughter.

Dame Prudence (*Chaucer's Tale of Melibee*) Melibee's wife.

Chauncleer (*The Nun's Priest's Tale*) The magnificent rooster that rules over his bevy of hens. He is beautiful and exceptionally proud of his singing voice; he is also extremely vain and gullible.

Dame Pertelote (*The Nun's Priest's Tale*) Chauncleer's wife to whom he is devoted. Although she is something of a nag, she is also devoted to Chauncleer.

Don (Sir) Russel (*The Nun's Priests Tale*) The traditional name for a fox. He is the sly typical fox who, by flattery, is able to trick Chauncleer.

Cecilia (*The Second Nun's Tale*) A young girl who loves chastity and wants to remain a virgin forever.

Valerian (*The Second Nun's Tale*) The young man to whom Cecilia is given in marriage. Cecilia convinces him to be baptized. He sees an angel with his wife and wants his brother to become a Christian also.

Tiburce (*The Second Nun's Tale*) Valerian's brother who is reluctant to be baptized until Celcia converts him.

Phoebus (*The Manciple's Tale*) A great warrior, skilled musician, and a handsome and kind man who is very jealous of his beautiful

	wife. When a talking crow informs him of his wife's infidelity, he kills her and later kills the crow.
Theme	Feminism and anti-feminism, Christianity, Words and language, Sex and adultery, Justice and judgement, Seriousness and silliness
Bazı ek bilgiler:	Canterbury Hikâyeleri, 14. yüzyılda Geoffrey Chaucer tarafından yazılan eserdir.İngilizce'nin yazılı ilk eserlerinden biri olması bakımından büyük önem taşımaktadır

Eserin adı	Le Morte D'arthur
Eserin yazarı	Thomas malory
Eserin dönemi	1485,15th
Eserin türü	Romance-adventure novel
Eserin özeti	21 kitaptan oluşmaktadır. Kral Arthur ve şövalyelerini anlatmaktadır.Arthur'un doğumuyla başlar ve ölümüyle biter.Hikaye içerisinde güçlü şövalyeler,güzel bayanlar kendilerini biranda savaşın içinde buluyorlar. İlk roman olarak Kabul edilmektedir ingiliz edebiyatında.
Eserin karakterleri	<p>Arthur: protagonist.Son of Uther Pendragon and Igrayne, Arthur is given to Merlin the magician, who later counsels him in all matters. Sir Ector raises the boy until he pulls the sword, Excalibur, from the stone. He then becomes the mightiest king of his time.</p> <p>Mordred : antagonistArthur's son by his sister, Lot's wife. Merlin prophesies that Mordred will destroy Arthur; they kill each other in a battle for the throne of England. Mordred is half-brother to Gawain, Gareth, Gaheris, and Aggravain.</p> <p>Uther Pendragon The mightiest of all English kings. Uther is the father of King Arthur as well as three daughters.</p> <p>Igrayne The wife of the Duke of Cornwall. Uther Pendragon seduces and later marries her. She is the mother of King Arthur.</p> <p>Merlin The magician who counsels King Arthur.</p> <p>Lot A king married to one of Uther Pendragon's daughters. Arthur seduces Lot's wife, not knowing that she is Arthur's own sister, and they are the parents of Mordred. King Lot is one of the eleven kings who are hostile to Arthur; he is slain by Pellamor.</p> <p>Nantres A king married to one of Uther Pendragon's daughters. King Nantres is one of the eleven kings who are hostile to Arthur.</p> <p>Morgan le Fay Uther Pendragon's third daughter; she later marries King Uriens. She tries to kill Arthur so that her lover, Accolon, can be king.</p> <p>Accolon Morgan le Fay's lover.</p> <p>Ector The knight who raised Arthur until the boy pulled the sword from the stone and claimed his right to the throne. Ector goes on the Grail Quest but fails.</p>

Kay Sir Ector's son. He is knighted by Arthur and later goes with Arthur on a pilgrimage to St. Michael's Mount.

Ban and Bors Two kings from overseas who are loyal to Arthur. Bors goes on the Grail Quest and assists Galahad.

Lionel Bors' brother. Bors chooses to save a maiden from rape instead of saving Lionel from a beating, and Lionel tries unsuccessfully to kill Bors in revenge.

Lodegreaunce A king aided by Arthur, Ban, and Bors.

Gawain One of King Lot's sons, he is knighted by Arthur and sits at the Round Table. He is good friends with Launcelot, who later kills him in a battle. He goes on the Grail Quest but fails.

Gareth Another of King Lot's sons and the most noble. He arrives at the court anonymously, but he proves himself in battle, beating six thieves, two knights, the Black Knight, the Green Knight, Sir Persaunt of Inde, the Red Knight of the Red Lands, and the Brown Knight without Pity. Launcelot kills Gareth at the failed execution of Guinevere, even though Gareth was unarmed and against the execution.

Gaheris, Aggravain Two of King Lot's sons. Gaheris kills his own mother and is slain by Launcelot at Guinevere's failed execution. Aggravain spreads the news of Launcelot's and Guinevere's affair and is later killed by Launcelot.

Pellamor Hunter of the Questing Beast.

Gryfflet A young squire whose father is killed by Sir Pellamor. He asks to be made a knight to avenge his father's death.

Percival Welsh son of Pellamor who, along with his brother, Lamerok, is among the most valiant knights at the Round Table. He goes on the Grail Quest and assists Galahad. Percival later experiences religious conversion with the help of his aunt and holy man; he embraces the New Law (faith, hope, belief, and baptism), renounces the Devil, and becomes a hermit.

