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Takes you to-



KING JAMES



KING CHARLES



JACOBEOAN AND CAROLINE DRAMA

- A) 1) After Shakespeare the drama in England suffered a decline during reigns of James I and Charles I.
- 2) The height reached by Shakespeare could not be maintained by the later dramatist.
- 3) Drama in the hands of Beaumont and Fletcher and others became what may be called 'Decadent'.
- 4) The real spirit disappeared.
- 5) What remained was the outer show for example.
 - a) Sentiments took the place of character.

- b) Eloquent and moving speeches instead of being revelation of the fine shades of characters became important.
- c) Dreadful events were described to produce rhetorical effect on the audience.
- 6) Moreover instead of **Fortitude and Courage** resignation to fate expressed in the form of broken accents. **Patos** and **woe** became the main characteristics of the hero.

7)The Jacobean and Caroline dramatist gave expressions to passive sufferings and lack of mental and physical vigour.

a)Instead of devoting all their capacity to fully focusing the subject in hand.

b)They made it an instrument of exercising theory own power of rhetoric and pedantry.

8)Thus in the hands of this dramatist the theatre was closed in 1642,and drama died a natural death.

9)The greatest dramatist of Jacobean period was Ben Jonson.

10)a)Ben Jonson as we saw has already been dealt in the Elizabethan period.

b)Ben Jonson's life span we see is from 1573-1637.

c)And Puritan Age starts from 1600.

d)The influence of the age was natural from both the periods.

B)John Marston(1575-1634)

1)Marston wrote in a violent and extravagant style.

- 2) His melodrama *Antonia and Mellida*, *Antonia and Revenge* are full of forceful and impressive passages.
- 3) In his other works Marston criticizes the society in an ironic and lyrical manner.
- 4) His best play is *Eastward Ho*, an admirable *Comedy of Manners*.
- 5) This portrays realistically
 - a) The life of a Trademan
 - b) The inner life of a middle class household.

c)The simple honesty of some and

d)The vanity of others

C)Thomas Dekker(1570-1632)

1)Dekker was free from coarseness cynicism.

2)Some of his plays posses grace and freshness.

3)He is a more popular dramatist than any of his contemporaries.

4)He is best at portraying scenes from the life and describing living people.

5)The gayest of his comedy is 'The Shoemaker's Holiday'.

6)Here the hero Simon Eyre and his Shrewish wife are vividly portrait.

7)In **Old Fortunes**,Dekker's poetical powers are seen at their best.

8)The **Honest Whore**,is characterized by liveliness,pure sentiments and poetry.

D)Thomas Heywood(1575-1650)

1)Heywood resembles Dekker in his gentleness and good temper.

2)He wrote a large number of plays.

3)Most of his plays deal with the life of cities.

4)The Four Prentices of London with the conquest of Jerusalem,Edward 6,The troubles of Queen Elizabeth and The Fairmaid of West are few of his works.

5)In these he flatters the citizens of London.

6)It is written in a patriotic vein,sea adventures and the life of English are described.

7) One of his best work is 'A Woman Kilde With Kindness' discusses domestic tragedy of a woman's treachery.

8) It is free from harshness Heywood was called by Lamb 'sort of prose Shakespeare'.

E) Thomas Middlestone (1580-1637)

1) Middlestone like Dekker and Heywood wrote about the city of London.

2) He criticized and ridiculed the follies of citizens of London.

3) He is mainly writer of comedies dealing the seamy side of London.

4)The best known of them are

a)A Trick To Catch An Old One

b)A Mad World

5)My Masters and many more.

6)They are full of Dupes.

7)The dramatist shows a keen observation of real life.

8)In his later years Middlestone turns to tragedy.

9)Women Beware Of Women is one of his best.

F) Cyril Tourneur(1575-1626)

1) Cyril wrote mostly melodrama full of crimes and tortures.

2) His two gloomy dramas are The Revenge Tragedies and The Atheist's Tragedies.

3) They are written in clear style having an intense dramatic effect.

G) John Webster(1575-1625)

1) Webster wrote a number of plays. Some in collaboration with others.

2) His best known works are 'The Duchess of Malfi', 'The White Devil' etc.

3) 'The Duchess of Malfi' is a tragedy of a young widow duchess who is driven to madness and death by her own brothers.

4) Though a melodrama, it has reached a height of truly great gift of poetic dramatist.

5) It has unforgettable phrases.

H) John Fletcher (1579-1625)

1) Fletcher wrote very few plays.

2) But these made him famous.

3) He also wrote plays in collaboration with Francis Deaumont like

a) The Scornful Ladie.

b) A King and a No King etc.

4) But these have more outward charm than real merit.

1) Philip Massinger (1587-1640)

1) Massinger wrote tragedies as Therry Theodorant and False one.

2) The comedies as The Little French Lawyer, The Spanish Curate.

3)He wrote in collaboration with Fletcher.

4)Massinger combined his intellectualism with Fletcher's live case.

5)The most individual quality of Fletcher play is that they are play of ideas.

6)He loves to stage oratorical debates.

7)His best comedies are

a)A New Way To Pay Old Debts.

b)The Guardian ,The City Madam.

His serious plays are The Fatal Dowry,The Roman Actor,The Picture and few more.

8) All the plays of Massinger show careful workmanship.

9) He was always a conscientious writer. Unfortunately at that time the drama had gone to great deterioration.

J) John Ford (1586-1639)

1) Ford was the contemporary of Massinger.

2) He was a true poet but was very gloomy and melancholy as a person.

3) His works, mainly are The Lover's Melancholy, 'Tis She is a Whore', The Broken Heart and Love's Sacrifice.

4) All these plays shows a skilful handling of emotions and grace of style.

5) He decadent attitude is seen in the delight he takes a depicting suffering.

6) But he occupies a high place as a artist.

K) James Shirley (1596-1666)

1) Lamb called James 'the last of a great race'.

2) He was a prolific writer, but shows no originality.

- 3) The best comedies are *The Traitor*, *The Cardinal*, *Hyde Park* and many more.
- 4) These represent the contemporary manners, modes and literary styles.
- 5) He continued to follow the tradition of his contemporaries.
- 6) There were many more writers of this period.
- 7) But the drama suffered a serious set back when the theatres were closed in 1642.
- 8) They were opened only after eighteen years later at the Restoration.

**HOPE YOU
UNDERSTOOD AND
ENJOYED**

THANK YOU