

Read the book and  
do the answer below.  
( every question  
should be around 250  
word...

[Literature](#)



Answers Marie de France draws a sharp contrast between the fairy world and the world of human. In the Poem Marie embodies the fairy with nature and its beauty. She clearly signifies the power of the unnatural over the natural power. Where the unnatural power is of the queen and her court on the natural power of the world where the fairy belongs. Fairy and Lanval are deeply in love with each other. However, in the meanwhile the Queen expresses her love to Lanval as well. "Lanval, I've honored you sincerely ... what do you say to my proposal" (257-260). In the following lines, the queen proposes her love to Lanval. Nevertheless, the fairy reveals to Lanval that if he complies with the nature he will prosper more than any king has ever been. Nevertheless, when Lanval defies the Queen expressing his love for the fairy "Each serving-maid in her domain...in breeding and bounteous grace" (292-296); after hearing his denial Queen's anger is aggravated and she informs the king incorrectly about Lanval who decides to behead him. Thus, the poem reveals a story power of the human and the power that lies in the hands of nature. Nature's sublimity and uncontrollability combats the regulations and control of the Queen that she has gained through unnatural means. However, the fairy makes an entry in to the scene in order to save her eternal love from death. This contrast well as the concept of nature's power being undeniable in the similar way the power of beauty of the fairy is captivating and her power is undeniable over the people in the court (Werner). 2) In the prologue of The Wife of Bath Geoffrey Chaucer's prologue opens with the word 'experience' in order to form an authority over the reader and to mould the perspectives alike. "Experience, though noon auctoritee...I have had five" (1-6). She reveals to the reader that she has had

five marriages. Therefore, automatically the reader assumes that she talks with experience. Nevertheless, during the times the prologue was written the church with its new bible has formed a different perspective of women; forming an image of women as greedy gold diggers who marry for the sake the money. It was widely believed that the women in order to maintain their life style will extinguish the saved money that men hold. Moreover, women were seen as useless entities, who will only deviate men from their paths through excessive talking which can in return harm the community as the men will be engrossed in answering the endless questions of women and ignoring the fact that they can be productive in varied ways. Nevertheless, in order to break the anti feminist traditions she talks extensively about the importance of sex and married life by using the same terminologies to describe the relation set up by the church and presented in an ugly way to discourage marriage. Nevertheless, through her experience as a married woman she lays down the glimpses of heaven by stating and mentioning authoritative texts from the bible and numerous other sources. Nevertheless, at the end of the prologue the wife is shown tearing a page out of the book of her husband out of anger. This particular scene depicted that women have feelings; furthermore, it gives birth to the new image of women unlike the one previously drawn by the society. Hence she uses the trick of trade used by the church and turns the tables on the ugly concept of marriage and women to a more soft and love bound relationship (Chaucer). 3) Both poems are based upon visions of the central character in the poem. However, the narration of crucifixion differs in the poems in the way of narration. In the poem, Dream of the Rood the narrator is having a dream where he envisions

that he is speaking to the cross on which Jesus was crucified. Hence, it will not be in correct in saying that the dreamer sees that dream in the poem that is not very symbolic with hidden meanings in it. The cross in the poem narrates the incident of the crucifixion " The ruler's tree was worthily adorned...upon its right side began to bleed" (line 20). However, on the contrary the dream of the narrator in the Piers Plowman the narrator is in search of a staunch Christian life and dreams of the concept of hell and heaven. Where Christ wakes up in hell to tell the Satan that he has won through reason; nonetheless, the approach taken in the Piers Plowman is more in the professing of Christianity. Whereas, in Dream of the Rood the approach is more direct that depicts the entire scene on crucifixion (Broad View Press). Works Cited Broad View Press. " Possible Lines of Approach." 2006. broadviewpress. 10 February 2013 . Chaucer, G. The Wife of Bath. New York: Kessinger Publishing, 2010. Werner, R. " The Use of Nature in Marie de France's " Lanval"." 2009. suite101. 10 February 2013 .