

# Plot summary for dante's inferno assignment

[History](#)



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

This ghostly character turns out to be Virgil, a Roman poet, sent to lead Dante back to his path, the top of the mountain. Virgil warns Dante that to reach their destination, they must go through Hell. As Virgil and Dante begin their journey to Hell, Dante begins to question his worthiness to visit the deathless world. When Dante asked Virgil about his worthiness, his guide comforts him by saying that his beloved Beatrice, Dante's infatuation and one of the three Ladies of Heaven, sent Virgil to bring Dante to Heaven.

Dante is heartened in this reply and prays upon the Muses for safe voyage so he can see his beloved Beatrice in Heaven. Gate of Hell Virgil leads Dante to the Gate of Hell, which is marked with the inscription, " ALL HOPE ABANDON, YE WHO ENTER IN. " Virgil and Dante go through the gate to the outlying region of Hell, The Ante-inferno, where cowardly angels the souls who in life did not commit to either good nor evil, are forced to chase a blank banner while being stung by hornets and worms lap their blood. As Dante witnesses this punishment, he feels pity and repugnance for their suffering.

As they go through the crowd, Dante notices a big crowd of people gathering on the banks of a river and asks Virgil why they seem so eager to cross over. Virgil responds by telling IM to quiet down; he Veil soon find out UHF when they get to the banks of the river Cocher, one of the five rivers of the Greek Underworld. When they arrive at the banks, Sharon, the ferryman, confronts them and refuses to let them cross because Dante is not dead. Virgil tell Sharon that his passage is approved by God and Sharon is forced to ferry them across the river.

As they are crossing the river, a violent earthquake scares Dante " and like a man whom sleep has seized, fell. " Circle One Dante awakens in the first circle, or Limbo, where the virtuous pagans, uninhabited babies, and worthy people who lived before Christ. The setting in Limbo is silent, with the only sounds being the sighing of the residents and the crying of the infants. The first circle is surrounded by green fields and a castle that has seven gates, representing the seven virtues. Virgil, who resides in Limbo, leads Dante through the castle where they meet four poets; Aristotle, Lucian, Horace, and Ovid.

They are in Hell because they lived before Christ and were never baptized into Christianity. After passing through the solemn circle, Dante and Virgil also meet others such as Plato, Socrates, Democratic, and Ptolemy. Virgil leads Dante to the border of the second circle, which Dante observes as ' to place where nothing shines. " Circle Two As the two protagonists head from the first to second circle, they hear an increasing number of wails and screams of the souls. Here at the border they meet the monster Minis, Who standees horribly and snarls, Examines the transgressions at the entrance; Judges, and sends according as he grids him.

This mostly says that Minis is the one Who assigns condemned souls to their punishments. He curls his tail around himself a certain number of times, indicating Which number circle the sinner must go to. After Virgil convinces Minis to let them enter, Dante describes the second circle as a " place mute of al light, which bellows as the sea does in a tempest, if by opposing winds ' t is combated. " This circle is dedicated to those overcome by lust. Dante condemns these " carnal malefactors" for letting their appetites sway their

<https://assignbuster.com/plot-summary-for-dantes-inferno-assignment/>

reason. These souls are blown back and forth in an infernal hurricane, which whirls them around without rest.

As Dante and Virgil proceed through the second circle, Virgil tells Dante who some of the sinners are, Among the lustful is Seminars, Dido, Cleopatra, Helen of Troy, Paris, Achilles, and many others who were overcome with sexual love during their life. After Virgil told Dante who the sinners were, pity washed over Dante. While walking, Dante becomes curious and asks Virgil to speak to a pair of nearby sinners, Dante ends up talking to Francesca and Paolo, who were forced into a loveless marriage and then committed adultery with her husband's brother, Paolo Maltrates. Francesca and Paolo died a violent death when her husband, Giovanni, killed them. Francesca reports that their act of adultery was triggered by the reading of the adulterous story of Lancelot and Guinevere. Nevertheless, Francesca is convinced her husband will be condemned for his fratricide in the ninth circle. As Francesca tells Virgil and Dante her and Paolo's story, she weeps and Dante, so overcome with pity, faints "and fell, even as a dead body falls." Circle Three Dante awakens in the third circle and is immediately saddened by the memory of the two lovers in the second circle.

