



HISTORY OF ENGLAND, Week 26 John Milton

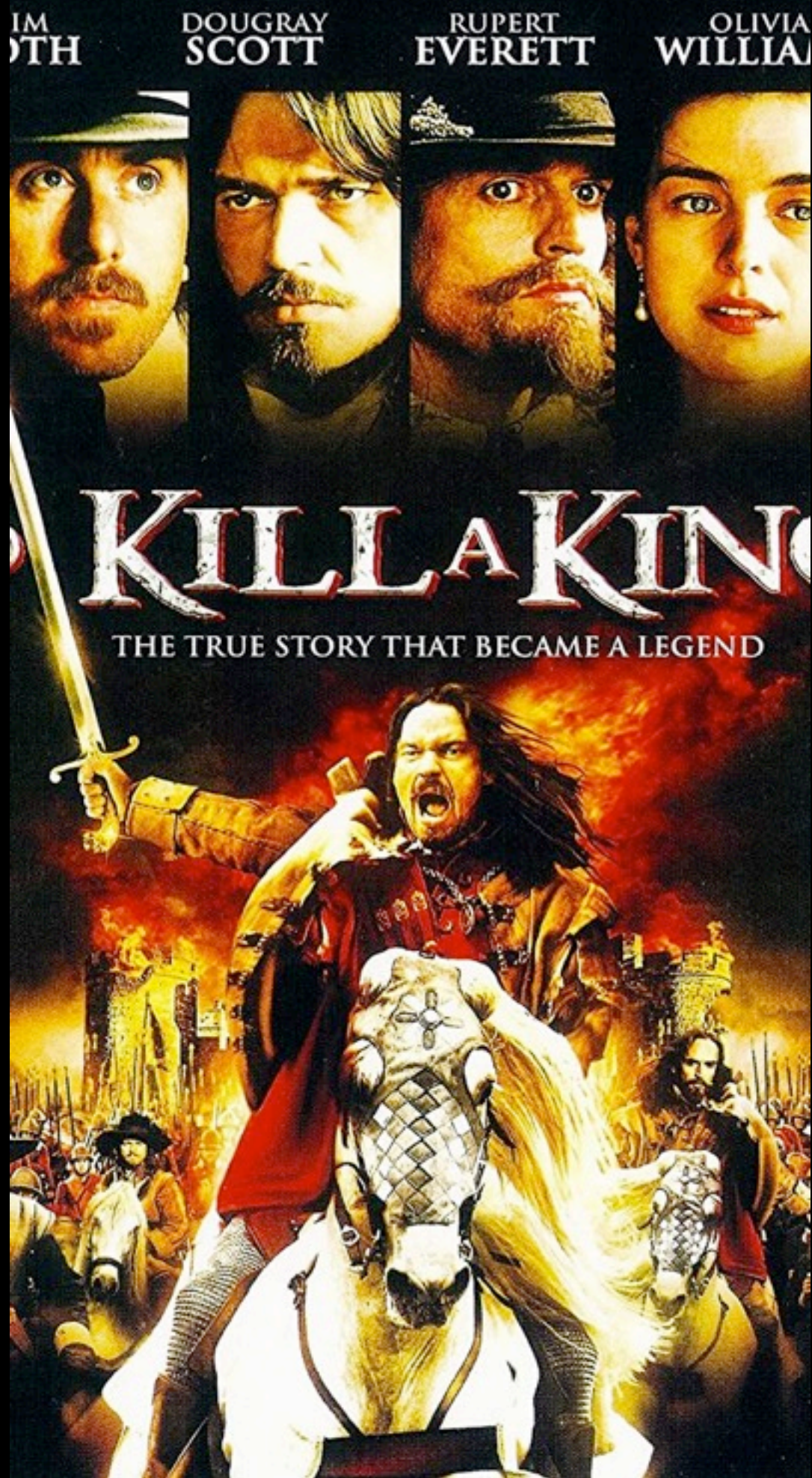
Institute for the Study of Western Civilization



King Charles I
and wife
Henrietta
Maria
by
Anthony
Van
Dyck
now in the
Queen's
Collection



King Charles I
1600-1649



2003





King Charles I
1600-1649



THE FATHER

James Stuart

King James I

King: 1603-1625



King Charles I
1600-1649

THE WIFE



Charles marries Henrietta Maria within 2 months of death of James



Henrietta is age 16. 1625-1628 It was terrible; both miserable;
Henrietta didnt even know English

THE FRIEND

It is a somewhat bizarre relationship when you think about it. The father's boyfriend becomes the best most trusted companion to the son.



Charles never recognizes the reality of relat. between his father and Buckingham.

Aug 23, 1628 Assassination of the Duke of Buckingham



ALLIERS, DUKE of BUCKINGHAM assassinated by JOHN FELTON at PORTSMOUTH, Aug^t 23^d 1628.

PARLIAMENT OF 1629

Petition of right
arrest MPs

send Parliament home for 11 years

THE PERSONAL RULE OF CHARLES I, 1629-1640



1629-1640

CHARLES' PERSONAL RULE
NO PARLIAMENT

SO NO INCOME

SO KING FINDS INCOME
IN TAXES ETC

What would Henry VIII and Elizabeth advise about this?



Thomas Wentworth
Earl of Stratford
1593-1641

English upper class
born in London
MP 1620s
Moderate trying to broker
King-Parliament deal
1629 joins Council
1632 off to Ireland
1632-1640 tough
1639 called back to Eng
1640 made Earl of Strat.
1640-1641 key advisor
1641 Execution



Archbishop
William
Laud
1573-1645 (71)



John Pym, MP
1584-1643
one of the "Five Members"
whose
attempted arrest by
King Charles 1642
sparks the
Civil War

Prince Rupert of the Rhine 1619-1682



Execution of the Earl of Stratford May 1641

Parliament's Blow Against Charles

200,000 people more than ever before.



Timeline of the English Civil War

1625 Charles King of England

1625 Charles marries Henrietta Maria of France

1628 Parliament, and assassination of Duke of Buckingham

1629 Parliament returns: Petition of Right-sent home til 1640

1633 William Laud Arch of Canterbury (traditionalist hates Puritans)

1630-1640 Charles angers whole nation with massive taxes imposed w/o Parl.

1637, Charles and Laud impose Eng version of services on Scotland, rebellion

1639 War; Charles into Scotland, troops dont want to go, Charles has no money

1640 Charles forced to call Parliament-money; they make demands, sends home

1640 Nov.LONG PARLIAMENT, Charles has to call back, Root & Branch Petition

1641 LongPar continues, (Irish Rebellion)"**Grand Remonstrance**" Bishops Ex.

May: EXECUTION OF THE EARL OF STRATFORD

Dec Grand Remonstrance handed to King Charles

OUTBREAK OF WAR

1642 Jan Charles tries arrest 5 MPs Pym, Hampden, Holles, Haselring, Strode

1642 Parliament orders seize Arsenal at Kingston Upon Hull

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Battle of Chalgrove Field - John Hampden killed
July first meeting of the Westminster Assembly
July Prince Rupert takes castle/port of **Bristol**
August, Church of Scotland ratifies Solemn League Covenant
Sept **Battle of Newbury (long battle Charles vs Essex)**
a draw both armies exhausted.
Sept Long Parliament and the Westminster Assembly
ratify the Solemn League and Covenant. Under the terms of the
deal with Scotland, the Committee of Safety is superseded by
the Committee of Both Kingdoms =Alliance-Scot-Eng

Robert Devereaux
3rd Earl of Essex
1591 to 1646
first wife
Frances Howard
married at age 13



European trip 1607-1609





Edward Montagu 1602-1671
Earl of Manchester
Commander of Parl forces
Superior to Cromwell
friend of King
goes to Spain
w/ Chas & Buck
joins House of Lords
wife related to Buck.
ally of 5 Members (in Hs of L.
Sup Com at Marston Moor
1644 wants to stop war
Cromwell pushes out
Manchester opposes trial of C.
retires
welcomed back by Charles II

Robert Morley 1908-1992 (84)



The African Queen (1951) as Reverend Samuel Sayer
Beat the Devil (1953) as Peterson

Cromwell 1970



From Huntingdonshire, Very Center (Cambridge)





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Sir Thomas Fairfax
3rd Lord Fairfax
1612-1671
Commander in Chief
of
Parliamentary forces
1645-1649
Cromwell his
subordinate who
steps forward
pushes the more
conservative Fairfax
aside.



Anne De Vere
Lady Fairfax
1617-1675



The King's Party



The early supporters of the king were prompted by loyalty and by the doctrine of obedience. Sir Edmund Verney expressed it best by saying of the king that 'I have eaten his bread and served him near thirty years, and will not do so base a thing as to forsake him'. Verney lost his life, shortly after writing this, in the first great battle of the conflict. His sense of honour overrode all other considerations. It was a question of what was known as 'the old service' or 'the good old cause'. **A majority of the peers and the greater landowners supported the king,** since his privileges guaranteed their own.

The west: Cornwall, Wales, & North (York) supported the king.

The King's Party



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Roman Catholics supported King.


The **universities** and **cathedral** cities were largely for the king, although the clergy were often opposed by the aldermen.

The **Puritan gentry**, were parliamentarians. A Puritan divine, Richard Baxter, claimed that ‘on the parliament’s side were the smaller part, as some thought, of the **gentry** in most of the counties, and the greatest part of the **tradesmen** and **freeholders**, and the **middle sort of men**, especially in those corporations [towns] and counties which depend on clothing and such manufactures’ But there were many gentry on Royal side and many workers too. **London** was all overwhelming for Parliament side.

