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Canterbury tales prologue character tracking answers

The narrator make it clear that he is also the character in his book. He is called Chaucer, but we need to be wary of accepting his words and opinions as Chaucer himself. In a common prologue, the narrator presents himself as a greedy, naïve character. The host then accuses him of being silent and grumpy. The narrator writes down impressions of pilgrims from memory, chooses what he likes or doesn't like, and what he doesn't remember about the character, and what he chooses tells us as much about the narrator's own prejudices as the character himself. The first pilgrim Chaucer explained in the general prologue, teller of the first story. Knights represent medieval Christian human ideals. He has participated in more than 15 of the great crusaders of his time. Brave, experienced and careful, the narrator greatly admires him. Read our in-detail analysis of knights. Bath is an English town on the River Avon, not the name of this woman's husband. She is a fitting by profession, but she is like a professional wife. She was married five times, had many other things in her youth and practiced well in the art of love. She presents herself as a marriage and sex loving person, but from what we see her, she also take pleasure in richly dressed, talking and discussing. She was deaf in one ear, had a gap between her front teeth and was considered attractive in Chaucer's day. She traveled to other places in Europe three times on her pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Read our in-detail analysis of Bath's wife. The pardonees gave the pope a indulging - retaliation from punishment in exchange for charitable donations to the church. Many pardonees, including this one, have collected benefits for themselves. In fact, Chaucer's pardon is excellent for fraud and has a bag full of fake relics. Purdonder is long, greasy, yellow-haired and beardless. These traits were associated with changes in Chaucer's time and gender ambiguity. The pardoner also has a gift for singing and preaching every time he finds himself in the church. Read our in-detail analysis of the pardon. Stout and brave Miller have warts on his nose and big mouth, literally and figuratively. When he insists on drunkenly telling the second story, he threatens the notion of the host's validity. Indeed, Miller seems to enjoy overturning all conventions: he spoils the host's carefully planned storytelling order. He tears the door from the hinge. And he tells somey blasphemous stories that ridicule religious clerks, academic clerks, carpenters and women. Described as discreet and quiet, this prize (a nun who is the head of her monastery) is eager to have an exquisite taste. Her table manners are cute, she knows French (though not french on the court), she is well dressed and she is charitable and caring. most monksAge lived in the monastery according to the rule of St. Benedict, they demanded that their lives be dedicated to work and prayer, this monk cares little about the rules. His devotion is hunting and eating. He is large, loud, well dressed in hunting boots and fur. A roaming priest who had nothing to do with the monastery, monks were a major object of criticism during Chaucer's time. Always ready to get along with young women and rich men who may need his services, the monk actively manages his town, especially the sacrament of marriage and confession. However, Huria in Chaucer's world took bribes. The summoner will take those accused of violating church law to the church court. This samoner is a sneaky man who who who who who has his face damaged by leprosy. He is frequently drunk, irritable and not particularly suited to his position. He spits out a few words of Latin he knows to make him sound educated. The host, the leader of the group, is loud, loud and cheerful, but he has a quick feel. He mediates among pilgrims and facilitates the flow of stories. The title of his host may be a word-to-word that suggests both the host and the Coess, or the holy host. The only devout church man in the company, Persson lives in poverty, but is rich in holy thoughts and deeds. A pastor in a big town, he preaches the gospel and make sure he practices what he preaches. He is not a monk, monk or pardoner. Sons and disciples of knights. Squire is curly, youthful and handsome, and loves dancing and courting. The clerk is a poor student of philosophy. Spending money on books and learning instead of fine clothes, he is one naked. He speaks little, but when he speaks, his words are full of wise and moral virtues. A successful lawyer commissioned by the king. He supports justice on issues large and small and knows with his heart all the statutes of English law. Manciple was in charge of getting college and court provisions, and despite his lack of education, this manciple is smarter than the 30 lawyers he feeds. Merchants trade in fur and other fabrics, mostly from Flanders. Brown-skinned from years of sailing, Shipman has also seen all the bays and rivers of England, as well as the exotic ports of Spain and Cartage. He is a bit of rascal known for stealing wine while the ship's captain sleeps. The doctor is one of the best in his profession because he knows the causes of all diseases and can cure most of them. Although the doctor finds himself in full physical health, the narrator questions the doctor's mental health: he rarely consults the Bible and has an unhealthy love of financial gain. The word Franklin means free man. In Chaucer's society, Franklin was not a vassal serving lord or a member of the aristocracy. because this particular franklin is a lover of food and wineSo that his table is put to bed and ready for food all day. Reeve resembles a steward of manners, and this Reeve skillfully performs his work - his Lord doesn't lose as much as Lamb to other employees, and his vassals under his command are in line. But he steals from his master. Plowman is Persson's brother and equally good-hearted. A member of a peasant class, he pays his hands to the church and lives a good Christian life. Listed together, five guildmen appear as units. British guilds were a combination of trade unions and social fraternities: artisans from similar professions together increased their bargaining power and lived together. All five guildmen are dressed in the adoration of their brotherhood. Cook works for guildmen. Chaucer mentions crude pain in Cook's leg, but Chaucer has