

William Shakespeare

INTRODUCTION

- Born on April 23, 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon in Warwickshire.
- Lived in Stratford-upon-Avon [Town on the Avon river].
- Son of John Shakespeare and Mary Arden.
- Attended grammar school where he learned Latin and literature.
- He married in 1582 to Anne Hathaway, daughter of a farmer.
- The couple had a daughter seven months later and twins in 1585 (Suzanna, Judith and Hamnet).



BIRTH AND CHILDHOOD

William Shakespeare was probably born on about April 23, 1564, that date that is traditionally given for his birth. He was John and Mary Shakespeare's oldest surviving child. Their first two children, both girls, did not live beyond infancy. Growing up as the big brother of the family, William had three younger brothers, Gilbert, Richard, and Edmund and two younger sisters: Anne, who died at seven, and Joan.

Their father, John Shakespeare, was a leather worker who specialized in the soft white leather used for gloves and similar items. A prosperous businessman. He married Mary Arden, of the prominent Arden family. John rose through local offices in Stratford becoming an alderman and eventually, when William was five the town bailiff - much like a mayor. Not long after that, however, John Shakespeare stepped back from public life. We don't know why.

Shakespeare as the son of the leading Stratford citizen, almost certainly attended Stratford grammar school. Like all such schools, its curriculum consisted of an

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intense emphasis on the Latin classics, including memorization, writing, and acting classic Latin plays. Shakespeare most likely attended until about age 15.

MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN

A few years after he left school, in late 1582, William Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway. She was already expecting their first-born child, Susanna, which was a fairly common situation at the time. When they married, Anne was 26 and William was 18. Anne grew up just outside Stratford in the village of Shottery. After marrying, she spent the rest of her life in Stratford.

In early 1585, the couple had twins, Judith and Hamnet, completing the family. In the years ahead, Anne and the children lived in Stratford while Shakespeare worked in London, although we don't know when he moved there. Some later observers have suggested that this separation, and the couple's relatively few children, were signs of a strained marriage, but we do not know that, either. Someone pursuing a theater career had no choice but to work in London. and many branches of the Shakespeares had small families.

Shakespeare's only son, Hamnet, died in 1596 at the age of 11. His older daughter Susanna later married a well-to-do Stratford doctor, John Hall. Their daughter Elizabeth, Shakespeare's first grandchild, was born in 1608.

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In 1616, just months before his death, Shakespeare's daughter Judith married Thomas Quiney, a Stratford vintner. The family subsequently died out, leaving no direct descendants of Shakespeare's.

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LIST OF ALL WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S PLAY

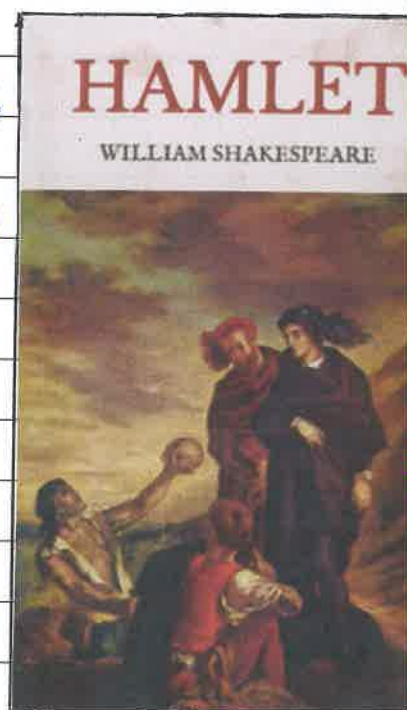
William Shakespeare, also known as The Bard, is responsible for some of the most famous and beloved plays and poetry ever written in the English language. His most well-known works include Romeo and Juliet, A Midsummer Night's Dream, The Taming of the Shrew, Macbeth, and Hamlet. Take a look at these lists of Shakespeare's plays, as well as some interesting historical information about the writer himself.