PARLIAMENT

Lawyers
Doctors
Merchants
City men
University men

Port cities
supported Parliament

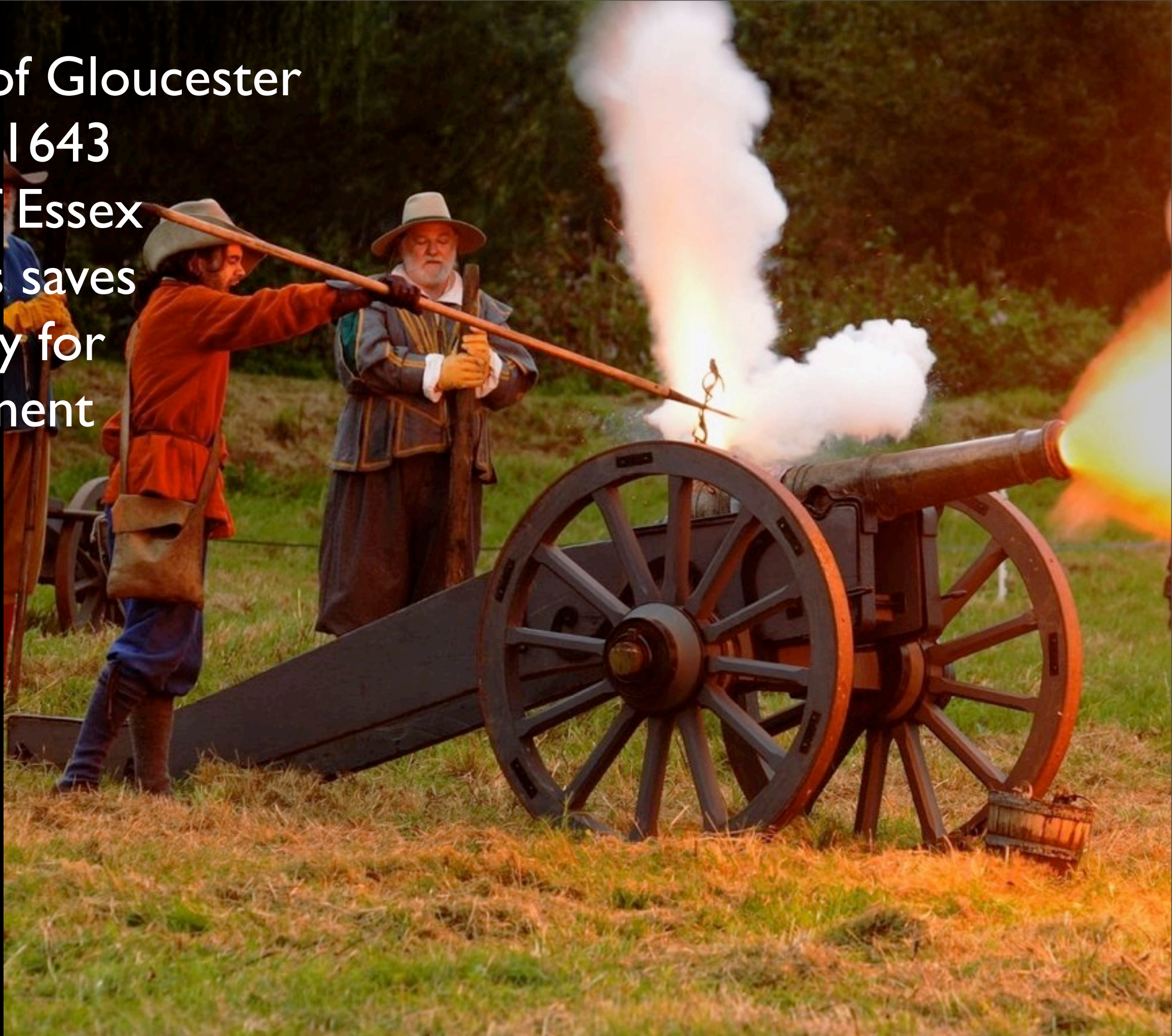
A portrait of Oliver Cromwell, a man with long, wavy brown hair and a mustache, wearing a white ruffled collar and a dark tie. The background is a soft, cloudy blue and white.

OLIVER CROMWELL
(1599 - 1658)

1642 The Shape of the Battle



Siege of Gloucester
Sep 5, 1643
Earl of Essex
arrives saves
the city for
Parliament



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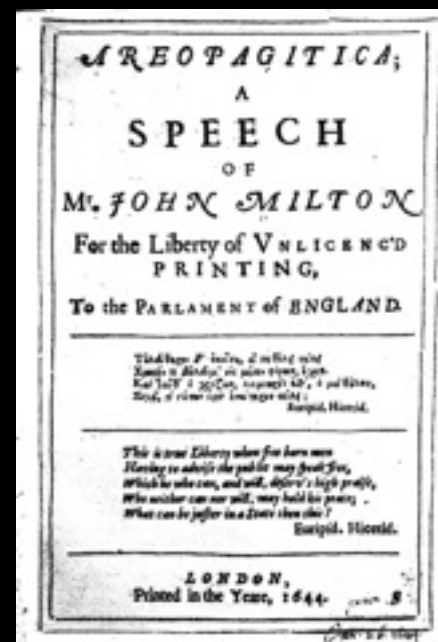
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Feb Siege of Newcastle, formal request surrender to Scots.

July 2, **Battle of Marston Moor** Prince Rupert vs Cromwell-Fairfax(wins)
biggest battle of Civil War; Cromwell brilliant cavalry officer
Royalists abandon the North after they lose this battle for York

Oct Siege of Newcastle ends storming of the city by Scottish soldiers
October, Second Battle of Newbury

November 23, first publication of Areopagitica by John Milton



July 2, Battle of Marston Moor Prince Rupert vs Cromwell-Fairfax (PARliamentary forces win)



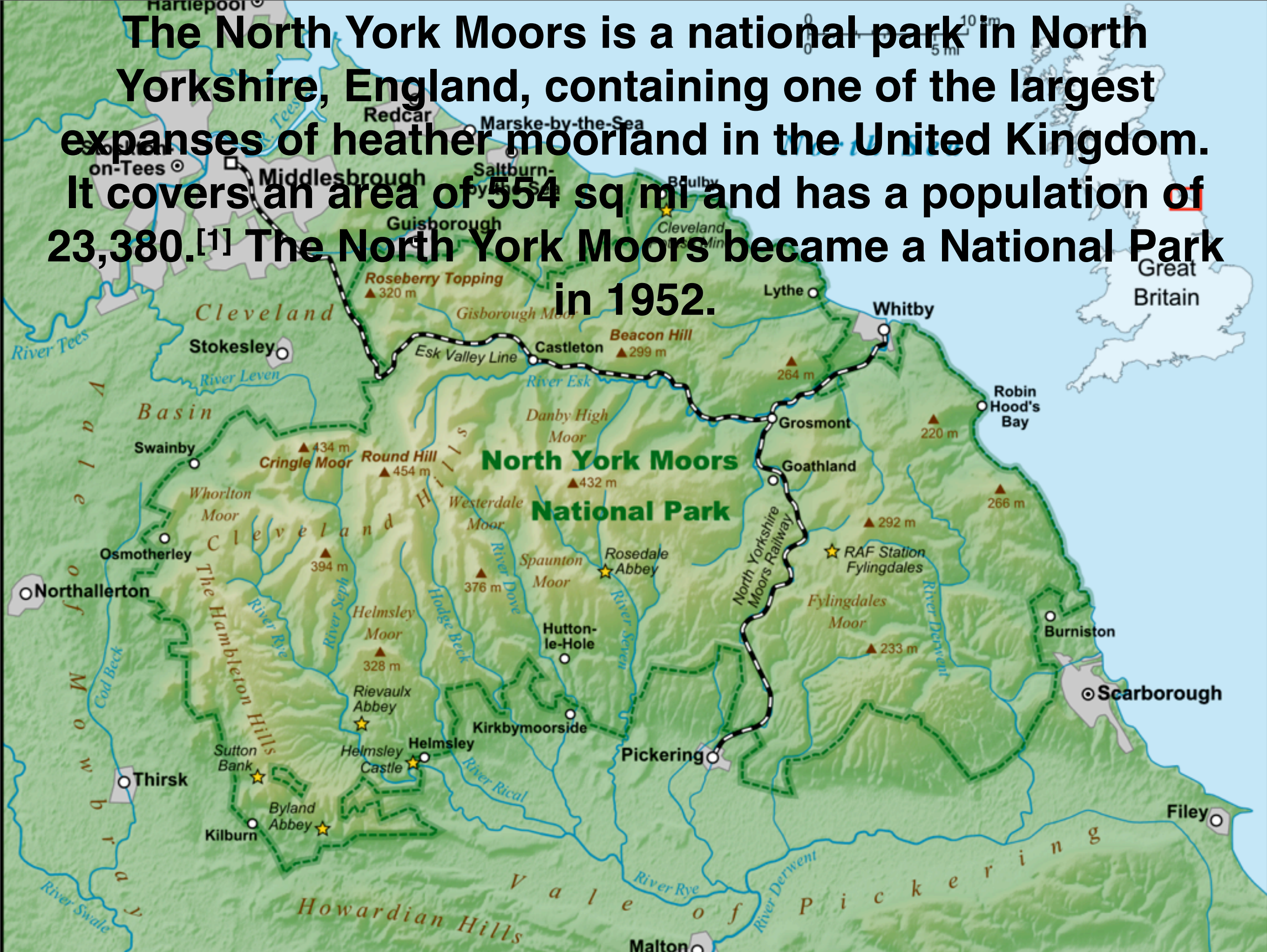


ENGLAND
SCOTLAND

York
to Border
3 hrs car

British Towns &
www.britis

The North York Moors is a national park in North Yorkshire, England, containing one of the largest expanses of heather moorland in the United Kingdom. It covers an area of 554 sq mi and has a population of 23,380.^[1] The North York Moors became a National Park in 1952.





North Sea

North York Moors

Vale of Pickering







THE YORKSHIRE DALES



July 2, Battle of Marston Moor Prince Rupert vs Cromwell-Fairfax (PARliamentary forces win)



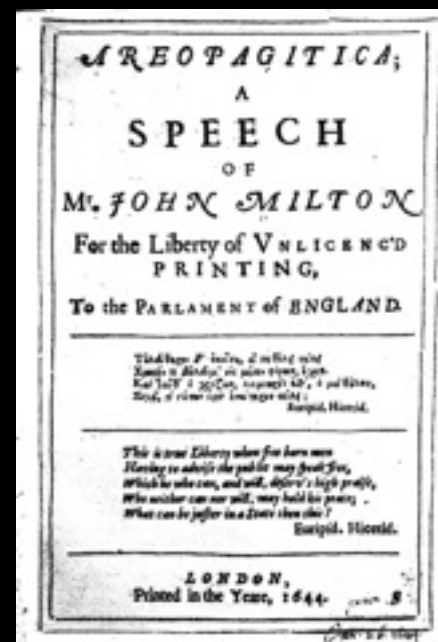
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AREOPAGITICA;
A
S P E E C H
O F
Mr. JOHN MILTON
For the Liberty of V N L I C E N C ' D
P R I N T I N G,
To the PARLAMENT of ENGLAND.