Lamerok Welsh son of Pellamor and brother of Percival; a highly regarded knight at the Round Table. Lamerok sends a magical cup to King Mark to test whether Mark's wife, Isode, is loyal. Lamerok later falls in love with Lot's widow, who is killed by her son Gaheris. Gaheris and Gawain later murder Lamerok.

Tor Bastard son of Pellamor who is dubbed a knight by King Arthur and later promoted to the Round Table.

Bagdemagus A minor knight who is angry when Tor is admitted to the Round Table. He leaves the court, intent on proving his worth. He finds Merlin in the cave, but Merlin tells him to ride on.

Royms of North Wales A powerful king who vanquishes the eleven kings who are hostile to Arthur. He is killed by Balyn and Balan.

Nero King Royms' brother, who is out to avenge his brother's death. An

ally of King Lot's.

The Lady of the Lake The woman who gives Arthur his new sword, after he loses it in a fight with Pellamor. It belonged to her lover, who was killed his own brother. She then takes the sword to Lady Lyle of Aviron, who misused it.

Lady Lyle of Aviron A woman who wears a sword and scabbard at all times; she searches for the best and hardiest man in the kingdom to pull it out. Sir Balyn is that man.

Balyn He pulls out the Lady of Aviron's sword, and then beheads the Lady of the Lake, who killed his mother. This act loses Arthur's respect for Balyn. He kills Launceor and Launceor's lady, and he kills Garlon. He is also called The Knight of the Two Swords, and he both kills and is killed by his brother, Balan.

Balan Sir Balyn's brother.

Launceor of Ireland One of Arthur's knights; he sets out after Balyn to avenge the Lady of the Lake's death, but is killed by him, instead.

Mark A relative of Launceor's who wants to avenge his death. Merlin tells King Mark that Launcelot du Lake and Tristram (Mark's nephew) will one day fight the greatest battle ever fought between two knights. Mark's unchecked jealousy of Tristram is his downfall.

Bodwyne Mark's brother and a noble fighter whom Mark murders him in a fit of jealousy. Bodwyne's child, Alexander, grows up to be a knight who seeks revenge on Mark, but Mark is able to kill him first.

Garlon An invisible knight who kills other knights; Garlon lives with King Pellam, his brother. Balyn kills Garlon.

Pellam Garlon's brother; Pellam fights with Balyn to avenge Garlon's death. Having lost his sword, Balyn uses a spear to fight, and when he does, Pellam's castle falls, killing everyone except Pellam and Balyn. Merlin later reveals that the spear was used to kill Christ and predicts that Pellam will not be whole again until Galahad heals him in the Grail Quest. Pellam is also called the Maimed King.

Guinevere Arthur's wife and Launcelot's lover. Guinevere encourages moral and chivalrous behavior from the knights, and she dearly loves and is loved by both Arthur and Launcelot.

Laudegreance Guinevere's father, who gives Arthur the Round Table.

Launcelot du Lake Ban's son, who is considered the greatest knight in the world and remains devoted to Guinevere throughout his life. Because of his deep friendship with Tristram, Launcelot gives Tristram his castle, Joyous Gard, so that Tristram can live there with Isode in peace. Launcelot is later tricked into sleeping with Elayne, who bears his son, Galahad, the celebrated knight who succeeds in the Grail Quest. As a result of his affair, Guinevere banishes Launcelot from Camelot, and he goes half-mad with grief. Elayne arranges for his healing by the Grail, and Launcelot is welcomed back to Camelot.

Elayne Pellas' daughter who bears Launcelot's son, Galahad.

Galahad Elayne's and Launcelot's son. Galahad fills the Sege Perilous, the seat at the Round Table that no man has been worthy enough to fill. He also pulls the sword from the floating stone, thus gaining the title of the best knight in the world but also accepting the sword's curse that it will later cause a grievous wound. Galahad is the knight who achieves the Grail Quest.

Melias A knight who rides with Galahad.

Tristram (Tristan) Son of King Melyodas de Lyones and the sister of King Mark of Cornwall; his name means "sorrowful-born." He kills Marhault to free his uncle from a debt owed to King Angwyssh of Ireland. He then falls in love with Isode (Isolde), Angwyssh's daughter, for whom he fights Palomydes. Isode who later marries Tristram's uncle Mark, although he and Isode remain lovers. Also known as The Knight with the Black Shield when sent into exile by Mark, Tristram fights and beats many of Arthur's knights. Through a series of tricks and misunderstandings, he fights Launcelot beside the old tomb of Lanceor, where Merlin earlier prophesied that the two greatest knights — and greatest friends — would duel. They recognize each other and stop fighting; Lancelot takes Tristram back to Camelot, where he is made a knight at the Round Table.

Palomydes Isode's suitor, whom Tristram defeats over and over. They are imprisoned together, along with Dynadin. Palomydes later protects King Mark when no one else will, although he, too, soon becomes disgusted with Mark. Palomydes avenges the death of the king of the Red City and eventually befriends Launcelot and Tristram.

Andret Tristram's cousin, who sides with Mark.

Nineve A maiden brought by Pellanore into court. Merlin falls in love with her, but she refuses him. She does, however, learn much of his magical secrets and kills him by magically sealing him in a cave. She is also called the Damsel of the Lake.

Pellas King Pellam's son. Nineve puts a spell on him, and they live happily together.

King Damas A cowardly king who seizes knights and tries to force them to fight against his brother.

Ywain Morgan le Fay's son; he keeps her from killing her husband, King Uriens. He and Gawain are close friends. Arthur banishes Ywain from Camelot, but he later welcomes him back. On the Grail Quest, Gawain unintentionally kills Ywain.

