

(28)

Chaucer's English Period

class fellow
DATE : / /
PAGE No.

The Canterbury Tale:

Canterbury Tale:

is Chaucer's most famous, greatest, influential, milestone, masterpiece and most celebrated work in English literature but unfinished.

* It was a collection of 24 stories/Tales, consisting 11000 lines, written in middle English dialect of London in Past Tense,

Chaucer's long poem follows the journey of a group of pilgrims, 31 including Chaucer himself from the Tabard Inn in Southwark to St. Thomas a Becket's shrine at Canterbury Cathedral, through Thames river. The Host, Harry Bailey, suggests each pilgrim tell two tales on the way out and ~~two~~ two on the way home and the best storyteller is to be rewarded with a free supper on their return.

$$\begin{array}{l|l}
 \text{Original plan} = 120 & \text{Each pilgrim will tell} = 4 \text{ tales, two while going} \\
 \text{Total pilgrims} = 30 & \text{and 2 while returning} \\
 \text{Each pilgrim tells on} & 30 \times 4 = 120 = \text{but completed 24 only.}
 \end{array}$$

Although 29 pilgrims are mentioned in line 24 of the General Prologue "They, the Narrator joins the group making 30. The Host, Harry Bailey makes 31. The Cannon's Yeoman, who joins the group later makes 32.

The Narrator gives a description of 27 pilgrims. Except 2nd Nun's Tale or Nun's Prienst)

The Canterbury Tales have the characters from 3 social groups.

1. Nobility
2. Church
3. Commoners.

Note: According to Philip Hobsbaum and other scholars Chaucer's fictional pilgrims departed for Canterbury from the Tabard Inn at Southwark at 4.45 AM sunrise on 17 April 1387

class fellow	DATE: / /
PAGE NO.	

24

* All characters belong from different - different professions and all represent their mindset, morals, thoughts, nature and their social class.

* The Canterbury Tales is a genre of satire on the 14th century society and Chaucer all his pilgrims.

* There are four pilgrims that are not criticised or satirised by Chaucer in The Canterbury Tales -

1. Knight 2. Parson 3. Clerk 4. Poxman

* The variety of social types allowed presentation of a highly varied collection of literary genres, religious legend, courtly romance, racy fabliau, saint's life, allegorical tale, beast fable, medieval sermon, alchemical account and, at times, mixtures of these genres.

* The variety of Chaucer's tales shows the breadth of his skill and his familiarity with many literary forms, linguistic styles and rhetorical devices.

Literary Adaptations:

* Science Fiction writer Dan Simmons wrote his Hugo Award winning novel Hyperion, based on an extra-planetary group of pilgrims.

* Evolutionary biologist Richard Dawkins used The Canterbury Tales as a structure for his 2004 non-fiction book about evolution titled

"The Ancestor's Tale: A Pilgrimage to the Dawn of Evolution"

- * Henry Dudeney's book The Canterbury Puzzles contains a part of novels based on The Canterbury Tales, making use of both the story frame and characters.
- * Canadian author Angie Abdou translates The Canterbury Tales but from different social backgrounds in the 2011 novel The Canterbury Trail.
- * The Two Noble Kinsmen, by William Shakespeare and John Fletcher, a retelling of "The Knight Tale" was 1st performed in 1613-14 and published in 1634.
- * In 1961, Erik Chisholm completed his opera, The Canterbury Tales based on three acts, The Wyf of Bath's Tale, The Pardoners Tale and The Nun's Priest's Tale.
- * Nevill Coghill's modern English version formed the basis of a musical version that was 1st staged in 1964.