Virgil and Dante proceed to the third circle, which is guarded by the "great worm" Cerberus. As Virgil and Dante approach the border of circle three, Virgil throws mud into the three mouths of the monster. This action gives them safe passage past the monsters into the third circle, where the gluttons reside. The punishment within the third circle is the gluttonous are forced to lie in a vile slush while enduring an icy rain of filth. As Dante and Virgil walk

across the sinner lying in the earth, one sinner sits up as Dante and his guide pass him.

This certain sinner asks to talk with the two men and when Dante gives him permission, reveals himself as Ciacco, a gluttonous Florentine citizen. Ciacco speaks to Dante regarding strife in Florence between the "Black" Guelphs and the "White" Ghibellines. Dante asks Ciacco if he knows what will happen to their beloved Florentine and Ciacco predicts the explosion of the White party, to which Dante belongs to, and the bloodshed that will follow with Dante's exile. Ciacco continues to explain how Florentine is overrun with corruption and greed, and if not stopped will crumble and fall.

After uttering his tearful testimony, Ciacco begs Dante to use his speech to warn the citizens of Florentine what awaits them if they continue on this downward spiral. "Then his straightforward eyes he turned askance, Eyed me little, and then bowed his head; He fell therewith prone like the other blind." Virgil tells Dante that Ciacco will not rise again until the sound of the angelic trumpet is heard, signaling when all sinners will resume their bodily flesh and tombs and once again face judgment.

As Virgil and Dante pass onward over the filthy mixture of shadows and rain, Dante asks Virgil if the tormented will be given a lighter or heavier sentence than they are currently condemned to. Virgil responds by telling Dante that once they return back to Hell, their punishment will find perfection. Circle Four Virgil leads Dante into the fourth circle, guarded by Pluto, the Greek god of wealth. Dante becomes afraid by Pluto and Virgil reassures Dante by telling Pluto that their trip is "willed on high," causing Pluto to fall to the earth. As

they proceed forward, Dante states, Here saw people, more than anywhere else, many,

On one side and the other, with great howls, Rolling weights forward by main force of chest. They clashed together, and then at that point Each one turned backward, rolling retrograde, Crying, V'/why keepers? ' and, " Why squandered thou? " After this observation, Virgil explains to Dante that the two groups of people are the Various, people who hoarded their money, and the Prodigals, people who squandered their money away \_ This punishment Of clashing semi-circle and turning around and doing the same thing all over again causes the sinners to lose all individuality and to be rendered " unrecognizable.

Virgil tells Dante that there is one thing that the sinners of the fourth circle have in common; their hatred for Fortune. When Dante inquires as to Who Fortune is, Virgil tells him she is force that raises nations and races to greatness, and later plunges them into poverty as she shifts " those empty goods from nation unto nation, clan to clan. " Fortune's knowledge knows no countermand against it and she makes all of good judgment that so many souls seek to understand. For this she is often crucified even by those who should praise her judgment, often giving her blame and bad reputations.

Virgil says despite all the negativity, Fortune is blissful and ignores all the curses of humans, " among the other primal creatures gladsome, she turns her sphere, and blissful she rejoices. " Circle Five As Dante and Virgil enter circle five, Dante views a river that is " darker than deep purple," Dante identifies the marshy river as the river Styx, one of the five rivers of Hell. As

Virgil and Dante make their way toward the banks of the river Styx, Dante spots two towers that appear to be on fire.

When Dante asks his guide what they are and who made them, Virgil responds by telling him that what is across the rabid waves is too much for Dante to handle just yet. The fourth circle is home to the wrathful and the sullen and is mostly set in the river Styx. As Dante and Virgil reach the banks of the river, Dante sees the two sets of sinners and their separate but equally terrible punishments. The wrathful fight each other on the surface of the water, "not with hands alone, but with their heads and chests and with their feet." The sullen reside just beneath the murky water, choking on the river's mud and filth.

As Dante is observing the tormented, a small boat comes over the water to where Dante and Virgil are standing. The vessel has one sole pilot, Phlegon, who reluctantly gives Dante and Virgil passage over the Styx. As they are crossing the river, a sinner suddenly reaches his hands toward the boat, causing Virgil to thrust the sinner back amongst the masses in the water. After, Virgil grabs Dante's neck and kisses his face, explaining that the certain sinner had no good, and like in life he is furious in Hell. Dante becomes angry and feels no pity for this certain sinner, asking Virgil if they could watch him get torn apart.