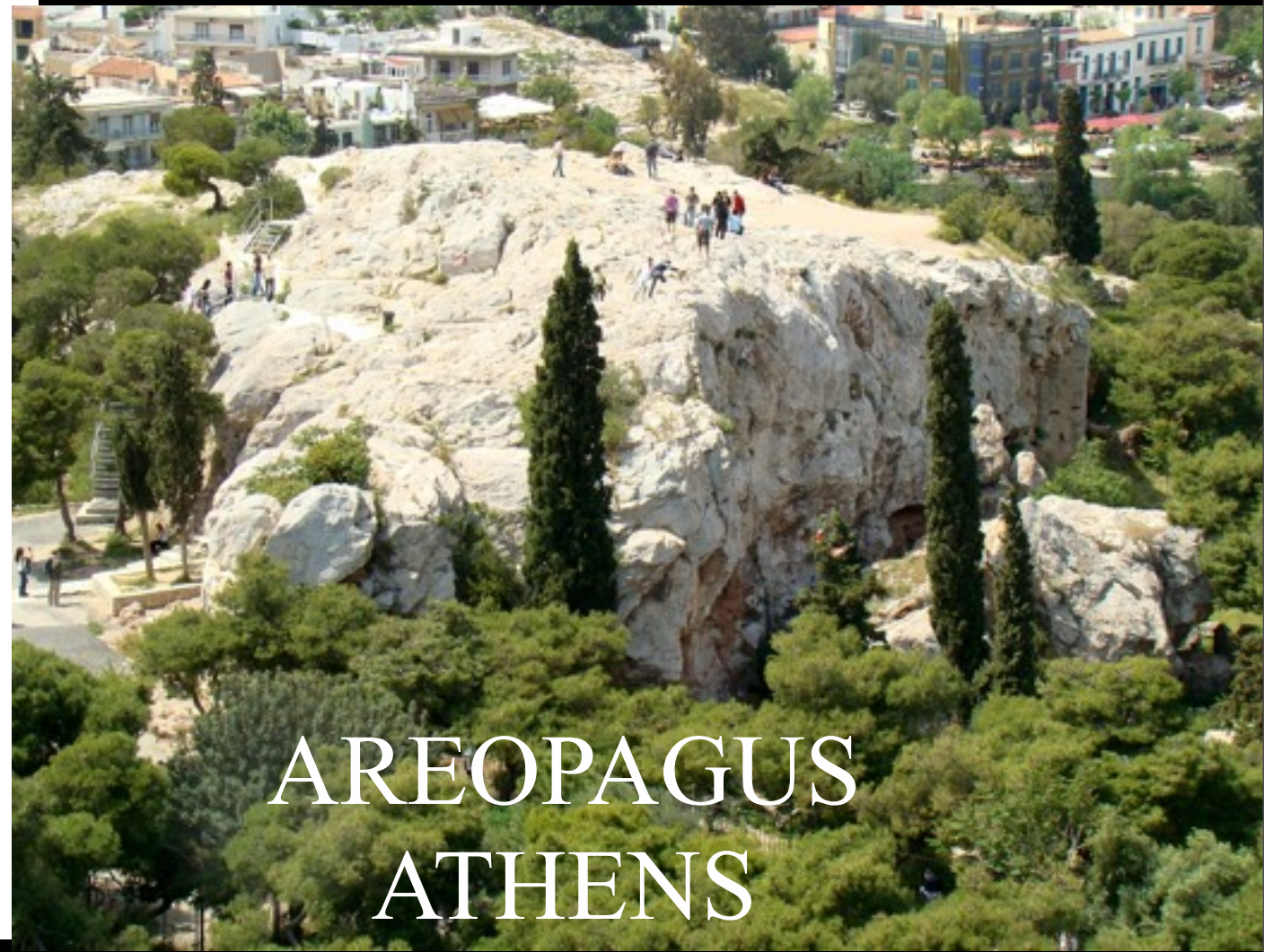
Τὴν δ' ἄρα πάλιν ἐκείνο, εἰ περὶ πόλιν
Χρῆσθ' ἢ βέλδ' μ' εἰς μέσσην εἴρην, ἔχον.
Καὶ γὰρ ὁ χρῆζων, λαμπρὸς ἔσθ', ὁ μὴ θέλων,
Σιγᾷ, τί γένοιτο ἴσως περὶ πόλιν;
Euripid, Hicetid.

*This is true Liberty when free born men
Having to advise the public may speak free,
Which he who can, and will, deserv's high praise,
Who neither can nor will, may hold his peace;
What can be juster in a State then this?*
Euripid. Hicetid.

L O N D O N,
Printed in the Yeare, 1644.

John. 2. 6. 1644

Nov 23, 1644
First publication
of John Milton's
Areopagitica



AREOPAGUS
ATHENS

Timeline of the English Civil War

1645

Jan 6, 1645 PARLIAMENT ESTABLISHES **NEW MODEL ARMY**

Jan 10, Execution of Archbishop William Laud

Com of Both Kingdoms orders creation of **New Model Army**

Jan Long Parliament appoints commissioners meet with the king's (Uxbridge)

April 3, Parliament passes **Self denying Ordinance** get rid of Earl Manchester

June, **Battle of Naseby** major defeat of Royalists

Charles /Rupert VS Thomas Fairfax/Cromwell (no Manchester)

Charles loses troops, baggage, docs that prove he trying to bring in RC Irish

Royalist cause never assembles army like this one again

Sept Prince Rupert surrenders **Bristol Castle**, his uncle turns on him.

New Model Army Jan 6 1645

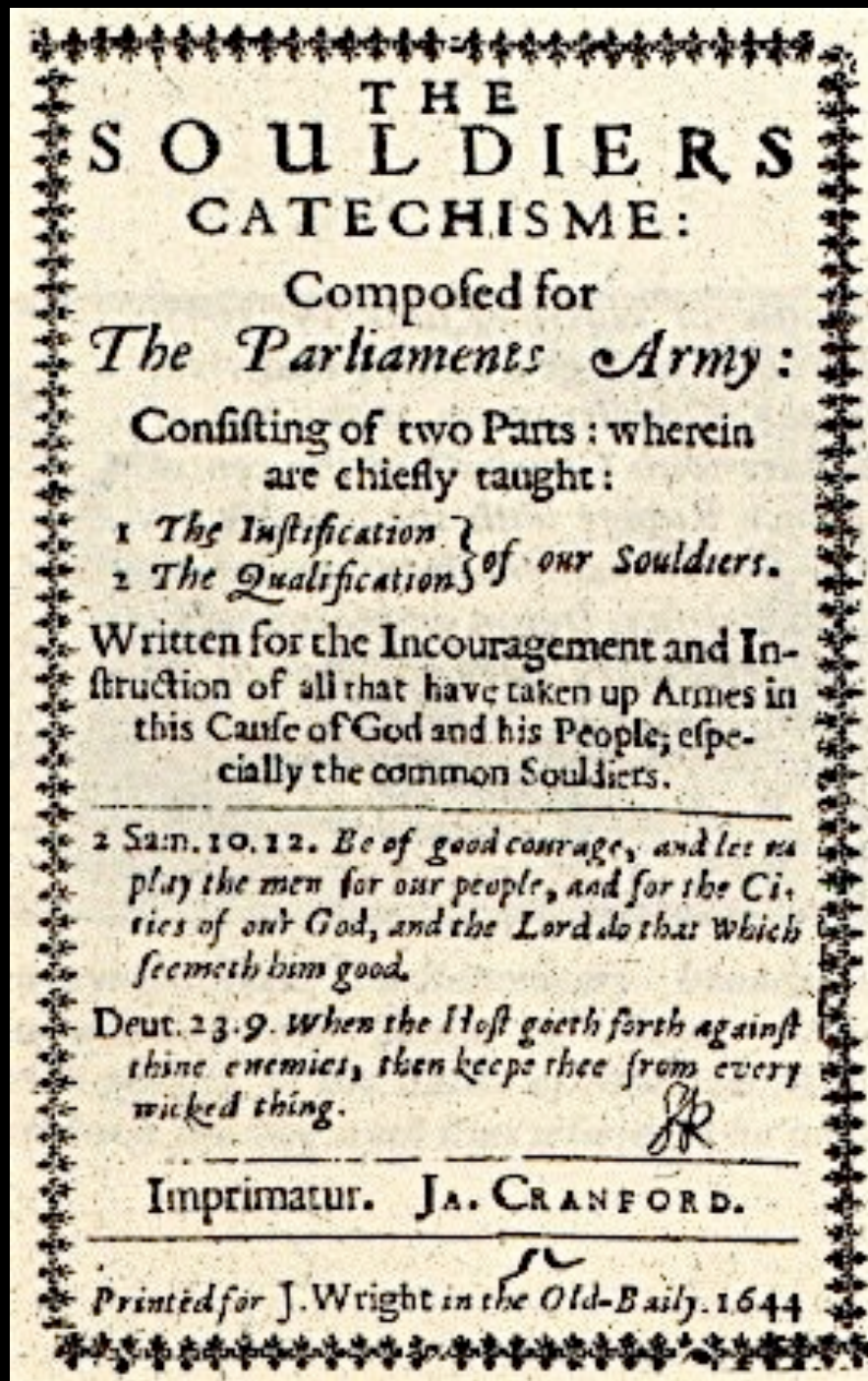


The **New Model Army** of England was formed in 1645 by the Parliamentarians in the English Civil War, and was disbanded in 1660 after the Restoration. It differed from other armies in the series of civil wars referred to as the Wars of the Three Kingdoms in that it was intended as an army liable for service anywhere in the country (including in Scotland and Ireland), rather than being tied to a single area or garrison.



Oliver Cromwell
(1599 – September 1658)
was an English general and statesman who led the Parliament of England's armies against King Charles I during the English Civil War and ruled the British Isles as Lord Protector from 1653 until his death in 1658. He acted simultaneously as head of state and head of government of the new republican commonwealth.

Jan 6, 1645



. Its soldiers became **full-time professionals**, rather than part-time militia. To establish a professional officer corps, the army's leaders were prohibited from having seats in either the House of Lords or House of Commons. This was to encourage their separation from the political or religious factions among the Parliamentarians.

Self-denying Ordinance passed English Parliament April 3, 1645



All members of the House of Commons or Lords, who were also officers in the Parliamentary army or navy, were required to resign one or the other, within 40 days from 3 April 1645.

Earl of Manchester & Peace Party

Independents

Cromwell
Toleration

1645 Religious Divisions

Puritans
very mid
class

Presbyterians

Scotland
many MPs
democracy

"radical"

Puritans

Henry VIII
Bk of Common

Prayer
like the candles

High Church
Church of England

ie
the
most
modern

no
bishops

not
Puritans
majority

Archbishop Laud
smells like

the
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many go to
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esp North

John Milton Pure 100% Free Speech

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Battle of Naseby Video

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New Model Army+Parliament on the March

1646

Jan Siege of Dartmouth ended with surrender of Royalist garrison.