Films on Canterbury Tale:

- * A Canterbury Tale, a 1944 film jointly written and directed by Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger, loosely based on the narrative frame of Chaucer's tales.
- * Pier Paolo Pasolini's 1972 film The Canterbury Tales features several of the tales, some of which keep close to the original tale and some of which are embellished.
- * On 26 April 1986, American radio personality Garrison Keillor opened "The News from Lake Wobegon" portion of the 1st live T.V. broadcast of his A Prairie

Home Companion "radio show with a reading of the original Middle English text of the General Prologue

- * Television adaptations include Alan Plater's 1975 retelling of the stories in a series of plays for BBC 2: *Trinity Tales*. In 2003, the BBC again featured modern retellings of the selected tales.

Auction ↗

The Book was kept in auction in the year 1998 and was sold for \$7.4 million, a worthy price for a worthy book.

Three structural units of The Canterbury Tales:

1. The General Prologue
2. The Tales
3. The Talk on the Road, Linking them and providing a lively transition from one Tale to another.

Arrangement and order:

Some scholarly editions divide The Tales into 10 "fragments" but Victorian frequently used the 9 "Groups" which was the order used by Walter William Skeat whose edition Chaucer: Complete Works was used by Oxford University Press for most of the 20th century, but this order is now seldom followed.

Table of Fragments in T.C.T.

class fellow	DATE : / /
PAGE No	

Fragment (I.)

General Prologue, The Knight's Tale,
 The Miller's Tale, The Reeve's Tale
 The Cock's Tale

Fragment (2.)

The Many of Lawy Prologue and Tales

Fragment 3.

The Wife of Bath's Prologue and Tales,
 The Friar's Tale, The Summoner's Tale

Fragment 4.

The Clerk's Tale, Merchant's Tale

Fragment 5.

The Squirey Tale, The Franklin's Tale

Fragment 6.

The Physician's Tale, The Pardonner's Tale, Prologue

Fragment 7.

The Shipmen's Tale, Prioress's Tale, Sir Topas,
 The Tale of Melibee, The Monk's Tales,
 The Nun's Priest Tale

Fragment 8.

The Second Nun's Tale and The Canon's Yeoman's Tale.

Fragment 9

The Mancible's Prologue and Tale

Fragment 10

The Parson's Prologue and Tales and
 Chaucer's Retraction

The Man of Law's
 The Clerks Tale
 Prior's Tale
 2nd Nun's Tale] → Rhyme Royal

The Tale of Melibeuſ] In Prose
 The Parson's Tale]

Idea / Source ⇒ It is suggested that the idea of a series of Tales with an enclosing narrative was borrowed by Chaucer from Boccaccio's Decameron.

↳ 100 Tales by 10 Characters / pilgrims
 (7 women and 3 Mens)

Each day, Each pilgrim will tell = 10 tales

$$\text{total pilgrims} = 1 \times 10 = 10 \text{ tales}$$

= 10 tales on day

10 pilgrim tells in one day = 10 tales

$$10 \text{ days} = 10 \times 10 = 100 \text{ Tales}$$

But it was not famous in medieval and classical Europe but in other parts of the world also. Another parallel, The Novelle of Giovanni Sercambi is more convincing because it actually uses the setting of a pilgrimage. But Chaucer's Tales are very different work which offers a comic pageant of 14th century life with the pilgrimage revealing their habits, moods and private lives indirectly through the stories they tell.

Similarities between Boccaccio's Decameron and Chaucer's Canterbury Tales

- * The General topics of its tales are very similar to Chaucer
- * 4 of Boccaccio's Tales are analogues to 4 of Chaucer's Tales
- * In Boccaccio's apology for the impropriety of some of his stories he makes the same defense as that offered by Chaucer for the same fault.

Differences

- * But the unity, balance, neatness and symmetry of Boccaccio's plan contracts with the diversities and lack of plan in Canterbury Tales
- * Another Italian collection of stories, Novelle by Giovanni Sercambi of Lucca, an imitation of Decameron contain 155 stories, all told by poet himself.

Both Boccaccio and Giovanni Sercambi were contemporaries of Chaucer, but there is no evidence of Chaucer having met them in course of his visits of Italy.