Manessen Accolon's cousin, whom Morgan le Fay saves from an execution.

Marhault A man who is said to scorn all women. In a tournament with Gawain and Ywain, he is valiant.

Cador A knight at the Round Table who relishes honorable wars. He

	<p>travels with Launcelot to take Roman prisoners to Paris.</p> <p>Gains A knight at Emperor Lucius' court who is beheaded by Gawain after mocking him.</p> <p>Priamus A Saracen knight who fights Gawain and aids the knights as they fight the Roman soldiers.</p> <p>Aunowre A sorceress who captures Arthur and tries to destroy him when he remains faithful to Guinevere.</p> <p>Sir La Cote Male Tale (The Knight with the Ugly Coat) This man in a tattered coat saves Guinevere from a lion, and he is knighted for his bravery.</p> <p>Damsel Meledysaunt (Ugly-Talking) A young woman who constantly mocks others, she is scolded by Launcelot and, as a result, changes her behavior. He renames her Damsel Beau-Pensaunt (Beautiful of Thought).</p> <p>Dynadin A knight who is thrown in prison with Tristram and Palomydes.</p> <p>Evelake (Mordrayns) A four-hundred-year-old wounded knight whose prays to remain alive until he sees the knight who will achieve the Grail Quest. When he embraces Galahad, he dies.</p> <p>Pinel A knight who tries to poison Gawain to avenge Lamerok's murder.</p> <p>Lady of Astalot A maiden in love with Launcelot; he wears her token of love on his sleeve because he is trying to disguise himself. She dies of grief when Launcelot leaves her.</p> <p>Lavine The brother of the Lady of Astalot; he fights on Launcelot's side.</p> <p>Urry A knight who is healed from his wounds by Launcelot; Urry pledges his devotion to Launcelot.</p> <p>Melliagaunce A knight who lusts after Guinevere and kidnaps her. He is later killed by Launcelot.</p> <p>Lucan and Bedivere The last two knights left standing with Arthur in his battle against Mordred.</p>
theme	Betrayal, love, order, revenge, identity, tradition, customs, loyalty and destiny
Eser hakkında	sir thomas malory tarafından 1469-1470 yılları arasında yazıldığı tahmin edilen destandır. yuvarlak masa şövalyeleri, lancelot, galahad, arthur, ve guiniviere'nin hikayelerinden oluşur. en belirgin tema ise bireyin arzularının ilahi kurtuluş ve ulusal birlik için feda edilmesi imiş. adının fransızca olmasının nedeni ise hikayenin anlatımında fransız romanslarının örnek alınmasıymış.

Eserin adı:	UTOPIA
Eserin yazarı:	THOMAS MORE

Eserin dönemi:	16TH
Eserin türü:	FANTASTIC NOVEL
Eserin özeti:	<p>Onun hayalini kurduğu ülkede ise hiç kimse özel mülk kavramını bilmez. Herkesin evi aynı stildedir. Evlerde bir sokak bir de bahçe kapısı var ve kilit yoktur. Herkes istediği eve girebilir. Sahiplik duygusu olmasın diye 10 yılda bir ev değiştirilir. Evlerin böylesine düzenli olduğu bir adada kıyafetlerde oldukça düzenlidir. Hemen hemen herkes aynı şekilde giyinir.</p> <p>Köylerde 40 kişinin çalıştığı çiftlikler bulunur ve bunlar yaşlı ve bilge olan biri kadın ve biri erkek iki kişi tarafından yönetilir. Çalışma süreleri de sadece 6 saattir. Bu durumu More günümüzde çalışan kesimin sadece kendisine değil zengin kesime de bakması gerektiğini, dolayısıyla bu durumun emekçilerin işlerini oldukça zorlaştırdığını söyleyerek açıklıyor ve Ütopya gibi eşitlikçi bir ülkede insanların 6 saat çalışmasının onlara yettiğini söylüyor.</p> <p>Ütopya'da ki başka bir durum ise hayvanların Ütopya halkı tarafından öldürülmemesi. Ütopyada bu işi Ütopya halkı yerine köleler yapar. Bu durum Ütopyalıların böyle vahşi davranışlardan uzak kalmasını sağlamaktadır.</p> <p>Ütopya'da savaş zaferleriyle de övünülmez. Sadece zorunlu hallerde savaşa girerler. Altın ve gümüş ise sadece savaş için tutulur. Mutluluğu zevkte bulan bir ahlak ve çilecilikten uzak bir dinsel tutum söz konusudur.</p>
Eserin karakterleri:	Raphael: protagonist Pride: Antagonist
Theme:	Public peace, private possession, dynamics of civilization, exploration and novality.
Eser hakkında:	Kurgusal bir yerde geçmektedir, eserin adı da zaten "olmayan yer" demektir.

Eserin adı:	FAERIE QUEENE
Eserin yazarı:	EDMUND SPENSER
Eserin dönemi:	16TH
Eserin türü:	ALLEGORICAL EPIC POEM
Eserin özeti:	<p>The Faerie Queene tells the stories of several knights, each representing a particular virtue, on their quests for the Faerie Queene, Gloriana. Redcrosse is the knight of Holiness, and must defeat both theological error and the dragon of deception to free the parents of Una ("truth"). Guyon is the knight of Temperance, who must destroy the fleshly temptations of Acrasia's Bower of Bliss. Britomart, a woman in disguise as a male knight, represents Chastity; she must find her beloved and win his heart. Artegall, the knight of Justice, must rescue the lady Eirene from an unjust bondage. Cambell and Triamond, the knights of Friendship, must aid one another in defense of various ladies' honor. Finally, Calidore, the knight of Courtesy, must stop the Blatant Beast from</p>