Feb Siege of Chester ended with surrender of Royalists after a 136 day siege

February, Battle of Torrington victory for the New Model Army

March, Battle of Stow-on-the-Wold the last pitched battle of the First Civil War is a victory for the New Model Army

May **Charles surrenders to Scottish army** at Southwell, Nottinghamshire

April Siege of Exeter ended with the surrender of Royalist garrison.

June, Siege of Oxford ended with surrender of Royalist garrison.

July after a 65 day siege Wallingford Castle, the last English royalist stronghold, surrenders to Sir Thomas Fairfax.

Four Powers Emerge: Scots, King, New Model Army, Parliament

1647

Feb: Scots sell Charles to Parliament for 400,000pounds

Charles says they sold him too cheap

Charles journeys Holdenby House hand to Parliament&army

June, Geo Joyce & troop of New Model Army seizes the King from his Parliamentary guards at Holdenby House and place him in 'protective custody'.

Army & Parliament split,

Army full of "Independents"=total religious toleration

(Cromwell & Thomas Fairfax)

Parliament full of Presbyterians, wealthier, and many want peace with King plus the more moderate Lords who are still part of Parliament

Holdenby House, Northhamptonshire

Charles brought here by the Scots and handed over to Parliament



1647 Scots sell Charles to Parliament for 400,000pounds
Charles says they sold him too cheap
Charles jounneys Holdenby House hand to Parliament & army
Cheered along the way by the crowds

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1647 NEW MODEL ARMY MARCHES INTO LONDON; TOTAL CONTROL

Charles to Hampton Court Aug, Sep, Oct (meets w/Cromwell Fairfax)

August, Army offers the Heads of Proposals

August Montrose escaped from the Highlands

October, "An Agreement of the People for a firm and present peace upon grounds of common right", presented to the Army Council

Independents

Cromwell
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Puritans
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smells like

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country
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esp North

John Milton Pure 100% Free Speech



CROMWELL FAIRFAX CHARLES MEET AT HAMPTON COURT

KING CHARLES ESCAPES FROM HAMPTON COURT TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT

Begins to secretly negotiate with the Scots etc

Nov 1647



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Nov 11: Charles escapes to Isle of Wight

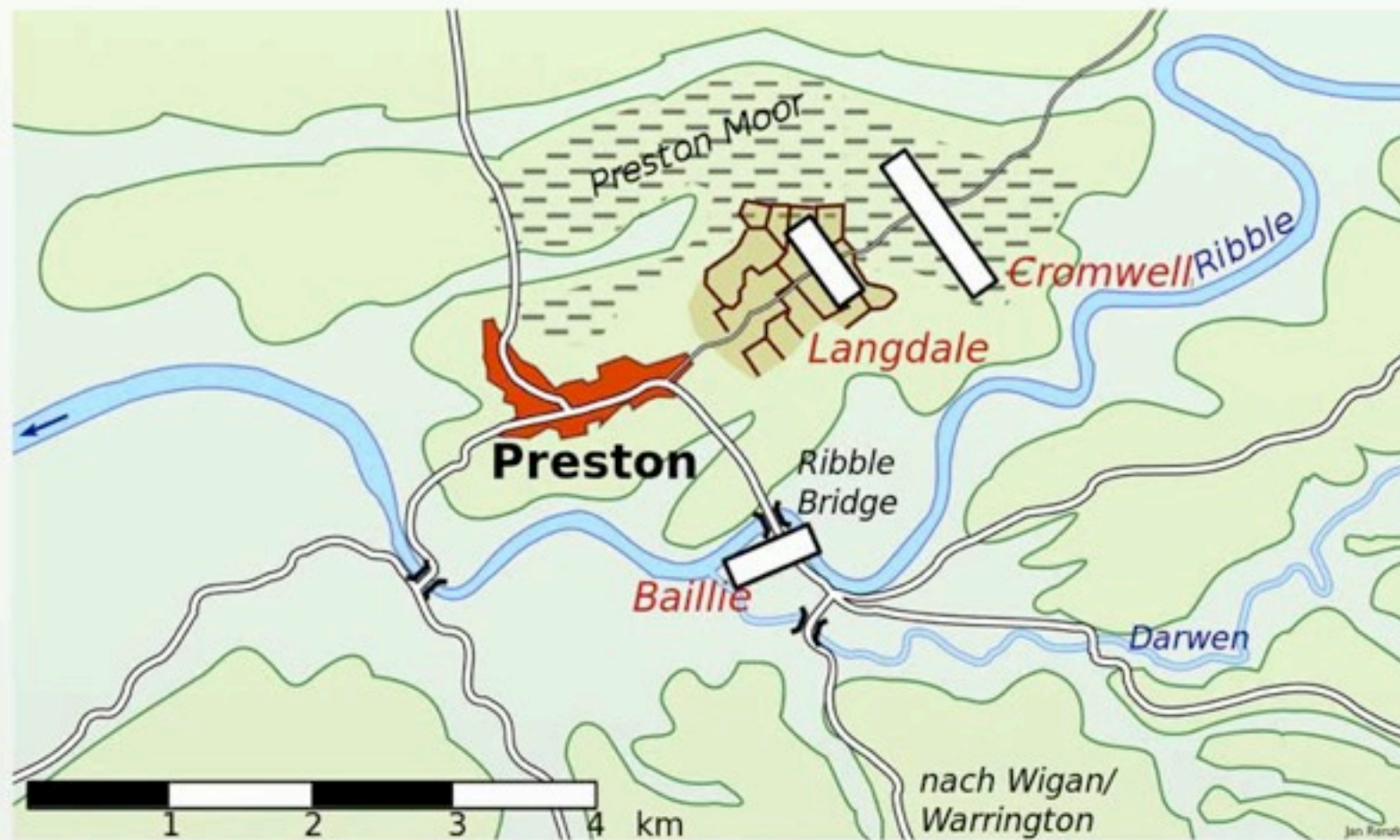
December, a faction of Scottish Covenanters sign The Engagement with Charles I

CHARLES MAKES DEAL WITH SCOTS REVERSES WAR

December 1647 Charles signed a secret treaty with the Scots. Under the agreement, called the "Engagement", the Scots undertook to invade England on Charles's behalf and restore him to the throne on condition that presbyterianism be established in England.

1648

Second English Civil War



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Battle_of_Preston_1648.svg

Second Civil War: NewModelArmy (Cromwell-Fairfax versus

Charles I and Scots

1648

New Model Army against Scots

May Battle of St. Fagans

May(?) – 11 July Siege of Pembroke

June Battle of Maidstone

June – 28 August Siege of Colchester

August – 19 August **Battle of Preston (in the north)**

Oliver Cromwell New Model Army vs Royalists & Duke of Hamilton (Scot)

Defeat of Royalists ends 2nd Civil War

Cromwell lose only a hundred or so troops.

August, On the evening of the surrender of Colchester, Royalists

Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle were shot by Fairfax

September, Treaty of Newport

Nov, leaders in the army draft the Remonstrance of the Army

December – **Pride's Purge**, when troops under Colonel

Thomas Pride removed opponents of Oliver Cromwell from

Parliament by force of arms resulting in **Rump Parliament**



BATTLE OF PRESTON

August 19, 1648

Scotland

vs

New Model Army

Oliver Cromwell

in Command



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DEC PARLIAMENT, LONDON

Pride's Purge



December 6, 1648

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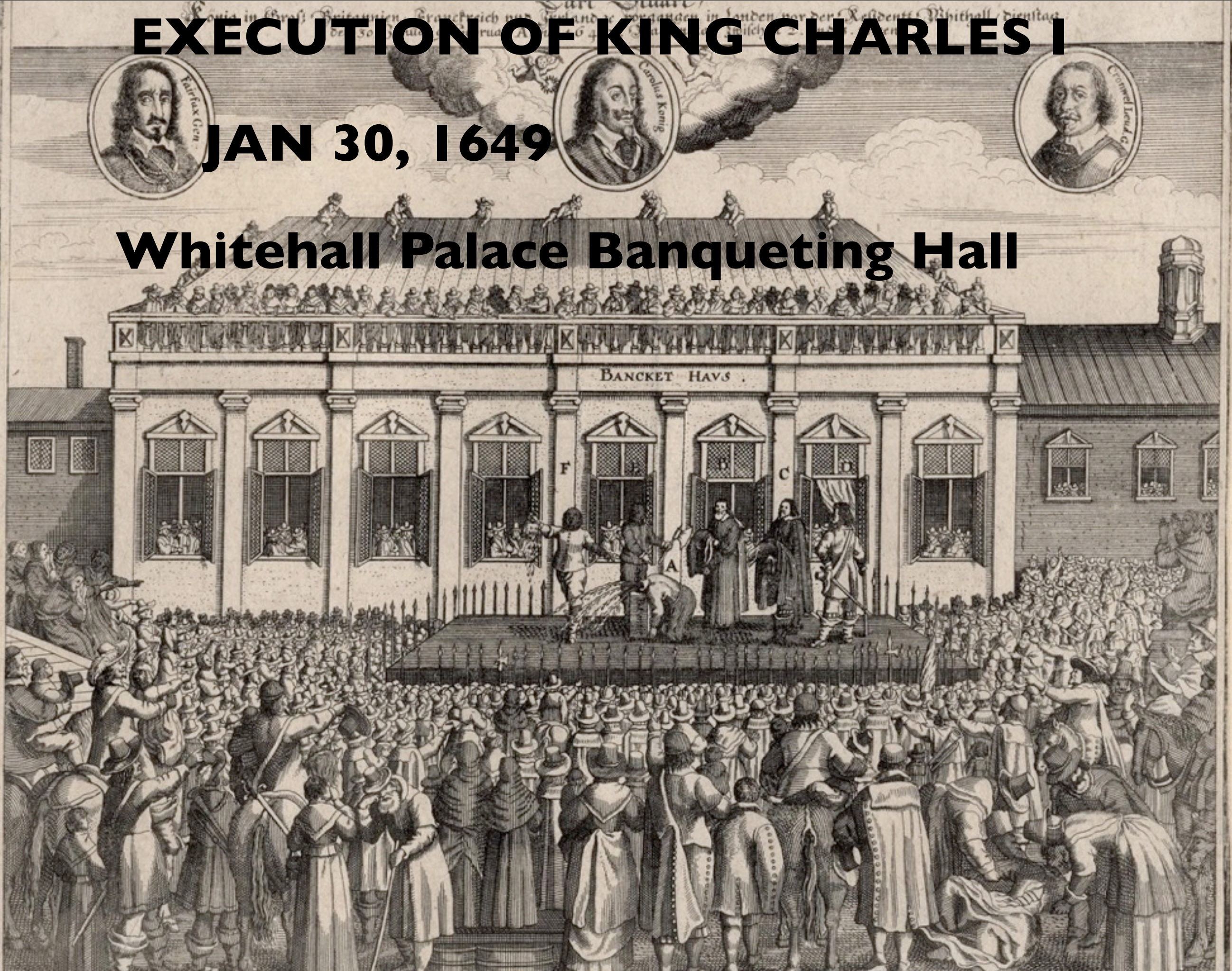
TRIAL OF KING CHARLES I JAN 1649



EXECUTION OF KING CHARLES I

JAN 30, 1649

Whitehall Palace Banqueting Hall



The background image shows the ruins of a Gothic church. Two tall, slender towers stand prominently in the center, their tops missing. To the left, a section of the church wall with pointed arch windows remains. The ground is a well-maintained green lawn. In the foreground, there are vibrant red and yellow flowers. Large, leafy trees are on the right side. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds.