Virgil is satisfied in Dante's attitude toward the sinner and they watch him get demolished by the other angry sinners. Dante then learns that the sinner who reached out to them was Philippe Argentino, a Black Gullah from a prominent family, Philippe took all of Dante's property when Dante was exiled

trot Florence. When Dante responds “ In weeping and in grieving, accursed spirit, may you long remain,” Virgil blesses him, Toward the end of the fifth circle, Dante explains their arrival to the City of Disc, located in the larger region of Hell, Dante describes the wall to be made of iron, with fiery towers surrounding the entire circle of the city.

As Dante and Virgil approach the gates, any souls realize that Dante is mortal and question his presence. Virgil speaks with them quietly and they allow Dante and his guide to go to the front of the gate, which is guarded by fallen angels and the three Purees; Elector, Meager, and Dissipation, vivo threaten Dante. When Virgil's attempts to enter the city fail, an angel sent from Heaven secures entry for the poets, opening the gate by touching it with a wand and rebuking those who oppose Dante. Circle Six Dante is frightened by the heavy fog and black air as he and Virgil enter City of Disc, one of Dent's worst fears.

Circle six describes the lives of the Arch-Heretics, founders of heretical movements and sects which denied the fundamental policies of the original Christian faith. The prisoners of this circle falsely represented God's word in their earthly life, therefore they are falsely lead to believe they can reach paradise, creating an insufferable yearning that will never be vanquished. Upon their arrival, they enter the first circle Limbo, where damned souls hopes' tot paradise can never be fulfilled as they burn in scorching tombs filled with red hot embers and indescribable pain. Dante regains his pip tort the sinners, annoying Virgil.



As Virgil and Dante dive deeper into Hell, they meet the people who followed in the footsteps of the Arch-Heretics and caused reformation in the religion they said to worship. The reason this is a sin is because it is betrayal to beliefs, a punishable act in Hell. One interesting fact about the prisoners of circle six is that they cannot understand or see the present, but have access to the future, which is illustrated when Dante's ancestor Guido reveals the details of his exile. Dante talks to Farinata degli Uberti, who predicts that Dante will have trouble returning to Florence from exile.

Eternal imprisonment in the tombs of Dis is seen as a suitable punishment for those who believed that life ended with the death of the body. Virgil and Dante enter an area surrounded by large boulders along high banks. Virgil describes this as being broken up into three smaller circles. Of "every malice that earns hate" in Heaven, injustice is the end, by force or fraud brings harm to other men. "Dante and Virgil come upon an encrypted cave, which is the tomb of Pope Boniface VIII, a subject of the growing rift between the western (Latin) and eastern (Greek) churches during Dante's time period.

Circle Seven As Virgil and Dante cross from the sixth to seventh circle, Virgil finally begins explaining the layout of Hell, Dante learns that all human sins are divided into three large categories; incontinence, violence, and fraud. Virgil explains that the first six circles of Hell belong in the incontinence, lacking self-control, section. The seventh circle is dedicated to all the violent sinners, while the final two circles include all the sinners of ordinary and treacherous fraud.

Virgil and Dante cross a deep valley and finally reach the border of the seventh circle, which is guarded by the Minotaur, and is divided into three rings. First Ring The first ring contains the sinners who commit violence against people and property. Dante and Virgil walk through the first ring, and Dante describes their punishment as being boiled in rivers of blood and fire, to a level commensurate with their sins. All of the sudden, Dante spots a group of centaurs, half men, half horses, running toward them in file with their bows drawn and arrows cocked.

The centaurs are commanded by Chicory and Phallus, who patrol the ring, shooting arrows at sinners who rise above their condemned level. When Virgil explains why they were there and who has sent them, Chicory orders a fellow centaur named Nesses to guide the poets to the next ring. Nesses leads them along the river Phlogiston and across a ford in the shallowest, widest part of the river. Dante is introduced to many sinners in this ring including Dionysus of Syracuse, Gazillion, Bozo of Estes Guy De Monitor, Alexander the Great, who is submerged up to his eyebrows, and Ernie dad Cornet.

Second Ring Nesses leads Dante and Virgil into a wood that was not marked with a path whatsoever, Dante describes the scenery as "not foliage green, but of a dusky color, not branches smooth, but gnarled and intermingled, not apple-trees were here, but thorns with poison," Nesses tells the two poets that the sinners who are violent against themselves, suicides and profligates, are turned into bushes and trees and then fed upon by the Harpies, Nesses describes the Harpies as having Broad wings have they, and necks and faces

humans, And feet with claws, and their great bellies fledged; They make laments upon the wondrous trees.