	<p>spreading its slanderous venom throughout the realm.</p> <p>Each quest is an allegory, and the knight given the quest represents a person's internal growth in that particular virtue. Such growth happens through various trials, some of which the knights fail, showing how personal development is a struggle requiring the aid of other forces and virtues to make it complete.</p>
<p>Eserin karakterleri:</p>	<p>Arthur, Redcrosse and Faerie queene : protagonist Catholic church(antagonist)</p> <p>Redcrosse The knight of Holiness, who is in fact a "tall clownishe yonge man" who alone would take the quest to free Una's parents from the dragon. His adventures represent the individual Christian's struggles to maintain personal holiness while avoiding pride in all its forms.</p> <p>Una Una is the Truth--both the absolute spiritual truth and what Spenser considered to be the true faith of the Protestant Christian Church. Her encouragement and help keeps Redcrosse knight from doom and helps to build him into a mighty warrior capable of defeating the dragon that has imprisoned her parents.</p> <p>Archimago A sorcerer and deceiver, Archimago seeks to overcome Una through false appearances and lies. He causes Redcrosse to doubt Una's fidelity, disguises himself as Redcrosse in an attempt to take Una, and even attempts to stop Redcrosse's betrothal to Una by insisting that Duessa has a prior claim on him. Each time his deception is uncovered, rendering him powerless.</p> <p>Duessa Duessa is "duplicity," the opposite of Una ("Truth"). She is first seen as paramour to the evil knight Sansfoy ("Faithlessness") and lies about her identity to Redcrosse in an attempt to seduce him. She eventually succeeds in winning Redcrosse's favor and dragging him into Orgoglio's dungeon, but her efforts are undone by the intervention of Una and Prince Arthur.</p> <p>Duessa appears later in the epic as part of the negative tetrad of Blandamour, Paridell, Ate and herself. She is put on trial and executed in Book 5.</p> <p>Orgoglio A bestial giant whose name means "pride" in Italian, Orgoglio defeats Redcrosse knight when Duessa weakens the champion. Orgoglio is in turn defeated by the virtuous Prince Arthur, who dismembers him. Orgoglio's torso deflates once he is defeated, suggesting his great size resulted from being "puffed up" like a balloon full of air.</p>

Prince Arthur

The ultimate hero of the epic, Prince Arthur is the younger version of King Arthur. King Arthur already had a place in the mythic consciousness of Britons, and legends had accumulated around his name, including one that he would one day return from his long, healing sleep to lead Britain into a new Golden Age. He is the ideal consort for Gloriana, the Faerie Queene.

Guyon

Guyon is the knight of Temperance (self-control), although his role carries with it a touch of irony. Guyon above all other knights struggles the most with his symbolic virtue; more than once he comes near to killing an opponent in rage, and once he even threatened Britomart's old nurse with violence. Nonetheless, Guyon is successful in his quest to destroy Acrasia's Bower of Bliss.

Britomart

Britomart is the knight of Chastity. Her secret identity as a female knight makes her stand out from among her male peers, as does her amazing prowess in battle (she aids Redcrosse against his enemies, unhorses Guyon, and defeats Artegall in their first encounter). Her femininity makes her immune to the temptations the male knights face from sultry witches and immoderate damsels, making her the ideal of Chastity. She is in love with Artegall, whom she first saw in Merlin's magic mirror, and her quest is to find and wed him.

Cambell

Cambell is half of the duo (completed by Triamond) which represents Friendship. As Friendship requires a relationship with another, this virtue is symbolized by a good friend to another knight, rather than just by a single knight on a quest. Cambell forms part of the positive tetrad made up of himself, Triamond, his sister (and Triamond's beloved) Canacee, and his own beloved (and Triamond's sister) Cambia.

Artegall

Artegall is the knight of Justice. His name means "like Arthur," thus identifying him with the ultimate knight in the epic, Prince Arthur. Like Arthur, he falls in love with a chaste and powerful woman (Britomart) and is an agent of Justice. On his quest to free the lady Eirene, Artegall is given an unusual squire: Talus, the man made of iron. Talus represents cold, unrelenting justice, while Artegall must learn how to properly temper justice with mercy.

Calidore

Calidore is the knight of Courtesy. His quest is to find and stop the Blatant Beast (or Slander). He represents proper behavior in public, particularly in "civilized" society; thus, his quest to stop Slander carries with it the message that a properly behaved people will refrain from giving slander freedom to work its evil among them.

Florimell

	Florimell is the most beautiful woman in the epic (at least outwardly). She is more flighty and less independent than either Britomart or Belphoebe, and spends much of the epic running away from someone or something. She represents the fleeting nature of beauty, and the reactions of other knights, both virtuous and base, shows how easily men's heads can be turned by a pretty face.
Theme:	Christian humanism, virtue, protestanismx catholicism
Eser hakkı	<p>The Faerie Queene is an incomplete English epic poem by Edmund Spenser. The first half was published in 1590, and a second installment was published in 1596. The Faerie Queene is notable for its form: it was the first work written in Spenserian stanza and is one of the longest poems in the English language. It is an allegorical work, and can be read (as Spenser presumably intended) on several levels of allegory, including as praise of Queen Elizabeth I. In a completely allegorical context, the poem follows several knights in an examination of several virtues. In Spenser's "A Letter of the Authors," he states that the entire epic poem is "cloudily enwrapped in allegorical devices," and that the aim of publishing The Faerie Queene was to "fashion a gentleman or noble person in virtuous and gentle discipline."</p> <p>The Faerie Queene found political favour with Elizabeth I and was consequently a success, to the extent that it became Spenser's defining work. The poem found such favour with the monarch that Spenser was granted a pension for life amounting to 50 pounds a year, though there is no evidence that Elizabeth I read any of the poem.</p>

