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A detailed illustration of a tropical landscape. In the foreground, there is a dense thicket of various plants, including large red flowers and green foliage. A path leads from the bottom center towards a small, calm body of water. The middle ground features a wide, open area with more trees and a small structure or clearing. In the background, a large, prominent mountain with a sharp peak rises against a bright, hazy sky. The overall scene is vibrant and lush, with a mix of green, brown, and red tones.

PARADISE LOST BOOK IV(Lines 1-688)

Opening lines of Paradise Lost Book IV



- **Introduces the theme of evil**
- **Satan plans to take revenge upon God by trapping Adam and Eve to fall into sin for his great fall from heaven for his ambition to become equal with God which ultimately leads to the fall of the entire mankind**
- **Milton wishes that Adam and Eve had an oracle like one which Apostle John proclaimed in Revelations about the arrival of satan with his evil intentions and God's plan of casting him down to eternal hell**

Satan's I Soliloquy

A painting of a red devil with horns and wings, looking down with a somber expression. The devil is the central focus, with a red body, horns, and wings. He is looking down and to the right with a somber expression. The background is a mix of red and grey tones, suggesting a hellish or dramatic setting.

- **Conflicting mind of satan**
- **Hell within him**
- **Nostalgic about life in heaven**
- **Regrets his ambitious move**
- **Decides for repentance. Knows repentance will lead to submission**
- **Repentance going to be short lived**
- **Bids farewell to the hope of forgiveness from God**
- **Decides evil be his good and be the ruler of Hell**
- **Wants to enlarge his kingdom by tempting Man to commit sin**

Satan's Betrayal Revealed



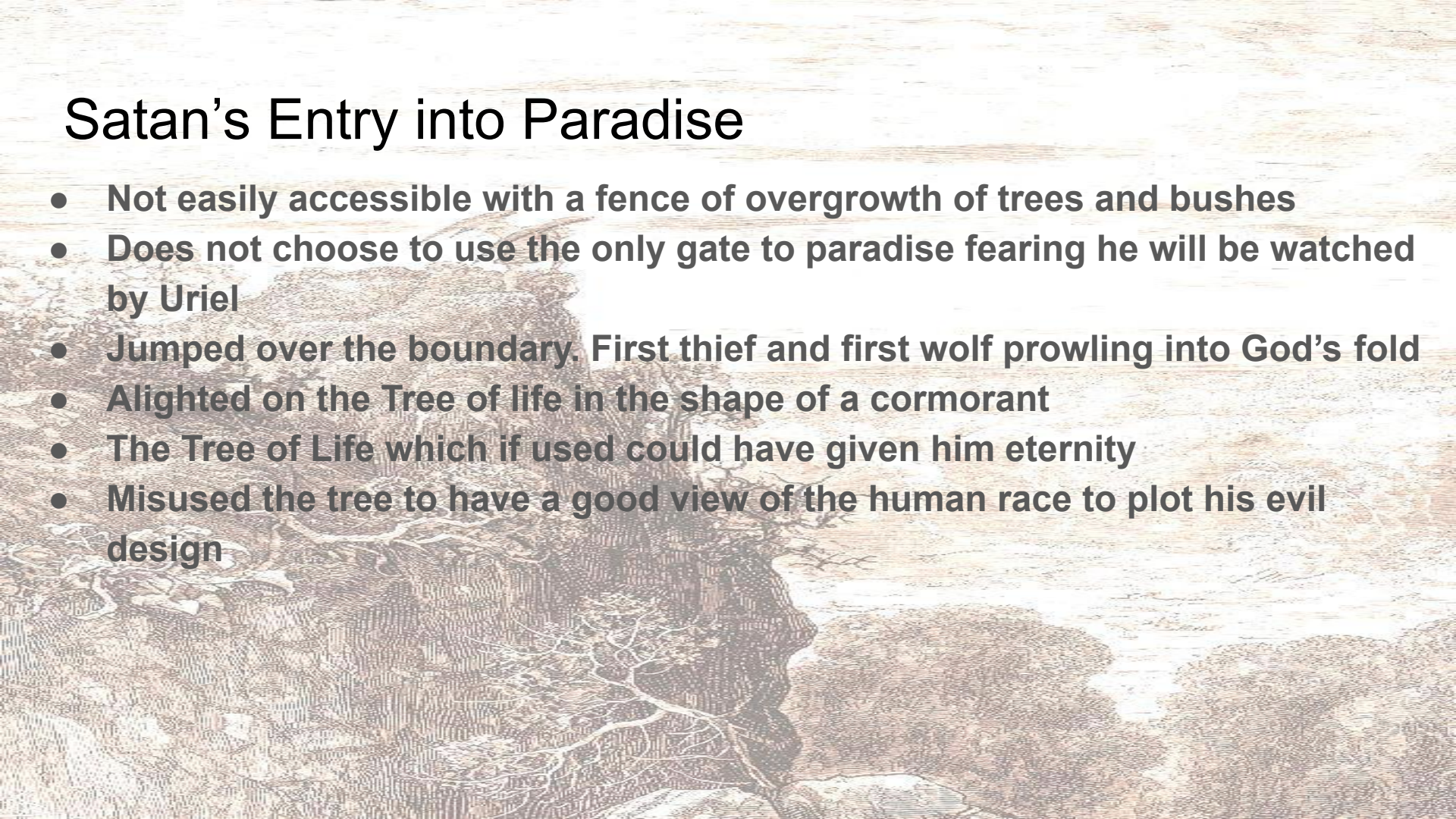
- His artificial calmness revealed to Uriel
- Heavenly creatures do not have the capability to change
- Evil intentions clearly identified
- Controlled agitation and smoothed face to hide malice and passion of revenge
- Was not aware he was watched by someone