few details about him. A servant who accompanies knights and squire. The narrator states that his dress and weapons suggest he may be Forrester. The second nun is not described in the general prologue, but she tells the saint's life for her story. Like the second nun, the nun priest is not mentioned in the general prologue. But his story of a shanticler is well made, suggesting that he is a witty, self-e development preacher. The Duke of Athens in the story of a great conqueror and knight. The most powerful ruler in the story, he is often called to make final judgments, but he listens to others' pleas for help. Paramon is one of the heroes of two Tevan soldiers imprisoned in the knight story. Brave and strong, vowing eternal friendship with his cousin Alsite, Paramon falls in love with his fair maiden Emery and is at odds with Arsite. He lost the tournament with Arsite, but he eventually gets Emery. His brother, who swore at Alamon, who was imprisoned with Paramon in the Tower of Knight Stories, falls in love with Emelier. He is released from the tower early and earns Emery's hand in the tournament, but dies when an earthquake of God's destiny causes him to throw his horse. Emery is the sister of Hippolyta, queen of the Amazon, the livestock of Theseus in the Knight Story. Glowing with a light white, we first see Emery through the window, like a paramon. She is the object of both Paramon and Aalite desires, but she would rather spend her life unmarried and child-free. Nevertheless, when Arsite wins the tournament, she readily swears at him herself. Sesseus' father. Egeus gives Theseus advice that will help him persuade Paramon and Emery to end the mourning of the Aasite and marry him. In Miller's story, Nicholas is a poor astronomy student who rides with an elderly carpenter, John, and his too-young wife, Alene, a carpenter. Nicholas dupees John and sleeps with Alizoon under John's nose, but the silly parish clerk Absoron eventually get Nicholas. Arissoon is a sexy young woman married to a carpenter.Story. She wears a dress that is as bright and sweet as a little bird and has a glamorous style - her clothes are embroidered inside and out and she laces her boots high. She happily sleeps with Nicholas, but she has only harsh words and obscenity for absorone. The local parish clerk of Miller's Tale, Absolon, is a bit silly and a little vain. He wears red stockings under a floor-length church gown, and his leather shoes are decorated like the cathedral's fanciful stained glass windows. He curls his hair, uses a breathing purifier and fancies Arissoon. A dimly lit carpenter with Allissan getting married and Nicholas getting on board. John is jealous of his wife and owns it. He always praises Nicholas for examining God's Privéty, but when Nicholas offers John the chance to share his knowledge, John quickly accepts. He believes Nicholas's pronunciation that a second flood is coming that allows him to sleep with John's wife. Bath's wife says her first three husbands are good because they were rich and old. She orders them around, uses sex to get what she wants, and lets them believe in lies. Bath's wife says relatively little about her fourth husband. She loved him, but he was a reveler with a mistress. She enjoyed singing and dancing with him, but did her best to make him jealous. She fell in love with her fifth husband Jankin while still married to her fourth. The wife of Bath's fifth husband, Jankin, was a 20-year-old former student and his wife was madly in love. His story of an evil wife irritated her so much that one night she tore a page from his book and received a deaf smack in return. Arthur's young knight raped a maiden and to avoid punishment for death, he is sent by the Queen on a quest to learn about submissions to women. When he does, and shows that he has learned his lesson by giving his old ugly wife a decision, she rewards him by becoming beautiful and submissive. Read our in-detail analysis of knights. The old lady offers the young knight an answer to his question in exchange for a promise to do whatever she wants. When she tells him he must marry her, the knight generously agrees, and if she chooses whether she wants to be beautiful, unfaithful, ugly and loyal, she rewards him by becoming beautiful and loyal. Arthur's Queen, perhaps Gibber, is funny because she wields most of the power. When Arthur's knight makes the maiden stronger, he can hand over the knight to the Queen and let her decide what to do with him. These are the three main characters in the pardon story. All three indulge in vices (big eating, drunkenness, gambling, swearing) in which the pardonees hand-sing in the prologue. These characteristics define the three and eventually lead to their loss. The mob initially appears to have personifiedBut it is their belief that anthropomorphic concepts (in this case death) are the real people responsible for their resassertic. In Purdonder's story, the three mobs encounter a very old man who is completely covered with his body except for his face. Before telling the mob where the old man can find death, one of the mob fiercely demands why the old man is still alive. The old man answers that he is destined to walk the earth forever. He has been interpreted as punishable for fratricas by walking the earth forever, either as death itself, or as Cain. Or, as a wandering Jew, a man who refused to rest Christ at home when he advanced to the cross and was destined to roam the world through the times never found rest. A heroic in the story of a nun priest, Shanti Clear has seven hen wives and is the most handsome in the barn. One day he has a prophesy dream of a fox carrying him away. Chantilly clear is also a little vain about his clear and precise herd voice, which unwittingly allows the fox to flatter him from his freedom. Shanti Clear's favorite wife in the story of a nun priest. She is his equal in looks, manners and talent. When Shanti clear dreams of a fox, he wakes her up in the middle of the night and begs for interpretation, but Perterote calls him a fool and doesn't have it. When the fox leaves him, she mourns him, burns and mourns herself in the classic Greek way. The orange fox is interpreted as an allegorical figure for the devil and catches chanticler cocks through flattery. Eventually, the shanticler defeats the fox by encouraging his pursuers to brag about his scams. When the fox opens its mouth, Shanti Clear runs away. Escape.

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