Like Shakespeare, Chaucer did not invent his stories. The digression on dreams and the reflective passages are Chaucer's original contribution. The comic, mock heroic and historical aspects of the form of the Tales are the gifts of Chaucer's genius.

The General Prologue of The Canterbury Tales

The General Prologue gives an brief idea of the complete tales written by Chaucer. In General Prologue, we come to know that The Canterbury Tales begins in April from the Tabard Inn at Southwark to the famed Canterbury, where Sir Thomas a Becket, a martyr for Christianity, is supposedly buried.

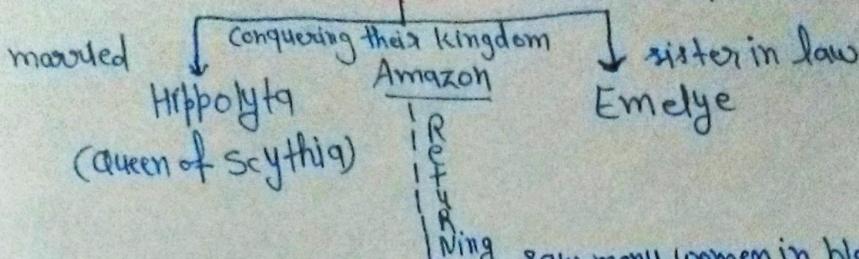
"When that Aprill with his shoures soote
The droghte of March hath perced to the roote,
And bathed every veyne in swich licour
of which vertu engendred is the flowr"

The General Prologue is a basic descriptive list of the 29 pilgrims. We ~~not~~ also come across description of the different orders of society and the use of physical and temperamental characteristics to classify men and women. Small but closely observed details and peculiarities of dress, physiognomy, speech and soon make the portraits come alive. But Chaucer's character is equally representative of all the social group and professions. These figures are generalised through typical features of character and conduct. Even their dress, appearances and physiognomy have a typical quality. Thus, in the 1st 3 tales we are introduced to a basic technique of Chaucer's mature poetry and perhaps Gothic art in General, the courtly, and the bourgeois, romance and realism, the seriousness and the light are juxtaposed.

Tales ↴

1. The Knight tells his 1st tale about

Theseus (Prince of Athens)



grew many women in black, kneeling and
shrieking on the side of the road.
Prince Pitty. One told, The Lord of Thebes,
Creon, refused to bury the dead bodies,
Theseus angry and returns to Thebes

Thebes

Theseus defeated
Creon and soldiers began to
dispose of the dead bodies

Royal Cousins

Palamon
Prays to Venus
wants Emelye
as his wife

Aristote (Prays to Mars)
Both love and fight
for Emelye
(Prays to Diana)

2. The Miller's Prologue: The Host asks the Miller who is drunk
to tell a story that will counteract the
Knight's. When he realizes that he is

drunk, he asks him to wait but Miller responds:

"By Goddes soule, quod he, that wol nat I,
for I wol speke, or elles go my wey!"

He plans to tell a story of a carpenter, his wife and another man - Love triangle.
The Reeve is furious with the Miller for telling such a story. The host
forwards the readers that they can turn the page to another tale of valor and
holiness if they do not wish to read about such immorality as told by the
drunken Miller and they will not be responsible for what the Miller tells.

The Miller's Tale ⇒

an older Carpenter lived in Oxford

John

married with Alison
(young, attractive)

when needed extra money
keep a boarder

Nicholas
(sly, seductive scientist
adored)

one day John away, Nicholas comes,
Alison told John is jealous man, will kill her

illegal affair

Alison goes town, meet Absolon (a parish clerk known for singing and guitar)
also loves Alison. one day come to Alison's window
to woo her.

on Saturday, John left Oxford to go to Disney for business

Alison, Nicholas meet behind him and sex

Absolon comes to Alison and asks kiss but embarrassed

Again returns for kiss and burns Nicholas's back with hot iron

Nicholas run outside for water and John falls and diest

All three men received some sort of punishment.