Dante proceeds to break a twig of a tree, and the tree cries out, ' Body dost thou mangle me? ' Dante immediately regrets his action and feels pity for the sinner. Virgil asks the tree vivo he is and the sinner replies that he is Pitter Della Veggie, ho committed suicide after falling out of favor with Emperor Frederick IL As Dante and Virgil continue their trek, they come upon Llano dad Siena and Jackpot dad Sans' Andrea being ripped apart by the Harpies. This encounter shakes Dante and him and Virgil hurry into the last ring of the seventh circle.

Third Ring Virgil and Dante descend into the third ring, where to the violent against God (blasphemers) and violent against nature (sodomite's and usurers) belong. Dante describes the third ring as " having soil that was of an arid and thick sand, o'er all the sand waste, with a gradual fall, were raining down flakes of ire with herds of naked souls weeping very miserably. As Dante and Virgil walk through the throngs of sinners, Dante notices that each type of sinner is in a different position, The blasphemers lie in the sand, the sodomite's wander about in groups, and the usurers sit with their knees drawn to their chests.

Virgil explains to Dante the landscape of Hell and how it corresponds with the modern world and all the human sins. As Dante and Virgil continue toward the eight circle, Dante meets tuft Florentine sodomite's One of them is Dent's mentor, Brunette Latin; Dante is very touched and surprised by this meeting and wows Brunette great respect for what he has taught him, The

other sodomite's is alcohol Rusticity, a politician who blames his wife for his fate. After leaving his mentor, Dante recognizes some usurers, including V-lorgnettes Catcall did Ross Zigzagging, Guide Guard, Capo Librarian, and Cannoning did Beaumont.

Dante and Virgil reach a deep abyss oeuvre Virgil convinces Dante to Para one end around his own waist while Virgil throws the other end into the pit. This action summons the beast Greyer, a monster With three mixed natures; human, bestial, and reptilian. Virgil tells Dante to go look at the violent sinner one last time while e talks to Greyer\_ When Dante returns, they mount Greyer and ride the beast into the eighth circle. Circle Eight Greyer carries the two poets to the eight circle of Hell, known as Malleable, or " evil pockets' or wobbling. Circle eight is divided into ten Bolivia, with bridges spanning the ditches of stone. Bolivia One This Boggle is dedicated to the Panderers and Seducers. After Greyer drops Dante and Virgil at the base of the pouch, the two poets proceed into the first Bolivia. Dante sees large field that's are broken up by several valleys and ditches with castles surrounded by moats, In the first Ballot, the sinners march in operate lines in opposite directions, one facing the Mountain, the other facing the Castle.

Dante describes what he sees by saying, Beheld horned demons with great scourges, Who were cruelly beating them behind. Ah me! How they did make them lift their legs At the first blows! And sooth not any one The second waited for, nor for the third. Dante sees a sinner try to cover his face and Dante recognizes him as Benedict Cinnamon, who sold his own sister to the Marches detest. In the line of seducers, Virgil points out Jason, a man who

gained the help Of Made by seducing and marrying her only to later desert her for Cereus.

Bolivia TWO Dante and Virgil descend to the second pouch, reserved for the Flatterers. As they approach, Dante hears the sinners “ moaning, snorting With their muzzles, and with their palms beating upon themselves. ” Dante says the bottom of the Bolivia is so deep neither him nor Virgil could see the bottom at any point. The flatterers are forced to lie and wade in a river of human feces and filth. Dante sees one man “ with his head so foul of ordure, it was not clear if he were clerk or layman,” The sinner looks up at Dante and screams at him, asking him why Dante is looking at him more than the others.

Dante answers, saying he remembers what he looked like with dry hair, and that his name is Alleles Interment of Lucia. Virgil tells Dante the harlot This resides here as well, for her flattering tot all the men she slept with and lying to them. Bolivia Three Upon entering the third Boggle, Dante expresses his immense disdain for those who reside in this pouch; the Economics. The sinners in this Bolivia are placed head-first in holes in the rock (resembling baptismal fonts) with nothing but their calves showing above the earth. Flames burn the soles of the sinners' feet, from heel to point.

Dante notices that one sinner is quivering more than his companions and asks Virgil who it is. Virgil tells Dante that he will take Dante down to the particular sinner so Dante can ask him for himself. When the two poets reach the sinner, they find out the man in in the hole Pope Nicholas III, Who mistakes Dante as the next sinner Who is to take his place, Pope Boniface

VI'. Dante becomes angry with Pope Nicholas III, stating that Jesus did not have to pay his disciples to following him so it is wrong to take money from Others for personal desire, causing Pop Nicholas to kick his feet even harder.

