Also A Miss Haifs | Paradise Lost | Important Quotations Explained | Audientification | Audientification

2. Hail holy Light, offspring of Heav'n first-born,
Or of th' Eternal Cocternal beam
May I express thee unblam'd? since God is Light,
And never but in unapproached Light
Dwelt from Eternity, dwelt then in thee,
Bright effluence of bright essence increate.

Purge and disperse, that I may see and tell
Of things invisible to mortal sight.
(III.1-6; 21-29; 51-55)

Explanation for Quotation 2.
These passages from Book III make up part of Milton's second and longest invocation, which is also his most autobiographical and symbolic. Milton refers to light simultaneously as drivine wisdom and literal light. When he speaks about his blindness he refers to both his inward blindness, or lack of divine wisdom, and his literal blindness, or lack of divine wisdom, and his literal blindness, or loss of eyesight.
He begins by praising holy light as the essence of God. The idea that God is light was common before and during Milton's time, and is a popular interpretation of certain biblical passages in Genesis.

He then invokes his heavenly muse, the Holy Spirit, by reusing similar images and ideas from his first invocation; remember that Milton has asked for this heaven muse to Illuminate "what in me is dart" (I.22), Symbolically, Milton asks for his muse to enter his body and fill him with divine knowledge.

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Round from his parted forelock manly hung
Clust'ring, but not beneath his shoulders broad:...
And sweet reluctant amorous delay.
(IV.295–311)

Explanation for Quotation 3.
The narrator makes these observations in Book IV as Adam and Eve prepare for bed. The narrator compares Adam and Eve based on their appearance and general demeanor, reasoning from that in order to assess their spiritual value. The argument behind the description lies in their different roles: since Adam was created for God, and Eve was created for both God and Adam, Eve's purpose makes her less spiritually pure and farther removed from God's grace.

She serves both God and Adam scems to be more intelligent and spiritually pure than Eve.
This assessment illustrates Milton's belief that male and female genders and their roles are unequal. The Bible also speaks of these unequal roles, arguing that a wife should submit and serve her husband.

These beliefs were common in Milton's time, as many people believed they were sanctioned by the Bible. This apparent gender imbalance between Adam and Eve is continually portrayed throughout the rest of Paradise Lost.

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Explanation for Quotation 4
These lines at the end of Book X, first spoken by Adam, and then narrated by Milton, relate Adam and Eve's decision to pray to God for forgiveness and their subsequent action of prayer. This point in the story finds Adam and Eve choosing between obedience and disobedience. Their repentance allows them to be forgiven, and their forgiveness allows for the possible redemption of humankind. These lines present the first step in humankind's long search for salvation.

Much of Adam's speech and Million's narration overlaps; many lines are repeated with only the tenses and pronouns changed. This use of repetition has a dramatic effect on a dramatic and important scene. Milton's use of repetition gives his narration an emotional accuracy and compassionate tone. And the repetition places extra emphasic not their act of prayer, allowing readers to understand its extreme importance to the story. It also demonstrates that Adam and Eve repent exactly what they planned in the way they planned it, showing their dedication and determination to obey God strictly even after the fall.

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To assure their happiness, they should live their lives by seven tenets: obedience, faith, virtue, patience, temperance, love, and charity. Living by these tenets will allow them to create an inner Paradise. In contrast, the seven isns allow Statan to create his inner Hell, which he discusses in Book IV. Even though Satan is in Paradise, he feels as if he is still in Hell. Likewise, Adam and Eve can feel as if they never left Paradise if they live their lives accordingly. Heaven and Hell become more than just a place, they become a state of mind.

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الأحداث: تتعارك الملائكه في الجنه و يسقط الشيطان و رفاقه في الجحيم ، and warns him of Satan يخلق الله الكون ، يخطط الشيطان من أجل أفساد البشر ، يخلق الله حواء من أجل ان تكون رفيقة لآدم. يجيب رافاييل على اسئله آدم و يحذره من الشيطان

climax · Adam and Eve eat the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge.

الذروة: حينما يأكل ادم و حواء من الفاكهه المحرمه من شجرة المعرفه

falling action • The Son inflicts punishment; Adam and Eve repent; Adam learns about the future of man

سقوط الأحداث: يبدأ من حين العقاب حيث يقرر ادم و حواء التوبة ، و يتعلم ادم عن مستقبل البشريه

themes • The Importance of Obedience to God; The Hierarchical Nature of the الفكرة الرئيسية :أهمية طاعه الله ، الطبيعة الهرمية Universe: The Fall as Partly Fortunate

للكون ،السقوط ككونه محضوضاً جزئياً

motifs · Light and Dark; The Geography of the Universe; Conversation and **Contemplation**

الزخارف: الضوء و الظلام، جغرافية الكون ،المحادثات و التأملات

ألرموز: الميزان في السماء. أكليل ادم symbols · The Scales in the Sky; Adam's wreath foreshadowing · Eve's vanity at seeing her reflection in the lake; Satan's

transformation into a snake and his final punishment

الإنذارات: غرور حواء حينما رأت إنعكاس صورتها في البحيرة ، تحول الشيطان إلى ثعبان و عقابه الأخير

نماذج من الأسئله

- 1. Which angel does Satan trick by disguising himself as a cherub?
- (A) Michael
- (B) Uriel
- (C) Raphael
- (D) Abdiel
- 2. Which of the following forms does Satan not take?
- (A) Angel
- (B) Toad
- (C) Cormorant
- (D) He takes all of these forms
- 5. Which devil advocates a renewal of all-out war against God?
- (A) Belial
- (B) Moloch
- (C) Mammon
- (D) Beelzebub