

Lecture 1

- 1. What did the Reformation Attack in the medieval church ?**
It attacked its institutions, doctrine, practices and personnel.
- 2. What was the mission of the Church?**
save the soul of all the members
- 3. What is Tithe ?**
1/10 of money (produce from people's land) people donate to church.
- 4. Beside of being church , it served as ... ?**
meeting place, and shelter during war.
- 5. What is Sales of indulgences ?**
It is the release of a soul from purgatory (hell) for monetary donation
- 6. He was A Dutch scholar, humanist, and theologian, He wrote *In Praise of Folly* and was Best-seller (only the Bible sold more by 1550), who is he ?**
Desiderius Erasmus
- 7. Openly addressed the problems in the Church , who is he ?**
Martin Luther
- 8. He Criticized immorality and hypocrisy of Church leaders and the clergy , who is he?**
Desiderius Erasmus
- 9. Banned all religious relics & images & music in church services??**
Ulrich Zwingli
- 10. Sent missionaries throughout Europe to convert Catholics**
John Calvin
- 11. What was The Edict of Worms was issued for ?**

It issued to make Martin Luther outlaw

12. Disagreed with Luther's "Salvation through Faith alone." who is he ?

John Calvin

13. Established his own Protestant Religion in Switzerland .who is he ?

John Calvin

14. Did not merge with Luther because he disagreed with him on communion . who is he ?

Ulrich Zwingli

15. Created a church-government of elect and laity, who is he ?

John Calvin

16. Used consistory (moral police) who is he ?

John Calvin

17. What was the movement that opposed to drinking, gambling, card playing, swearing,

Calvinism

18. killed in religious war , who is he ?

Ulrich Zwingli

19. Catherine gave Henry VIII a daughter, what was her name ?

Mary

20. Why did Henry decided to break away from the Catholic Church?

Because the pope refused to give him the annulment to divorce

21. At which year Henry Viii established the Church of England?

In 1534 in Act of Supremacy

22. Who granted Henry Viii the divorce ?

Archbishop of Canterbury

23. Why did Mary earned the title " bloody mary ?

Because she burned over 300 Protestants burned alive

True Or False :

24. The Reformation caused a split in Christianity with the formation of the new Protestant religions صح

25. Church became wealthiest group in Europe صح

26. Sales of indulgences: The release of a soul from purgatory (hell) without monetary donation خطأ with monetary donation

27. European population was increasingly anti-clerical صح

28. Absenteeism of church leaders during natural disasters (plague, famine) or to solve everyday problems for people صح

29. Scientific developments was Compatible Church doctrine خطأ
It contradicted church doctrine

30. Invention of movable type (printing) in 1564 by Johann Gutenberg خطأ
it was at 1450

31. In Praise of Folly was written in 1509 صح

32. Ulrich Zwingli was a german priest خطأ

33. Martin Luther was summoned by Imperial Diet of Holy Roman Empire to the city of Worms by Emperor Charles II خطأ Charels V

34. 1524, German peasants revolted صح

35. Luther supported peasants revolt ?
خطأ He didn't because he himself needed the support of German princes

36. Charles V accepted the Peace of Augsburg, and allowed German princes to choose their countires ? خطأ
he alloweded them to choose their own faith and religion

37. Ulrich Zwingli Revolted against the Catholic Church: صح
38. Erasmus's Ideas spread to France, Netherlands, Scotland خطأ
John Calvin
39. Mid 16th Century – Calvinism more pop than Lutheranism صح
40. Predestination: It is decided, at birth, if people will go to heaven or hell
صح
41. Henry VIII had religious motives for reform خطأ
political
42. Henry VIII Married Catherine of Aragon (Aunt of Charles V, the Holly Roman Emperor) صح
43. The Pope refused to grant Henry VIII annulment to divorce صح
44. Act of Supremac issued at 1367 خطأ
it was issued at 1534
45. Henry VIII married 4 times خطأ
he married 6 times
46. Henry died at 1547 صح
47. His 9 year old son, Edward VI, took the throne after him صح
48. Mary wanted to restore Catholicism so she burnd over 300 Protestants
burned alive as heretics صح

Lecture 2

49. In which year English established tobacco plantations in the Caribbean?

In the 1600s and 1700s

50. Compelet : The colonists were a mix of..... & ?

religious puritans and pirates and mercenaries.

