

## Shakespeare And The Nature Of Women

Dusinberre's book explores Woolf's search, in *The Common Reader* and other non-fictional writings, for an alternative literary tradition for women. Of equal interest to students of Virginia Woolf and of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century writing, it discusses Montaigne, Donne, Sir John Harington, Dorothy Osborne, Madame de Sevigne, Pepys and Bunyan, together with forms of writing, such as essays, letters and diaries, traditionally associated with women. Questions about printing, the body and the relation between amateurs and professionals create fascinating connections between the early modern period and Virginia Woolf.

*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, and the Nature of Fame* is a characterological study offering new perspectives on Antony and Cleopatra, the most ambiguous of Shakespeare's plays. It also offers new insights about the origins and nature of Shakespeare's imperishable fame. Wide-ranging in its concerns, this monograph promises to make an essential difference in the way scholars view characterizations, fame, Shakespeare's reputation, and the eminence of the celebrated figures of the play.

Can reading, writing about, and teaching Shakespeare contribute to the health of the planet? To what degree are Shakespeare's plays anthropocentric or ecocentric? What is the connection between the literary and the real when it comes to ecological conduct? This collection, engages with these pressing questions surrounding

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ecocritical Shakespeare, in order to provide a better understanding of where and how ecocritical readings should be situated. The volume combines multiple critical perspectives, juxtaposing historicism and presentism, as well as considering ecofeminism and pedagogy; and addresses such topics as early modern flora and fauna, and the neglected areas of early modern marine ecology and oceanography. Concluding with an assessment of the challenges-and necessities-of teaching Shakespeare ecocritically, *Ecocritical Shakespeare* not only broadens the implications of ecocriticism in early modern studies, but represents an important contribution to this growing field.

In the first full-length study of Shakespeare's Roman plays, Coppélia Kahn brings to these texts a startling, critical perspective which interrogates the gender ideologies lurking behind 'Roman virtue'. Plays featured include: \* *Titus Andronicus* \* *Julius Caesar* \* *Antony and Cleopatra* \* *Coriolanus* \* *Cymbeline* Setting the Roman works in the dual context of the popular theatre and Renaissance humanism, the author identifies new sources which she analyzes from a historicised feminist perspective. *Roman Shakespeare* is written in an accessible style and will appeal to scholars and students of Shakespeare and those interested in feminist theory, as well as classicists.

*Lucretius and Shakespeare on the Nature of Things* maps large, new vistas for understanding the relationship between *De rerum natura* and Shakespeare's works. In chapters on six important plays across the canon (*King Lear*, *Macbeth*, *Hamlet*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *The*

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Tempest, and A Midsummer Night's Dream), it demonstrates that Shakespeare articulates his erotics of being, his "great creating nature" (The Winter's Tale), by drawing on imagery he learned from Ovid and other classical poets, but especially from Lucretius, in his powerful epic that celebrates Venus and her endless creativity. Responding to Lucretius's widely admired Latinity in his exposition of the life of man in nature, Shakespeare emerges as an early modern materialist who writes poetry that is effectively "atomic," marked (as we might say today) by fission (hendiadys, for example) and fusion (synoeciosis, for example), joining and splitting, splitting and joining language and character as no other poet has ever done – To give away yourself keeps yourself still; My grave is like to be my wedding bed; I begin/To doubt the equivocation of the fiend/That lies like truth. Readers of Shoaf's book will encounter anew, through both fresh evidence and close reading, Shakespeare's universally acknowledged commitment to the art of nature and the nature of art. With Lucretius's poetry as inspiration, Shakespeare becomes the poet of the material, both in art and in nature, immensely creative with his *dædala lingua* like *dædala natura* – his wonder-crafting tongue like wonder-working nature.

Harold Bloom, the doyen of American literary critics and author of *The Western Canon*, has spent a professional lifetime reading, writing about and teaching Shakespeare. In this magisterial interpretation, Bloom explains Shakespeare's genius in a radical and provocative re-reading of the plays.

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This book offers a radically new interpretation of Shakespeare's depiction of Nature. Traditionally, this approach has been based on separating nature as either specific to the individual, or the domain of the environment. Shakespeare's Nature shows how both these aspects of nature come together through Shakespeare's interest in husbandry and cultivation. Through examining a series of key plays and poems, it examines the fundamental ways in which the language of husbandry informed and shaped early modern understanding of the self and the landscape. It is particularly notable for placing Shakespeare's work in dialogue with early modern husbandry manuals, which have been neglected in previous studies on this subject. Exploring the dynamic between nature and culture through agrarian practice, this book reveals the extent to which Shakespeare drew on the language of his wider environment for the exploration of his social worlds.