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Eserin adı:	Paradise Lost
Eserin yazarı:	John Milton
Eserin türü:	Epic Poem
Eserin yazıldığı dönem:	17th century
Eserin özeti:	<p>The poem is separated into twelve "books" or sections, the lengths of which vary greatly (the longest is Book IX, with 1,189 lines, and the shortest Book VII, with 640). The Arguments at the head of each book were added in subsequent imprints of the first edition. Originally published in ten books, a fully "Revised and Augmented" edition reorganized into twelve books was issued in 1674, and this is the edition generally used today.</p> <p>The poem follows the epic tradition of starting <i>in medias res</i> (Latin for <i>in the midst of things</i>), the background story being recounted later.</p> <p>Milton's story has two narrative arcs, one about Satan (Lucifer) and the other following Adam and Eve. It begins</p>

after Satan and the other rebel angels have been defeated and banished to Hell, or, as it is also called in the poem, Tartarus. In Pandæmonium, Satan employs his rhetorical skill to organise his followers; he is aided by Mammon and Beelzebub. Belial and Moloch are also present. At the end of the debate, Satan volunteers to poison the newly created Earth and God's new and most favoured creation, Mankind. He braves the dangers of the Abyss alone in a manner reminiscent of Odysseus or Aeneas. After an arduous traversal of the Chaos outside Hell, he enters God's new material World, and later the Garden of Eden.

At several points in the poem, an Angelic War over Heaven is recounted from different perspectives. Satan's rebellion follows the epic convention of large-scale warfare. The battles between the faithful angels and Satan's forces take place over three days. At the final battle, the Son of God single-handedly defeats the entire legion of angelic rebels and banishes them from Heaven. Following this purge, God creates the World, culminating in his creation of Adam and Eve. While God gave Adam and Eve total freedom and power to rule over all creation, He gave them one explicit command: not to eat from the Tree of the knowledge of good and evil on penalty of death.

The story of Adam and Eve's temptation and fall is a fundamentally different, new kind of epic: a domestic one. Adam and Eve are presented for the first time^[citation needed] in Christian literature as having a full relationship while still being without sin. They have passions and distinct personalities. Satan, disguised in the form of a serpent, successfully tempts Eve to eat from the Tree by preying on her vanity and tricking her with rhetoric. Adam, learning that Eve has sinned, knowingly commits the same sin. He declares to Eve that since she was made from his flesh, they are bound to one another – if she dies, he must also die. In this manner, Milton portrays Adam as a heroic figure, but also as a greater sinner than Eve, as he is aware that what he is doing is wrong.

After eating the fruit, Adam and Eve have lustful sex. At first, Adam is convinced that Eve was right in thinking that eating the fruit would be beneficial. However, they soon fall asleep and have terrible nightmares, and after they awake, they experience guilt and shame for the first time. Realizing that they have committed a terrible act against God, they engage in mutual recrimination.

Eve's pleas to Adam reconcile them somewhat. Her encouragement enables Adam and Eve both to approach

	<p>God, to "bow and sue for grace with suppliant knee", and to receive grace from God. In a vision shown to him by the angel Michael, Adam witnesses everything that will happen to mankind until the Great Flood. Adam is very upset by this vision of the future, so Michael also tells him about humankind's potential redemption from original sin through Jesus Christ (whom Michael calls "King Messiah").</p> <p>Adam and Eve are cast out of Eden, and Michael says that Adam may find "a paradise within thee, happier far". Adam and Eve also now have a more distant relationship with God, who is omnipresent but invisible (unlike the tangible Father in the Garden of Eden).</p>
<p>Eserin karakterleri:</p>	<p>Satan</p> <p>Satan is the first major character introduced in the poem. Formerly called Lucifer, he was the most beautiful of all angels in Heaven, and is tragic figure who describes himself with the now-famous quote "Better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven." [7] He is introduced to Hell after he leads a failed rebellion to wrestle control of Heaven from God. Satan's desire to rebel against his creator stems from his unwillingness to be subjugated by God and his Son, claiming that angels are "self-begot, self-raised", [8] and thereby denying God's authority over them as their creator.</p> <p>Satan is deeply arrogant, albeit powerful and charismatic. Satan's persuasive powers are evident throughout the book; not only is he cunning and deceptive, but he is also able to rally the angels to continue in the rebellion after their agonising defeat in the Angelic War. He argues that God rules as a tyrant and that all the angels ought to rule as gods. [9]</p> <p>Satan is comparable in many ways to the tragic heroes of classic Greek literature, but Satan's hubris far surpasses those of previous tragedies. Though at times he plays the narrative role of an anti-hero, he is still commonly understood to be the antagonist of the epic. However, the true nature of his role in the poem has been the subject of much notoriety and scholarly debate. While some scholars, like the critic and writer C. S. Lewis, interpret the poem as a genuine Christian morality tale, other critics, like William Empson, view it as a more ambiguous work, with Milton's complex characterisation of Satan playing a large part in that perceived ambiguity. [10]</p> <p>Adam</p> <p>Adam is the first human created by God. Though initially alone, Adam demands a mate from God. Considered God's prized creation, Adam, along with his wife, rules over all the</p>

creatures of the world and resides in the Garden of Eden. He is more intelligent and curious about external ideas than Eve. His complete infatuation with Eve, while pure in and of itself, eventually contributes to his joining her in disobedience to God.