Approach to Garden of Eden and Paradise

- **Dense green enclosure**
- **Resembled woody theatre with intertwined trees**
- **Beautiful landscape with idyllic pastoral world**
- **Trees laden with fruits and flowers reflecting the colours of the rainbow**
- **Fragrance spread around**
- **The Garden of Eden excelled in beauty compared to the world renowned ones in history and mythology**
- **Satan enjoyed the purer air and fragrance**
- **Fragrance compared to the wind from spice scented shores of Arabia**
- **Though filled with joy at the beauty despair made his heart heavy**

Satan's Entry into Paradise

- **Not easily accessible with a fence of overgrowth of trees and bushes**
- **Does not choose to use the only gate to paradise fearing he will be watched by Uriel**
- **Jumped over the boundary. First thief and first wolf prowling into God's fold**
- **Alighted on the Tree of life in the shape of a cormorant**
- **The Tree of Life which if used could have given him eternity**
- **Misused the tree to have a good view of the human race to plot his evil design**

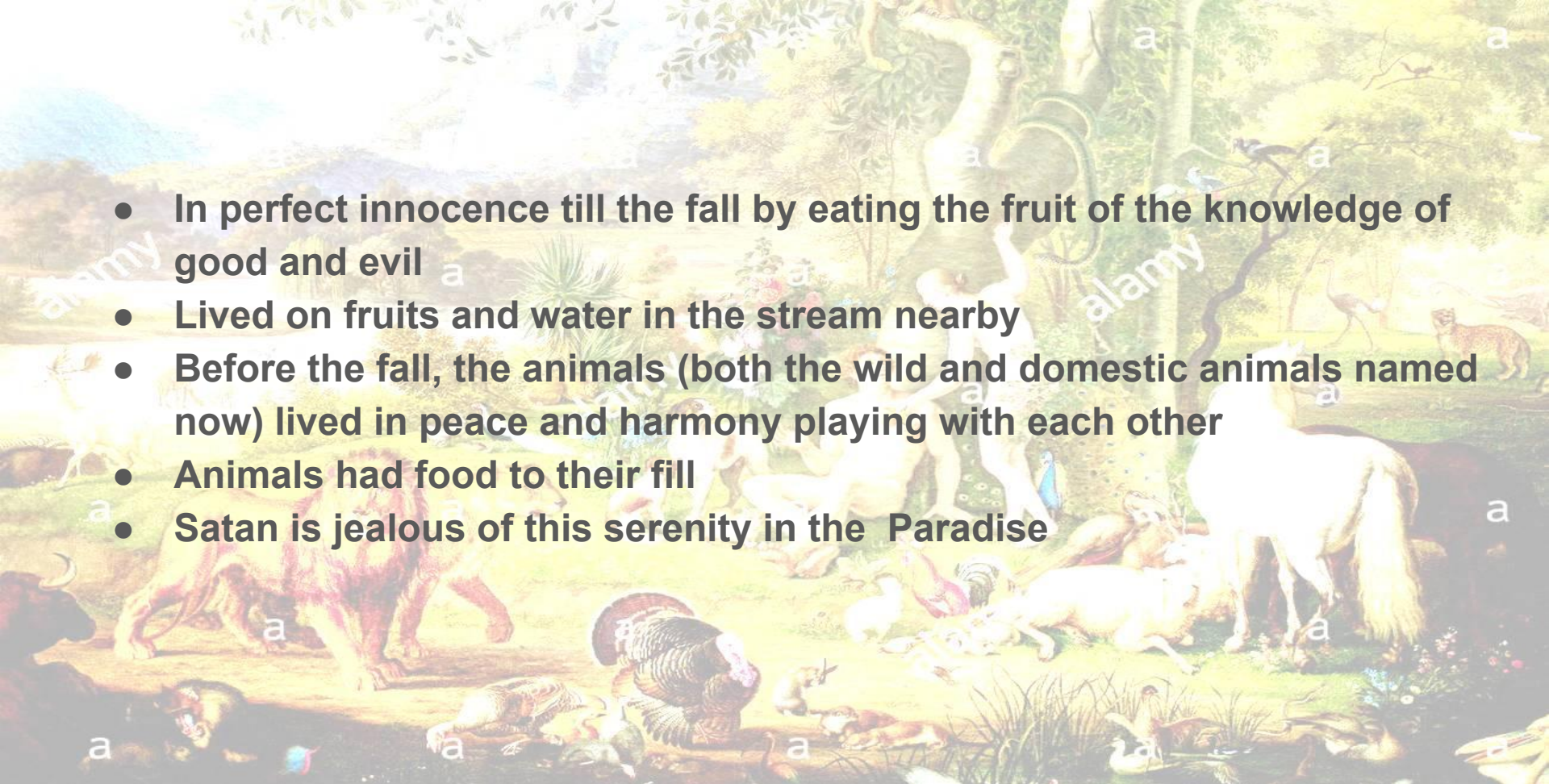


Description of Paradise

- **Heaven on earth**
- **Area between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris enabled the luxuriant growth of trees and plants**
- **The Tree of the Knowledge of good and evil stood by the Tree of life**
- **The river course emerged into a fountain, fell into a stream which branched forth into four streams enriching the soil where it flowed**
- **Plants without thorn, trees giving out scents, orchards and grape vine grew**
- **Songs of the birds added to the beauty**
- **Eternal spring**
- **The classical garden Daphne, Nyseian Isle, Mount Amara were not as beautiful as the Paradise**

Description of Adam and Eve

- Two majestic creatures looked divine in the image of God
- Naked, yet dressed in native majesty
- Had authority over all the creatures of the earth and sea
- Not of same sex, differed from each other. God had given them the authority of truth, wisdom and sanctitude
- Adam known for wisdom and bravery and Eve, feminine grace and beauty
- God was the law for Adam and for Eve Adam was God
- Adam had a broad forehead reflecting authority, had hyacinthine locks, parted and till his broad shoulders
- Eve had tender waist, long tendrils of hair indicating her submission and dependence. She had to be ruled over gently by Adam

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- In perfect innocence till the fall by eating the fruit of the knowledge of good and evil
 - Lived on fruits and water in the stream nearby
 - Before the fall, the animals (both the wild and domestic animals named now) lived in peace and harmony playing with each other
 - Animals had food to their fill
 - Satan is jealous of this serenity in the Paradise

Satan's II Soliloquy

- Satan grieves at the joy of his inferiors
- Jealous of the beautiful place created for his inferiors in his place
- Beginning to love them for their divine resemblance
- Predicts the ensuing misery and their short lived joy
- Expresses his pitiable condition of not pitied by God
- Desires to seek alliance with them either in Paradise or Hell which may not be as comfortable as Paradise
- Disguises to different shapes to reach closer to the gentle pair to observe or listen to them to help him carry out his evil enterprise

Adam's address to Eve



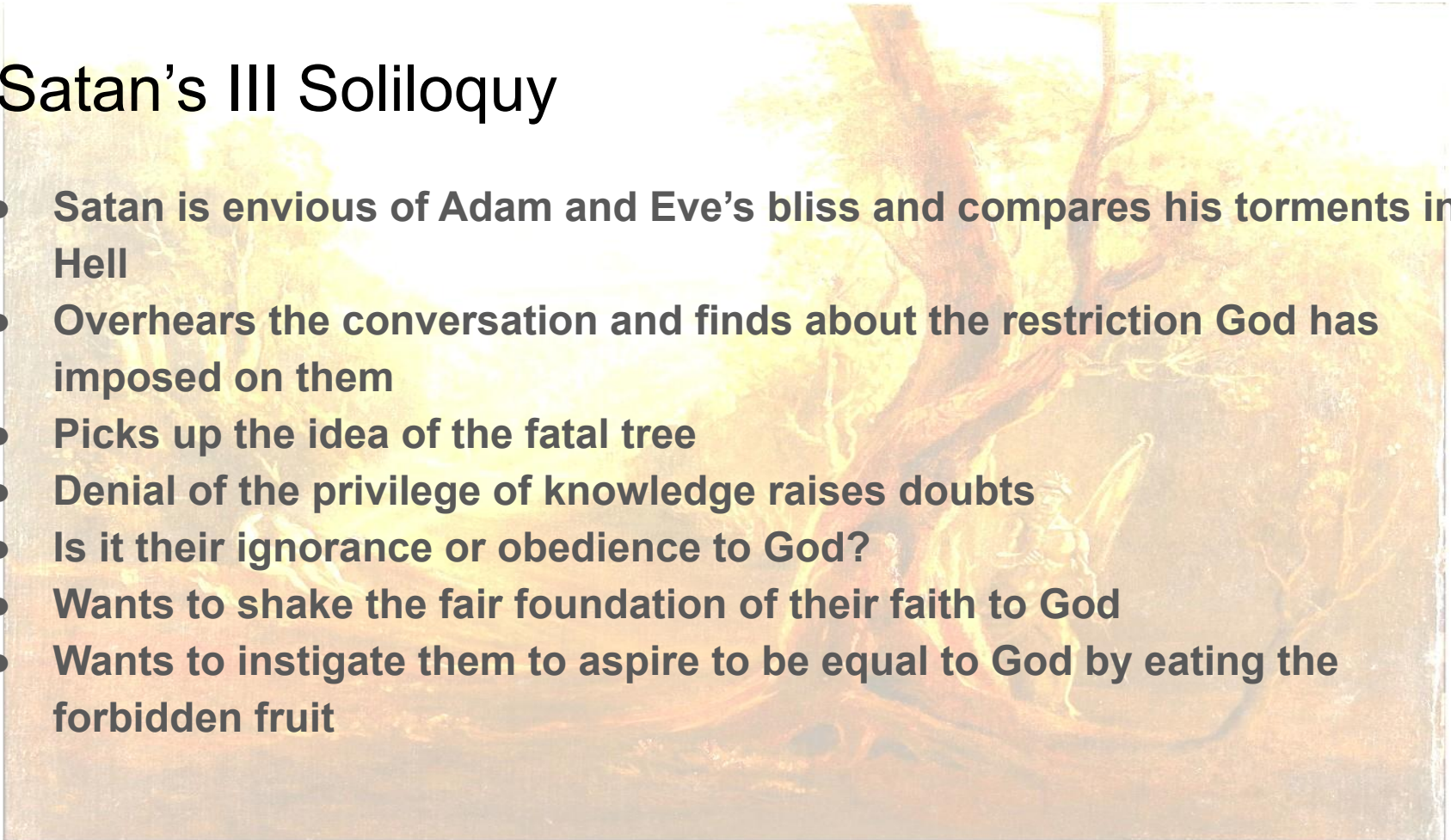
- Called Eve as his “sole partner.”
- Tells about God’s infinite goodness, who does not expect anything in return of His gifts except praises
- Tells about the restriction imposed to them not to eat the fruit of the knowledge of good and evil and abide by it
- Be thankful to God for the manifold blessings given to them

Eve's Response

- Eve responds positively
- Thanks God for giving Adam as her companion and accepts Adam's superiority over her
- Recollects the day she was created. How she saw her reflection and wondered till the voice of God tells her its her shadow
- The invisible voice conducts her to Adam who is not a shadow but real man
- Adam claims her as the flesh of his flesh and bone of his bone, names her Eve and calls her mother of mankind
- She yields and realizes that manly grace and wisdom is superior to her beauty

Satan's III Soliloquy

- Satan is envious of Adam and Eve's bliss and compares his torments in Hell
- Overhears the conversation and finds about the restriction God has imposed on them
- Picks up the idea of the fatal tree
- Denial of the privilege of knowledge raises doubts
- Is it their ignorance or obedience to God?
- Wants to shake the fair foundation of their faith to God
- Wants to instigate them to aspire to be equal to God by eating the forbidden fruit



Conversation between Gabriel and Uriel

The background features a soft, painterly illustration. In the upper half, a large angel with expansive, layered green wings is depicted, appearing to descend or stand in a bright, hazy light. Below the angel, in the lower-left quadrant, a human figure is shown in a crouching or kneeling position, possibly in conversation with another smaller figure. The overall color palette is dominated by warm yellows, greens, and soft whites, creating a dreamlike or ethereal atmosphere.

- Gabriel guards the Eastern gate of the Paradise with other angels
- Uriel's arrival on the sun-beam
- Uriel warns Gabriel about the arrival of the evil spirit into the Paradise with the purpose of harming the newly created beings, Adam and Eve
- Commands Gabriel to find him and stop the harm to Adam and Eve
- Gabriel explains the inability to stop the spiritual substance through the physical barriers
- Assures to find the wicked spirit before the next morning

The evening time in the Paradise

- **Silence accompanies darkness**
- **Beasts and Birds retire to sleep**
- **Except the singing of the Nightingale, there is absolute quietness**
- **Venus with the company of stars appears, moon follows soon after**
- **Day is for labour, Night for rest**
- **Human beings are designated to labour during the day unlike the animals which gives them the dignity**
- **Adam tells about the importance of their labour of tending the garden during the day and the necessity of rest during night**

Adam and Eve's Conversation

- Eve admires the beauty of God's creation, the singing of the birds, and the change of seasons
- Expresses the joy of the company of Adam amidst the natural beauty
- Questions Adam, why such a beautiful sight is necessary when all the animals and birds rest and they themselves are going to sleep. There is no one to behold the beauty of God's creation in the night
- Adam explains to Eve that both the warmth of the sunlight and gentle light and breeze is necessary for the maturity and ripening of the fruits
- Heavenly beings guard over the earth and keep singing during the night praising God and they behold the beauty of God's creation

Edmund Spenser's Amoretti Sonnet I

One of the central themes of Amoretti I poem is the value of poetry. At the same time here the poet Spenser as a first person speaker focuses on the love that he has for Elizabeth Boyle. He has given a metaphorical representation of a book in his sonnet I. In the first four lines, the poet compares himself to a book that is read by his love, Elizabeth. He uses the metaphor of a flower –“lily hands” to describe her hands as soft and tender. The leaves which he refers to are the pages of a book. Even though the poet refers to his unfulfilled love, he gets a satisfaction that Elizabeth will hold his poem in her “lily white hands.” He considers her acceptance of his letters as her acceptance of his love. He compares him to a captive trembling at the hands of a victor.

While she holds the pages of poetry in her hands and she in the process of reading, Spenser hopes that she could recognize his suffering because of her unreturned love for him. The words, “sorrows,” “dying spirite,” “teares” and ‘bleeding’ denote this.

Again he uses the word “happy rymes” and brings a reference to the muse in the poem. Muses inspire poets. The muse Hippocrene, in the Helicon Mountains inspires poets and here the poet compares Elizabeth to the muse who inspires him. Again, he compares her to an angel. By the Angel’s blessed look at the book, the soul of the poet which lacked food begins to get happiness which is equivalent to getting food.

In the ending couplet, he brings back the theme of writing poetry by connecting the stanzas together with the words “leaves,” “lines” and “rymes.” By this he says that he is writing poetry for her, restating his love for her in the process. Thus both the themes of poetry and love are well blended in the poem.