We need a poetic history of the ocean, and Shakespeare can help us find one. There's more real salt in the plays than we might expect.

Shakespeare's dramatic ocean spans the God-sea of the ancient world and the immense blue vistas that early modern mariners navigated. Throughout his career, from the opening shipwrecks of *The Comedy of Errors* through *The Tempest*, Shakespeare's plays figure the ocean as shocking physical reality and mind-twisting symbol of change and instability. To fathom Shakespeare's ocean - to

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go down to its bottom - this book's chapters focus on different things that humans do with and in and near the sea: fathoming, keeping watch, swimming, beachcombing, fishing, and drowning. Mentz also sets Shakespeare's sea-poetry against modern literary sea-scapes, including the vast Pacific of Moby-Dick, the rocky coast of Charles Olson's Maximus Poems, and the lyrical waters of the postcolonial Caribbean. Uncovering the depths of Shakespeare's maritime world, this book draws out the centrality of the sea in our literary culture.

More than four hundred years after William Shakespeare's death, his name is known in every corner of the world. Why? Poet, critic, and Shakespeare enthusiast Michael Rosen answers that question, offering a whirlwind tour of Shakespeare's life, his London, and four of his plays: A Midsummer Night's Dream, Macbeth, King Lear, and The Tempest.

Shakespeare and the Nature of Women was the first full-length feminist analysis of the plays of Shakespeare and his contemporaries, ushering in a new era in research and criticism. Its arguments for the feminism both of the drama and the early modern period caused instant controversy, which still engrosses scholars. Dusi argues that Puritan teaching on sexuality and spiritual equality raises questions about women which feed into the drama, where the role of women in relation to authority

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structures is constantly renegotiated. Using a critical language which predates Foucault and other major theorists, Shakespeare and the Nature of Women argues that Renaissance drama highlights ways in which the feminine and the masculine are socially constructed. The presence of the boy actor on stage created an awareness of gender as performance, now crucial to contemporary feminist thought. Shakespeare and the Nature of Women claimed for women a right to speak about the literary text from their own place in history and culture. The author's Preface to the second edition traces contemporary developments in feminist scholarship, which still wrestles with the book's main thesis: Renaissance feminism, feminist Shakespeare.

Pre-University Paper from the year 2011 in the subject English - History of Literature, Eras, grade: 1- (13 Punkte), , language: English, abstract: The intention of this work was to analyse William Shakespeare's opinion about evil by linking his religious background and biblical quotations to deeds which appear throughout Shakespeare's plays. Maybe such a great playwright as Shakespeare knew more about the meaning of the word "evil" as we do.

Shakespeare and Terrorism delves into how extremists have responded to Shakespeare – whether they've attacked him or been inspired by him – and investigates what the playwright and his

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works can tell us about the nature, psychology, and consequences of terror. Literary critic and historian Islam Issa takes readers on a journey from Shakespeare's Stratford-upon-Avon and London to a variety of locations: from Western Europe to the Balkans to the US, from North Africa to the Persian Gulf to Central Asia, and from the theatre to the digital world. Considering incidents from Shakespeare's time through today, including the Gunpowder Plot and 9/ 11, as well as pivotal figures from Hamlet and Macbeth to Hitler and Bin Laden, this book brings to light new ideas about key characters, events, and themes both in Shakespeare's plays and the world around them. A thrilling and accessible read, this ground-breaking book will enlighten and engage students, researchers, and general readers interested in Shakespeare, social sciences, history, and the complex relationships between life and art.

Study of the sea--both in terms of human interaction with it and its literary representation--has been largely ignored by ecocritics. In *Shakespeare's Ocean*, Dan Brayton foregrounds the maritime dimension of a writer whose plays and poems have had an enormous impact on literary notions of nature and, in so doing, plots a new course for ecocritical scholarship. Shakespeare lived during a time of great expansion of geographical knowledge. The world in which he imagined his plays was newly

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understood to be a sphere covered with water. In vital readings of works ranging from *The Comedy of Errors* to the valedictory *The Tempest*, Brayton demonstrates Shakespeare's remarkable conceptual mastery of the early modern maritime world and reveals a powerful benthic imagination at work.