Unlike the Biblical Adam, before he leaves Paradise this version of Adam is given a glimpse of the future of mankind (including a synopsis of stories from the Old and New Testaments) by the angel Michael.

Eve

Eve is the second human created by God, taken from one of Adam's ribs and shaped into a female form of Adam. In her innocence, she is the model of a good wife, graceful and submissive to Adam. Though happy, she longs for knowledge and, more specifically, self-knowledge. Her first act in existence is to turn away from Adam and look at and ponder her own reflection. Eve is extremely beautiful and thoroughly in love with Adam, though may feel suffocated by his constant presence. One day, she convinces Adam that it would be good for them to split up and work different parts of the Garden. In her solitude, she is tempted by Satan to sin against God. Adam shortly follows along with her.

The Son of God

The Son of God is the spirit that will become Jesus Christ, though he is never named explicitly, since he has not yet entered human form. The Son of God shares total union with God, and indeed is understood to be a person of the Godhead, along with the Father and the Spirit. He is the ultimate hero of the epic and is infinitely powerful, singlehandedly defeating Satan and his followers and driving them into Hell. The Son of God tells Adam and Eve about God's judgment after their sin. However, he sacrificially volunteers to eventually journey to the World, become a man himself, and redeem the Fall of Man through his own death and resurrection. In the final scene, a vision of Salvation through the Son of God is revealed to Adam by Michael. Still, the name, Jesus of Nazareth, and the details of Jesus' story are not depicted in the poem.

God the Father

God the Father is the creator of Heaven, Hell, the World, and of everyone and everything there is. He desires glory and praise from all his creations. He is an all-powerful, all-knowing, infinitely good being who cannot be overthrown by even the great army of angels Satan incites against him. The

	<p>stated purpose of the poem is to justify the ways of God to men, so God often converses with the Son of God concerning his plans and reveals his motives regarding his actions. The poem portrays God's process of creation in the way that Milton believed it was done, with God creating Heaven, Earth, Hell, and all the creatures that inhabit these separate planes from part of Himself, not out of nothing.[12] Thus, according to Milton, the ultimate authority of God derives from his being the "author" of creation. Satan tries to justify his rebellion by denying this aspect of God and claiming self-creation, but he admits to himself this is not the case, and that God "deserved no such return/ From me, whom He created what I was."</p> <p>Raphael</p> <p>Raphael is an archangel whom God sends to warn Adam about Satan's infiltration of Eden and to warn him that Satan is going to try to curse Adam and Eve. He also has a lengthy discussion with the curious Adam regarding creation and events which transpired in Heaven.</p> <p>Michael</p> <p>Michael is a mighty archangel who fought for God in the Angelic War. In the first battle, he wounds Satan terribly with a powerful sword that God designed to even cut through the substance of angels. After Adam and Eve disobey God by eating from the Tree of Knowledge, God sends the angel Michael to visit Adam and Eve. His duty is to escort Adam and Eve out of Paradise. Before he does this, Michael shows Adam visions of the future which cover an outline of the Bible, from the story of Cain and Abel in Genesis, up through the story of Jesus Christ in the New Testament.</p>
Theme	Marriage, Idolatry, The Importance of Obedience to God, The Hierarchical Nature of the Universe, The Fall as Partly Fortunate

Eserin adı:	Robinson Crusoe
Eserin yazarı:	Daniel Defoe
Eserin türü:	Adventure novel
Eserin yazıldığı dönem:	1719
Eserin özeti:	Robinson Crusoe, denizcilik aşkı ile yanıp tutuşan bir gençtir. Oysa babası, onun avukat olmasını istemektedir. Robinson, 19 yaşında iken babasına karşı gelir ve kasabasından Londra'ya gitmek üzere yola çıkan bir gemiye binerek ayrılır. Yolda büyük bir fırtına çıkar.

Robinson, kurtulursa ailesine itaat edip denizcilikten vazgeçeceğine söz verir. Kurtulunca sözünü tutmaz. Gemiciliğe atılır. Afrika'da ticari eşya satan bir gemide çalışırken gemi, korsanlar tarafından saldırıya uğrar. Portekizliler sayesinde kurtulur. Brezilya'da şeker işleriyle uğraşmaya başlar, zengin olur. Ortağı ona Afrika'ya giderek köle getirme işini teklif eder. Yolda, gemi Güney Afrika sahillerine yakın bir yerde batır. Tek kurtulan Robinson olur.

Robinson, bir adaya sığınır. Yanında bıçak ve pipo vardır. Adada hiç kimse yoktur. Bir sal yapar ve batan gemisinden kullanabileceği eşyaları adaya taşır. Daha sonra kendine bir kulübe inşa eder. Yaban keçileri ile beslenmektedir. Gemiden getirdiği mısırları eker; fakat mevsim uygun olmadığından hiçbir ürün vermez. Diktiği ağaçlar da tutmaz. Adadan ayrılmak için büyük bir kayık yapar; fakat kayık çok ağır olduğu için denize götüremez. Zamanla ekmeyi başarır. Bir de papağan ehlileştirerek onunla konuşur. Gemiden bulduğu mürekkep ve kalemlerle de başından geçenleri yazar.