3.) The Reeve's Prologue : Everyone enjoyed the miller's Tale, except for
Oswald The Reeve, who is a Carpenter by trade
and associates himself with the carpenter John in the Miller's Tale. The
host reminds him that they are on a pilgrimage and do not have all
day to complain. So Reeve tells the pilgrims that his tale will use
force and is in rebuttal to the Miller's tale.

Tale ⇒

+ Characters ⇒ Simon (Sym Kyn) ⇒

a miller lived near a brook in a
town called Trim bington near
Cambridge. Wore loud clothing,
had a round face, flat nose, played the bagpipes, wrestled
and fish all the time and always carry a knife. He was extremely
deceitful and dishonest and cheated the college most of all.

2. His Wife:

Simon's wife, pretentious, belongs to noble family whose
father was a parson. And had two children, a twenty-year
old daughter and a toddler (child)

Simon

wife

noble family, father is Parson

two children

daughter

(Molly) (20),

child

took two students of Cambridge on Meal, took

his own home, coz Simon

steals their meal

John

(scoldes Simon's
wife)

Aleyn

(scoldes Molly Hells who
steals their meal,
Simon caught Aleyn, fight.
John and Aleyn run away.)

4. **The Cock's Prologue** ⇒ The Cock enjoyed the Miller's Tale
greatly and laughs at the misfortune
of inviting guests into one's house.

The Host urges the Cock to begin his Tale, which is full of jest
and is about an innkeeper

Tale ↳

Parkin Reveller (a young apprentice)

was skilled but played around
too much girls and dice

One day

his
master

found unlawful and he was
fired, left master's home

his Friend

Come here whose house is whorehouse
with thieves - his proper place.

(5)

class fellow
DATE : / 20
PAGE No

Introduction To The Man of Law's Prologue : The Host realized that it is the

18th of April and 10 O'clock and a quarter of the day had passed and that they must waste no more time. The Host then asks the lawyer, The Man of Law, to tell a tale as to not stand in idleness any longer and waste time. The lawyer agreed.

The lawyer comments that Chaucer has already told so many tales of lovers and wives and myths that there are not many stories left to tell or even retell. His tale shall be in prose.

Prologue → The lawyer talks about poverty and evil and the effects of it on society. He questions people's moral and reverence to Christ. When people are greedy and do not help others in need, he, as a lawyer, begins to place judgement on people in his prologue. He cynically states that society seems to only care about money and that society shuns ~~the~~ poverty.

Tale →

A Company of Travellers (making a journey to Rome to Syria)

Rome

They meet Constance
(The Emperor's daughter)
Known her beauty and good nature

while returning

Syria

They told everything to Sultan about Constance, Sultan desired to marry but not possible coz Christian never give his daughter to a Muslim.

Converted into Christianity to marry. marry to Constance but she was not happy to live in a foreign country

↓ Sultan's mother, Sultana does not happy from transformation and want to kill all the Christians. She pretends and invites all

on a large feast to kill but fortunately Constance is saved

Italy

↓
Northumberland

Alla, King of Northumberland

his mother
Lady Donegild

marry Constance
baby boy, Mauritius

- (1) The Warden
2. wife: Dame Hermengild
(Private Pagan)

A Knight: fall in love with Constance
influenced by Satan
inter-sentenced to death
by King Alla.

Original story of Sultan and Sultana of Syria

came in Rome
The Emperor of Rome
sent an army to Sultan

in the way found Constance, took her home and
At last meet all happily to each other.

(6.) The Wife of Bath's Prologue

Class fellow
DATE: / /
PAGE No.