Seminar paper from the year 2005 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 1,0, University of Bonn, 5 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Of Shakespeare's four great tragedies, "King Lear" is remarkable for its vastness. Its largeness and expansiveness have been dwelt on by many critics. What gives King Lear its large dimensions is mostly its preoccupation with nature in all its vastness. Nature plays in it as great a role as in no other of Shakespeare's plays. 'Nature', indeed, serves as a 'key-word' of the drama.

*Queer Shakespeare: Desire and Sexuality* draws together 13 essays, which offer a major reassessment of the criticism of desire, body and sexuality in Shakespeare's drama and poetry. Bringing together some of the most prominent critics working at the intersection of Shakespeare criticism and queer theory, this collection demonstrates the vibrancy of queer Shakespeare studies. Taken together, these essays explore embodiment, desire, sexuality and gender as key objects of analyses, producing concepts and ideas that draw critical energy from focused studies of time, language and nature. The Afterword extends these inquiries by linking the

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Anthropocene and queer ecology with Shakespeare criticism. Works from Shakespeare's entire canon feature in essays which explore topics like glass, love, antitheatrical homophobia, size, narrative, sound, female same-sex desire and Petrarchism, weather, usury and sodomy, male femininity and male-to-female crossdressing, contagion, and antisocial procreation.

Shakespeare and the Nature of Women London : Macmillan  
Alice to the Lighthouse is the first and only full-length study of the relation between children's literature and writing for adults. Lewis Carroll's Alice books created a revolution in writing for and about children which had repercussions not only for subsequent children's writers - such as Stevenson, Kipling, Nesbit, Frances Hodgson Burnett and Mark Twain - but for Virginia Woolf and her generation. Virginia Woolf's celebration of writing as play rather than preaching is the twin of the Post-Impressionist art championed by Roger Fry. Dusi connects books for children in the late nineteenth century with developments in education and psychology, all of which feed into the modernism of the early twentieth century.

William Shakespeare lived at a remarkable time—a period we now recognize as the first phase of the Scientific Revolution. New ideas were transforming Western thought, the medieval was giving way to the modern, and the work of a few key figures hinted at the brave new world to come: the methodical and rational Galileo, the skeptical Montaigne, and—as Falk convincingly argues—Shakespeare, who observed human nature just as intently as the astronomers who studied the night sky. In *The Science of Shakespeare*, we meet a colorful cast of Renaissance thinkers, including Thomas Digges, who published the first English account of the "new astronomy" and lived in the same neighborhood as Shakespeare; Thomas Harriot—"England's Galileo"—who aimed a telescope

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at the night sky months ahead of his Italian counterpart; and Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe, whose observatory-castle stood within sight of Elsinore, chosen by Shakespeare as the setting for Hamlet—and whose family crest happened to include the names "Rosencrans" and "Guildenstern." And then there's Galileo himself: As Falk shows, his telescopic observations may have influenced one of Shakespeare's final works. Dan Falk's *The Science of Shakespeare* explores the connections between the famous playwright and the beginnings of the Scientific Revolution—and how, together, they changed the world forever.

*SHAKESPEARE AND THE NATURE OF WOMEN* was the first full-length feminist analysis of the plays of Shakespeare and his contemporaries. Its arguments for the feminism both of the drama and the early modern period caused instant controversy. Dusi claims that Puritan teaching on sexuality and spiritual equality raises questions about women which feed into the drama, where the role of women in relation to authority structures is constantly renegotiated. *SHAKESPEARE AND THE NATURE OF WOMEN* claimed for women a right to speak about the literary text from their own place in history and culture. The author's Preface to the Second Edition traces contemporary developments in feminist scholarship, which still wrestles with the book's main thesis: Renaissance feminism, feminist Shakespeare.

*Shakespeare Among the Animals* examines the role of animal-metaphor in the Shakespeare stage, particularly as such metaphor serves to underwrite various forms of social difference. Working through texts such as Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, Jonson's *Volpone*, and Middleton's *A Chaste Maid in Cheapside*, different chapters of the study focus upon the allegedly natural character of femininity, masculinity, and ethnicity, while a fourth chapter considers the nature of the natural world itself as it appears

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on the Renaissance stage. Addressing each of these topics in turn, Shakespeare Among the Animals explores the notions of cultural order that underlie early modern conceptions of the natural world, and the ideas of nature implicit in early modern social practice.