51. Who founded the colony of Quebec as a trading post in 1608.?

explorer Samuel de Champlain

52. He thought Earth was round, it rotated in axis, & revolved around the sun, who is he ?

colas Copernicus

53. He used math to prove Earth revolved around sun ?

Johannes Kepler

54. He developed calculus to study changes in forces or quantities?

Isaac Newton

55. He wouldn't publish beliefs until near death (afraid of the Church), , who is he ?

colas Copernicus

56. He Built telescope & observed several moons?

Galileo Galilei

57. He recognize concept of gravity (apple)?

Isaac Newton

58. He founded the scientific method (truth through evidence)?

Francis Bacon

59. Also discovered planets move in ellipses & at different speeds?

Johannes Kepler

60. He wrote of laws of universe (*Principia*)?

Isaac Newton

61. He discovered that planets move in ellipses & at different speeds?

Johannes Kepler

62. He worked with physics and motion?

Galileo Galilei

63. He questioned everything; father of analytical geometry "I think therefore I am" ?

Rene Descartes

64. He used microscope to study the body & Discovered cells?

Robert Hooke

65. He recorded information on human anatomy?

Andreas Vesalius

True or False

66. Crusades tried to dislodge Muslims from control of trade routes to the East

صح

67. Fall of Islamic Spain, al-Andalus, put a huge reservoir of wealth and scientific knowledge in the hands of Europe

صح

68. The Portuguese, first, explored the east coast of Africa and established trade in gold and slaves.

خطأ west

69. In 1563, Spain financed the voyage of Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan, who headed north and west, rounding the tip of South America and finally reaching the Philippine Islands after 18 months at sea.

خطأ
1510 / south and west

70. Portugal, Spain, England, and France led the exploration and colonization movement and built individual empires across the Americas, Africa, Asia, and Australia.

صح

71. Spreading the Catholic religion was also an important part of the English colonization

خطأ Spanish

72. Inca and Aztec empires in what is known today as Peru and Mexico

صح

73. Some like the Mayas and Incas were very sophisticated

صح

74. England started by conquering Ireland in the 1603s

خطأ 1500s

75. In 1688, England chartered the East India Company to trade in the East Indies **خطأ** 1600
76. India eventually came under British rule in 1858. **صح**
77. England first explored Australia in the late 1600s and established a strong colonial presence there in the late 1650s after the American colonies became independent **خطأ** 1700s
78. Nations base wealth on gold and silver, gained only through trade only **خطأ** through mining or trade.
79. colonies must buy finished goods from parent country **صح**
80. Items only in America/Asia before 1492: Beet, Carrot, Cherry, Cinnamon, Coffee, Grape, Lettuce, Melon, Oat, Olive, Orange, Rice, Spinach, Wheat, Cattle, Goat, Pig, Sheep, Cotton, Rat **خطأ** Europe/Asia
81. The Renaissance also ushered the age of the International Slave Trade, and millions of Africans were kidnapped and taken to plantations in the Americas where they were forced into bondage and servitude. **صح**

Lecture 3

82. What does Humanism mean ?

It is important questions of life and death, good and evil, politics and governance, etc.

83. He wrote one of the most widely read books, The Courtier ?

Baldassare Castiglione

84. who wrote a biography of Cicero?

Leonardo Bruni

85. He was an Italian who expressed in his writings the belief that there were no limits to what man could accomplish. ?

Giovanni Pico della Mirandola

86. What was The Decameron? And who wrote it ?

These hundred short stories were related by a group of young men and women who fled to a villa outside Florence to escape the Black Death , it is written by **Giovanni Boccaccio**

87. The Light of the Renaissance had also its darkness, how come ?

breaking away from the medieval bondage often also meant a relapse into crude paganism and the enjoyment of all pleasures with no restraints

88. why do you think the invention of printing helped the multiplication of books in unlimited numbers?

Because of : before there had been only a few manuscripts laboriously copied page by page

True or False

89. The Renaissance is one of two or three moments in the history of Europe that has been most transformative صح

90. Most historians say that Humanism appeared first in France خطأ Italy

91. The Humanists were educated people at the services of kings and princes., they were writers, secretaries and administrators. صح

92. Tthe Scientific Revolution would not have been possible without the translation of Islamic books 500 years before (11th century) in Toledo, al-Andalus, from Arabic into Latin خطأ 300