INTERMISSION

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization

John Milton

1608 to 1674

John Milton (9 December 1608 – 8 November 1674) was an English poet and intellectual who served as a civil servant for the Commonwealth of England under its Council of State and later under Oliver Cromwell. He wrote at a time of religious flux and political upheaval, and is best known for his epic poem *Paradise Lost* (1667), written in blank verse, and widely considered to be one of the greatest works of literature ever written.

Milton at age 21

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1640 Nov.LONG PARLIAMENT, Charles has to call back, Root &Branch Petition

1641 LongPar continues, (Irish Rebellion)"**Grand Remonstrance**" Bishops Ex.

May: EXECUTION OF THE EARL OF STRATFORD

Dec Grand Remonstrance handed to King Charles

OUTBREAK OF WAR

1642 Jan Charles tries arrest 5 MPs Pym, Hampden, Holles,Haselring,Strode

1642 Parliament orders seize Arsenal at Kingston Upon Hull

1642 Henrietta goes Netherlands with Princess Mary

1642 June: King org army at York; besieges Kingston for arsenal(fails)

1642 Sept: **Battle of Powick Bridge**, Rupert leads Royals, successful

1642 Oct: **Battle of Edgehill**, first big battle of war



John Milton
age 10



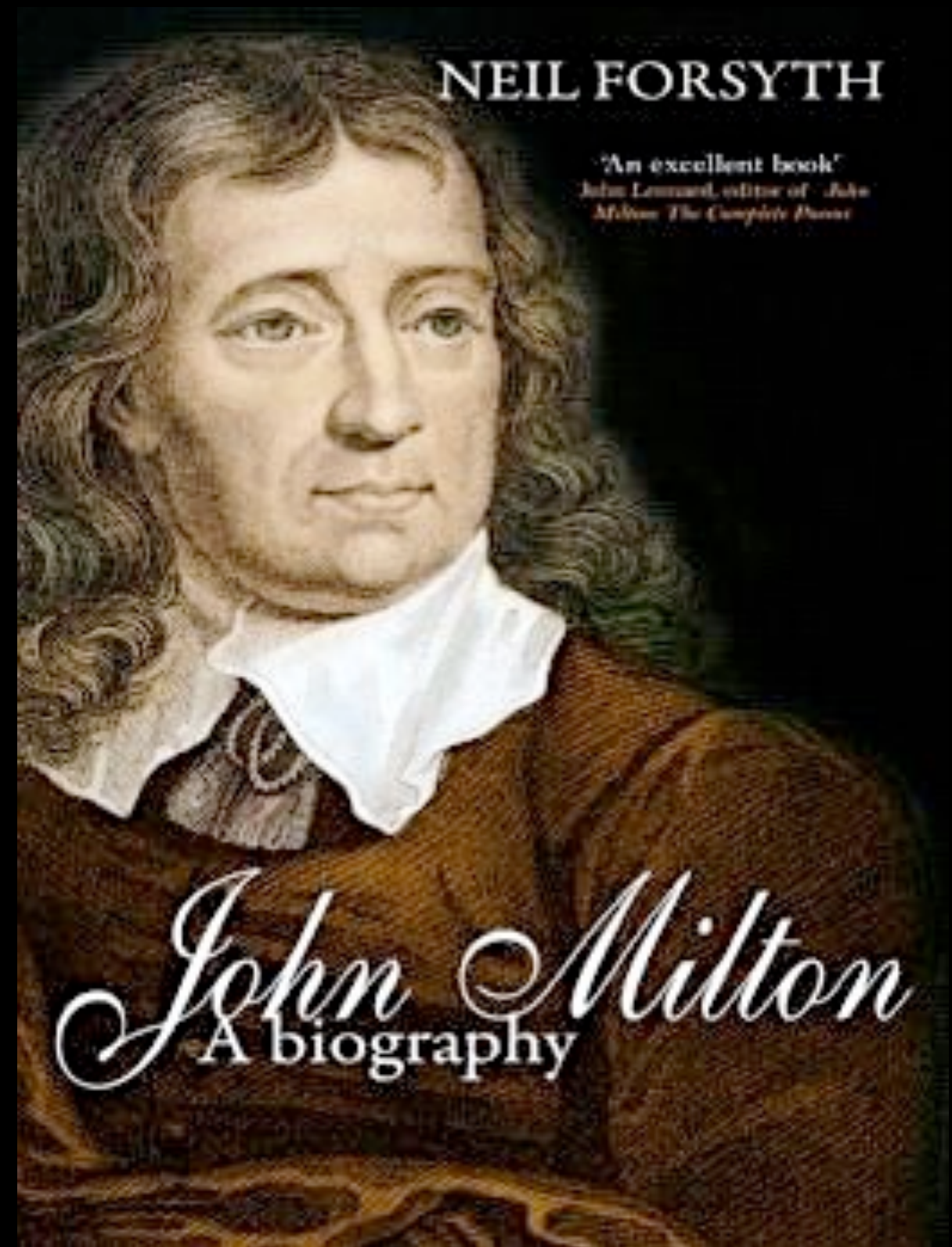
John Milton
age 21



"Christian and Humanist, Protestant, patriot and heir of the golden ages of Greece and Rome, he faced what appeared to him to be the birth-pangs of a new and regenerate England with high excitement and idealistic optimism."

David Daiches, English Lit

Milton at age 21



Milton at age 21



1630-1640 European Traveler and Student



Pian dei Giulari, hilltop of the minstrels











AREOPAGITICA;
A
S P E E C H
O F
M^r. JOHN MILTON
For the Liberty of V N L I C E N C ' D
P R I N T I N G,
To the PARLAMENT of ENGLAND.

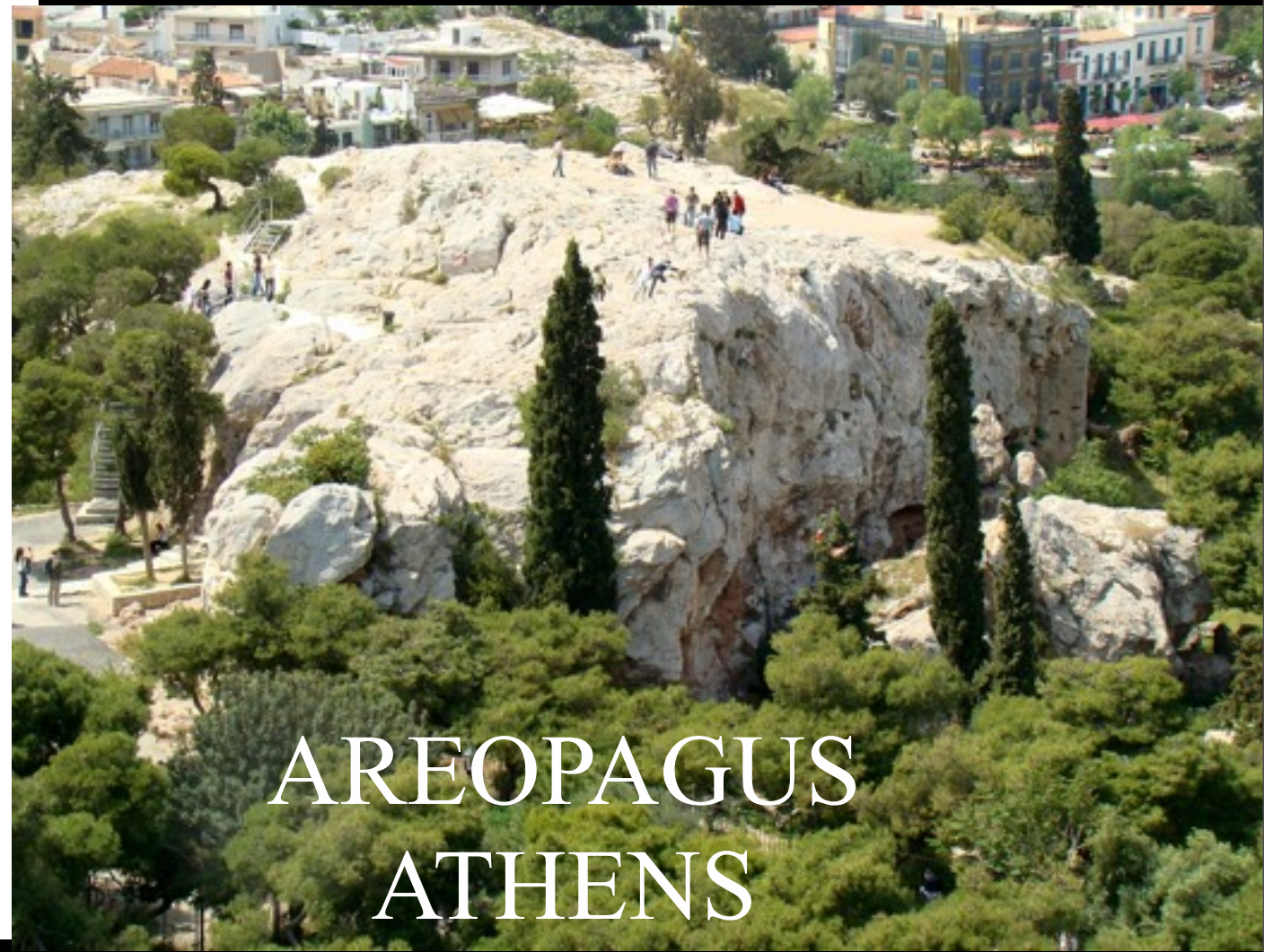
Τὴν δ' ἄρα πάλαι ἐκείνη, ἣ περὶ πόλιν
Χρῆσθ' ἢ βέλδ' μ' εἰς μέσσην εἴρην, ἔχον.
Καὶ γὰρ ὁ χρεῖζων, λαμπρὸς ἔσθ', ὁ μὴ θέλων,
Σιγᾷ, τί γὰρ πῶς ἴσται πρὸς πόλιν;
Euripid, Hicetid.