CATEGORIES OF SHAKESPEARE'S PLAY

Between about 1590 and 1613, Shakespeare wrote at least 37 plays and collaborated on several more. The Three Types of plays Shakespeare write are Tragedies, Comedies and Histories.

TRAGEDY

Hamlet : The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, often shortened to Hamlet, is a tragedy written by William Shakespeare sometime between 1599 and 1601. It is Shakespeare's longest play, with 29,551 words.



- Originally published : 1603
- playwright : William Shakespeare
- Setting : Denmark
- Genre : Shakespearean Tragedy
- Original language : Early Modern English
- Characters : Ophelia, Claudius, Polonius, Laertes, Horatio, Hamlet, Gertrude, Fortinbras, more..

COMEDY

Much ADO About Nothing : Much ADO About nothing is a comedy by William Shakespeare thought to have been written in 1598 and 1599. The play was included in the First Folio.

published in 1623. The play is set in Messina and revolves around two romantic pairings that emerge when a group of soldiers arrive in the town.



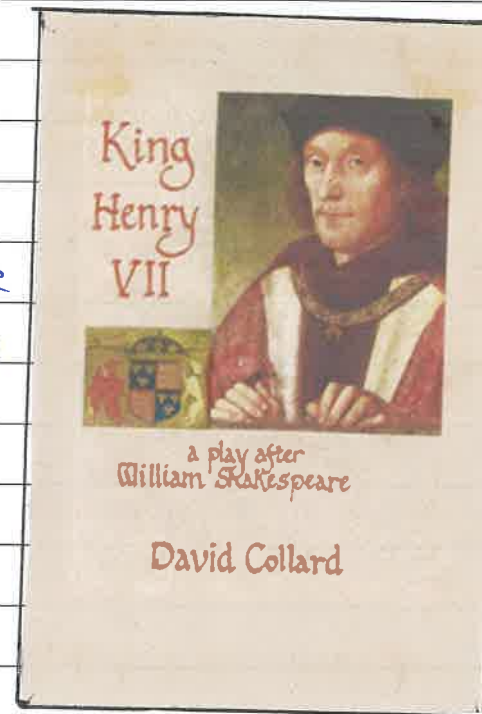
- Originally published : 1623
- Author : William Shakespeare
- Setting : Messina, Italy
- Genre : Comedy
- Original language : Early Modern English

- Characters : Beatrice, Leonato, Dogberry, Don, John, Claudio, Borachio, Don Pedro, Benedick, Conrade, more..

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HISTORY

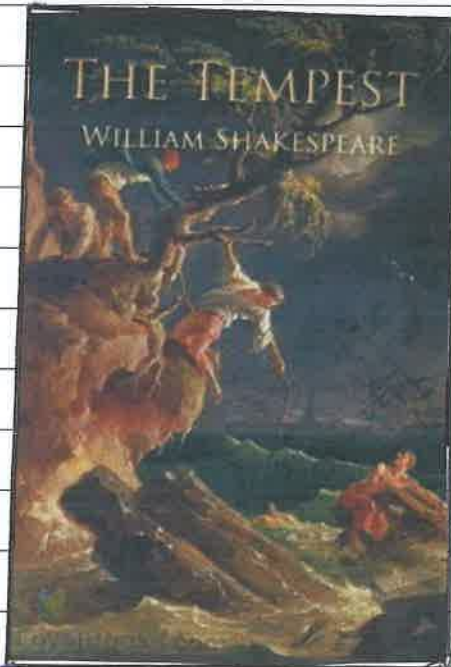
King Henry VII : Henry VII (Welsh : Harri Tudur; 28 January 1457 - 21 April 1509) was a Welsh king of England and Lord of Ireland from his seizure of the crown on 22 August 1485 until his death in 1509. He was the first monarch of the house of Tudor. Henry VII is a collaborative play between William Shakespeare and John Fletcher, written in 1613.



TRAGI-COMEDY

Tempest : The tempest is a play by English playwright William Shakespeare, probably written in 1610-1611, and thought to be one of the last plays that Shakespeare wrote alone.