93. Leonardo Bruni was also the Chancellor of Florence from 1427 until 1444. صح
94. Boccaccio's work is considered to be the best prose of the Renaissance. صح
95. Much of Humanism consisted in reviving the Latin literature and poetry of classical Rome صح
96. Francesco Petrarca is the Father of Humanism صح
97. Petrarch's works also led to the rise of people known as Civic Humanists صح
98. Petrarch also wrote sonnets in English خطأ Italian خطأ
Many of these sonnets expressed his love for the beautiful Mary خطأ
Laura
99. The Courtier, which is written by Baldassare Castiglione's set forth the criteria on how to be the ideal Renaissance man صح
100. Leonardo Bruni's ideal courtier was a well-educated, mannered aristocrat who was a master in many fields from poetry to music to sports. خطأ Baldassare Castiglione's
101. Humanism also revived the Roman idea that an educated man should have civic duties and participate in the politics and the management of his own society and its improvement صح
102. In the Medieval period, the church restricted the intellectual life to priests and monks, and even these men were free to think, analyze and read خطأ were not free
103. Scientific investigation was almost entirely stifled, and progress was impossible. صح
104. After the Humanism, Vergil, Cicero, Aristotle, Plato were no longer regarded as mysterious prophets from a dimly imagined past صح
105. During the Middle Ages in Western Europe, Latin was the language of the Church and the educated people صح

106. Humanists also had a great impact on education. They supported studying poetry only خطأ by studying grammar, poetry, and history, as well as mathematics, astronomy, and music
107. Humanists also promoted the concept of the well-rounded individual (Renaissance man) who was proficient in both intellectual and physical endeavors. صح
108. Hence the Italian Renaissance is also often called Pagan صح
109. The study of Greek was soon introduced into England, first at church خطأ Oxford
110. , Henry VII, the founder of the Tudor line, and his son, Henry VIII, adopted the policy of replacing it with able and wealthy men of the middle class. صح
111. Under this new aristocracy, the rigidity of the feudal system was relaxed, and life became somewhat easier for all the dependent classes صح

Lecture 4

- 112. He led a plot against her which considerably unsettled the political climate of the end of the century.who is he ?**
Earl of Essex
- 113. Elizabeth's reign did, however, give the nation some sense of stability, and a considerable sense of national and religious triumph, at ?**
At 1588, when the Spanish Armada was defeated.
- 114. The English that was spoken and written in the Renaissance is known as?**
early modern English
- 115. Authors encouraged the imitation of classical syntax and the borrowing of words from Latin and other European languages, why ?**
To improve the English language
- 116. Jews, and black were banished from living in England in ?**
Jews in 1290 / blacks in 1601.
- 117. The only other way in which Europeans could meet people of different nations was through?**
Travel
- 118. Blacks were often presented in negative stereotypes as wicked, unattractive and prone to vice and lust, give example ?**
Aaron & Othello
- 119. In return for patronage, writers dedicated their work to the patrons, how ?**
sometimes in the form of a brief preface or a dedicatory letter or dedicatory poem .
- 120. He , struggled to reconcile the demands of patrons, the literary market and artistic integrity. He became one of the first English writers to make a careers from his own writing. Few of his peers managed to do that, who is he ?**
Ben Jonson

True & False

121. Elizabeth reigned for some forty-five years صح
122. Catholic dissent (Counter Reformation) reached its most noted expression in Guy Fawkes's Gunpowder Plot of 5 November 1607 خطأ
1605
123. (Puritans) were a constant presence; many left the country for religious reasons, in order to set up the first colonies in Virginia and Pennsylvania, and what became the American colonies صح
124. The literature of the English Renaissance contains some of the greatest names in all world literature, like Shakespeare, Marlowe, Webster, and Jonson in prose خطأ in drama
125. The literature of the English Renaissance contains some of the greatest names in all world literature, like Sidney, Spenser, Donne, and Milton among the poets صح
126. The Authorized Version of the Bible, published in 1611. صح
127. Humanists like shakespear contributed to the founding of new grammar schools خطأ Thomas More
128. Education became available to children of farmers and average citizens as well as the children of gentry and nobility in the Renaissance صح
129. Virgil and Quintilian are studied for their use of mythology خطأ
use of rhetorical figures
130. Cicero is studied for his theories on poetry خطأ style
131. Students were required to translate passages from classical authors and imitate their styles, genres and rhetorical figures. صح
132. By the end of the 15th century English had been transformed: massive expansion in its vocabulary. خطأ 16th
133. Global exploration and international trade led to the flourishing of travel literature صح
134. Manuscripts were handwritten texts. Prior to the invention of print, most literature circulated in manuscript form صح