*This is true Liberty when free born men
Having to advise the public may speak free,
Which he who can, and will, deserv's high praise,
Who neither can nor will, may hold his peace;
What can be juster in a State then this?*
Euripid. Hicetid.

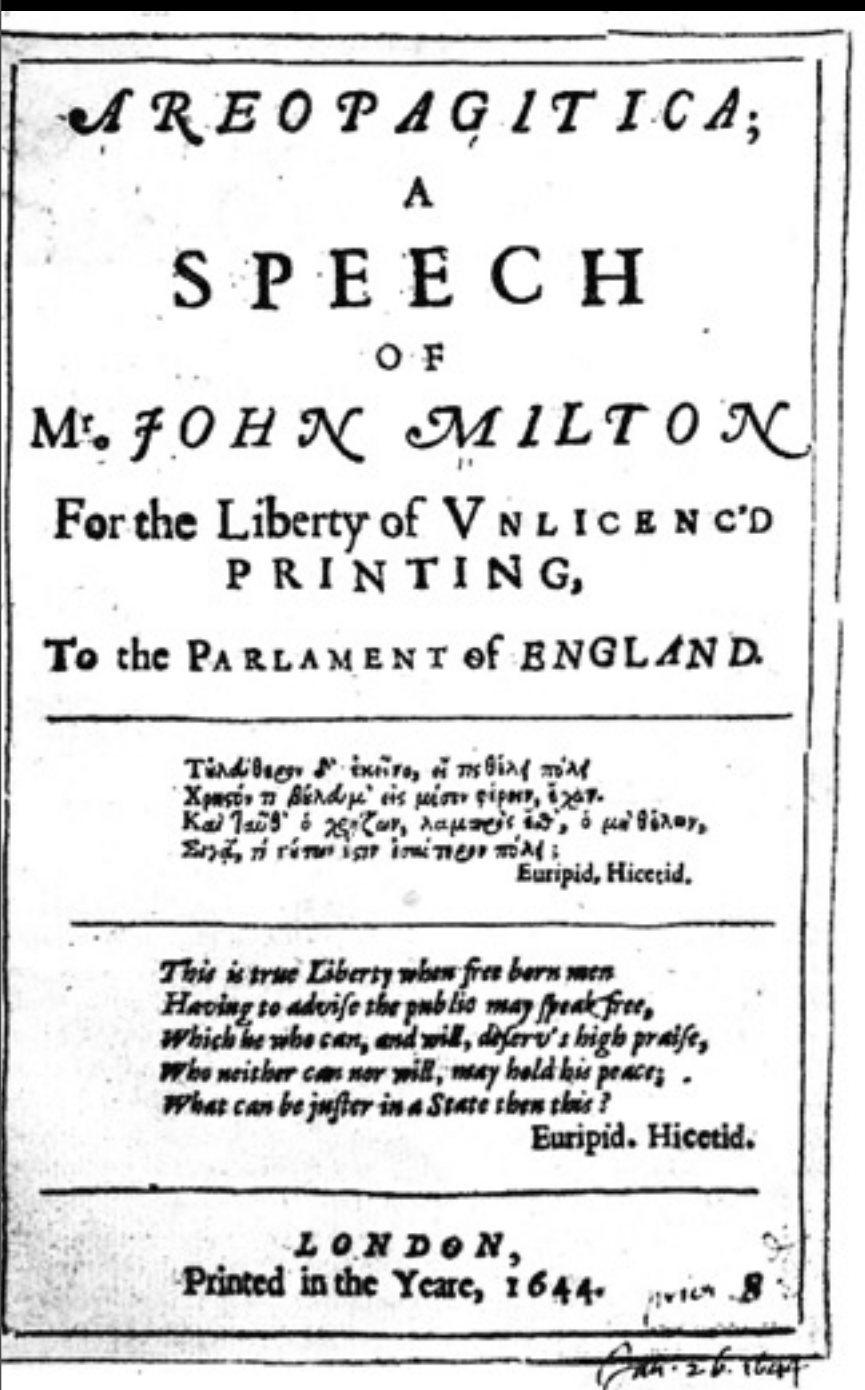
L O N D O N,
Printed in the Yeare, 1644.

John. 2. 6. 1644

Nov 23, 1644
First publication
of John Milton's
Areopagitica



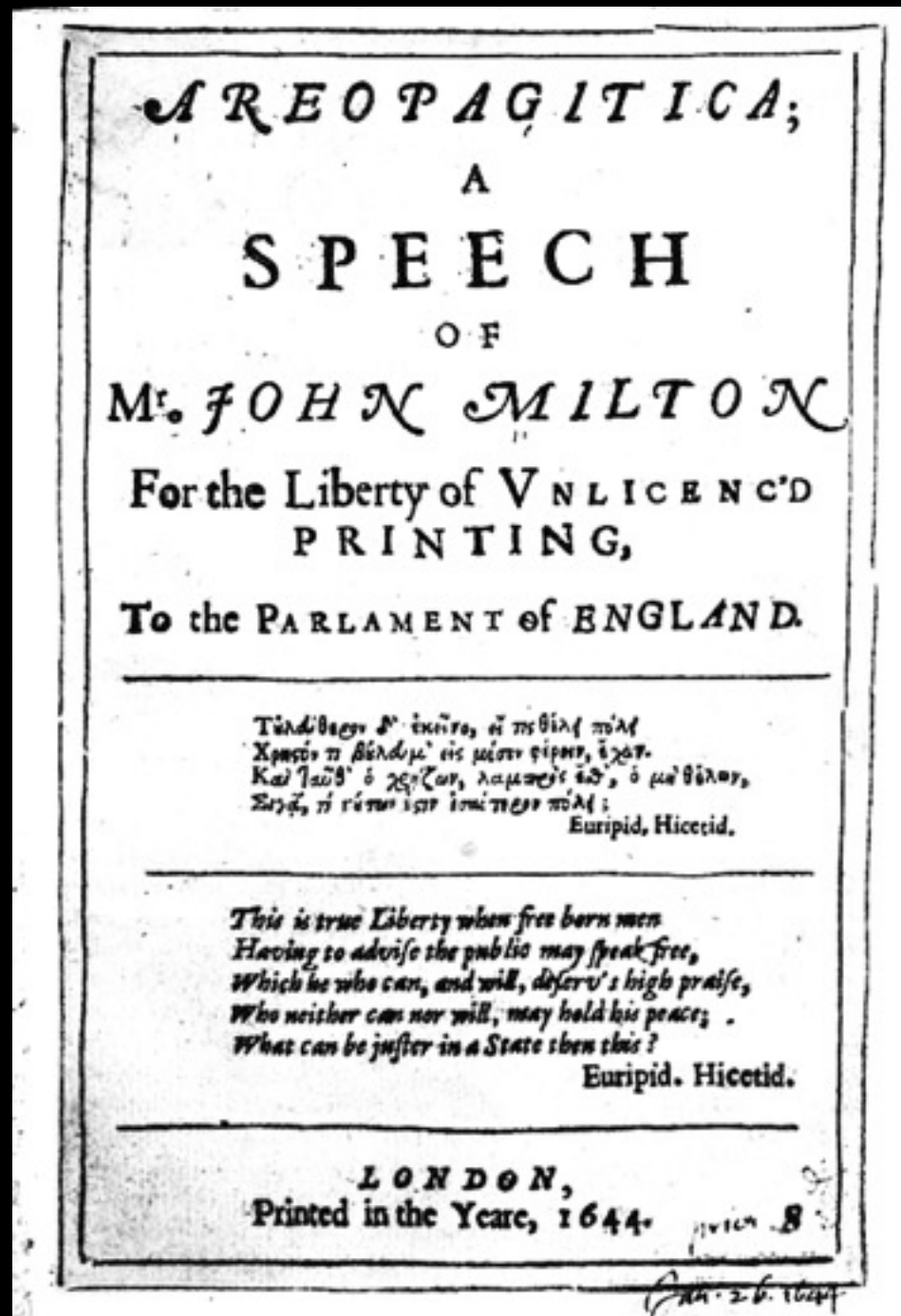
AREOPAGUS
ATHENS



“Areopagitica” in favor of freedom of the press in middle of reign. It is one of the greatest books ever written. “Yet in time the Areopagitica became the classic literary defense in English of intellectual liberty and freedom of publication. With Locke's Letters on Toleration and Mill's essay On Liberty it expressed the profoundest moral conviction that has underlaid the political thought of the English speaking peoples, but in eloquence and passion the Areopagitica far surpassed the other two. “Areopagitica and Education,” Milton, George H. Sabine,

On page 18:

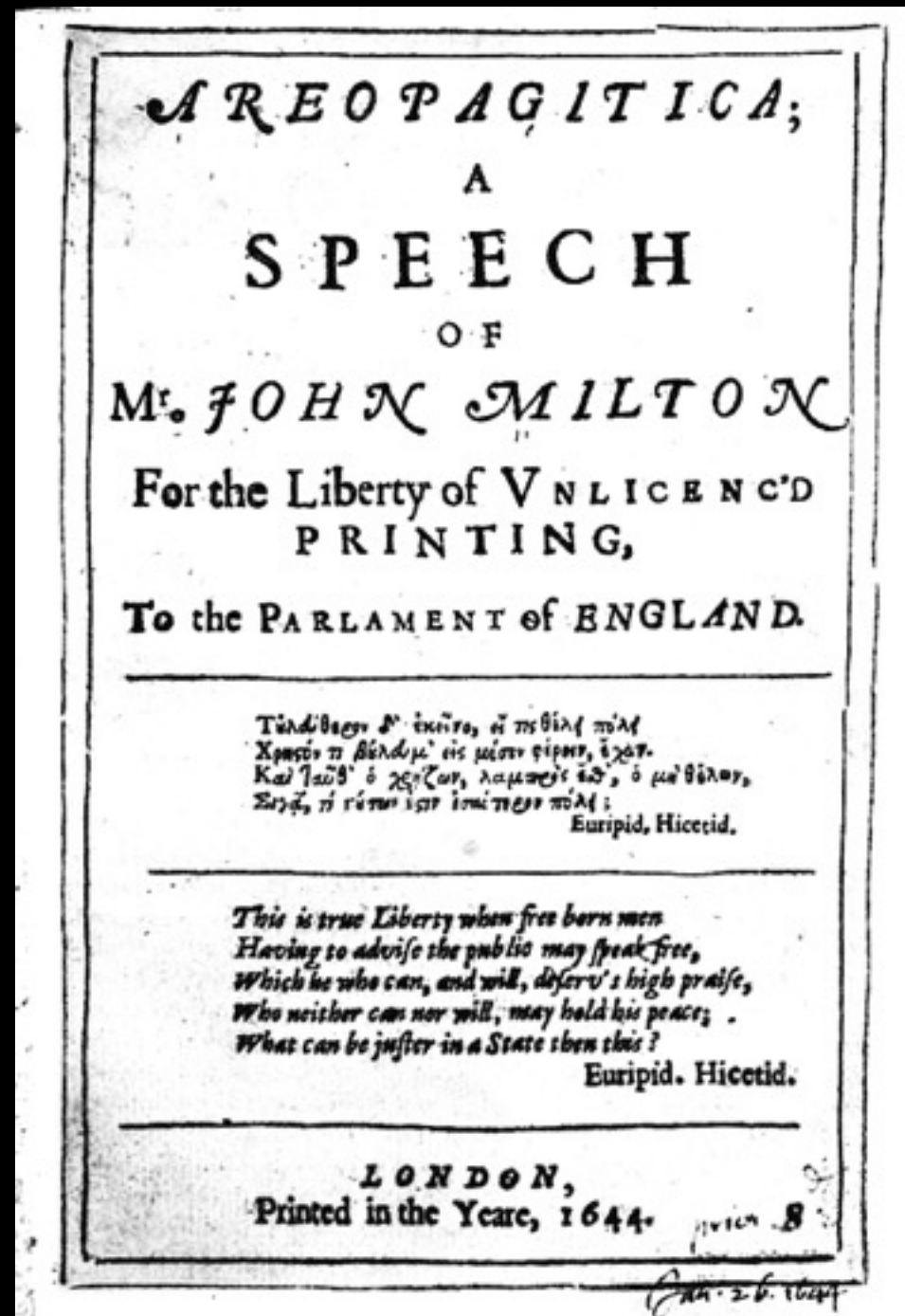
“ . Since therefore the knowledge and survey of vice is in this world so necessary to the constituting of human virtue, and the scanning of error to the confirmation of truth, how can we more safely, and with less danger, scout into the regions of sin and falsity than by reading all manner of tractates and hearing all manner of reason? And this is the benefit which may be had of books promiscuously read.” How can people find the right path if they are not able to survey the wrong path?



On page 30: “Seeing, therefore, that those books, and those in great abundance, which are likeliest to taint both life and doctrine, cannot be suppressed without the fall of learning and of all ability in disputation, and that these books of either sort are most and soonest catching to the learned, from whom to the common people whatever is heretical or dissolute may quickly be conveyed, and that evil manners are as perfectly learnt without books...”

You don't need books to learn how to be bad. Evil deeds are not learned from books. You can have bad people doing bad things.

He was attacking the proposal of Parliament to be able to license books.



On page 37, “Well knows he who uses to consider, that our faith and knowledge thrives by exercise, as well as our limbs and complexion. Truth is compared in Scripture to a streaming fountain;...”

Our brains are challenged by thinking just as our bodies are challenged by being exercised. Exercise our brains, our ability for an argument. Imagine if people say you can't talk about certain subjects. We don't like what we think they are going to say. He is using exercise in the public arena. Exercise our brains by engaging in debate about books.

On page 41, “Truth indeed came once into the world with her divine Master, and was a perfect shape most glorious to look on: but when He ascended, and his Apostles after him were laid asleep, then straight arose a wicked race of deceivers,

From that time ever since, the sad friends of Truth, such as durst appear, imitating the careful search that Isis made for the mangled body of Osiris, went up and down gathering up limb by limb, still as they could find them. We have not yet found them all, Lords and Commons, nor ever shall do, till her Master's second coming; he shall bring together every joint and member, and shall mould them into an immortal feature of loveliness and perfection.”

Truth isn't instantly obvious. Therefore we have to work at it. He has been the decider of the hottest debate anyone has ever been through. Now he is caught up in the debate about controlling printing. People who are answering aren't too bright. So the rule is to censor everything. If you wanted political power you had to be able to publish. If you didn't you had no power.

AREOPAGITICA;
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O F
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P R I N T I N G,
To the PARLAMENT of ENGLAND.

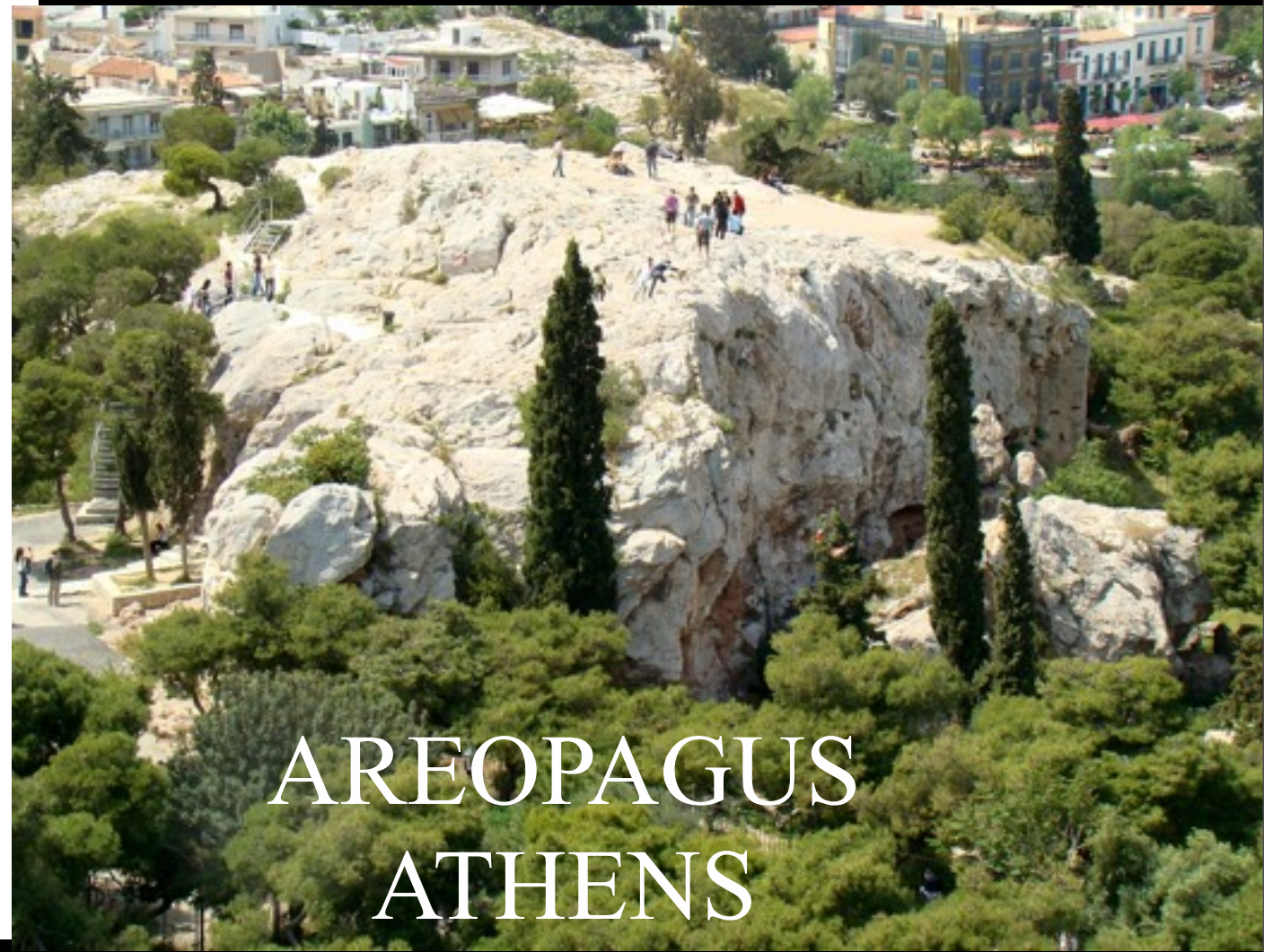
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L O N D O N,
Printed in the Yeare, 1644. price 8

Jan. 26. 1644

Nov 23, 1644
First publication
of John Milton's
Areopagitica



AREOPAGUS
ATHENS





When I consider how my light is spent
Ere half my days in this dark world and wide,
And that one talent which is death to hide
Lodg'd with me useless, though my soul more bent
To serve therewith my Maker, and present
My true account, lest he returning chide;
"Doth God exact day-labour, light denied?"
I fondly ask. But Patience to prevent
That murmur, soon replies: "God doth not need
Either man's work or his own gifts; who best
Bear his mild yoke, they serve him best. His state
Is kingly. Thousands at his bidding speed
And post o'er land and ocean without rest:
They also serve who only stand and wait."



Milton
buried
here in
St Giles
in the
City of
London
Nov 1674

Paradise lost.
A
P O E M
Written in
T E N B O O K S
By JOHN MILTON.

Licensed and Entred according
to Order.

L O N D O N

Printed, and are to be sold by *Peter Parker*
under *Creed Church* neer *Aldgate*; And by
Robert Boulter at the *Turks Head* in *Bishopsgate-street*;
And *Matthias Walker*, under *St. Dunstons Church*
in *Fleet-street*, 1667.

Paradise Lost is an epic poem in blank verse by the 17th-century English poet John Milton (1608–1674). The first version, published in 1667, consists of ten books with over ten thousand lines of verse. A second edition followed in 1674, arranged into twelve books (in the manner of Virgil's *Aeneid*) with minor revisions throughout. It is considered by critics to be Milton's major work, and it helped solidify his reputation as one of the greatest English poets of his time. The poem concerns the biblical story of the Fall of Man: the temptation of Adam and Eve by the fallen angel Satan and their expulsion from the Garden of Eden. Milton's purpose, as stated in Book I, is to "justify the ways of God to men."

Adam and Eve

Two of far nobler shape erect and tall,
God-like erect, with native honor clad
In naked majesty seemed lords of all,
And worthy seemed, for in their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker shone,
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude severe and pure,
Severe but in true filial freedom placed;
Whence true authority in men; though both

Not equal, as their sex not equal seemed;
For contemplation he and valor formed,
For softness she and sweet attractive grace;
He for God only, she for God in him.
His fair large front and eye sublime declared
Absolute rule; and hyacinthine locks
Round from his parted forelock manly hung
Clustering, but not beneath his shoulders broad:
She as a veil down to the slender waist

She as a veil down to the slender waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Disheveled, but in wanton ringlets waved
As the vine curls her tendrils, which implied
Subjection, but required with gentle sway,
And by her yielded, by him best received,
Yielded with coy submission, modest pride,
And sweet reluctant amorous delay.
Nor those mysterious parts were then concealed;
Then was not guilty shame; dishonest shame

Of Nature's works, honor dishonorable,
Sin-bred, how have ye troubled all mankind
With shows instead, mere shows of seeming pure,
And banished from man's life his happiest life,
Simplicity and spotless innocence.