Aradan 12 yıl geçmiştir. Bir gün, Robinson sahilde gezerken çok şaşırır. Çünkü kumlarda insana ait ayak izleri vardır. 10 yıl daha geçer. Robinson bu sefer, kumsalda insan kemikleri ve parçalanmış organlar görür. Güney Afrika'nın bir başka adasından yamyamların gelerek bu adada esirlerini yediklerini anlar. Çok sinirlenir. Bir yere saklanarak yamyamlar tekrar geldiğinde onları öldürmeye karar verir. Bir mağarasını kale gibi kullanır. Bir gün, otuz kadar yamyamın adaya geldiğini görür. Esirlerden birini pişirmişler, diğerini de öldürmek üzeredirler. Robinson, gemiden aldığı silahı ve kılıcıyla yamyamları öldürür. Bir esiri de kurtarır. Bu esir, artık yıllardır yalnız yaşayan Robinson'un arkadaşı olur. Robinson, onu eğitir, yamyam olan arkadaşını medenileştirir, adını da Cuma koyar. Cuma'ya İngilizce dahi öğretir. Cuma, ona adasında Robinson gibi beyaz insanların esir olduğundan bahseder. Robinson, onları kurtarmaya karar verir. Bir tekne yaparlar. Fakat bir gün, üç kayık dolusu yamyam yine adaya gelir. Kölelerini yemek için bu adayı tercih etmişlerdir. Kölelerden birinin beyaz olduğunu gören Robinson çok şaşırır. Ateşli silahlarla hepsini öldürürler, esirleri de kurtarırlar. Esirlerden beyaz adam, Robinson'un gemisinden kurtulan biridir. Diğer esir ise Cuma'nın babasıdır.

Bir gün, denizde bir İngiliz gemisi görürler. Gemi kaptanı asi tayfaları yüzünden zor durumdadır. Onu kurtarırlar. Bu gemi ile Robinson ve Cuma İngiltere'ye dönerler. Aradan 32 sene geçtiği hâlde, Robinson ortağının onun adına yaptığı yatırımlar sayesinde zengin bir adam olmuştur. Anne ve babası ölmüştür. Robinson, İngiltere'de evlenir; çocukları olur. Romanın sonunda, eski adasının durumunu görmek için denize açılır.

	Robinson Crusoe'un Daha Sonraki Maceraları adlı kitapta, Robinson, karısı ölünce adasına gider. Adada yerli kadınlarla asi İspanyol ve İngilizlerin evlendiğini görür. Ada, oldukça kalabalık hâle gelmiştir. Daha sonra Cuma, Brezilya'ya giderken bir çarpışmada ölür. Robinson, İngiltere'ye döner ve denize veda eder.
Eserin karakterleri:	Robinson Crusoe: Denizi çok seven, becerikli, zeki, maceraperest bir kişidir. Cuma: Robinson Crusoe'un hizmetçisidir. Önce yamyam bir köle iken Robinson Crusoe onu ehlileştirir ve medeni bir insan hâline gelmesini sağlar.
Theme	nsanın ne olursa olsun hayattan kopmaması gerektiğini, elindeki imkanları değerlendirerek yaşama sınıksız sarılması gerektiğidir.
Bazı ek bilgiler:	

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Eserin adı:	Moll Flanders
Eserin yazarı:	Daniel Defoe
Eserin türü:	Picaresque Novel
Eserin yazıldığı dönem:	1722
Eserin özeti:	<p>The full title of <i>Moll Flanders</i> gives an apt summary of the plot: "The Fortunes and Misfortunes of the Famous Moll Flanders, Etc. Who was born in Newgate, and during a life of continu'd Variety for Threescore Years, besides her Childhood, was Twelve Year a Whore, five times a Wife (whereof once to her own brother), Twelve Year a Thief, Eight Year a Transported Felon in Virginia, at last grew Rich, liv'd Honest and died a Penitent. Written from her own Memorandums.</p> <p>Moll Flanders is born to a mother who has been convicted of a felony and who is transported to America soon after her birth. As an infant, Moll lives on public charity, under the care of a kind widow who teaches her manners and needlework. She grows into a beautiful teenager and is seduced at an early age. Abandoned by her first lover, she is compelled to marry his younger brother. He dies after a few years, and she marries a draper who soon flees the country as a fugitive from the law. She marries yet again and moves to America, only to find out that her husband is actually her half-brother. She leaves him in disgust and returns to England, where she becomes the mistress of a man whose wife has gone insane. He</p>

	<p>renounces his affair with Moll after a religious experience.</p> <p>Moll's next marriage offer is from a banker whose wife has been cheating on him. Moll agrees to marry him if he can obtain a divorce, and meanwhile she travels to the country and marries a rich gentleman in Lancashire. This man turns out to be a fraud--he is as poor as she is--and they part ways to seek their fortunes separately. Moll returns to marry the banker, who by this time has succeeded in divorcing his wife. He dies soon after, however, and Moll is thrown back upon her own resources once again. She lives in poverty for several years and then begins stealing. She is quite talented at this new "trade" and soon becomes an expert thief and a local legend. Eventually she is caught, imprisoned, and sentenced to death. In prison at Newgate, she reunites with her Lancashire husband, who has also been arrested. They both manage to have their sentences reduced, and they are transported to the colonies, where they begin a new life as plantation owners. In America, Moll rediscovers her brother and her son and claims the inheritance her mother has left her. Prosperous and repentant, she returns with her husband to England at the age of seventy.</p>
Eserin karakterleri:	<p>Moll Flanders - The narrator and protagonist of the novel, who actually goes by a number of names during the course of her lifetime. Born an orphan, she lives a varied and exciting life, moving through an astonishing number of marriages and affairs and becoming a highly successful professional criminal before her eventual retirement and repentance. "Moll Flanders" is the alias she adopts, or rather is given by the criminal public, during her years as an expert thief.</p> <p>Moll's Mother - A convicted felon, Moll's mother was transported to the American colonies soon after her daughter was born. She reappears as Moll's mother-in-law midway through the novel, when Moll travels to Virginia with the husband who turns out to be her half-brother. She leaves her daughter a sizable inheritance when she dies, which Moll reclaims in America at the end of the novel.</p> <p>The Nurse - A widow in Colchester who takes care of the child Moll from the age of three through her teenage years. The sudden death of this nurse precipitates Moll's placement with a local wealthy family.</p> <p>The Elder Brother - One of the two brothers in the family with which Moll spends her teenage years, he falls in love with her. She becomes the mistress of this older brother, under the mistaken understanding that he intends to marry her when he comes into his inheritance.</p> <p>Robert - The younger of the two brothers who fall in love with Moll. He eventually marries her, in spite of his family's disapproval,</p>

