Monologue Performance Next Week. Here is the evaluation criteria:

**Recitation Criteria:**
\[\text{Memorization (5 points)}\]
\[\text{Scale 1 - 9}\]
\[\text{Interpretation (your unique style)}\]
\[\text{Volume}\]
\[\text{Diction and Enunciation (pronouncing words clearly)}\]
\[\text{Inflection (alternations in pitch and tone)}\]
\[\text{Overall presentation}\]

**Record:** ___ 5 new vocabulary words

**Evaluate:** ___ Classmates essay

Please make some notes on back as to what makes this a good paper/journal. Does the author address the essay question fully and completely? Do they give opinions and then support those opinions with facts/evidence? Do they avoid the "Top 10 Mistakes" from Appendix A in Stobaugh? Do they use and document outside sources, if appropriate? The more thoroughly you critique your classmate's essay, the better writer you will become.

**Read:** ___ Read Lesson 16 (Stobaugh) - no, that isn't a typo. skip ahead to Lesson 16
___ Finish reading Gulliver's Travels
___ Read Comparing Shakespeare, Herrick, and Milton on Mutability. See Below.

**Write:** ___ 1 - 2 page Essay on Herrick, Critical Thinking, pg. 77, Stobaugh
___ Answer Gulliver's Travels study questions Book Four. Week Five website
___ Top Ten Essay Problems - p. 218 Stobaugh
___ Read about Tense Consistency.
___ In a few sentences, explain the correct and incorrect format and write one example of an incorrect sentence and show the correction.

**Finalize:** ___ Presentation of Shakespeare Monologue or Sonnet. Be prepared to give a little introduction to provide context for your recitation. Be sure to print out a copy of your selection. You present next class!

**Discussion Prep:**
___ "Mallory/Casey"-Be prepared to share a passage from Mere Christianity which is meaningful to you or stood out in some way. Prepare 1-2 min. of teaching us about it. Bring a copy of the passage for each member of the class so we can read along as you read it to us
___ Discussion Question and passage from Part IV Gulliver's Travels
___ Be prepared to discuss: When is a satire in good taste? When is it damaging?
___ Be prepared to discuss "inclusively and exclusively Christian".

**Optional History:**
___ Quiz next week on The Tudor Period - study your Study Guide.

**Optional Honors:**
___ Pick 1 essay prompt in Lesson 10 (Stobaugh) and write a short essay (1-2 paragraphs) about it. Please include the essay prompt at the top of your essay. You may shorten it, if it is long, but it is helpful for me to have the information right on your short essay.

---

**Comparing Shakespeare, Herrick, and Milton on Mutability**

It is interesting to compare how different writers have dealt with the same theme in their works. For example, William
Shakespeare, Robert Herrick, and John Milton all wrote poems about human mutability and the passage of time. They all recognized that individual lives are short, almost too short, yet the conclusions that each author reached are all unique. While Shakespeare and Herrick write about human mutability in inclusively Christian terms, Milton wrote from an exclusively Christian perspective.

Many of Shakespeare’s sonnets deal with the combined themes of love and mutability. In Sonnet 116 he wrote, ‘Love is not love/That alters when it alteration finds/Or bends with the remover to remove/Oh no! It is an ever fixed mark…’ This poem looks at human mutability and all the problems associated with it and concludes that true love is one thing that remains constant. This message is somewhat idealized, but true within the Christian system: love is more than a feeling; it is a commitment. This message is good and true, but it is not exclusively Christian because many non-Christians would agree with it. In modern America it is very common to hear people say that if we would all just love one another, most of our problems would go away. Thousands of years ago, the Islamic poet Omar Khayyam wrote that he would be happy if all he had in the world was food, drink, a good book, and his true love. The constancy of true love and its ability to sustain and encourage is not unique to Christianity.

Robert Herrick’s poem ‘To Young Virgins to Make Much of Time’ is another example of an inclusively Christian exploration of mutability. The first stanza of the poem says ‘Gather ye rosebuds while ye may/Old Time is still a-flying/And this same flower that smiles today/Tomorrow will be dying.’ Faced with the inevitability of death, Herrick’s message is that we should all live life fully while we may. Not all of the implications of this view are Christian, but the idea that we need to make the most of the time that is given to us is definitely biblical. Still, many non-Christians, especially humanists, also accept it as sage advice.

In ‘How Soon Hath Time,’ John Milton laments about the same problem that inspired Shakespeare and Herrick. However, there is a marked difference in his conclusion: ‘It [his life] shall be still in strictest measure/To that same lot, however mean on high/Toward which time leads me, and the will of Heav’n…’ Milton does not look to human source for comfort; he looks to the sovereignty of God. Realizing that God has already measured his days, Milton’s prayer is that he will have the grace to use his time wisely. Christianity is the only religious and philosophical system that holds such a view of the sovereignty of God. ‘How Soon Hath Time’ fits into no other worldview besides Christianity.

Exploring the different levels of Christianity in the arts is fascinating, but it would be deceptive to conclude that inclusively Christian literature is inherently inferior or less godly than exclusively literature. In the cases of Shakespeare, Herrick, and Milton, the most committed Christian was the one whose poems are the most exclusively Christian – Milton, but does not always have to be so. Equally important is the fact that inclusively Christian themes alone do not Christian literature make. Beowulf is a literary work that communicates many inclusively (and several exclusively) Christian messages, yet it also communicates a worldview with some pagan elements. Allusions, inclusively Christian writing, and exclusively Christian writing are helpful tools for analyzing literature, but they are only one piece of the puzzle, as it were.

Mutability by: Percy Bysshe Shelley

We are the clouds that veil the midnight moon;
  How restlessly they speed, and gleam, and quiver,
Streaking the darkness radiantly!--yet soon
  Night closes round, and they are lost forever:

Or like forgotten lyres, whose dissonant strings
  Give various response to each varying blast,
To whose frail frame no second motion brings
  One mood or modulation like the last.

We rest.--A dream has power to poison sleep;
  We rise.--One wandering thought pollutes the day;
We feel, conceive or reason, laugh or weep;
  Embrace fond foe, or cast our cares away:

It is the same!--For, be it joy or sorrow,
  The path of its departure still is free:
Man's yesterday may ne'er be like his morrow;
  Nought may endure but Mutability.