So passed they naked on, nor shunned the sight
Of God or angel, for they thought no ill;
So hand in hand they passed, the loveliest pair
That ever since in love's embraces met,
Adam the goodliest man of men since born
His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve.

Adam the goodliest man of men since born
His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve.
Under a tuft of shade that on a green
Stood whispering soft, by a fresh fountain side
They sat them down; and after no more toil
Of their sweet gardening labor than sufficed
To recommend cool Zephyr, and made ease
More easy, wholesome thirst and appetite
More grateful, to their supper fruits they fell,

Nectarine fruits which the compliant boughs
Yielded them, sidelong as they sat recline
On the soft downy bank damasked with flowers.
The savory pulp they chew, and in the rind
Still as they thirsted scoop the brimming stream;
Nor gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles
Wanted, nor youthful dalliance, as beseems
Fair couple linked in happy nuptial league,
Alone as they. About them frisking played
All beasts of the earth, since wild, and of all chase
In wood or wilderness, forest or den;

In wood or wilderness, forest or den;
Sporting the lion ramped, and in his paw
Dandled the kid; bears, tigers, ounces, pards,
Gamboled before them; the unwieldy elephant
To make them mirth used all his might, and wreathed
His lithe proboscis; close the serpent sly
Insinuating, wove with Gordian twine
His braided train, and of his fatal guile

Gave proof unheeded; others on the grass
Couched, and now filled with pasture gazing sat,
Or bedward ruminating; for the sun
Declined was hasting now with prone career
To the ocean isles, and in the ascending scale
Of Heaven the stars that usher evening rose:
When Satan still in gaze, as first he stood,
Scarce thus at length failed speech recovered sad:
 “O Hell! what do mine eyes with grief behold!
Into our room of bliss thus high advanced
Creatures of other mold, earth-born perhaps,
Not spirits, yet to heavenly spirits bright

Not spirits, yet to heavenly spirits bright
Little inferior; whom my thoughts pursue
With wonder, and could love, so lively shines
In them divine resemblance, and such grace
The hand that formed them on their shape hath
poured.
Ah gentle pair, ye little think how nigh

Your change approaches, when all these delights
Will vanish and deliver ye to woe,
More woe, the more your taste is now of joy;
Happy, but for so happy ill secured
Long to continue, and this high seat your Heaven
Ill fenced for Heaven to keep out such a foe
As now is entered; yet no purposed foe
To you whom I could pity thus forlorn,
Though I unpitied. League with you I seek,
And mutual amity so strait, so close,
That I with you must dwell, or you with me

That I with you must dwell, or you with me
Henceforth; my dwelling haply may not please,
Like this fair Paradise, your sense, yet such
Accept your Maker's work; he gave it me,
Which I as freely give; Hell shall unfold,
To entertain you two, her widest gates,
And send forth all her kings; there will be room,
Not like these narrow limits, to receive

Your numerous offspring; if no better place,
Thank him who puts me loth to this revenge
On you who wrong me not, for him who wronged.
And should I at your harmless innocence
Melt, as I do, yet public reason just,
Honor and empire with revenge enlarged
By conquering this new World, compels me now
To do what else though damned I should abhor.”
So spake the Fiend, and with necessity,
The tyrant’s plea, excused his devilish deeds.
Then from his lofty stand on that high tree
Down he alights among the sportful herd

Down he alights among the sportful herd
Of those four-footed kinds, himself now one,
Now other, as their shape served best his end
Nearer to view his prey, and unespied
To mark what of their state he more might learn
By word or action marked. About them round
A lion now he stalks with fiery glare;

Then as a tiger, who by chance hath spied
In some purlieu two gentle fawns at play,
Straight couches close, then rising, changes oft
His couchant watch, as one who chose his ground
Whence rushing he might surest seize them both
Gripped in each paw; when Adam first of men
To first of women, Eve, thus moving speech,
Turned him all ear to hear new utterance flow:
“Sole partner and sole part of all these joys,
Dearer thyself than all, needs must the Power
That made us, and for us this ample World,

That made us, and for us this ample World,
Be infinitely good, and of his good
As liberal and free as infinite,
That raised us from the dust and placed us here
In all this happiness, who at his hand
Have nothing merited, nor can perform
Aught whereof he hath need; he who requires
From us no other service than to keep

This one, this easy charge, of all the trees
In Paradise that bear delicious fruit
So various, not to taste that only Tree
Of Knowledge, planted by the Tree of Life,
So near grows death to life, whate'er death is,
Some dreadful thing no doubt; for well thou know'st
God hath pronounced it death to taste that Tree,
The only sign of our obedience left
Among so many signs of power and rule
Conferred upon us, and dominion given
Over all other creatures that possess
Earth, air, and sea. Then let us not think hard

Earth, air, and sea. Then let us not think hard

One easy prohibition, who enjoy

Free leave so large to all things else, and choice

Unlimited of manifold delights;

But let us ever praise him, and extol

His bounty, following our delightful task

To prune these growing plants, and tend these flow

ers,

Which were it toilsome, yet with thee were sweet.”

To whom thus Eve replied: “O thou for whom

And from whom I was formed flesh of thy flesh,

And without whom am to no end, my guide

And head, what thou hast said is just and right.

For we to him indeed all praises owe,

And daily thanks, I chiefly who enjoy

So far the happier lot, enjoying thee

Pre-eminent by so much odds, while thou

Like consort to thyself canst nowhere find.

That day I oft remember, when from sleep

That day I oft remember, when from sleep
I first awaked, and found myself reposed
Under a shade on flowers, much wondering where
And what I was, whence thither brought, and how.
Not distant far from thence a murmuring sound
Of waters issued from a cave and spread
Into a liquid plain, then stood unmoved

Pure as the expanse of Heaven; I thither went

||

With unexperienced thought, and laid me down

On the green bank, to look into the clear

Smooth lake, that to me seemed another sky.

As I bent down to look, just opposite

A shape within the watery gleam appeared

Bending to look on me: I started back,

It started back, but pleased I soon returned,

Pleased it returned as soon with answering looks

Of sympathy and love; there I had fixed

Mine eyes till now, and pined with vain desire,

Mine eyes till now, and pined with vain desire,
Had not a voice thus warned me: What thou seest,
What there thou seest, fair creature, is thyself,
With thee it came and goes; but follow me,
And I will bring thee where no shadow stays
Thy coming, and thy soft embraces, he
Whose image thou art, him thou shalt enjoy
Inseparably thine; to him shalt bear

||

Multitudes like thyself, and thence be called
Mother of human race.' What could I do
But follow straight, invisibly thus led?
Till I espied thee, fair indeed and tall,
Under a platane; yet methought less fair,
Less winning soft, less amiably mild,
Than that smooth watery image; back I turned,
Thou following cried'st aloud, 'Return, fair Eve,
Whom fli'st thou? whom thou fli'st, of him thou art,
His flesh, his bone; to give thee being I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,

Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life, to have thee by my side
Henceforth an individual solace dear.
Part of my soul I seek thee, and thee claim
My other half.' With that thy gentle hand
Seized mine, I yielded, and from that time see
How beauty is excelled by manly grace
And wisdom, which alone is truly fair."

So spake our general mother, and with eyes
Of conjugal attraction unproved,
And meek surrender, half embracing leaned
On our first father; half her swelling breast
Naked met his under the flowing gold
Of her loose tresses hid. He in delight
Both of her beauty and submissive charms
Smiled with superior love, as Jupiter
On Juno smiles, when he impregns the clouds
That shed May flowers; and pressed her matron lip
With kisses pure. Aside the Devil turned

With kisses pure. Aside the Devil turned

For envy, yet with jealous leer malign

Eyed them askance, and to himself thus plained:

“Sight hateful, sight tormenting! thus these two

Imparadised in one another’s arms,

The happier Eden, shall enjoy their fill

Of bliss on bliss, while I to Hell am thrust,

Where neither joy nor love, but fierce desire,

Among our other torments not the least,

Still unfulfilled with pain of longing pines;
Yet let me not forget what I have gained
From their own mouths. All is not theirs, it seems;
One fatal tree there stands, of Knowledge called,
Forbidden them to taste. Knowledge forbidden?
Suspicious, reasonless. Why should their Lord
Envy them that? can it be sin to know,
Can it be death? and do they only stand
By ignorance, is that their happy state,
The proof of their obedience and their faith?
O fair foundation laid whereon to build

O fair foundation laid whereon to build
Their ruin! Hence I will excite their minds
With more desire to know, and to reject
Envious commands, invented with design
To keep them low whom knowledge might exalt
Equal with gods. Aspiring to be such,
They taste and die; what likelier can ensue?
But first with narrow search I must walk round

This garden, and no comer leave unspied;
A chance but chance may lead where I may meet
Some wandering spirit of Heaven, by fountain side,
Or in thick shade retired, from him to draw
What further would be learnt. Live while ye may,
Yet happy pair; enjoy, till I return,
Short pleasures, for long woes are to succeed.”
So saying, his proud step he scornful turned,
But with sly circumspection, and began
Through wood, through waste, o’er hill, o’er dale, his
roam.

roam.

I 5b

Meanwhile in utmost longitude, where Heaven

With Earth and Ocean meets, the setting sun

Slowly descended, and with right aspect

Against the eastern gate of Paradise

Leveled his evening rays. It was a rock

Of alabaster, piled up to the clouds,

Conspicuous far, winding with one ascent

Paradise lost.

A

P O E M

Written in

T E N B O O K S

By JOHN MILTON.

Licensed and Entred according
to Order.

L O N D O N

Printed, and are to be sold by *Peter Parker*
under *Creed Church* neer *Aldgate*; And by
Robert Boulter at the *Turks Head* in *Bishopsgate-street*;
And *Matthias Walker*, under *St. Dunstons Church*
in *Fleet-street*, 1667.

The background image shows the ruins of a large Gothic church, likely St. Albans Abbey. The stone walls are weathered and partially collapsed, with several tall, narrow arched windows remaining. A large, well-maintained green lawn stretches across the middle ground. In the foreground, there are vibrant yellow and red flowers, possibly ranunculus, growing in the grass. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds. The overall scene is peaceful and historical.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, WEEK 26 John Milton

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization