

Choose the correct response Rousseau's social contract, Machiavelli's the prince, Plato's republic, Mussolini's my autobiography.

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5. The Sirens were (choose the right answer):

- a. Nymphs who devoured men
- b. dangerous creatures, who lured nearby sailors with their enchanting music and voices to shipwreck on the rocky coast of their island.
- c. The raped sisters who were also known as the 'sobbing women.'
- d. Sisters whose songs lured sailors and made them forget their past

Next one who was the sirens. The sirens were and choose the right answer nymphs who devoured men, dangerous creatures who lured nearby sailors with their enchanting music and voices to shipwreck on the rocky coast of their island, c the raped sisters who were also known as the sobbing women d sisters whose songs lured sailors and made them forget their past who was the sirens.

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6. Who said the following?

"As flies to wanton boys are we to th' gods,
They kill us for their sport."

- a. Gloucester in King Lear
- b. King Lear in King Lear
- c. Horatio in Hamlet
- d. Othello in Othello

Next one who said the following as flies to wanton boys are we to the gods, they kill us for their sport this is from Shakespeare Gloucester, in King Lear King Lear in King Lear horatio in hamlet Othello in Othello.

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7. Who are the following lines about?

Lay her in the ground, and let violets bloom from her lovely and pure flesh!

I'm telling you, you jerk priest, my sister will be an angel in heaven while you're howling in hell.

- a. Desdemona
- b. Ophelia
- c. Cordelia
- d. Lady Macbeth

Who are the following lines about who is being discussed here lay her in the ground and let violet us bloom from her lovely and pure flesh. I am telling you,you jerk priest my sister will be an angel in heaven while you are howling in hell. This is said about Desdemona b Ophelia c Cordelia d lady Macbeth.

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8. Identify the poet:

Lo I the man, whose Muse whilome did maske,
As time her taught in lowly Shepheards weeds,
Am now enforst a far unfitter taske,
For trumpets sterne to chaunge mine Oaten reeds,
And sing of Knights and Ladies gentle deeds;
Whose prayes having slept in silence long,
Me, all too meane, the sacred Muse areeds
To blazon broad amongst her learned throng:
Fierce warres and faithful loves shall moralize my song.
Helpe then, O holy Virgin chiefe of nine,
Thy weaker Novice to performe thy will,
Lay forth out of thine everlasting scryne
The antique rolles, which there lye hidden still,
Of Faerie knights and fairest Tanaquill,
Whom that most noble Briton Prince so long
Soght through the world, and suffered so much ill,
That I must rue his undeserved wrong:
O helpe thou my weake wit, and sharpen my dull tong.

Number 8 identify the poet. Why the man whose muse whilom did maske as time her taught in lowly shepherds weeds, am now enforst of far unfitter taske for trumpets Sterne to chaunge mine oatens reeds and sing of knights and ladies gentle deeds, whose prayers have slept in silence long who prayes have slept in silence long me all too meane the sacred muse areeds to blazon broad emongst her learned throng a learned throng fierce warres and faithful loves shall moralize my song helpe then o holy virgin chiefe of chief of 9, thy weaker novice to performe thy will lay forth out of thine everlasting scryne the antique rolles which there lye hidden still of faerie knights and fairest tanaquill whom that most noble briton prince. So, long soght through the world and suffered. So, much ill that I must rue his undeserved wrong o helpe thou my weake wit and sharpen my dull tong.

Invocation to the muse a very common practice for people who aspired to write epic poetry. So, choose the right answer.

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8. Choose the right answer:

- a. Philip Sidney
- b. John Milton
- c. PB Shelley
- d. Edmund Spenser

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9. Who was Atalanta of Greek mythology?

- a. A great beauty
- b. Poetess
- c. Murderess
- d. Huntress

Who is the poet here Philip Sydney, John Milton, P B Shelley, Edmund Spenser? Next one - who was Atlanta of Greek mythology what was her specialty her characteristic feature a great beauty b poetess c murderess d huntress.

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10. Identify the author:

- "But virtue, by the bare statement of its actions, can so affect men's minds as to create at once both admiration of the things done and desire to imitate the doers of them. The goods of fortune we would possess and would enjoy; those of virtue we long to practise and exercise. We are content to receive the former from others, the latter we wish others to experience from us. Moral good is a practical stimulus; it is no sooner seen, than it inspires an impulse to practice, and influences the mind and character not by a mere imitation which we look at, but by the statement of the fact creates a moral purpose which we form."

Next one identify the author here, but virtue by the bare statement of it is actions can. So, effect men's minds as to create at once both admiration of the things done and desire to imitate the doers of them. The goods of fortune we would possess and would enjoy those of virtue we long to practice and exercise. We are content to receive the former from

others the later we wish others to experience from us. Moral good is a practically stimulus it is no sooner seen than it inspires an impulse to practice and influences the mind and character not by a mere imitation which we look at, but by the statement of the fact creates a moral purpose which we form. Choose the correct response Plato Aristotle c Machiavelli d Plutarch

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Choose the correct response:

- a. Plato
- b. Aristotle
- c. Machiavelli
- d. Plutarch

So, coming to the answers now the first question the first one where the prophecy is done this is from Homers Odyssey and the speaker is Tiresias. There may be some confusion because all are Greek stalwarts, gods Apollo Zeus and the Delphic oracles. So, it may be a little confusing. This is Tiresias the blind prophet's speech. The king who killed his brother's children because the brother committed adultery with the king's wife is Atreus d Atreus. And the answer to the third question is Phaedra queen Phaedra who fell in love with her step son. And when he resisted her advances she reported to her husband that he had tried the **boy** had tried to seduce her. This plot the sub plot was this theme was a sub plot in *Sorry, Desire Under the Elms* by Eugene O'Neil, the American play write twentieth century play right.

So, c Phaedra prince should be a lion and a fox is from is b Machiavelli's the prince. And who were the sirens answer is b dangerous creatures who lured nearby sailors with their enchanting sorry enchanting music and voices and shipwreck them, on the rocky coast of the island. As flies to wanton boys very famous lines, but kinglier did not mistakenly

assumed to be King Lear's lines, they are not King Lear's lines, but Gloucester from King Lear.

So, it is indeed from King Lear, but not spoken by the protagonist the lead protagonist the main protagonist by Gloucester. And the dead sister question 7 in b Ophelia from hamlet. 8th is d Edmund Spenser faerie queen the invocation, we should know Edmund Spenser and the archaic looking spellings and words. And there is a famous quotation by a quip by the great weight ben Johnson not Samuel Johnson, but ben Johnson and he complained that Spenser writ no language, but they do have a certain poetic effect making beautiful old rhyme in praise of ladies did and lovely nights.

So, the spellings should tell you that it is archaic and Elizabethan. Atlanta was huntress. So, d is the answer and the last one the moral and how people should lead their lives is from Plutarch's lives. So, d is the answer tenth d Plutarch is lifes or parallel lifes is a collection of biographies of famous Greek and roman soldiers legislators orators and a statesman. Beo parallel life the life's parallel by comparing a famous roman with the famous Greek Plutarch wanted to establish certain model patterns of behavior you know how great people behave these orator's legislator's statesmen soldiers what do they do. So, from the Greeks and the Romans a comparison, so that is their life's and the pattern that how models people behaved the idea was to encourage certain patterns of morality behavior and attitude and encourage mutual respect between Greeks and romans who were often at war with each other.

Plutarch's life's is an influential work 22 pairs and 4 single biographies have survived. And one of the most well-known comparisons is between the Greek Orator Demosthenes with the Roman Orator Cicero, but remember Plutarch was not a true historian in the modern sense, but a moralist concerns to portray the distinctively roman virtues, his subjects especially Rome's builders such as Fabio's Maximus Marcellus and Cato the elder. They illustrate his themes of roman valour determination courage. So, that is what he wanted to establish, but at the same time on the contrary he also wanted to establish that it is character is the character that leads to the downfall. So, people like Sulla and Antony they are the ones to be held responsible for destroying the republic.

So, from here I will introduce you to one great landmark of English literature the faerie queen. You have just seen the invocation as already talked about early in one of our early

classes it is an allegorical epic by Edmund Spenser. It was written in 1590 and 1596 and left unfinished. One of the most outstanding poem. So, it is it was left unfinished remember that it is the plan was to write a long chivalric allegory of philosophical and moral nature and national epic to glorify England remember you are talking about Chaucer and national identity and those your kinds of things. So, how language is started developing how national identity is started to come into the play and how pride in England was foregrounded.

