



ADIWASI ARTS & COMMERCE COLLEGE SANTRAMPUR

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

PROJECT WORK

2018 TO 2023

ELIZABETHAN THEATRE AND COSTUMES

Elizabethan Women's Costume.



Elizabethan Theatre.



Elizabethan Men's Costume.



Bed During Elizabethan age



Shoes During Elizabethan age



Mask Use During Elizabethan Drama.



Makeup During Elizabethan age.



Kitchenware



Jewelry During Elizabethan age.



Jewelry Box



Makeup During Elizabethan Age.



Name: Dindod Kinjal R.

Semester: II

Department of English.

Preposition of time and Place

Time

Centuries..... The 1900's

Decades..... The 90's

Years..... 1990, 2000

Months..... March, June

Weeks..... 5 weeks

Seasons..... Spring

Periods of time..... The future

Holidays..... The Easter Holiday

Parts of the Day..... The Morning

Holidays with "Day"..... Easter Day

Days..... Monday

Dates..... April 3rd

Specific Days..... My Birthday

The time..... The weekend

Day + part of Day..... Sunday Morning

Hours..... 8 a.m./p.m.

Parts of the Day..... Midnight

Time..... The Moment

Holidays without "Day"..... Easter

IN

ON

AT

General
IN
(Bigger)

More specific

ON

(Smaller)

Very specific

AT

(Smallest)

Place

France..... Countries

Paris..... Cities

Manhattan..... Neighborhood

A Car..... Enclosed space

Columbus street..... streets

Seventh Avenue..... Avenues

The floor..... Surfaces

A Bus..... Means of transport

The Radio..... Communication

456 State Street..... Addresses

The station..... specific locations

Name: Kuzi Naymin Jumaruddin
2nd Semester
(in Main English)

MATTHEW ARNOLD

Matthew Arnold was an English - 1822 - 88
- The Victorian Age.
Poet and Cultural critic who worked as an inspector
of school.

He was the son of Thomas Arnold, the famous
headmaster of Rugby School, and brother to both
Tom Arnold,

Born: 24 December 1822, Laleham, United Kingdom

Died: 15 April 1888, Liverpool, United Kingdom

Poems :- Dover Beach, The Scholar Gipsy, Thyrsis, Sohrah and Rustum
To Marguerite: Continued, Balder Dead

1. Old English (Anglo-Saxon) Period :- 450 - 1066
2. Middle English Period :- 1066 - 1500
3. The Renaissance :- 1500 - 1600
4. The Neoclassical Period :- 1600 - 1785
5. The Romantic Period :- 1785 - 1832

6. The Victorian Age :- 1832 - 1901
7. The Edwardian Period :- 1901 - 1914
8. The Georgian Period :- 1710 - 1736
9. The Modern Period :- Early 20th Century
10. The Postmodern Period :- Mid - 20th Century

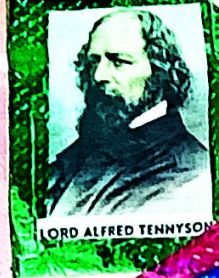
THE VICTORIAN AGE

Tennyson - birth - 6 August 1809 Somersby, Lincolnshire, England
 Father - George Clayton a clergyman, Mother - Elizabeth Fytche,
 Spouse - Emily Sellwood (Marriage - 1850)
 Award - Chancellor's Gold Medal in 1850, "Timbuctoo" - (1860)
 Poet Laureateship in 1850. Death - 06 October 1892

* At Cambridge, Tennyson met Arthur Hallam and William Henry
 Bookfield, who became his closest friends.
 Poems - The Charge of the Light Brigade & "Crossing the Bar."

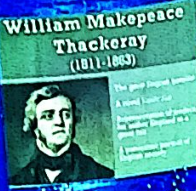
Poetry - The Idylls (1842), In Memoriam (1850)
 Plays and other Poems (1855)

Plays - Queen Mary (1845) Harold (1847)
 Becket (1872) The Falcon (1849) The Cup (1848)



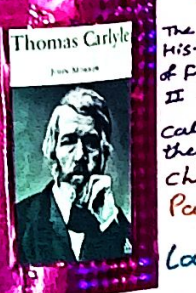
The Idylls - Eustace
 The Palace of
 Enchanted
 (1864)

Born
 Calcutta
 Trinity College
 Cambridge
 Historical Fiction
 Spouse - Isabelle Thackeray



Novelist & Poet
 Died - 24 December 1863
 London, England

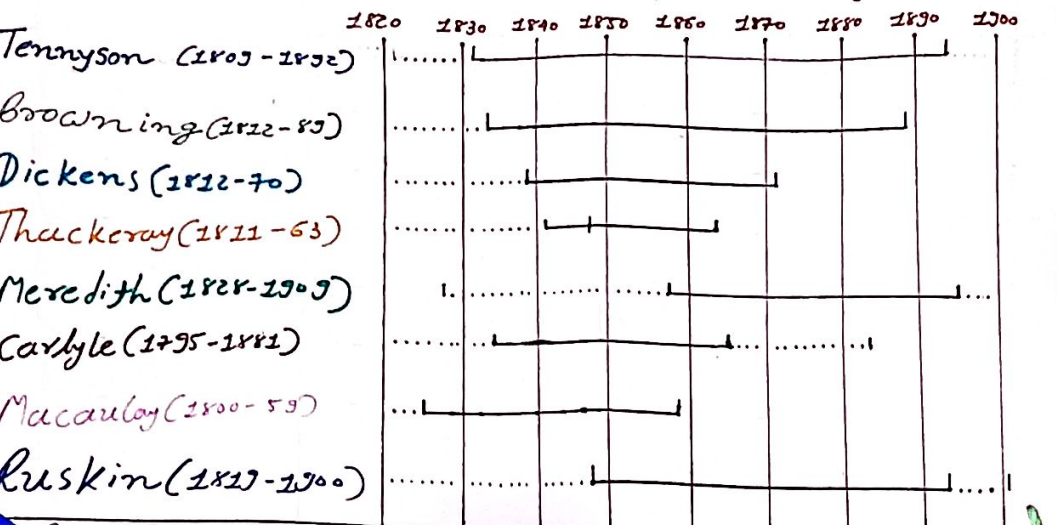
Thomas Carlyle
 1795-1881
 Born at
 Ecclefechan
 Educated in
 Annan and at
 Edinburgh University.
 School teacher in Kirkcaldy
 Spouse - Jane Welsh



His Work -
 Goethe's Wilhelm
 Meister's Apprenticeship
 (1824)
 The Life of
 Schiller (1825)
 The Saviour
 Resartus.
 The Life and
 Opinions of
 Herr Teufelsdröckh (1831-34)
 The French
 Revolution (1837)
 Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches (1845)
 The Life of John Sterling - (1851)

TIME CHART OF THE CHIEF AUTHORS

The Thick line represents the Period of Important Literary Works.



Born - 12 February 1818 Portsmouth, Hampshire, England
 Died - 18 May 1903 (Age - 85)

Born Hill, Surrey, England
 Spouse - Mary Ellen Fawcett (1849-1861)
 Marie Villiamy (1864-1885)
 Children - 3

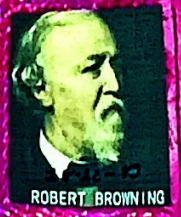
The History of Frederick II of Prussia, called Frederick the Great (1858-60)
 Chartism - (1840)
 Past and Present (1843)
 Latter-day Pamphlets (1850)

The Series of lecture in 1837 was published as On Heroes & Hero-worship And the Heroic in History (1841)

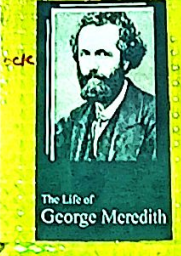
Spouse - Catherine Thomson Hogarth
 Her Novel - Sketches by Boz (1836)
 Oliver Twist - (1837)
 Nicholas Nickleby (1838)
 The Old Curiosity shop (1840)
 Barnaby Rudge (1841)
 American Notes (1842)
 Martin Chuzzlewit - (1843)

Born - Charles Dickens - 7 February 1812 Portsmouth, England
 Died - 9 June 1870 (Aged 58) Higham, Kent, England

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 Her Novel - Sketches by Boz (1836)
 Oliver Twist - (1837)
 Nicholas Nickleby (1838)
 The Old Curiosity shop (1840)
 Barnaby Rudge (1841)
 American Notes (1842)
 Martin Chuzzlewit - (1843)



Born at Cambrorwell
 Father - Sarah Anna
 Mother - Giedemann
 Spouse - Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1846-61)
 Children - Robert Wiedemann
 He was an English poet and playwright 1812-89



Poetry - Poems (1850)
 Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth (1863)
 Novels - The Ordeal of Richard Feverel (1853)
 Evan Harrington (1850)
 The Two Paths - (1850)
 The Cornhill Magazine; Mugger pulvis (1862-63)
 Sesame and Lilies (1865)
 The Crown of wild olive (1866)

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 Barnaby Rudge (1841)
 American Notes (1842)
 Martin Chuzzlewit - (1843)

Born in Leicestershire, Educated in Cambridge.
 Born - 25 October 1800
 Died - 28 December 1859

Thomas Babington Macaulay 1800-59
 Born - 25 October 1800
 Died - 28 December 1859

Spouse - Effie Gray (M - 1845, Ann 1854)
 School - Continental Philosophy
 Main interest Aesthetics, Ethics, Education, Political Economy

John Ruskin
 The Seven Lamps of Architecture (1849)
 The Stones of Venice - 1851-53
 The Two Paths - (1850)
 The Cornhill Magazine; Mugger pulvis (1862-63)
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Works -
 Modern Painters, issued in 1843 and the Fifth and last in 1860.
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 The Saviour Resartus.
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 The French Revolution (1837)
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 The Life of John Sterling - (1851)

Novelist & Poet
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 London, England

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Charles Dickens
 A Christmas Carol (1843)
 Dombey and Son - 1846
 Bleak House - (1852)
 Hard Times - (1854)
 A Tale of Two Cities (1859)
 Great Expectations (1860)

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Made by :- PATEL ARPANKUMAR
 Parmar
 Ajaykumar T.Y. B.A. SEM - 6
 Roll No - 87
 Roll No - 92

Sir Philip Sidney

→ Sir Philip Sidney was a model of Elizabethan gentleman. He wrote a book "Appology for poetry" and with a noble mind and scientific approach try to defend poetry against all the charges. Gosson had made four charges against poetry.

⇒ Man could employ his time more usefully than in poetry.

⇒ Poetry is the mother of lies.

⇒ Poetry is nurse of abuse.

⇒ Plato had rightly banished for his ideal commonwealth.

→ Sidney reply to each one of this charges satisfactorily. His works becomes praise-worthy because at that time there was little criticism in England and, except Chaucer, there was no great poet therefore Sidney depends much on classical writers like Homer, Plato, Aristotle, Virgil, Horace etc.



* Sidney's argument in his Appology for poetry:- Sidney's approach is scientific, he examines poetry as a whole and in parts. According to him it is the oldest branch of learning. It is poetry,

"Whose milk by little and little imbold them to feed after words of tougher knowledge."

→ It is superior to philosophy because poetry is charming. It is superior to history because poetry has universality. It is superior to science because it has a moral purpose. Then Sidney examines its parts. He says that the pastoral pleases because of its helpful comments on social and contemporary.

"The uncertainty of this world and upon how weak foundations golden roofs are builded."

* Sidney once again the turnes to the four charges levelled against it.

(a) → Answering the first charge of Gosson, Sidney says, "It is be as I affirm that no learning is so good as that which teacheth and mooveth to virtue and that none can both teach and move there to so much as poetry."

(b) → The question of falsehood and truthfulness arises where facts are concerned the poet only uses the facts to reach a higher truth so a poet can not be a liar even if he tries hard.

(c) → Gosson's third charge that "it [Poetry] abuses men's wit, training it to wanton simfulness and lustful love." is particularly applicable in genre of comedy, the lyric and the age, replying this charge Sidney the age it will be more correct to say that it is not poetry that abuses men's wit but men's wit that abuses poetry. Sidney's argues that there can be poetry without simful love. Poetry should be judged for its ideal use and not for its misuses.

(d) → As a reply to the fourth charge that Plato had rightly banished poets from his ideal commonwealth, Sidney says that Plato did not find fault with poetry as a whole, but only the poetry which misrepresented gods. According to Sidney Plato considered poetry as divinely inspired. So Sidney believed that Plato was against poetry itself. In this way Plato gave due honour to poetry.



→ Milton was born in Breadstreet, London, on the 9th December 1608. His father, a well-to-do scrivener, took a great interest in literature and music, and Milton owed his literary and musical tastes to his father. From whom were also inherited Republican and Puritanical tendencies. Milton went at sixteen to Christ Church Cambridge, where he spent seven years. At college he was known by the nickname of "Lady of the Chir's" which not only testifies to his handsome and almost feminine appearance, but also to his fastidious ways and tastes. He took the M.A. degree in 1632. Then he spent five years in hard study so as to equip himself for his life-mission as a

poet, and about which he had entertained serious notions from early life. → While living at his father's country house at Milton, he wrote and published more or less as a literary exercise, a few poems, which, however, have been ranked by competent critics to be first-class poems and Mr. Pattison points out that Milton never wrote anything better. These were the Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity, the two pastoral studies, L'Allegro and Il Penseroso Arcades, Comus (Amusque), and Lycidas in which the poet lamented the death of one of his college master musters, Edward King, who was drowned in the Irish Channel. In 1638, Milton set out on his continental tour. While in Italy, he heard of the political commotion in his country and hastened home, as he thought it base to be travelling at ease for intellectual culture, while his fellows at home were fighting for liberty. From 1640 to 1660, Milton was engaged in the political controversies of the times. He was appointed as Latin Secretary to Cromwell's Commonwealth Government in 1649, and he had to justify as a partisan of the Republican Government, the execution of Charles I and the establishment of the Republican Government. The tracts which he wrote are not important for us, though they raised Milton's fame and greatness in those days. The hard work cost him his eyesight.

→ The domestic side of his life also was not very happy. The marriage he entered into with one Mary Powell proved unhappy, and under the influence of his sufferings, he published his tract on "Divorce", in which he advocated that incompatibilities of temperament between husband and wife did leaving three daughters; and another wife whom he married, also died. A third wife proved not so unsympathetic, but on the whole, his married life was not happy. With the restoration of Charles II to the throne of England, Milton found himself lonely and all the good works of Cromwell in which he had assisted, completely frustrated. For some time even his life was in danger, but he went into retirement and at last pardon was obtained for him through the good offices of Murel then a M.P. Now Milton found that he had plenty of leisure and he wanted to finish the great work which he had already planned and even commenced, namely, a great poem which he had already easily let die. Paradise Lost was commenced in 1658 and published in 1667; Paradise Regained was published in 1671, a sequel as it were to Paradise Lost. His last work was Samson Agonistes (1671) which has been described as the tragedy of puritanism. Milton could not help identifying himself with the great Biblical hero, when he saw that all the good and noble work of Cromwell and other great Puritans had been spoilt by the Cavaliers and the King's party.

From → Ravi Dharwal
Class → S.Y.B.A.

Pride of India: Dr. Kalam



Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam
Scientific Adviser to Rashtriya Mantri
(10.07.1952 - 29.12.1999)

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was born into a middle class family at Rameshwaram a small Pilgrim town in Tamil Nadu. He spent his childhood in Rameshwaram. He always observed the sea and sky as a son of boat owner. He learned many things from his father and mother named Jainulabddin and Ashiamma. He wanted to become a pilot to fly in the sky. His desires couldn't be fulfilled but he was never frustrated and joined

in rocketary field. India launched its first SLV-3 (Space launch Vehicle) rocket in space in the leadership of Dr. Abdul Kalam. And then he gave to us those weapons through which India put into a row of those countries which were so ahead in the field of missile technology. An India got missiles like Trishul, Prithvi, Agni and Akash. The emergence of India as a self-reliant country in the field of guided missiles upset all the developed nations of the world. Dr. Kalam was awarded 'Padma Vibhushan' and 'Bharat Ratna' too. And he became the president of India in 2002. If today India has advanced technology in the field of missile and space technology, its credit goes to Dr. Kalam.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE



LIFE

Shakespeare was born on or about April 23, 1564 at Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire. His father John Shakespeare was a prosperous tradesman, and seems to have followed the occupations of a butcher, a glover and a farmer.

In 1586 or 87, Shakespeare left his native town and came to London at the age of twenty-two.

HIS WORKS :-

The period of Shakespeare's literary activity, which spans twenty four years (1588-1612) is divided into the following four sub-periods.

[I] The First Period (1588-96) :-

In this period, Shakespeare first retouched and revised 'Titus Andronicus' and the first part of 'Henry-VI'. 'Love's Labour's Lost' (1594-95) is the first of his original plays. Shakespeare's first love tragedy 'Romeo and Juliet' (1592) is rich in youthful imagination.

[II] The Second Period (1596-1600) :-

It is a period of works of this period are 'The Merchant of Venice' in which Shakespeare attained entire mastery over his art. The

[III] The Third Period (1601-08) :- It is a period of Shakespeare's supreme masterpieces, a time characterized by the full maturity of his dramatic talent, and by gloom and depression. It is a period of great tragedies - 'Hamlet', 'Macbeth', 'King Lear', 'Othello' and 'Julius Caesar'.

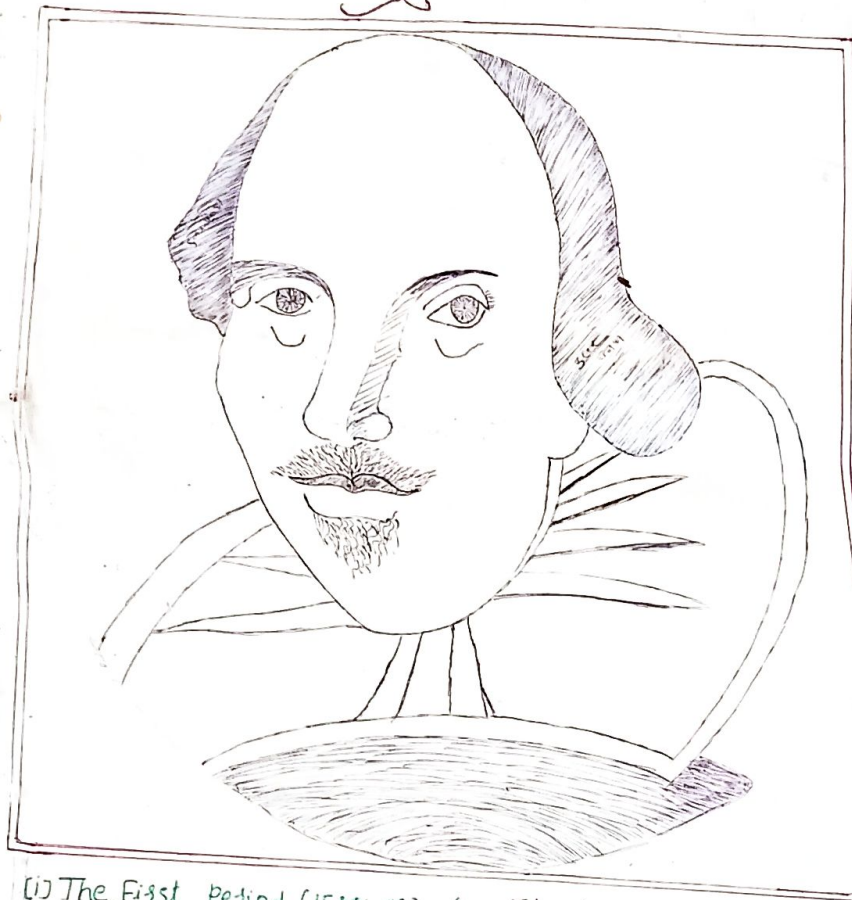
[IV] The Fourth period (1608-13) :- Shakespeare's last period opens with 'Antony and Cleopatra', a love tragedy which shows weaker dramatic grip than its immediate predecessors.

Shakespearean Comedy :- Shakespeare the crown of English dramatists, was the first to write romantic comedies in English drama. His comedies are classified into the following three categories - (I) The Farly comedies :- They are 'The Comedy of Errors', 'Love's Labour's Lost' and 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona'. (II) The Mature comedies :- Shakespeare's comic genius finds finest expression in 'Much Ado About Nothing', 'Twelfth Night', 'The Merchant of Venice' and 'As You Like It'. (III) The Somber Tragedies :- 'All's Well That Ends Well', 'Measure for Measure' and 'Troilus and Cressida' belong to the period of great tragedies.

Shakespeare's last four plays - 'Pericles', 'Cymbeline', 'The Winter's Tale' and 'The Tempest'. Shakespeare died on April 23, 1616.

— Bania Sander K. SYBA Roll No. 93

William Shakespeare



Life ÷ Shakespeare was born on or about April 23, 1564, at Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire. His father John Shakespeare was a prosperous tradesman, and seems to have followed the occupations of a butcher, a glove-maker, and a farmer. He may have attended the grammar school of the town, but Ben Jonson, a competent scholar and contemporary of Shakespeare, testified that he knew "small Latin and less Greek."

About 1610, Shakespeare left London for Stratford, where he stayed in his house known as the New Place. Shakespeare died on April 23, 1616.

(i) The First Period (1588-96) ÷ It is a period of early experimentation. In this period, Shakespeare first sketched and revised 'Titus Andronicus' and the first part of 'Henry VI'. 'Love's Labour's Lost' (1593-94) is the first of his original plays. Shakespeare's early verse - 'The Rape of Lucrece' and 'Venus and Adonis' - also belong to this period.

(ii) The Second Period (1596-1600) ÷ Shakespeare wrote his great comedies and chronological plays during this period. The works of this period are 'The Merchant of Venice' in which Shakespeare attained entire mastery over his art, 'The Taming of the Shrew'; a pure comedy 'The Merry Wives of Windsor'.

(iii) The Third Period (1601-08) ÷ The gloom and sadness which pervade this period are attributed to "some personal experience, coupled with the political misfortunes of his friends, Essex and Southampton." It is a period of great tragedies - 'Hamlet', 'Macbeth', 'King Lear', 'Othello' and 'Julius Caesar' and of bitter and sombre comedies - 'All's Well That Ends Well', 'Measure for Measure' and 'Twelfth Night'.

(iv) The Fourth Period (1608-1613) ÷ Shakespeare's last period opens with 'Antony and Cleopatra', a love tragedy which shows weaker dramatic grip than its immediate predecessor, 'Coriolanus'. 'Timon of Athens', 'Henry VIII' and 'Pericles' were also written during this period. What distinguishes Shakespeare's last period is the reawakening of his first love romance in 'Cymbeline'. The 'Tempest' and 'The Winter's Tale'. These three plays known as the dramatic romances are full of the gentle and loving calm of one who has known sin and sorrow and fate, but has risen above them into peaceful victory."

S.V.D.M.

MAHATMA GANDHI

Birth: 2nd Oct, 1896 to
30 Jan 1948



Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 2nd October, 1896 at Porbandar, Kathiawar in Gujarat. His father Karamchand Gandhi was the prime minister in Porbandar, but later came to Rajkot. He was shy and mediocre student. He was deeply affected by the two plays 'Shraavan pitrubhakti' and other was Harishchandra. He was married at the age of thirteen. His wife Kasturbai was also of the same age at the time of marriage.

Gandhiji passed his Matriculation examination in 1887. He was then sent to England to study law. Before leaving India, he gave promise to his mother that he would not touch wine, and meat. In London he passed his examination and he was called to the bar in 1891 and was enrolled in the High Court. In 1893, he sailed to South Africa as counsel for an Indian firm. His visit to South Africa was a significant landmark in his career. He organised the Indian Congress in 1894. In 1906, he paid a brief visit to India and took his wife and two children with him back to Natal. Gandhi developed his techniques at Satyagraha and launched his first Satyagraha Campaign in 1906 at 'Johannesburg' and was jailed in 1908. In 1908, he published a pamphlet 'Hind Swaraj', which lasted till the end. Mahatma Gandhi was at the height of power. His two journals 'Navivan' and 'Young India' freely expressed his views on Ahimsa Satyagraha and Non-violence. The Second World War compelled Gandhiji to launch the Quit India movement of 1942. It was peaceful and non-violent movement. On 8th August, 1942 Mahatma Gandhi along with Pandit Nehru, Pyarelal and many others were arrested. Violence spread like wild fire all over the country. On Feb 9, 1943 he began Kasturbai the unfailing companion of Gandhi died. Gandhi was again arrested and was released in 1944. It was his last time jail. On June 15, 1947, the partition plan was approved by the Indian Congress Committee. During the thirty-three years of the Indian period (1915-1948) Gandhi edited the 'The Story of My Experience with Truth' was translated by Mahadevbhai Desai. On January 30, 1948 one, Nathuram Godse fired the bullets at him, He died with name of 'Rama' on his lips & light went out of India and also from the whole world.

{T.Y.B.A. MAHARASHTRA ENGLISH STUDENTS}

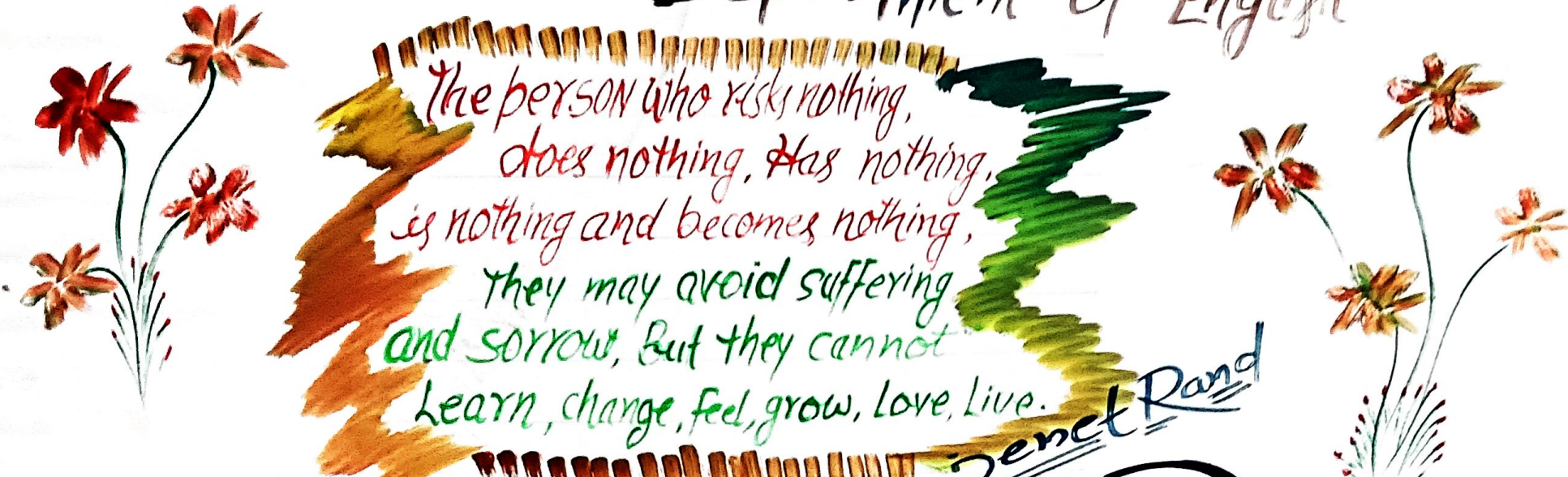
(1) Tol. Zahed, S. Roll no-70

(2) Kothari, S.M. Roll no-51

(3) Sibhai Mohamad Azuddin Roll no-63

Deepak Kumar Patidar

Department of English



The person who risks nothing,
does nothing, Has nothing,
is nothing and becomes nothing,
They may avoid suffering
and sorrow, But they cannot
Learn, change, feel, grow, Love, Live.

Senet Rand

'To Laugh' is a very simple activity. But the person
who laughs finds himself being looked at as a fool by others.
A person who weeps covers the risk of being called sentimental.
Likewise if one goes out to help some one, he takes the risks of having his
own interests in doing so.

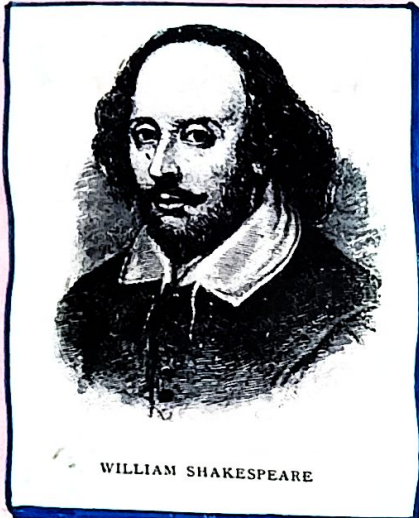
Love some other one involves the risk of not being Loved in return.
the risk of death is very much inherent in taking birth that
is to Live. One who is born, is sure to die. keeping such risks
in mind many a time one does not try things. In some failure
and success is a result of taking risks.

William Shakespeare.....

PARMAR KULDEEP PANKAJ - KUMAR

S.Y.B.A-Roll No-83.

Subject:- Paper III-
About:- William Shakespeare



WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

1. Author's Name:- William Shakespeare.

2. Date of Birth:- 23, April 1564.

3. Birth Place:- Stratford-on-Avon.

4. Life:- Shakespeare was born on or about April 23, 1564 at Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire. His father John Shakespeare was a prosperous tradesman, and seems to have followed the occupation's of a butcher, a glover, and a farmer. He may have attended the grammar school of the town; but Ben Jonson, a competent scholar and contemporary of Shakespeare, affirmed that he knew "Small Latin and less Greek". However, he had a vast store of knowledge. But dint of his genius and being in a society in which every kind of information was available, Shakespeare became an accomplished man. His command over English is "Unsurpassable". He uses, 15,000 words, and he wrote pure. In 1586 or 87, Shakespeare left his native town and came to London at the age of twenty-two. The University Wits had renovated

In 1582 Shakespeare was married to Anne Hathaway, the daughter of a peasant of Stratford, who was years older than her boy husband. From numerous sarcastic references to marriage made by the characters in his plays, the fact that he soon left his wife and family and went to London, it is generally alleged that the marriage was hasty and unhappy one; but here again the evidence is entirely untrustworthy. About the year 1587 Shakespeare "left his family" and went to London and joined himself to Burbage's company of players. A period of rapid growth and development, from 1595 to 1600. Such plays as 'The Merchant of Venice', 'Midsummer Night's Dream', 'As you like it', and 'Henry IV', all written in this period, show more careful and artistic work better plots and a marked increase in knowledge of human nature. 1600 to 1607 which marks full maturity of his powers. About 1610, Shakespeare left London for Stratford, where he stayed in his house, known as the New Place. Shakespeare died on April 23, 1616.

5. His Works:-

The period of Shakespeare's literary activity, which spans twenty-four years (1588-1612) is divided into the following four sub-periods-

i The First Period (1588-96):- It is a period of early experimentation. In this period, Shakespeare first re-touches and revised "Titus Andronicus and the First Part of Henry-VI". 'Love's Labour's Lost' (1594-96) is the first of his original plays. Shakespeare's early verse - "The Rape of Lucrece and 'Venus and Adonis'" also belong to this period.

ii The Second Period (1596-1600):- It is a period of rapid growth and development. Shakespeare wrote his great comedies and chronical plays during this period. The works of this period are 'The Merchant of Venice' in which Shakespeare attained entire mastery over his art. 'The Merry Wives of Windsor', fine comedy, love comedies like 'Much A do About Nothing', 'As you like it' and 'Twelfth Night'. All these plays I and II and Henry V, the two historical plays.

iii The Third Period (1601-08):- It is a period of Shakespeare's Supreme masterpieces, a time characterized by full maturity of his dramatic talent, and by gloom and depression. It is a period of great tragedies - "Hamlet", "Macbeth", "King Lear", "Othello" and "Julius Caesar" and bitter and somber comedies - "All's Well That Ends Well", "Measure for Measure", "Stoicford". In this way, the third period.

iv The Fourth Period (1608-1613):- Shakespeare's last period opens with 'Antony and Cleopatra', a love tragedy which shows weaker dramatic grip than its immediate predecessor. 'Coriolanus', 'Timon of Athens', 'Henry-VIII' and 'Pericles' were also written during period.

• The Early Comedies:- They are 'The Comedy of Errors', 'Love Labour's Lost' and 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona'. These plays show signs of immaturity, the plots are less original characters are less finished the style is also less vigorous.

• The Mature Comedies:- 'As you like it', 'Merchant of Venice', These are full of love and romance, vigour.

• The Sombre Tragedies:- 'All's Well That Ends Well', 'Measure for Measure' and 'Troilus and Cressida' belong to period of great tragedies. So these have a somber and tragic tone. Edward Albert writes - "They reflect a cynical, disillusioned attitude to life, and a fondness for objectionable characters and situation. In them, Shakespeare displays a tragic desire to expose the falsity of romance and show the sordid reality of life."