Presenting Shakespeare's plays from both a historical and philosophical point of view. Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, Macbeth, Antony and Cleopatra, Troilus and Cressida. Lucretius and Shakespeare on the Nature of Things maps large, new vistas for understanding the relationship between De rerum natura and Shakespeares works. In chapters on six important plays across the canon (King Lear, Macbeth, Hamlet, The Merchant of Venice, The Tempest, and A Midsummer Nights Dream), it demonstrates that Shakespeare articulates his erotics of being, his great creating nature (The Winters Tale), by drawing on imagery he learned from Ovid and other classical poets, but especially from Lucretius, in his powerful epic that celebrates Venus and her endless creativity. Responding to Lucretiuss widely admired Latinity in his exposition of the life of man in nature, Shakespeare emerges as an early modern materialist who writes poetry that is effectively atomic, marked (as we might say today) by fission (hendiadys, for example) and fusion (synoeciosis, for example), joining and splitting, splitting and joining language and character as no other poet has ever done To give away yourself keeps yourself still; My grave is like to be my wedding bed; I begin/To doubt

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This book offers the term 'ecophobia' as a way of understanding and organizing representations of contempt for the natural world. Estok argues that this vocabulary is both necessary to the developing area of ecocritical studies and for our understandings of the representations of 'Nature' in Shakespeare.

A former Associate Director for London's National Theatre invites readers to behold the fuller meaning of Shakespearean text as played, inviting them to seek their insights in Shakespeare's natural habitat: the stage. Includes considerations of recent productions at the Hartford Stage, Theatre for a New Audience, and the New York Shakespeare Festival. "All the world's a stage", William Shakespeare wrote, "And all the men and women merely players." Sit back as the curtain goes up on the dramas, sonnets, and life of one of the greatest writers in the English language. Shakespeare wrote or contributed to more than 40 plays, ranging from romantic comedies to

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the profound tragedy King Lear, as well as 154 sonnets. The Shakespeare Book has visual plot summaries of each one, with diagrams to show the intricate web of relationships in plays such as A Midsummer's Night Dream. Commentaries explain Shakespeare's sources and set each drama in context, revealing, for instance, how the warring Protestants and Catholics of his day are mirrored in Romeo and Juliet's Montagues and Capulets. Written in plain English and packed with graphics and illustrations, The Shakespeare Book illumines the Bard's world - his marriage, businesses, and friends - and explains how his works became an enduring phenomenon. Whether you need a guide through complex plots and unfamiliar language, or you're looking for a fresh perspective on his well-loved plays and sonnets, this indispensable guide will help you fully appreciate Shakespeare, the man, and the writer. Reviews: "Generous helpings of illustrations, time lines, plot diagrams, and character guides ensure that even readers in their 'salad days' will enjoy every dish at the Shakespearean feast." - Booklist "Enlightening" - YA Book Central "In this latest addition to the series, the Bard comes alive for young aficionados." - School Library Journal "Countless volumes have been written about William Shakespeare and his work, but here is a single volume that has organized his plays (and some of his sonnets) in exactly what the subtitle says: 'Big

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Ideas Simply Explained...a must-have." - VOYA magazine

This study on Shakespearean theatre attempts to correlate the cognitive impulse animating the character with the ensuing dramatic form. A Shakespearean character determines the play's structure through the intrinsic need to resolve the problem he is brought up against. He does this by utilizing theatrical means, metadramatic elements, which themselves become an integral part of the concept of theatre. Any external moral framework constricting the character within traditional dramatic forms appears, therefore, to impose perspectival limits on the text. Rather, "The Tempest" provides the reader with intrinsic and general guidelines through the skepticism of Prospero. Through concepts of -wonder- and -limitation- he defines the boundaries of action thus determining the idea of self-knowledge. General aesthetic and philosophical problems are embedded within the texture of the play's structure."