So, that is the characteristic that is there is a pattern of literature from Chaucer onwards to establish these things. So, this is a national epic to glorify England and it is Queen Elizabeth. He proposed to set forth in 12 books, the 12 moral virtues represented by 12 knights of author's court. Actually one is a woman, but 12 great people king author's court. And Spenser's artistic ambition was to compete with people like Ariosto and Tasso and even Virgil in you know while writing an epic, like Ariosto Orlando furioso the English poem was conceived on a grand scale as a romance on allegory. The idea was to establish superiority over Ariosto and authors of antiquity. The idea was to be consistent and portray the integrity of an idealist or idealized hero, to fashion a gentlemen of noble person in virtues and gentle discipline

Now, only 6 of the proposed 12 books were completed and within the 6 the allegory is not consistent, certain scholars dispute it is complex meanings. The narrative leaps in between you know in Medeiros like going back and forth and all just like an epic. The hero is prince Arthur representing magnanimity magnificence. The champions are the red cross knight Sir Gawain Britomart, that is a female warrior chastity traitor Campbell artinal.

So, virtues like justice temperance chastity friendship courtesy these were the idea was to establish the importance of these virtues. So, each noble knight is engaged in a single separate adventure, but on the way they all accept or face challenges. Some kill giants and dragons, some are misled by magicians the rescue ladies fight with the enemies now look at the parallel between this allegory and every man, the pilgrims progress, error, pride, envy, despair, guile ever is they encounter these people before their objectives are achieved.

So, the equation of each knight with one of the moral virtues is made very clear, but Spenser was too great an artist to stop here. He also expounded the system of Christian ethics and wish to incorporate in his own words. Aristotle's schemes of virtue and vices and Plato's ideal work world. He also added contemporary person's people, events, virtues, politics, religions, religious beliefs, ethics, ethical beliefs and education also.

So, thus one allegorical figure may mean many things, and one real person may appear in several allegorical disguises. For example, Elizabeth the queen is Gloriana the Faerie Queene from whose court the adventures start and she is also *Una* symbolizing truth. So, the true Anglican that is what she represents. She also at one level represents *Britomart* that is chastity and *Britomart* again chastity.

So, in other words it is like it was the order of the day to praise the then reigning ruler. Much has been said about the techniques. So, Faerie Queene combines excellent worst technique with the creation of a highly effective form the Spenserian stanza. You should know what is a Spenserian stanza, many a time the rhyme and meters may be questioned sometime there are questions regarding the identify the meter. So, blank verse I am big pentameter, hexameter, Spenserian stanzas assonates and all these questions often are often asked in competitive exams.

Onomatopoeia is also common as well as other types of sound effects wall sequences devices of alliteration assonances and rhyme. You should know what is onomatopoeia which is a word that imitates the sound or suggest the source of the sound that it describes.

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Audio book : The Faerie Queene

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KSrzdppi9w>

Here is an excellent rendition of the Faerie Queene look at the link here. So, from the faerie queene, let me take you to the growth of the medieval literature, which precedes sort of the faerie queen which is the Elizabethan seminal work of the Elizabethan period, but let me also now refer or at least scratch the surface of the growth of the medieval literature.

So, perhaps some of you have heard of la chanson de Roland the song of Roland. It is an old English or sorry French epic that is probably the earliest Chanson de geste, you know song of love song of gesture. So, it was written in 1100 century somewhere around that it is considered masterpiece of the genre. The poems probable author was a Norman poet turole, t u r o l e whose name is introduce in it is last line. The poem takes the historical battle of Roncesvalles, you can look up these names, Roncesvalles that happened in 778 AD and that is subject of la chanson de Roland. This was the period when singers and poets travelled across the land in Europe. The travel the rough roads of Europe at the time of the crusades the historic battle between the Arabs and the Christians.

So, the singers and poets are now generally or commonly known as the troubadour. T r o b a d o u r troubadour. They were the lyric poets of southern France northern Spain and northern Italy writing in the official language of the lines. So, the what were they doing they were travelling from one part of their country or one part of Europe to another

taking travelling by road and singing about the valour's of the king the glories of the nation.