135. From 1598, printing presses were only allowed in London and the two university towns (Oxford and Cambridge) خطأ 1586
136. Most English people (including many Renaissance authors) never left the country, and relied on second hand information for their knowledge on other countries and other cultures صح
137. Europeans also associated blackness with sin and ugliness and whiteness with purity and beauty صح
138. The German are portrayed as fickle, vain and untrustworthy خطأ
French
139. Italians are caricatured as deviant, corrupt, vengeful and lecherous. صح
140. The French are often portrayed as hot-blooded religious extremists. خطأ Spaniards
141. Irish tribal customs are stigmatized by English authors like Edmund Spencer as primitive and threatening. صح
142. Scotts are also often represented as barbarous, primitive and dangerous. صح

Lecture 5

- 143. The growth of poetry in Renaissance England was profoundly influenced by ?**
The renewed interest in classical poetry.
- 144. The most ambitious Renaissance poets imitated the poetic career of whom**
They imitated Virgil
- 145. The Epic influenced also by Medieval English romance like ?**
Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, written 1375-1400
- 146. a sequence of 366 lyric poem, about the poet's unfulfilled love for a beautiful woman called Laura . what is it's name ?**
Canzoniere (written 1327-68)
- 147. Theocritus' *Idylls* (3rd century BC); Virgil's *Eclogues* (37 BC)& *Georgics* (29 BC).are examples of ?**
The Pastoral
- 148. Ovid's *Metamorphoses* was examples of ?**
Love Poetry
- 149. Homer's *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* (600 BC); Virgil's *The Aeneid* (29-19 BC). Are examples of ?**
The Epic
- 150. What is the Sonnet ?**
It is a literary form that emerged from Italy first and spread across Europe like wildfire.
- 151. The sonnet can be thematically divided into two sections?**
The first presents the theme and the second part the answers

True or False

152. Horace and Juvenal offered contrasting models of Satiric Poetry صح
153. In the 14th century, poetry was a genre closely identified with the royal court خطأ 16
154. The movement from manuscript to print took the poems from their original intimate context into the wider public صح
155. The sonnet is a short poem usually political in content خطأ
emotional
156. Petrarchan sonnet, was introduced into English poetry in the early 16th century by Sir Thomas Wyatt (1503-1542). صح
157. Shakespeare's one hundred and fifty-four poem collection were not published until 1500 خطأ 1609
158. In Petrarchan Sonnet , The octave raises a question, states a problem, or presents a brief narrative صح
159. In Shakespearean Sonnet Each of the quatrains of the English or Shakespearean sonnet usually explores one aspect of the main idea صح
160. The final couplet In Shakespearean Sonnet presents a startling or seemingly contrasting concluding statement صح

Lecture 6

160. What is the main themes of this poem?

It is Milton's exploration of his feeling of fear, limitation, light and darkness, duty and doubt, regarding his failed sight, his rationalisation of this anxiety by seeking solutions in his faith.

161. This will remain a "useless talent" what was the talent he was referring to in his poem ?

It is committing suicide or death

True or False

162. John Milton was an Italian Poet **خطأ** English

163. John Milton's eyesight began to fail in 1644. By 1652 **صح**

164. John Milton wrote his greatest works, *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*, before he became blind **خطأ** after

165. All the lines in the poem are in iambic pentameter. **صح**

166. "On His Blindness" is a Petrarchan sonnet **صح**

167. has a rhyme scheme of ABBA, ABBA, CDE, and CDE. **صح**

168. John Milton wrote "On His Blindness" in 1600 **خطأ** 1655

Lecture 7

169. The first English plays told religious stories, and were performed in or near churches. These early plays are called ?

Miracle or Mystery Plays and Morality plays.

170. Who are university wits ?

The first generation of professional playwrights in England has become known collectively as the

171. university wits preferred subjects were ?

historical or semi-historical, mixed with clowning, music, and love interest.

172. Marlowe wrote many great sophisticated plays, give an example ?

.like Tamburlaine the Great 1590, Edward II 1594, The Jew of Malta 1633, Dr. Faustus 1604

173. In his own time Marlowe was damned, why ?

because his plays remain disturbing and because his verse makes theatrical presence into the expression of power, enlisting the spectators' sympathies on the side of his gigantic villain-heroes.