- * Starts with a Prologue that lasts longer than the story itself.
- * She talks proudly and openly about her multiple experiences with marriage, namely 5.
- * She overtly ignores any Christian principles while discussing her 5 marriages and ready to welcome sixth husband.
- * She uses many supposed lines from the Bible to support her personal actions, proving them lawful.
- * King Solomon had multiple affairs/wives.
- * She also mentions that Jesus never explicitly stated any law about virginity.
- * People have body parts for sex and should use them accordingly "I pray you, Telleth me or where comanded he virginitee"
- * When Fordner immediately interjects negatively on the wife of Bath's actions then she describes each of her husband. 3 of them were good, old, rich and kind but she knows how to manipulate them. Two of them were young.
- * Her forth husband was young and had a mistress with the marriage.
- * Her 5th husband, ~~Jankyn~~, was violent and cruel and Oxford student who was living with one of the wife's friends.
- * Jankyn slaps on her ear and shows a Roman book that a woman should be submissive but the Wife of Bath not what he likes.
- * Wife then illustrates the stories of the Bible which denigrate women written by monks who have no personal contact with them. She claims that stories would be different if women wrote them.

* Then Jenkin became so penitent and they were become so kind to one another, both got what they wanted.

Tale ⇒ Characters

- (1) King Arthur's Knight ⇒ who snatched a maiden walking alone in a garden and awarded death. She begged to save his life and told him that she could save his life if he could answer the one question "what women desire" in one year.
- The Queen
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
- "I grantee lyf, if thou kanst tellen me what thieng is that wommen most desirreh" "Wife of Bath's Tale"

- (2) The old Woman ⇒ The knight meets an old woman in the way who told him what a woman desire the most. but instead of it he has to marry her and she gives the knight a choice that he can marry her, an ugly old woman who is kind and devoted or have a young beautiful maiden with independence. He chose first and kissed her hand then she transforms into a beautiful young lady. Both live happily. The Bath of Wife of Bath concludes her tale with a moral that allows a chosen to grant all women submissive husbands who will satisfy them sexually in bed.

(9.) The Clerk's Prologue

class fellow
DATE: / / 20
PAGE NO

* The host spots the Quiet Clerk reading alone and asks him to tell a tale, not of sin or woe or even boredom but of happiness and adventure. The Clerk responds with a tale that he learned from another clerk from Padua named Petronich, now deceased.

Tale + Characters ⇒

(1) Walter ⇒ lives in Saluzzo, and refused to marry.

↓

(2) Griselda ⇒ daughter of Janicula, who was beautiful, virtuous, charitable and courageous. She is wife of Walter who checks her loyalty many years by keeping his babes to his sister, The Countess of Panago, in Bologna.

↓

(3) The Countess of Panago ⇒ Walter's sister who keeps Walter's two baby with her and at last takes them in front of Walter. In the end all meet happily.

The Clerk claims that the moral of his tale lies in the fact that he believes all women should be as steadfast and loyal as Griselda. Yet, they do not have to suffer necessarily to extent that Griselda did over the years with Walter.

10th The Merchant's Prologue

classfellow
DATE: / / 20
PAGE NO.

* The Merchant comments on the previous tale by telling of his wife's horrible cruelty. He believes that all married men must live with sorrow and misfortune. Other pilgrims who have been recently married, ask the merchant to tell them a tale of such curses.

Tale \Rightarrow St
Character \Rightarrow

- (i) January = a prosperous Knight from Lombardy, at sixty marry
- (ii) May = with May,
- ...
(iii) Justine = January's Bro who said that men should never wed.
- (iv) Damián = January Squire, who also love in with May.
- (v) The King of Fairies, Pluto \Rightarrow Both sees everything in the garden
- (vi) The Queen Proserpine \Rightarrow and enraged.

II. The Squire's Prologue

The Host beckons a tale of love and honour from the Squire, for he known those sometimes well. Then The Squire begins a good tale of love.

Tale \Rightarrow

King Cambiskan (a noble King ruled over the land of Tartey with honour and skill)

Elpheta (King's wife)

Children
(3)

Algaryf

Cambalo

Canacee

[Who was so beautiful told a story of Falcon, Tercelt and kite]

A Knight \Rightarrow sent from the king of Arabia and India. entered with a gold ring and a sword and took a brass horse that can miraculously transport a person safely anywhere on the earth within 24 hours. He presents a mirror to Canacee that can foresee imminent misfortune.