So, they were the troubadour the flourish from the late eleventh to the late 13th centuries. Their social influence was extremely palpable in the history of medieval poetry. They were favored at the courts they had great freedom of speech. They occasionally intervened even in the political sphere of society of their land, but the great achievement was to create around the ladies of the court an aura of cultivation and amenity and all this had not been done before. So, they were the ones who sang songs of the beauty of the courtly ladies. Because of I have been referring to the term courtly love, it all started with this.

So, far and wide the praises of the beauty of these women would be praised her and then that would create an aura around them. They would also sing about the splendor of the court and chivalry of the nobility. So, they were like creating an image it was very much an image building exercise. Troubadour poetry formed one of the most brilliant schools that ever flourished and it was to influence all later European lyrical poetry.

So, it was to influence later on things like works like the faerie queene and works of great poets such as Philip Sydney, again who was an Elizabethan poet. One of the most influential works ever written and I cannot just emphasize on the importance or significance of the Bible. The Bible of course, and as a student of literature we have to understand what is the Bible. So, please do not assume that this is a religious kind of talk we are looking at the Bible as a great work that we all acknowledge, but also it is even for the students of literature is of great importance.

So, the questions based on the Bible may occasionally be asked just better to be familiar with what is there in the Bible. So, the Bible is divided into 2 parts the old testament identical with the law the prophets and the writings, that make up the Jewish scriptures. And the second part is the new testament comprising the earliest documents existing on life and teaching of Jesus and the establishment of the Christian church.

The old testament is longer and richer in literary types than the new, presenting besides the tremendous sweep of it is histories the minute detail of it is law courts and the high ethical doctrines of the prophetic books, the lyric poetry of Psalms and the song of

Solomon, the wisdom literature of proverbs and the ecclesiastics and the dramatic dialogue of Job the apocalyptic vision of Daniel and the tail of short stories. Nowhere as richly developed as in the story of Ruth.

So, these are the stories that you should know. So, story of Ruth Daniel Job, Cain and Abel what are these. So, have a passing acquaintance with these stories. Please let me reiterate we are looking at the Bible as a great master piece which has influenced literature of all centuries even till this day. So, we just cannot hope to master English literature without having some acquaintance with the Bible. So, that is our interest today. The first books of the old testament are Genes Exodus Leviticus Numbers and Deuteronomy. So, these are the books that you should know what it is what these are all about what is the gist of these. Together they are all called the Pentateuch 5. So, Genesis Exodus Leviticus Numbers and Deuteronomy they are narratives describing creation in the primeval history of the world and then specifically to the children of Israel whose fortunes they relate from the call of Abraham to the death of Moses on the wilderness journey that followed the flight out of Egypt. So, you should know the story of the creation the Genesis Exodus and the rest of it

So, the Pentateuch contains some of the most famous of stories including ancient traditions such as the building of the tower of Babel. Remember these words Babel didactic legends such as the destruction of the cities of the plain, literary master pieces such as the tale of Joseph and his brothers and narratives of great religious importance such as the giving of the 10 commandments on Mount Sinai.

So, remember the all these mosaic code is set forth in these books which are called in the Jewish tradition Torah or law the Pentateuch represents the highest point ever attained by Hebrew prose, but Joshua Judges Samuel and Kings the 4 books that follow are almost as great. The subject is the conquest of Canaan by Joshua and the victories of the Judges or chieftains against the tribes also the establishment of the kingdom by Saul and David and its division after the death of Solomon in the history of Judah in Israel as far as the destruction of Jerusalem and the deportation of the people to Babylonian 586 BC. So, dates are important. You never know what question you may be asked in what way. You want to score sent a marks you have to look at understand all these since I keep on telling you any kind of learning is a constant process. Nothing will happen one month before or 3 months before you have to be at it.

So, all these are if you are looking for very high scores in literature, it is a good idea not to neglect this very essential aspect.

Remember the most heroic figure in all these books is David, but there are other important also like you know the strong men Samson deceived by his lover Delilah. The child Samuel present it to the lord in the temple and the profit Eliza, he is a great figure of the decline standing alone succeeding against all the priest of Baal. Remember in the Hebrew Bible Joshua, Judges, Samuel and kings are known as the former prophets in contrast to the latter prophets. These mentaunt the people directly in the name of God expressing their thought in some of the most exalted poetry ever written and using striking symbols to emphasize it. And these symbolisms these this symbols these imageries say they were to impact the best and the greatest of English poetry the poetry in the English language.

