

Canterbury Tales The General Prologue Worksheet Answers

The General Prologue is the first part of Chaucer's The Canterbury Tales. Set out in 858 lines of Middle English, this text includes general notes on the text; discussion of themes, issues and context; and suggestions for further reading.

The General Prologue to the Canterbury Tales Cambridge University Press

SPOKEN WORD.

While literary scholars have insisted on the need to understand works of medieval literature in their historical context, medieval historians themselves have rarely contributed to modern attempts to show how works of imaginative literature engaged with the conflicts and controversies of their own day. This volume brings together 25 experts in the history of fourteenth-century England and asks them to discuss one of the most famous works of Middle English literature--Geoffrey Chaucer's 'General Prologue' to the Canterbury Tales--in relation to the economic change, social issues, and religious controversies of the period. Beginning with a survey of recent debates about the social meaning of Chaucer's work, the volume then discusses each of the Canterbury pilgrims in turn. The book should be of interest to all scholars and students of medieval culture whether they are specialists in literature or history.

This Norton Critical Edition includes: * The medieval masterpiece's most popular tales, including--new to the Third Edition--The Man of Law's Prologue and Tale and The Second Nun's Prologue and Tale. * Extensive marginal glosses, explanatory footnotes, a preface, and a guide to Chaucer's language by V. A. Kolve and Glending Olson. * Sources and analogues arranged by tale. * Twelve critical essays, seven of them new to the Third Edition. * A Chronology, a Short Glossary, and a Selected Bibliography. About the Series Read by more than 12 million students over fifty-five years, Norton Critical Editions set the standard for apparatus that is right for undergraduate readers. The three-part format--annotated text, contexts, and criticism--helps students to better understand, analyze, and appreciate the literature, while opening a wide range of teaching possibilities for instructors. Whether in print or in digital format, Norton Critical Editions provide all the resources students need.

Selected critical interpretations of Dostoyevsky's novel Crime and Punishment..

Essay from the year 2005 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 2,3, University of Bayreuth, course: British Survey, 7 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The Canterbury Tales take place in England of the 14th century. It is spring time and a group of 30 people from all social classes is gathering together in the Tabard Inn in Southwark near London to plan their pilgrimage to Becket's tomb at Canterbury. To kill time during their journey a story-telling contest is created. Each pilgrim has to tell a story and the winner of the best story will get a free supper. The Canterbury Tales are structured as a frame narrative. The General Prologue mainly builds the frame where all the characters are introduced and the story-telling competition was invented. Its structure is very simple. After an introduction in lines 1-34, the narrator begins the series of portraits (lines 35-719). Afterwards the Host suggests the tale-telling contest which is then accepted by the pilgrims (lines 720-821). In the following the pilgrims gather and decide that the Knight should tell the first story. The frame in which the story is embedded has a long tradition. Boccaccio's "Decamerone" was for example written in this style and Chaucer read it when visiting Italy. Originally Chaucer wanted each of the pilgrims to tell two stories on the way to Canterbury and two on the way back. This would have led to 120 single stories, but he never finished this enormous work. In fact there are only 23 tales, some of which are even incomplete.

A detailed discussion of the meaning and significance of the terms used to describe the clothing of Chaucer's religious and academic pilgrims.

The General Prologue to the Canterbury Tales introduces some of the most memorable characters in all of English literature.

This annotated, international bibliography of twentieth-century criticism on the Prologue is an essential reference guide. It includes books, journal articles, and dissertations, and a descriptive list of twentieth-century editions; it is the most complete inventory of modern criticism on the Prologue.