(12) The Franklin's Prologue

The Franklin talks about songs of joy that the Britons sang in the hills. He has one of those songs committed to memory, but warns the pilgrims that he has no education, so the tale may not be told with eloquence. After his grand apology, the Franklin begins his tale.

Tale + Characters \Rightarrow

(i) Agirragus = A young Breton knight who went unfortunately away to Breton to work for two years soon after his marriage. He comes back in the end of the story.

(ii) Dorigen \Rightarrow a beautiful wife of Agirragus and often goes to the cliffs where her friends to see her husband. and worried that rocks would destroy her husband's ship while returning.

(ii) Aurelius \Rightarrow had been in love with Dorigen since her arrival in Brittany. He declared his love and Dorigen agreed to become his lover if he could clear the rocks near the shore. Aurelius accepted the bet which was so difficult.

(iv.) A law student \Rightarrow of Orleans who was skilled with the science of illusions and other such magic. Aurelius contacted him. The law student removed all the rocks from the shore in a week in exchange for one thousand pounds. But in the end he does not take any pounds from Aurelius.

(13) The Physician's Tale

Characters

(i) Virginius \Rightarrow a knight who had many riches, friends and honor and also a single child by his wife. Virginius has to keep an extra special eye on her so that she would remain as virtuous as she was thought.

(ii.) A Daughter \Rightarrow (14), with long golden hair, white skin and a blessed virtue of chastity. She reads book and went to Church daily with her mother. Her stories of virtue and beauty spread through the countryside.

(iii) **The Governor of Town** ⇒ saw the young daughter and fell in love with her. He knows very well that she will never agree.

(iv) **Claudius** ⇒ a man sent by the Governor to deflower the young maiden. When Claudius tells Virginius a false story then Virginius swiftly cuts off her head.

14. The Pardoner's Prologue

The Pardoner begins his talk by talking about his motto

"My theme is alwey oon and everewas"
Radix malorum est Cupiditas"

Tale + character

(1) **Three men** ⇒ In Flanders, did nothing but engage in giotors and irresponsible behaviour.

(2) **An old man** ⇒ Clothed in robes who claims that death will never take him away and tells that they will find Death himself under a nearby tree.

In the end of the tale all the three kill one another & take all the gold alone.

15. The Shipman's Prologue

classfellow
DATE : / 20
PAGE No.

The Host wants to hear a story from the priest but the shipman ~~intervene~~ interrupts with news that he will tell the next tale.

Tale + Characters

I: A Merchant \Rightarrow In Saint Denis, lived with a very beautiful and extravagant wife who spent most of her time in sociable festivals and dances.

II: Wife \Rightarrow wife of merchant who foolishly lost money on buying her objects of material wealth such as clothing.

(iii) John \Rightarrow a young monk of 30, who claimed to be his cousin and thereupon the two established a friendship. John has a illegal relationship with merchant's wife and both sleep on bed when merchant goes out of country.

When merchant comes back and sees all the actions which happened in absence of him. His wife feels guilty on her actions and asks forgiveness from her husband and say she will be true and repay him for all she has done in bed. They married and now become an intimate couple.

16. The Prioress's Prologue

The Prioress discusses beauty and God and her tale of the Maiden-mother.

Tale + Characters

- (i.) Jewry \Rightarrow who hates Christ and all Christians.
- (ii.) A Widow \Rightarrow whose son (7) attended the school for Christian children.
- (iii.) Widow's son \Rightarrow who in the school kneeled in prayer to the Virgin Mary. He don't know the meaning of the song coz it was in Latin. An older student told him the meant of the song in his language. One day while singing the song of Mary, Jewry catches him and cut off his throat throat. Mother worried, find him, told last seen in Jewry and prayed to Virgin Mary for her son alive. The provost of the school carried the slain boy away and bound the jew, hanged, boy's coffin prepared but upon contact with the touch of the holy water boy open his eyes and said Virgin Mary protected me and becomes Martyer.