- Originally Published : 1996
- Author : William Shakespeare.
- Genre : Shakespearean comedy,
Tragi-comedy
- Characters : Prospero, Caliban, Ariel,
Miranda, Ferdinand,
Alonso, Stephano,
Sycorax, Gonzalo, more.



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LOST WORK

There are a few plays that Shakespeare may have authored or co-authored, as well. These plays were either lost or simply not positively identified as his work. They include.

- Cardenio
- Edward III
- Love's Labour's Won
- Sir Thomas More
- The Two Noble Kinsmen

A PROFILIC PLAYWRIGHT

How many plays did Shakespeare write? Most scholars agree that he wrote at least 37 plays. However, either because they were lost or poorly documented, no one knows exactly how many plays Shakespeare wrote for certain.

In the 17th century, plays had to be registered before they could be published, essentially so that they could be published censored. Shakespeare never published any of his plays, so none of them were registered. Some of them were published by unauthorized publishers (because there were no copyright laws at the time) but other than that, they were only performed until about seven years after Shakespeare's death on April 23, 1616.

In 1623, John Heminges and Henry Condell, two of Shakespeare's fellow actors in the Lord Chamberlain's Men, collected 36 of Shakespeare's plays and had them published in the First Folio. Pericles, Prince of Tyre is the only play attributed to Shakespeare that did not appear in the First Folio.

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WHEN DID SHAKESPEARE DIE

In 1613 the goble burned down and the same year shakespeare retiered from the London theateere world and retured to startford.

He died on 23 April 1616 and was buried in Holy Trinity church, where he had been baptised 52 years earlier.

PLAY PRODUCTION

One indication of his success would be the constant production of his plays.

Shakespeare was born in 1564 and died in 1616. during that time, he had at least one play, if not more in production every year from 1592 untill 1631. In fact, because the dates for events in shakespeare's life are fuzzy due to lack of written data, some scholars have speculated that he many have had plays in production even in the late 1580s as well.

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FAMOUS ACTORS OF THE TIME

From 1594, only an acting troupe known as Lord Chamberlains men, later renamed Kings men, performed Shakespeare's plays. These men were some of the most famous stage actors of the time - and without their performance, Shakespeare's plays may never have found their place in history.

They include:

- Richard Burbage (1567 - 1619)
- William Kempe (1560 - 1603)
- Henry Condell (1568 - 1627)
- John Heminges (1556 - 1630)

ENTERTAINMENT AND AUDIENCE

Actors built the Globe Theater themselves. A dispute with the owners of the previous land where the theater was located caused many of the acting company to tear down pieces of the theater and reconstruct it on the Thames river. Circular in shape, the theater accommodated patrons from the lowest tier, who paid a penny and sat on the floor, to the highest tier, who paid more and sat in balconies.

Different levels of British society came to gather to enjoy the only entertainment of the time: plays. Shakespeare and the King's men made court appearances for Queen Elizabeth and King James.

Shakespeare chose many themes for his plays that would entertain audiences compared to some other plays of the day based on morality issues. Shakespeare wrote primarily comedies in his early career, then his tragedies, followed by his tragicomedies or romances. By producing good writing on topics of interest to people, Shakespeare had many loyal fans.

SHAKESPEAR'S CRITICS

Like many people in entertainment, Shakespeare had his share of unhappy critics.

- one notable critic of Shakespeare was Robert Greene. He called Shakespeare "an upstart crow
- Critic and famous writer Samuel Pepys disliked Shakespeare's play *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, calling it "insipid [and] ridiculous."
- French philosopher Voltaire was also known to have taken shots at Shakespeare, calling him a "drunken savage" and "great fool."

However, Shakespeare's play spoke to the common man by tapping into the ideas and interests shared by many. Since his death, Shakespeare has continued to inspire many people who read his work.