174. What are the main characters in Dr.Faustus ?

Dr.Faustus + الشخصية الرئيسيّة

Mephistophilis + الشيطان المُساعد له

Lucifer رئيس الشياطين

Robin مهرج و خادم فاوستس

Ralph صديق روبن

175. The first English tragedies were written in the Renaissance and were influenced by?

Senecan tragedy and Medieval tales

176. Was a lavish, multimedia form of entertainment developed in the Renaissance and particularly popular at the Stuart court. What is it ?

Masques

True or False

177. The Morality plays are different from the Miracle plays in the sense that the characters in them were not people but abstract values such as virtues (like truth) or bad qualities such as greed or revenge. صح
178. The main thesis or climax of this play is when Faustus two friends Valdes and Cornelius who are magicians, teach him the ways of magic. صح
179. Faustus signs over his soul to Lucifer (Satan), in return to keep Mephistophilis for 30 years. خطأ 24
180. The play . Dr. Faustus ends with Faustus repentance خطأ ends with the devil carrying him off to hell.
181. Acting was company-based and all-male. Women were not allowed to act publicly صح
182. Plays were generally written for performance not reading صح
183. Inns of Court Drama , their own entertainments were often Romantic in theme and satirical in mode. خطأ politically topical
184. Tragedy only became one of the dominant genres in the Jacobean period. صح
185. Historical characters and events and were particularly fashionable in the 1590s صح
186. Early Elizabethan plays often mixed tragedy and comedy. In the early sixteenth century خطأ seventeenth

Lecture 8

- 187. Folios were so named because of ?**
Because of the way their paper was folded in half to make a large volume
- 188. And Quartos ?**
were smaller, cheaper books containing only one play. Their paper was folded twice, making four pages
- 189. Why do King Lear or Macbeth contain a clown or fool?**
to provide comic relief and to comment on the events of the play.

True or False

- 190.** In 1583, built the first permanent theater called simply The Theatre outside London's city walls خطأ 1576
- 191.** Elizabethan theaters were built before the design of the original Theatre. They are built of wood and comprised five rows of seats in a circular shape خطأ after / three
- 192.** In the Globe Theatre in which most of Shakespeare's plays were performed. صح
- 193.** Elizabethan theaters , About 1,500 audience members could pay an extra fee to sit in the covered seating صح
- 194.** 500 "groundlings paid less to stand in the open area before the stage. خطأ 800
- 195.** Shakespeare's plays could be published in large anthologies in folio format (the First Folio of Shakespeare's plays contains 36 plays) or smaller quartos صح
- 196.** Shakespeare's viewers came from all classes from "highbrow" accounts of kings and queens to the "lowbrow" صح
- 197.** Many phrases and words that we use today—such as "amazement," "in my mind's eye," and "the milk of human kindness," to name only a few—were coined by Marlow خطأ Shakespeare

198. Macbeth was written in 1605 or 1606 and performed at Hampton Court for King James I and his brother-in-law, King Christian of Denmark. صح
199. The material for Macbeth was drawn from Raphael Holinshed's Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland (1587). صح
200. Macbeth is classified as tragedy rather than a history صح
201. In Holinshed's account, Macbeth is a ruthless and valiant leader who rules competently after killing Duncan who is portrayed as a young and soft-willed man صح
202. Shakespeare portrayed Macbeth as wise and strong-willed خطأ as indecisive and troubled young man who cannot possibly rule well.
203. Macbeth has a historical themes that is full of fabrications. صح
204. Macbeth presents a human drama of ambition, desire, and guilt صح
205. A non-sequitur : is a statement, remark, or conclusion that follow naturally or logically from what has been said. خطأ does not follow

Lecture 9

206. Who are the characters of Macbeth ?

Macbeth : قائد الجيش (الجنرال) والشخصية الرئيسية في المسرحية

Banquo : صديق ماكبث و الجنرال الثاني

Fleance: ابن بانكو

Lady Macbeth : زوجة ماكبث

Malcolm & Donalbain : أبناء الملك

Duncan's : الملك

Macduff : عدو ماكبث الأول والذي قَتَلَ ماكبث عائلته

Three witches : ثلاث أخوات ساحرات يقابلهن ماكبث و بانكو في بداية المسرحية و يخبرانهن بالنبوءة

Dunsinane : قلعة ماكبث

207. Macbeth's soliloquy in Act 2. scene 1.33-61 is significant because of what?

what it reveals to the audience about Macbeth's character & because of the way in which it creates tension.