(F) Sir Thopas's Prologue

The Host confronts Chaucer to tell a story of mirth. Chaucer responds that he knows no tales, except one long rhyme that he learned years ago about Sir Thopas.

Tale + Characters

Sir Thopas \Rightarrow born in Flanders, with red lips and comely nose. Hunter and was chaste.

i.) **Sir Oliphant** → a giant who threatened to slay Sir Thomas's horse and then warned him of the queen. He began to throw stones at him who miraculously escaped the treachery to return home. He requested his friends to fight with for love. They ready for fight but tales concludes

(18.) The Prologue of Tale of Melibeus

Melibeus

married dutiful

Prudence



who convinces Melibeus

to give up his revenge
and make truce between
Melibeus and his enemies

daughter

Sophie (was viciously murdered one day
in five places, her feet, hands, ears,
nose and mouth,

Melibeus angry and decided vengeance
from his enemies.

The Physicians announce Sophie's
miraculous recovery.

(19) The Monk's Tale

As the the tale of Melibeus concluded. The Monk agrees to tell the next story which is a series of tragedies. The monk records several historical and biblical characters falling from grace. It is Lucifer, followed by Adam's exodus from Paradise, Samson's fall because of his wife, Daniel and Nebuchadnezzar.

22. The Canon Yeoman's Prologue

classfellow
DATE : / / 20
PAGE No.

The Host requested a tale of the Canon. The Yeoman responded that the Canon only known tales of jolly and mirth. He claims that his master is a man of great honor. The Canon departs from the pilgrims because he is ashamed of his Yeoman's overt immodesty of his abilities. After his departure, the Canon's Yeoman decides to tell his own tale.

Tale → The Canon's Yeoman begins his tale about a priest in London who was visited by a false clerk registry a loan. The Canon's Yeoman concludes the tale with a warning to the pilgrims that all fraud, such as this one, will wind up in punishment one way or another.

23. The Manciple's Tale

Phoebus (a lusty handsome chivalrous knight and a fine archer.)

wife

loved more than his own life.
and garded with great protection.
but have some affair with her
ubstitute

crow

(taught his white crow
how to speak like him)

Crow sees everything and
tells to Phoebus that his
wife is unfaithful, in rage
he kills his wife with an arrow.
and then blamed crow for telling
such story. He cursed the
crow to forever be the color of
black and to speak never again.
The tale concludes that no one
ever tell another that someone has gone to bed with his wife

Qo. The Nun's Priest Tale

classfellow
DATE : / / 20
PAGE No.

Character:

- (i.) **Old woman** ⇒ who keeps a small farm with many animals, including a prize rooster named
- (ii.) **Chanticleer** ⇒ who had 7 hens including the beloved Pertelote. He believes in dreams.
- (iii) **Pertelote** ⇒ who mocks of Chanticleer when he speaks about his dream that a yellow dog chased him. Pertelote says dream is nothing.

Chanticleer goes in search for herbs, fox grabs him, Pertelote cry, Old woman chased the fox and all saved and alive.

Q1. Second Nun's Tale :

24.

The Parson's Tale

class fellow
DATE : / /
PAGE NO

The Parson's Tale opens with a discussion of ways to reach Jesus Christ, namely Penitence. A Man must remember his sins. The Parson then lists the 7 deadly sins: Pride, Greed, Envy, Sloth, Avarice, Gluttony and Lechery.

Chaucer's Refraction →

Chaucer concludes his tales with praise to Jesus Christ

"Now foreye to hem alle that herkne
that thai litel tretye or"

He adds that if anyone does not understand these tales, then it is due to his ignorance, not his intention, which was to fully capture the goodness of Christ in tale.