Now, these people they were highly individualistic. They spoke with this specific situation in mind, but they can be considered together as their basic theme that these stories which are very highly individualistic and these speak these stories with specific situations, but considered together basic theme is always the necessity for righteousness. And in this respect Isaiah is probably the best known, impart because of the great messianic passages in his in this volume. Traditionally regarded by Christians as full filled in birth of Christ.

The remaining books of the old testament classified in the Hebrew scriptures as the writings you know writings with the capital w r varied in nature. Some of the histories are like Chronicles Ezra Nehemiah and others are short stories like Ester and dramatic account of a Jewish queen who risked her life to save her people. And of course, Ruth pastoral romance. The romantics the English romantic poets who were influenced by the story the pastoral romances. You can directly trace the influence back to the story of Ruth.

Ecclesiastes is a book of wisdom literature composed in deep pessimism in partly in pros and partly in poetry verse. As in Daniel whose narrative is famous for the episodes of the fiery furnace and the lion's den. And then again you have job the famous job the lord tested him for his faithfulness. So, you should know all these, there are parallel stories in perhaps most religions. So, job has a prolog and an epilog in prose, but is otherwise it is

return in verse. In it the ancient story of perfect and upright man, so again emphasizes on righteousness moral righteousness.

So, this man who lost all that he had is made up is that this story is this is the story for that makes for the occasion for a philosophical examination of the problem of evil. Perhaps if you would like to look into our Indian epics you may find some parallels. Coming to the new testament, it possessive possess neither the length nor the variety of the old testament. It is written almost entirely in pros and is comparatively you know few forms less variety.

So, beginning with the gospels attributed to Mathew, Mark Luke and John all these describe the life and teachings of Jesus and continuous with the acts of the apostles. So, this history of the missionary labors of peter and Paul which ascribe traditionally to Luke was intended as a sequel to his gospel. Though it is serves equally well as an introduction to the epistles that follows in the next text. And majority are the works of Paul whose epistle to the romans hets the great series of his messages to the churches, the others being addressed to the Corinthians Galatians Ephesians Philippians Colossians and Thessalonians. Corinthians Galatians Ephesians Philippians Colossians and Thessalonians. At the end of the epistles the new testament encloses with the revelation of john a work filled with splendid apocalyptic visions resembling those of Daniel in old testament.

Remember the old testament was first written in Hebrew except for certain Aramaic passages in the books of Ezra Daniel, but the apocrypha were composed apparently for the most part in Greek, which was the original language of the new testament also as far as we know. When Christian communities arouse in the western provinces of the Roman Empire the Bible was rendered into Latin further use the older versions finally, giving away to the vulgate, vulgate v u l g a t e v capital. So, began by saint Jerome in ad 382. This version became the official scripture of the Roman Catholic Church. You should also know the history of the great protestant version. So, the great protestant version arouses with the reformation. We will be doing that as we approach that period in in the world history and how all these themes had influence literature.

So, the great Martin Luther he completed his translation of the Bible into German in 1534 remember the date 1534. And the committee of English scholars commissioned by

King James to render the scripture a new finish the working 1611. So, 1534 and English scholars commissioned by King James. So, therefore, we have something called the King James Bible. And the Bible was rendered a new in 1611 there is a version of King James Bible.

Now, there this is a translation known as the kings, King James or Authorized Version and a capital soon came to be recognized as one of the glories of the English language and a model for much of the prose written subsequently in the English language. So, much of the literature that I have been talking about it can, you know it owes a lot to the king James by the Authorized Version Bible. It is a work of great and immense beauty and it is commonly used in courses in which the Bible is studied as literature.

Based on the Hebrew and Greek originals as they were known it also drew largely on earlier English translations particularly that of William Tyndale. The King James Version is the basis of the American Revised Standard Version completed in 1952. So, this is the history. These are the land marks one of the greatest works and for is the students of literature, one of the most significant works ever written a work of immense power and great beauty. So, that is about it for the Bible and I would I also want to refer to something that I have written here the printing press.