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CERTIFICATE

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Work in the Subject of Life And Work Of William Shakespeare
Entitled English

As laid down in the regulation of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University
Aurangabad during the Academic Year 2020-2021

Paper No.	XII & XVI	Oral	Total
Out of Marks	80	20	100
Obtain Marks	73		


External Examiner


Head of the Department

Date: / /2021

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Work in the Subject of English

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Name :- Deshmukh Swapnadip Prakash
College Name :- Arts, commerce & science college Ashti.
Std :- B.A III Year
Subject :- English
Project Name :- Life and Career of Francis Bacon
Sub-Teacher :- Mr. Shinde sir



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* Who Was Francis Bacon ?

Francis Bacon served as attorney general & lord chancellor of England, resigning amid charges of corruption. His more valuable work was philosophical. Bacon took up Aristotelian ideas, arguing for an empirical, inductive approach, known as the scientific method, which is the foundation of modern scientific inquiry.



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*Early Life :-

Statesman & philosopher Francis Bacon was born in London on January 22, 1561. His father Sir Nicolas Bacon was Lord Keeper of the Seal. His mother, Lady Anne Cooke Bacon was his father's second wife & daughter to Sir Anthony Cooke, a humanist who was Edward VI's tutor. Francis Bacon's mother was also the sister-in-law of Lord Burghley.

The younger of Sir Nicholas & Lady Anne's two sons, Francis Bacon began attending Trinity College, Cambridge in April 1573 when he was 12 years old. He completed his course of study at Trinity in December 1575.



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The following year, Bacon enrolled in a law program at Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, stale & old fashioned. Bacon later called his tutors "men of sharp wits, shut up in their cells of a few authors, chiefly Aristotle their dictator." Bacon favored the new renaissance humanism over aristotelianism and scholasticism, the more traditional schools of thought in England at the time.

A year after he enrolled at Gray's Inn, Bacon left school to work under Sir Amyas Paulet, the British ambassador to France during his mission in Paris. Two & a half years later, he was forced to abandon the mission prematurely & return to England when his father died unexpectedly. Still just a teen, Francis Bacon was scrambling to find a means of earning a decent living.

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* Counsel & Statesman :-

Fortunately for Bacon in 1581, he landed a job as a member of Cornwall in the House of Commons. Bacon was also able to return to Gray's Inn & complete his education. By 1582, he was appointed the position of outer barrister. Bacon's political career took a big leap forward in 1582, he was composed a letter of advice to Queen Elizabeth his very first political memorandum.

Bacon held his place in parliament for nearly four decades, from 1584 to 1617 during which time he was extremely active in politics law & the royal court. In 1603, three years before he married heiress Alice Barnham, Bacon was knighted upon James I's ascension to the British throne.





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He continued to work his way swiftly up the legal and political ranks, achieving solicitor general in 1607 & attorney general six years later in 1613. His career peaked when he was invited to join the privy council. Just a year later, he reached the same position of his father, lord keeper of the great seal in 1618. Bacon surpassed his father's achievements when he was promoted to the lofty title of lord chancellor, one of the highest political offices in England. In 1621 Bacon became viscount St. Albans.

In 1621, the same year that Bacon became viscount St. Albans, he was accused of accepting bribes & impeached by parliament for corruption.



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Some sources claim that Bacon was set up by his enemies in parliament & the court faction & was used as a scapegoat to protect the duke of buckingham from public hostility. Bacon was tried & found guilty after he confessed. He was fined a hefty 40,000 pounds and sentenced to the tower of london, but fortunately his sentence was reduced and his fine was lifted. After four days of imprisonment bacon was released - at the cost of his reputation and his long-standing place in parliament; the scandal put a serious strain on 60-year old Bacon's health.



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* Philosopher of Science :-

Bacon remained in St Alban's after the collapse of his political career. Retired, he was now able to focus on one of his other passions, the philosophy of science. From the time he had reached adulthood, Bacon was determined to alter the face of natural philosophy.

He strove to create a new outline for the sciences, with a focus on empirical scientific methods - methods that depended on tangible proof - while developing the basis of applied science. Unlike the doctrines of Aristotle & Plato, Bacon's approach placed an emphasis on experimentation & interaction, culminating in 'the commerce of the mind with things.'