This angry outburst from Dante pleases Virgil as he wants Dante to understand that the sinners deserve their punishments and do not deserve pity. After Dante finishes his speech, Virgil picks him up with both of his arms and carries him to the next valley. Bolivia Four Dante and Virgil reach the fourth googol, where the sorcerers, astrologers, and false prophets are located. Dante looks down into pit and is amazed when he sees that all the naked sinners " seemed to be distorted from the chin to the beginning of the chest: and backward it boohooed them to advance, as to look forward had been taken from them.

Dante feels immense pity for these sinners as he watches them weep miserably, their tears running down their hinder parts. When Dante starts to peep, his escort scolds him by calling him a fool, saying " Here pity lives when it is wholly dead; lift up, lift up thy head, and see for whom ye weep! ' In an effort to teach Dante to stop feeling pity, Virgil points out some of the sinners in this Bolivia; Amphora's, who wished to see too far before him, Treaties, who transformed from male to female and then struck two entwined serpents to regain his manliness again, and Runs, vivo wanted to read the stars ND sea.

Bolivia Five After crossing the bridge from the fourth to the fifth Bolivia, Dante sees a lake of boiling pitch filled with vibrators, or corrupt politician. All of the sudden, Virgil pulls Dante into his side, out of sight. Dante becomes

annoyed and turns to see what alerted his escort. Dante and Virgil watch as a devil runs toward them, putting fear into Dante due to his appearance. Dante explains his fear by saying, " Ah, how ferocious was he in aspect! And how he seemed to me in action ruthless, with open wings and light upon his feet! Dante goes on to say that he devil's shoulders were sharp pointed and high, and he was carrying a sinner who was an elder tot Saint Zit. The devil hands the elder to the other devils, who are called the Malfeasance, and the two poets watch as the devils hurled the sinner into the lake and grabbed another one out of the lake who poked his head above the water and ripe his flesh apart with their hooks and grappling irons. Virgil tells Dante to place himself behind a jab and to wait for his word, for he has been through this before. Virgil approaches the devils and they leap at him out from under the bridge with fury and uproar.

As they were about to attack Virgil, he yells at them to at least have one of their kind step forward and hear him out. The Malfeasance's leader, Malcolm, comes forward, and Virgil tells him to let them pass because it is " Heaven willed that show another the savage road. " Malcolm drops his grapnel and orders his men to not attack Virgil. Virgil then turns toward Dante and tells him to return to him. The devils taunt Dante and Malcolm tells Virgil that they can no longer travel on this ridge because the bridge to cross over has been shattered so they Will have to cross at another path.

Malcolm assigns ten of his men to accompany Virgil and Dante to the other crossing point and to protect them till the next crag. Dante asks Virgil if they can go without the guides but Virgil reassures Dante that the Malfeasance will not harm them. As the party makes their way toward the next bridge, the <https://assignbuster.com/plot-summary-for-dantes-inferno-assignment/>

troops see a sinner who poked his face out of the water and attack him with their weapons. When Virgil asks him who he is, the sinner replies that his name is Champion, Champion then tricks the devils into letting him go, enraging the devils and causing them to fight amongst each other.

Virgil learns the next bridge is Rosen, and Dante convinces him to leave the devils, and the two poets flee into the sixth Bolivia, where the Malfeasance cannot pass. Bolivia Six Upon descending into the sixth Bolivia, Dante and Virgil come upon the hypocrites. These sinners are forced to walk around listlessly, weeping in their weary state. They have on mantles with hoods pulled down low, covered with gold on the outside but weighed down with lead on the inside. As Dante and Virgil are making their way toward the next Bolivia, a sinner yells out for them to wait.

Two sinners slowly make their way over to Dante and look him over. After leniently scanning Dante, the two sinners turn toward each other said together, " He by the action of his throat seems living; and if they dead are, by vat privilege go they uncovered by the heavy stole. " They ask Dante Who he is and Dante tells them his birthplace and returns the question, asking who they are and what pain they are experiencing. One Of the sinners replies to Dante, telling him that the orange cloaks are made of lead so heavy that it causes their balance to creak.

The NON sinners reveal themselves to be Catalane and Laddering, two members of the Jovial Friars, an order known for not keeping their word. As he is talking with the sinners, Dante notices that a certain sinner is crucified on the ground. Catalane notices and tells Dante that man is named Sixths V.



Caliphs, who is responsible for ordering Jesus death and is now walked on by all the hypocrites. After Virgil and Dante finish talking to the two sinners, Virgil finds out that Malcolm lied to them about the bridge, making his angry.