Now, Gutenberg is the name that you should know Gutenberg who set up his printing press a historical landmark, one of the major inventions one of the most important inventions ever. The printing press democratization of knowledge. Previously learning was extremely difficult people wouldnt know where to get material from, but with the printing press multiple copies could be made and gradually books became affordable. So, we owe a lot to the printing press.

Now, a term that you would often come across while preparing your exams in literature is the renaissance. One is reformation and another is renaissance. Now we are going to discuss renaissance in detail in our subsequent classes, but for the purpose of today's class just let me tell you let me give you a very quick introduction it was like a rebirth renaissance is birth and rebirth of what, of culture of knowledge of you know coming out from the dark ages medieval ages and assuring in the new era and immense development in science and technology literature culture and all domains of enquiry. The

spirit of renaissance spread to Germany France England and Spain in the late fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries.

2 factors operated to speed up the spread of renaissance culture after 1450. One was growing economic prosperity. So, thanks to the merchants and industrialization. And second is the printing press the first person to demonstrate the possibility of movable type was Johannes Gutenberg, who lived between 1398 and 1468.1398 to 1468 He was a former stone cutter and goldsmith his father came from a noble family of manes in Germany.

By 1452 with the aid of borrowed money from someone called Johannes first, Gutenberg began his famous Bible project. 2 hundred copies of the 2 volume Gutenberg Bible were printed. It was an expensive and beautifully brought out Bible, rather the copies of the Bible. And they were completed and sold at the 1455 Frankford book fare, an extremely famous event which is around even nowadays Frankford book fare which is in practice even now even today.

So, the Bibles the first printed Bibles they were sold at the 1455 Frankford book fare. And roughly 50 of all Gutenberg Bibles survived today. I may be wrong about the numbers. So, you look them up if you feel the need to. So, that is about Gutenberg at the same time there was another in another part of the world away from the west something else was happening and that was the development of Japanese no theater, no n o no o with a bar on it. Around the same time from about 1460 it was a new style of drama music and acting it was created in japan, no place often written as no edge also are extremely intense in order to express something. So, abstract as an emotion they do not rely the actors and the writers do not rely on words, as the play progresses dance and poetry are used express the anguished emotion the tortured heart.

So, this is something that was happening when all these developments were happening in the other part of the world. So, it is very interesting to look at the parallel developments. If you will see what was happening in India, at that time what literature was done in during that point it may give you some interesting answers. Other elements which contributed a contribute as because no has not change what it was then it is now they did not want to evolve or add anything to the practice.

So, the elements which contribute to an intensification of the mood and emotion are the bare simplicity of the stage no stage is bare and simple it allows no distraction. And costumes are always sumptuous and gorgeous of the specially of the main characters. It is a very stylized form of drama and helps us to focus the energy on the emotion rather on the individual personalities. In no, as an classical ballet every movement is choreographed and often symbolic. So, no theater, while that was happening in Japan what was happening in the western world one of the greatest works of literature, the death of Arthur Morte d'Arthur. Now remember Morte d'Arthur it was written by someone called Sir Thomas Malory.

Now, the legend of the historical king Arthur it was already in prevalence. It was it is an a very popular romance and several people have attempted to write their versions of king Arthurs legends. So, king Arthurs legends they have found echoes in the many chivalrous epics of the middle ages, sir Thomas Malory's Morte d'Arthur presents the complete legends of king Arthur and the knights of the round table, merlin Lancelot and Guinevere.

So, this is another landmark thing that landmark work of literature that you should be familiar with you can be asked quotations from there. So, Thomas Malory's death of Arthur and while we were talking about Gutenberg's press which was in Germany printing press, in England what was happening William Caxton's printing press he was he originally apprentice to London merchant, but in 1441 he went to Europe to study the new craft of printing. In 1476, mark the date 1476 he set up a printing press at Westminster he was from Kent and he set up a printing press at Westminster, the first printing press in Britain. Caxton printed almost 96 works including the Canterbury tales, Chaucer's Canterbury tales and death the death of Arthur Morte d'Arthur.

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Morte D' Arthur

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iJ33aci39Zk>

So, remember all these facts and historical landmarks. So, before rounding up please look at the video here, Morte d'Arthur and here is the link.

Thank you very much.