True or False

208. Apostrophe is A statement, question, or request addressed to an inanimate object or concept or to a nonexistent or absent person صح
209. Parable the prevailing emotions of a work or of the author in his or her creation of the work خطأ Mood
210. Parable is a story intended to teach a moral lesson or answer an ethical question. صح
211. MONOLOGUE is which a character appears to be thinking out loud صح
212. ASIDE is a brief remark directed to the audience صح

213. The soliloquy achieved its greatest effect in English RENAISSANCE
drama صح

Lecture 10

214. What is The division of the Shakespearean sonnet ?
3 quatrains (the quatrain is 4 lines) and a couplet (2 lines) .

215. What is The division of the Petrarchan sonnet?
octave or octet (8 lines) and a sestet (six lines) .

216. What is the Shakespearean rhyme scheme ?
abab cdcd efef gg

217. What is the Spenserian rhyme scheme ?
abab bcbc cdcd ee

218. What is the Petrarchan rhyme scheme ?
abba abba cdec de

Lecture 11

219. The 'cavalier' poets, who are usually said to include ?
Robert Herrick, Richard Lovelace, Sir John Suckling and Thomas Carew
220. The 'cavalier' poet's name from the term to describe who ?
those who supported the royalist cause in the English Civil War.
221. They participated in the royal idealisation of the relationship
between who ?
Charles I and Henrietta Maria
222. A number of early seventeenth-century poets wrote poems which
celebrated particular places or buildings. Probably, the most famous
of these are –called?
'Country-House' poems

True or False

223. Ben Johnson established a poetic tradition. صح
224. Ben Jonson's own verse was occasional. It addresses other groups خطأ
individuals
225. Ben Jonson's own verse declares serious ethical attitudes صح
226. For Jonson, the unornamented style meant not colloquiality but labour,
restraint, and control صح
227. For Jonson , A good poet had first to be a good man صح
228. The Cavalier poets were writing England's first verse about the society
صح.

Lecture 12

True or False

229. The English 'country-house' poem was an invention of the early sixteenth century خطأ seventeenth
230. Country house poetry is a main genre of Renaissance poetry and was first written during the Seventeenth century خطأ sub-genre
231. Country house poems were written to flatter and please the owner of the country house صح
232. *Penshurst* was written to celebrate the Kent estate of Sir Robert Sidney, Viscount Lisle, later earl of Leister (father of Mary Wroth). صح
233. Society is criticised directly by the poets خطأ never criticized

Lecture 13

True or False

234. Pastoral is a minor but important mode which, by convention, is concerned with the lives of shepherds صح
235. Pastoral is of great antiquity and interpenetrates many works in Classical and modern European literature صح
236. For the most part pastoral tends to be an idealization of shepherd life صح
237. Marlowe's poem and Raleigh's carefully symmetrical response were printed separated in England's Helicon (1653) خطأ together / 1600
238. In the late 16th c. many other works amplified the pastoral tradition, such as Marlowe's *The Passionate Shepherd to His Love*, which evoked a memorable reply from Sir 'Walter Raleigh صح

239. Marlowe's poem embodies the classic example of carpe diem, as can be seen in the shepherd's attitude صح
240. While Raleigh's nymph finds in them an argument precisely for not seizing the day صح.

Lecture 14

241. **What is metaphysical poetry ?**
the philosophy of knowledge and existence
242. **Donne's poetry became well known because of what ?**
it circulated privately in manuscript and handwritten copies among literate Londoners.
243. **What is A metaphysical conceit?**
it is an extended metaphor or simile in which the poet draws an ingenious (clever) comparison between two very unlike objects
244. **What does the compass (البوصلة) stand for ?**
The compass image suggests a connection between the lovers even as they are apart, The poet likens the twin legs of a compass to the lovers' sense of union during absence , his beloved is the fixed foot and he is the roaming foot
245. **What is The occasion of the poem ?**
It is seems to be parting

True or False

246. The Metaphysical name given to a diverse group of 17th century English poets whose work is notable for its ingenious (clever) use of intellectual and theological concepts in surprising CONCEITS, strange PARADOXES, and far-fetched IMAGERY. صح
247. "A Valediction: forbidding Mourning" is one of Donne's most famous and difficult poems and also probably his most direct statement of his ideal of spiritual love خطأ simplest

248. The poem "A Valediction: forbidding Mourning" is essentially a sequence of metaphors and comparisons, each describing a way of looking at their separation صح
249. The leading metaphysical poet was Petrarch خطأ John Donne
250. The term 'melt' may also signify a change in physical state. صح
251. Conceit : a metaphor used to build an analogy between two things or situations not naturally, or usually, comparable صح