	<p>but dies after five years.</p> <p>The Draper - Moll's second husband, a tradesman with the manners of a gentleman. His financial indiscretions sink them into poverty, and he eventually escapes to France as a fugitive from the law.</p> <p>The Plantation Owner - A man who marries Moll under the deception that she has a great fortune. Together they move to Virginia, where he has his plantations. There, Moll learns that he is actually her half-brother and leaves him to return to England.</p> <p>The Gentleman - A well-to-do man who befriends Moll and eventually makes her his mistress. His wife is mad, but he keeps Moll for six years before an illness and religious experience prompt him to break off the affair.</p> <p>The Banker - A prosperous man whom Moll agrees to marry if he will divorce his unfaithful wife. They live happily for several years, but he then dies.</p> <p>Jemy - Also called James and "my Lancashire husband," he is the only man that Moll has any real affection for. They marry under a mutual deception and then part ways. Eventually they are reunited in prison and begin a new life together in America.</p> <p>"My Governess" - Moll's landlady and midwife, later her friend and confederate in crime. She helps Moll manage an inconvenient pregnancy and initiates her into the criminal underworld.</p> <p>Humphrey - Moll's son by the husband who was also her brother. She meets him with an overwhelming affection on her return to America, and he very generously helps her get established there.</p>
Theme	Greed, vanity, repentance, hardening
Bazı ek bilgiler:	

Eserin adı:	Gulliver's Travels
Eserin yazarı:	Jonathan Swift
Eserin türü:	Satiric Fantasy Novel
Eserin yazıldığı dönem:	1726
Eserin özeti:	<p><u>Gulliver</u> goes on four separate voyages in <u>Gulliver's Travels</u>. Each journey is preceded by a storm. All four voyages bring new perspectives to Gulliver's life and new opportunities for satirizing the ways of England.</p> <p>The first voyage is to Lilliput, where Gulliver is huge and the</p>

	<p><u>Lilliputians</u> are small. At first the Lilliputians seem amiable, but the reader soon sees them for the ridiculous and petty creatures they are. Gulliver is convicted of treason for "making water" in the capital (even though he was putting out a fire and saving countless lives)--among other "crimes." The second voyage is to Brobdingnag, a land of Giants where Gulliver seems as small as the Lilliputians were to him. Gulliver is afraid, but his keepers are surprisingly gentle. He is humiliated by the King when he is made to see the difference between how England is and how it ought to be. Gulliver realizes how revolting he must have seemed to the Lilliputians.</p> <p>Gulliver's third voyage is to Laputa (and neighboring Luggnagg and Glubdugdribb). In a visit to the island of Glubdugdribb, Gulliver is able to call up the dead and discovers the deceptions of history. In Laputa, the people are over-thinkers and are ridiculous in other ways. Also, he meets the Stuldrugs, a race endowed with immortality. Gulliver discovers that they are miserable.</p> <p>His fourth voyage is to the land of the <u>Houyhnhnms</u>, who are horses endowed with reason. Their rational, clean, and simple society is contrasted with the filthiness and brutality of the <u>Yahoos</u>, beasts in human shape. Gulliver reluctantly comes to recognize their human vices. Gulliver stays with the Houyhnhnms for several years, becoming completely enamored with them to the point that he never wants to leave. When he is told that the time has come for him to leave the island, Gulliver faints from grief. Upon returning to England, Gulliver feels disgusted about other humans, including his own family.</p>
Eserin karakterleri:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lemuel Gulliver: Serüven tutkusuyla uzak ve hayali ülkelere giden baş kahraman. • Lilliput İmparatoru: 15 cm. boyundaki ve halkının kendisinden "evrenin ve neşenin terörü" diye bahsettikleri kral. • Flimnap: Lilliput ülkesinin açığöz, hileci ve kıskanç hazine yöneticisi. • Reldresal: Lilliput'un "özel işler bakanı", Gulliver'in arkadaşı. • Glumdalclitch: Brombdingnag'lı bir çiftçinin kızı. Gulliver'e bir bebek gibi davranan arkadaşı. • Brombdingnag kralı: Barış sever bir dev. • Lord Munodi: Evi sağlam olduğu ve tarlası iyi ürün verdiği için Laputia sarayıyla arası iyi olmayan çalışkan bir çiftçi. • Strulbrug'lar: Tek amaçları ölmelerine izin verilmesi olan mutsuz, ölümsüz bir ırk. • Yahoo'lar: Gulliver'in kendilerinden olduğunu iddia eden

	<p>vahŧi, maymuna benzeyen bir ırk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Houyhnhnm'ler (okunuŧu at kiŧnemesini andırır): Yahoo'ları yneten, anlayıŧlı, nazik atlardan oluŧan bir ırk. <p>Pedro de Mendez: Gulliver'i insanlıktan nefret etmesinden vazgeçirmeye alıŧan, akıllı, hoŧgrl bir kaptan.</p>
Theme	Might Versus Right, The Individual Versus Society, The Limits of Human Understanding