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Written between 1387 and 1400, Chaucer's Canterbury Tales is set on a journey made by thirty-one pilgrims (including Chaucer and the host, Harry Bailey) as they travel from Southwark in London to Thomas Becket's shrine at Canterbury. There, in return for the prize of a free dinner, the pilgrims each agreed to participate in a story-telling contest to help make their long journey more enjoyable. This volume contains three of Chaucer's most popular tales; the General Prologue, the Pardoner's Tale and the Wife of Bath's Tale. All of these are complete and unabridged with numbered lines. The side-by-side modern English translation contained in this book is based upon a literal, word-for-word approach. Here, readers will find each translated line is placed directly opposite to its counterpart in Chaucer's original text. As a result, the meaning of unfamiliar words can be checked immediately - thereby making the present version particularly useful for those who are new to Middle English. Unfortunately, there are instances when this word-for-word approach might not provide the reader with a clear understanding. In these situations, an explanatory word or phrase has been added to the original text. However, these additions are clearly separated from the original text inside square brackets []. Furthermore, in the interests of propriety, any offensive references to female genitalia have not been translated directly. Instead, they have been translated into much more acceptable, indirect terms. Many translations of the Canterbury Tales make great efforts to retain its iambic pentameter and rhyming couplet structure. That is a highly laudable endeavour. Unfortunately, there are instances when Chaucer's poetic framework has been preserved only by inserting a new, substitute word which alters his meaning entirely. Instead, the word-for-word translation contained in this work expressly avoids those difficulties; but does so at the risk of being criticised for lacking a consistent structure. Clearly, some lines rhyme, whilst others do not. That said, the creation of a non-rhyming version of the Canterbury Tales might not be quite so seditious as first appears. The reader is reminded that Chaucer wrote his Canterbury Tales before the Great Vowel Shift of 1400 to 1600.

As a result, that evolution of English pronunciation suggests the Canterbury Tales may already have begun to lose its poetic resonance soon after it was written. The translator was educated at St Chad's College Durham, Warwick, Exeter and De Montfort Universities. Lately, he was both a Hardwicke and Sir Thomas More scholar of Lincoln's Inn, London. His publications include works on English law and literature.

With notes printed at the foot of each page, this edition describes Chaucer's method of creating a realistic effect through a pilgrimage that manages to bring together disparate characters who would be unlikely to meet in another context and shows how Chaucer uses clothing, language and social class as part of his characterisation of the pilgrims. The Canterbury Tales recounts the stories told by pilgrims to one another as they make their way from London to the shrine of St. Thomas Beckett in Canterbury. This volume contains the introduction to those tales by describing the characters who are embarking upon that pilgrimage. This edition is designed to meet the particular needs of school and college students. Here, each odd-numbered page contains Chaucer's original Middle English text printed in a large font. Alongside, there is plenty of room in the wide outer margin for students to write brief notes or produce a glossary to define unfamiliar words. Immediately opposite, there are blank ruled pages for students to write their own translation or to make more detailed notes. Parents will be pleased that The General Prologue contains none of the lewdness or vulgarity to be found in some of the other Canterbury Tales. In this regard, it is ideally suited to study by Middle School aged children. This volume contains the complete and unabridged text (with line numbers) and a personal study or translation workbook - which means it offers excellent value for money.

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This Norton Critical Edition includes the most admired of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales."

Six-hundred-year-old tales with modern relevance. This stunning full-colour edition from the bestselling Cambridge School Chaucer series explores the complete text of The General Prologue to the Canterbury Tales through a wide range of classroom-tested activities and illustrated information, including a map of the Canterbury pilgrimage, a running synopsis of the action, an explanation of unfamiliar words and suggestions for study. Cambridge School Chaucer makes medieval life and language more accessible, helping students appreciate Chaucer's brilliant characters, his wit, sense of irony and love of controversy.

This book is an attempt to discover the origins and significance of the General Prologue-to the Canterbury Tales. The interest of such an inquiry is many-sided. On the one hand, it throws light on the question of whether 'life' or 'literature' was Chaucer's model in this work, on the relationship between Chaucer's twenty-odd pilgrims and the structure of medieval society, and on the role of their 'estate' in determining the elements of which Chaucer composes their portraits. On the other hand, it makes suggestions about the ways in which Chaucer convinces us of the individuality of his pilgrims, about the nature of his irony, and the kind of moral standards implicit in the Prologue. This book suggests that Chaucer is ironically substituting for the traditional moral view of social structure a vision of a world where morality becomes as specialised to the individual as his work-life.

Traditional Chinese edition of The Canterbury Tales by Geoffrey Chaucer.

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