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Bacon's new scientific method involved gathering data, prudently analyzing it & performing experiments to observe nature's truths in an organized way. He believed that when approached this way, science could become a tool for that betterment of humankind.

Biographer Loren Eiseley described Bacon's compelling desire to invent a new scientific method, stating that Bacon, "more fully than any man of his time, entertained the idea of the universe as a problem to be solved; examined the idea of the universe as a problem to be solved, examined, meditated upon, rather than as an externally fixed stage upon which man walked."





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Bacon himself claimed that his empirical scientific method would spark a light in a nature that would "eventually disclose & bring into sight all that is most hidden & secret in the universe."

During his young adulthood, Bacon attempted to share his ideas with his uncle, Lord Burghley & later with queen Elizabeth in his letters of advise.

The two did not prove to be a receptive audience to Bacon's evolving philosophy of science. It was not until 1620, when Bacon published Book one of *Novum Organum* in Latin for new method that Bacon established himself as a reputable philosopher of science.





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According to Bacon in *Novum Organum*, the scientific method should begin with the "Tables of investigation." It should then proceed to the "Table of praesence," which is a list of circumstances under which the event being studied occurred. The table of absence in proximity is then used to identify negative occurrences. Next, the "Table of comparison" allows the observer to compare & contrast the severity or degree of the event. After completing these steps, the scientific observer is required to perform a short survey that will help identify the possible cause of the occurrence. Unlike a typical hypothesis, however, Bacon did not emphasize the importance of testing one's theory. Instead, he believed that observation & analysis were sufficient in producing a greater comprehension, or "ladder of axioms," that creative minds could use to reach still further understanding.



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* Writing Career :-

During his career as counsel and statesman Bacon often wrote for the court. In 1584 he wrote his first political memorandum, A later of advise to queen coronation, he wrote an entertaining speech in praise of knowledge. The year 1597 marked Bacon's first publicatcion, a collection of essays about politcs. The collection was later expanded and re-published in 1612 & 1625.

In 1605. Bacon published the Advance-ment of learning in an unsuccessful attempt to rally supporters for the sciences. In 1609. he departed from political and scientific genres when he released on the wisdom of the ancients, his analysis of ancient mythology.





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Bacon then resumed writing about science and in 1620 published *Novum Organum*, presented as part two of the great satirization. In 1622 he wrote a historical work for prince Charles, entitled *The History of Henry VII*. Bacon also published *De Augmentis Scientiarum*, a continuation of his view on scientific reform. In 1624 his works *The New Atlantis* & *Apothegms* were published. In 1627, was among the last of his written works.

Although Bacon's body of work covered a fairly broad range of topics all of his writing shared one thing in common: It expressed Bacon's desire to change antiquated systems.



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* Death and Legacy :-

In march 1626, Bacon was performing a series of experiments with ice. While testing the effects of cold on the preservation and decay of meat, he stuffed a hen with snow near highgate england & caught a chill in london. The guest room where Bacon resided was cold and musty. He soon developed bronchitis. on April 9, 1626 a week after he had arrived at lord Arundel's estate, Francis Bacon died.

In the years after Bacon's death his theories began to have a major influence on the evolving field of 17th century European science.





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British scientists belonging to Robert Boyle's circle, also known as the "Invisible college," followed through on Bacon's concept of a cooperative research institution, applying it toward their establishment of the Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge in 1662. The Royal Society utilized Bacon's applied science approach and followed the steps of his reformed scientific method. Scientific institutions followed this model in kind. Political philosopher Thomas Hobbes played the role of Bacon's last amanuensis. The father of classic liberalism, John Locke, as well as 18th century encyclopedists and inductive logicians David Hume & John Mill also followed Bacon's influence in their work.

Today's Bacon is still widely regarded as a major figure in scientific methodology & natural philosophy during the English Renaissance. Having advocated an organized system of obtaining knowledge with a humanitarian goal in mind, he is largely credited with unshattering in the new early modern era of human understanding ...

