

② Henry's reasons for the divorce are twofold: 1.) Some scruple got the possession of him as regards the legality of his marriage with the widow of his brother Arthur: 2.) He had no male children with Katharine & as no female had ever ascended the English throne, he was in fear of that he would be unable to pass the royal power to his direct descendants, if he had no male issue. These reasons were asserted against Katharine but under the cover of those five arguments, lay his secret longing to marry a young sprightly flit Anne Boleyn to whom he took a fancy, by getting rid of Katharine because Boleyn refused to become his mistress. Passionate and unscrupulous as Henry was, he was a man strange to say, who never carried out a thing without a seeming conformity to established religion & law. Thus the first thing which he used by way of divorce was to get the papal assent. And one Campesio being despatched from Rome for the purpose, the cause was inquired by a consistory in the Black Friar's Temple in London, but without success, partly owing to the firm determination

Satisfactory

no.

tion

of the queen & partly by the eloquence of Fisher
 in her behalf. The opinions of learned
 men in universities of Europe were asked &
 the favorable one was received mostly through
 the medium of bribery. The Pope, partly in fear
 of injuring Charles V of Spain, was ^{however} not inclined
 to comply with Henry's request. At last Wolsey
 fell a victim to the King's displeasure (1529) be-
 cause he was not active in the matter. Henry
 now wanted to become the Supreme head of
 English Church & Cranmer was appointed
 Archbishop of Canterbury who boldly pronounced
 his marriage with Katharine was null. This
 took place in 1533. In the next year the
 sentence was affirmed by the Parliament.
 Thus out of this divorce the complete separation
 of English Church with Rome took place
 and flowed the establishment of the national
 church.

③. Modern critics concur in the opinion
 the play is the joint production of Fletcher
 & Shakespeare on the ground that the
 former's peculiarities in verse construction
 are clearly stamped out in many passages.
 But if we are to take it as ~~the~~ original work
 on

of Shakespear, we must ^{count} ~~assume~~ it as one of his late products. The ground for this assertion is the following:

1. The predominance of weak endings (chiefly amphibrac^h)

2. The fondness to allow an extra syllable

These two ~~the~~ peculiarities are ~~so~~ remarkable in his late works throughout - and we may safely assert that a true.

The play was first acted in 1613 in the Globe. When certain chambers were fired in the banquet scene in the 1st act - the 'fire caught' and the theatre was burnt. Hemmings, Burbage and others were actors on the occasion.

Latin

Sir John,

4. Anne Boleyn was the daughter of ~~Edmund~~ Boleyn ^{a simple knight} & one of Katharine's maids. She was a gay, blackeyed flirt and made a deep impression upon the king when he saw her at the entertainment he gave to the French ambassador in 1527. She was by no means a haughty & cross tempered woman but of arrogant disposition & of 'cheveril conscience'. It seems ~~as if~~ if Shakespear's description is to be trusted

she felt much sorrow at the fall of her mistress. ^(my reference) At the moment Henry took a fancy of her, she was created Marchioness of Pembroke & soon after words she was secretly married to the King & was at last 'embalmed' in 1533. Queen Elizabeth seems to have entertained no tender memory of her mother and modern criticism as regards the character is rather unfavorable. She is said to have indulged in indecent pleasures ^{on} being placed over ~~his~~ her former mistress.

Wolsey's remark that 'to be her mistress' misty! the Queen's queen!' evidently refers Anne's position as maid of honour to Queen Katherin.

This candle etc ~~may~~ rendered in two ways: 1) as a mere metaphor 2) as a candle burning actually burning before him. In both cases, the meaning seems somewhat like this:

I do not like this business of Anne's being created queen; I must check it & destroy it.

Wolsey did not like to see Anne raised to the queen's dignity partly because the England's interest ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{is} not ^{is} increased by that, & partly because Anne was

When a candle is snuffed or extinguished, it diminishes, it distinguishes.

a protestant. The epithet he uses of her 'speaking Lutheran' amply testifies this. Churchman as he was, he was the father of two illegitimate children and therefore did not like a censorious Lutheran like Anne.

- ⑤ The play is by some critics judged unfavorably because of its want of unity. There is no central figure in the play around whom the interest is knit up and gradually leads us to a catastrophe, in the first act however, the Duke of Buckingham was doubtless ^{second none} the hero and all the interest is absorbed in him. From the first scene where he blames the extravagance of the Clerk of Gold up to the scene when ^(Field job) he is dragged in arraignment & finally is executed, he is the chief figure in the play. When he is executed the interest of the play is suddenly transferred to Katharine then to Wolsey. Buckingham's enmity towards Wolsey, his imperious nature, rash speeches, his fall caught by ~~the~~ wily Cardinal's snare, are events which are described as the play.

Buckingham's father was killed by Richard III owing to the treachery of his servant who faithlessly betrayed his master. Buckingham was also betrayed by his servants, who sold his lord to the keen & ambitious Cardinal. Thus he remarks when he is executed that I am a little better than my father but we are the same as regards our fall owing to the treachery of servants whom we loved best.

- Q. (a) Late voyage refers to the King's ^{trip to} ~~expedition~~ Andover in Picardy in 1520. The pomp & riches displayed there were wonderful. The Duke of Buckingham was much against it. So he ~~says that~~ ^{asks} what good have the English got by its late voyage? but to make some grimaces! (i.e. they have only learned to make wry faces by way of affectation)
- (b) 'Colts talk' was a common idiom of the time meaning young. The meaning of the passage is, therefore, Will said to old Sands; you are still young in your spirit.
- (c) I will tell you in a little time
i.e. immediately or directly.

1. Francis I and Charles V were the rivals for the seat of Emperor & entered into severe contest on continent. Henry VIII was so to speak, ~~as~~ a kind of mediator between the two & was the best medium in keeping balance of power. Henry though he ~~at~~ at the beginning of his accession invaded France (1513), was before long entered into an alliance with Francis. The pacification of ^{the} three powers, England, Spain & France were brought about through the intrigue of Wolsey in 1518. But soon afterwards the peace was broken, & England & France in union opposed Charles V whose power now became threatening to both. The French King was captured ⁱⁿ by one of ^{the} battles. The question of divorce separates England & Spain completely in enmity.

8/3/72

Henry III

K. Natsume

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