المحاضرة السادسه

Paradise Lost Important Quotations Explained شرح الإقتباسات المهمة من الملحمة

1. Of Man's First Disobedience, and the Fruit
Of that Forbidden Tree, whose mortal taste
Brought Death into the World, and all our woe,
With loss of Eden, till one greater Man
Restore us, and regain the blissful
Seat, Sing Heav'nly Muse, that on the secret top

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Above th' Aonian Mount, while it pursues Things unattempted yet in Prose or Rhyme. (I.1–26)

Explanation for Quotation 1

With these lines, Milton begins *Paradise Lost* and lays the groundwork for his project, presenting his purpose, subject, aspirations, and need for heavenly guidance. He states that his subject will be the disobedience of Adam and Eve, whose sin allows death and pain into the world. He invokes his, whom he identifies as the Holy Spirit. He asserts his hopes that his epic poem will surpass the other great epic poems written before, as he claims that his story is the most original and the most virtuous.

He also asks his muse to fill his mind with divine knowledge so that he can share this knowledge with his readers. Finally, he hopes this knowledge and guidance from his muse will allow him to claim authority without committing any heresies, as he attempts to explain God's reasoning and his overall plan for humankind.

شرح الإقتباس 1:

يبتدأ ميلتون واضعاً في هذه الأسطر من ملحمته الفردوس المفقود النقاط الاساسيه لعمله الأدبي ، فيعرض غرضه و موضوعه و تطلعاته و يعرض أيضاً حاجته للإرشاد السماوي. وينص على ان موضوعه سيكون عن العصيان ، عصيان ادم و حواء و الذي تسبب بالموت و الألم على الخليقة — حيث أنه من قبل في الجنه لم يكن هناك أي موت أو ألم - كما واستحضر ملهمته الخاصة والتي عرفها بالروح الكريمه Holy Spirit و كان آملاً و واثقا من أن ملحمته ستتفوق على الكثير من الملاحم الأخرى العظيمه التي كتبت من ذي قبل كما أدعى بأن قصته هذه هي القصه الأصليه و الأكثر مصداقية و فضيلة . كما و طلب من ملهمته بأن تملأ له عقله بالمعرفه السماوية كي يستطيع مشاركتها مع قرّائه ، و أخيرا أمِل بأن تكون هذه المعرفه والتوجيه التي ستعطيه أياهما ملهمته ستسمحان له بأن يطلب السلطه من دون إرتكاب أيّ من البدع ، كما و حاول ميلتون أن يشرح منطق الإله و خطته الشامله التي أعدها للبشريه .

2. Hail holy Light, offspring of Heav'n first-born, Or of th' Eternal Coeternal 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 divine 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 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 dark" (I.22). Symbolically, Milton asks for his muse to enter his body and fill him with divine knowledge.

شرح الإقتباس ٢:

هذه الأسطر من الكتاب الثالث ، وهي من ثاني و أطول الأسطر التي كتبها في الإبتهال و أكثرها ذاتيّه و رمزية ، يشير ميلتون إلى الضوء بعفوية كـ حكمه دينية و و واقعيه ، و حينماً تكلم عن عماه أشار إلى كلا من عماه الداخلي أو النقص في حكمته الدينيه و عماه الحقيقي أي فقدانه للبصر . فابتدأ بإمداح هذا الضوء المقدس مشيرًا إليه بجوهر الإله . و فكرة أن الإله هو ضوء كانت شائعه ما قبل و أثناء ز من ميلتون و تفسير ا شعبيا لبعض مقاطع الكتاب المقدس في أصله

بعد ذلك إستدعى ملهمته السماوية ، الروح الكريمة كما يسميها معيداً إستخدام بعض الصور و الأفكار المتشابهه من إبتهاله الأول (حينما طلب منها أن تُنير ظلامه الداخلي) رمزيا يطلب ميلتون منها أن تدخل جسده و تملأه بالمعرفه السماويه الدبنيه

> 3.... though both Not equal, as thir sex not equal seem'd; For contemplation hee and valor form'd, For softness shee and sweet attractive Grace. Hee for God only, shee for God in him: His fair large Front and Eye sublime declar'd Absolute rule; and Hyacinthine Locks

> > لا أحلل سرقه الأوراق أو بيعها أو تناقلها بين الطالبات بدون الرجوع لي ابداً ..

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 and submits to Adam out of love and duty to God. He notes that Adam seems 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*.

شرح الإقتباس ٣:

وضّع الراوي هنا بعض الملاحضات في الكتاب الرابع حيث كان ادم و حواء يستعدان للنوم ، فقارن الراوي ادم بحواء معتمدا على أشكالهما الخارجيه و سلوكهما العام من أجل أن يقيم قيمتهما الروحيه ، فيقول بأن أدم خلق من أجل الله ، و حواؤ خلقت من أجل الله و آدم اذا فهي أقل روحانيه و طهاره كما و انها ابعدت من رحمه الله .

فهي تخدم كلا من الله و ادم و تخضع لله من باب الواجب و لأدم من باب المحبه. و لاحظ بأن آدم أكثر ذكاءً و طهارة روحانيه من حواء.

وهذه الإعتقادات كانت شائعه في زمن ميلتون ، كما و أعتقد الكثير من الناس بأن الإنجيل يعاقبهم ، و في ملحمتنا الفردوس المفقود تم الإشارة بوضوح لهذه اللامساواه .

4. What better can we do, than to place
Repairing where he judg'd us, prostrate fall
Before him reverent, and there confess
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg, with tears
Watering the ground, and with our sighs the
Air Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.
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(X.1086–1104)

Explanation for Quotation 4
These lines at the end of Book X, first spoken by Adam, and then marrated 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 disbodicineer. Their reportance 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 scarch for salvation.

Much of Adam's speech and Milton'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 send important seene. Milton's use of repetition gives his narration an emotional accuracy and compassionate tone. And the repetition places extra emphasis on 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 sins allow Satan to create his inner Paradise. In contrast, the seven sins allow Satan to create his inner Paradise. In contrast, the seven sins allow Satan to create his inner Hell, which he discusses in Book IV. Even though Satan is in Paradise, he feels as if the is still in Hell. Likewise, Adam and Ever 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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and warns him of Satan ، الأحداث : تتعارك الملائكه في الجنه و يسقط الشيطان و رفاقه في الجحيم ، يجيب 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 Universe; The Fall as Partly Fortunate الفكرة الرئيسية :أهمية طاعه الله ، الطبيعة الهرمية

للكونْ ،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

symbols · The Scales in the Sky; Adam's wreath ألرموز : الميزان في السماء . أكليل ادم 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