Taking the classical view that the political shapes man's consciousness, Allan Bloom considers Shakespeare as a profoundly political Renaissance dramatist. He aims to recover Shakespeare's ideas and beliefs and to make his work once again a recognized source for the serious study of moral and political problems. In essays looking at Julius Caesar, Othello, and The Merchant of Venice, Bloom

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shows how Shakespeare presents a picture of man that does not assume privileged access for only literary criticism. With this claim, he argues that political philosophy offers a comprehensive framework within which the problems of the Shakespearean heroes can be viewed. In short, he argues that Shakespeare was an eminently political author. Also included is an essay by Harry V. Jaffa on the limits of politics in King Lear. "A very good book indeed . . . one which can be recommended to all who are interested in Shakespeare." —G. P. V. Akrigg "This series of essays reminded me of the scope and depth of Shakespeare's original vision. One is left with the impression that Shakespeare really had figured out the answers to some important questions many of us no longer even know to ask."-Peter A. Thiel, CEO, PayPal, Wall Street Journal Allan Bloom was the John U. Nef Distinguished Service Professor on the Committee on Social Thought and the co-director of the John M. Olin Center for Inquiry into the Theory and Practice of Democracy at the University of Chicago. Harry V. Jaffa is professor emeritus at Claremont McKenna College and Claremont Graduate School. The best conception of love, Marcus Nordlund contends, and hence the best framework for its literary analysis, must be a fusion of evolutionary, cultural, and historical explanation. It is within just such a bio-cultural nexus that Nordlund explores

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Shakespeare's treatment of different forms of love. His approach leads to a valuable new perspective on Shakespearean love and, more broadly, on the interaction between our common humanity and our historical contingency as they are reflected, recast, transformed, or even suppressed in literary works. After addressing critical issues about love, biology, and culture raised by his method, Nordlund considers four specific forms of love in seven of Shakespeare's plays. Examining the vicissitudes of parental love in *Titus Andronicus* and *Coriolanus*, he argues that Shakespeare makes a sustained inquiry into the impact of culture and society upon the natural human affections. *King Lear* offers insight into the conflicted relationship between love and duty. In two problem plays about romantic love, *Troilus and Cressida* and *All's Well that Ends Well*, the tension between individual idiosyncrasies and social consensus becomes especially salient. And finally, in *Othello* and *The Winter's Tale*, Nordlund asks what Shakespeare can tell us about the dark avatar of jealousy.

Uses legal and literary resources to explore Shakespeare's use of the law and its instruments in the problem plays. Copyright is by no means the only device for asserting ownership of a work. Some writers, including playwrights in the early modern period, did not even view print copyright as the most important of their authorial rights. A rich vein of recent scholarship has examined the interaction between royal monopolies, which have been identified with later

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notions of intrinsic authorial ownership, and the internal copy registration practices of the English book trades. Yet this dialogue was but one part of a still more complicated conversation in early modern England, James J. Marino argues; other customs and other sets of professional demands were at least as important, most strikingly in the exercise of the performance rights of plays. In *Owning William Shakespeare* James Marino explores the actors' system of intellectual property as something fundamentally different from the property regimes exercised by the London printers or the royal monopolists. Focusing on *Hamlet*, *The Taming of the Shrew*, *King Lear*, and other works, he demonstrates how Shakespeare's acting company asserted ownership of its plays through intense rewriting combined with progressively insistent attribution to Shakespeare. The familiar versions of these plays were created through ongoing revision in the theater, a process that did not necessarily begin with Shakespeare's original manuscript or end when he died. An ascription by the company of any play to "Shakespeare" did not imply that it was following a fixed, authorial text; rather, Marino writes, it indicates an attempt to maintain exclusive control over a set of open-ended, theatrically revised scripts. Combining theater history, textual studies, and literary theory, *Owning William Shakespeare* rethinks both the way Shakespeare's plays were created and the way they came to be known as his. It overturns a century of scholarship aimed at re-creating the playwright's lost manuscripts, focusing instead on the way the plays continued to live and grow onstage.

Ecocriticism, a theoretical movement examining cultural constructions of Nature in their social and political contexts, is making an increasingly important contribution to our understanding of Shakespeare's plays. Gabriel Egan's *Green Shakespeare* presents: an overview of the concept of

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ecocriticism detailed ecocritical readings of Henry V, Macbeth, As You Like It, Antony & Cleopatra, King Lear, Coriolanus, Pericles, Cymbeline, The Winter's Tale and The Tempest analysis of themes such as nature and human society; food and biological nature; the supernatural and the weather a bold argument for a contemporary 'EcoShakespeare', taking into account the environmental and political implications of globalization and intellectual property laws. Crossing the boundaries of literary and cultural studies to draw in politics, philosophy and ecology, this volume not only introduces one of the most lively areas of contemporary Shakespeare studies, but also puts forward a convincing case for Shakespeare's continuing relevance to contemporary theory.

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