Dante and Virgil make a difficult journey over a mountain ridge into the seventh pouch. Bolivia Seven After crossing trot the sixth to seventh pouch, the two poets climb a set of long, narrow stairs that leave Dante exhausted. When they reach the top of the stairs, Dante and Virgil are met by a disturbing sight: thousands of serpents are chasing and biting naked human sinners, who were running freighted and without hope, Dante watches as the serpents bite the humans, " and when he on the ground was thus destroyed, the ashes drew together, and of themselves, into himself they instantly returned. Dante and Virgil watch this process happen with a certain sinner as he is turned to ash and back into a human again. Virgil asks him who he is and the sinner replies, saying his name is Vain Foci. Vain continues o explain his reason for being in this Bolivia; he stole sacred Ornaments from the church and allowed another man to take the blame. After telling his story, Vain curses God and is dragged away by serpents. Right after Vain is taken away, the two poets are approached by the guardian of the seventh pouch, the centaur Caucus, Who has a fire breathing dragon on his shoulders and snakes covering his equine back.

Caucus passes by them and the two poets proceed deeper into the seventh pouch. Dante explains the fascinating metamorphosis between the reptile and the human sinner as they switch bodies, the snake becoming human ND the human becoming the snake. Dante finds this punishment suiting for the sin, as the thieves must continually steal bodies for the rest of eternity, As <https://assignbuster.com/plot-summary-for-dantes-inferno-assignment/>

Dante and Virgil come to the border of the seventh and eighth Bolgia, they meet five Florentine sinners, three humans and two reptiles. Dante watches all but one sinner change form, which Dante describes as extremely painful.

**Bolgia Eight** In the opening of the eighth pouch, Dante is sarcastically praising Florentine for its fame within Hell. After leaving the seventh Bolgia, Dante and Virgil travel along a solitary path among the rocks and ridges of the crag, upon entering the eighth Bolgia, Dante automatically feels pity for the sinners who are in this pouch. The fraudulent counselors or evil advisers are forced to wear robes of fire and flames. These are the people who used their position to advise others to engage in fraud. Dante notices that in one flame, there are two people.

When he asks Virgil who they are, his guide tells him they are Ulysses and Diomedes and that they are condemned here for the deception of the Trojan horse. Ulysses tells Dante that even after returning from his voyage, his wife Penelope and son weren't enough to quench his adventurous spirit, and so he set off with his aging crew, retesting the boundaries of human exploration. Ulysses and his crew perished in a violent Whirlpool under the shadow of Mount of Purgatory. After speaking to Ulysses and Diomedes, another sinner cries out and begs the two poets to listen to his story.

Dante is curious and Virgil urges Dante to listen to the sinner because he is Italian. The sinner tells Dante that he is Guido da Monticello, who advised Pope Boniface VIII to capture the fortress of Palestrina, by offering the Colonna family inside false amnesty and then razing it to the ground after they had surrendered. Guido tells them that after he died, the friar St. Francis

came for his soul because of Guido's subsequent joining of the Franciscan order, only to have a demon assert prior claim over Guido because of his fraudulent actions.

**Circle Nine** As Dante and Virgil enter the ninth circle, Dante says that he has seen so much suffering and pain that his brain cannot comprehend and remember all of it. Entering the ninth pouch, Dante describes the state of the first sinner he sees, stating " Between his legs were hanging down his entrails; his heart was visible, and the dismal sack that made excrement of what is eaten. " In the ninth circle, sword-wielding demon hacks at the sinners of Discord, dividing parts of their bodies as in elite they divided others.

As the sinners make their rounds, their wounds close only to have them torn open again by the demon. The sinner turns to Dante and opens his bosom, crying for Dante to look at his state and the state of the other sinners In this circle, Dante meets Muhammad, who tells him to warn the heretic Dante also encounters Bertrand De Born, who carries around his severed head like a lantern (a literal representation of allowing himself to detach his intelligence from himself), as a punishment for (Dante believes) fomenting the rebellion of Henry the Young King against his father Henry II.

**Circle Ten** Dante and Virgil enter the tenth and final circle of the eighth circle of Hell. Here the, all sorts of falsifiers, alchemists. Counterfeiters, perjurers, and imposters, reside. As Dante and Virgil travel through the loggia Dante begins to feel less and less pity for the souls condemned to their circle. The sinners in this particular circle are plagued with severe diseases,

as Dante views them as a “ disease” to society, Potash's wife is briefly mentioned for her false accusation of Joseph.