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قسم اللغة الانكليزية	القسم
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مسرح	اسم المادة باللغة العربية
Drama of two worlds	اسم المادة باللغة الانكليزية
Asraa Shaher Hamad	اسم التدريسي
كل انسان	عنوان المحاضرة باللغة العربية
Everyman	عنوان المحاضرة باللغة الإنكليزية
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Everyman studyguide	المصادر او المراجع

SECTION 4 (GOOD-DEEDS, KNOWLEDGE, AND CONFESSION)

The juxtaposition of Goods and Good-Deeds provides a narrative turning point in the play. Everyman, having been betrayed by what he loved most, turns to that which he most neglected. Both Goods and Good-Deeds understand the spiritual implications of their relationship to Everyman. Whereas the powerful Goods is a malicious presence, GoodDeeds is well-meaning but weak. Everyman knows this when he calls on her. This is the first time in the play Everyman begins to worry about spiritual concerns, and Good-Deeds is the first virtuous companion to whom he reaches out. Like Goods she represents a more material interaction with the world than, for example, Knowledge or Discretion, but she is a bridge to more abstract virtues. Knowledge's allegory requires some unpacking for the modern audience. Today the term knowledge might be understood as a collection of facts. However, the knowledge of the play is a moral understanding of good and evil. The medieval conception of knowledge of the world began with faith and scripture as the beginning of truth. They served as the foundation for all other intellectual pursuits. There was no divide between a secular capacity to understand and a spiritual comprehension of the world. This helps explain why "Knowledge" is the name chosen for this character. Confession is described in terms of flowing water, as both a river and a fountain. Although he is explicitly an allegory for the sacrament of confession, these allusions link him thematically to the purification ritual of baptism. They also link him to the broader idea of washing clean what is dirty. The water symbolism also links Confession to the third person of the Trinity: the Holy Spirit. The Bible several times refers to the Holy Spirit in terms of water and emphasizes both its cleansing nature and its ability to bring humanity closer to God. The question of the relative importance of good works versus faith in a soul's salvation is a recurring one in Christian theology. There is general agreement that without the sacrifice made by Jesus, salvation is impossible. In some branches of Christian theology, this is interpreted to mean only faith in Jesus's sacrifice and divinity is necessary for salvation. However, the doctrine at the time and as expressed in the play is that Good-Deeds will be the criterion on which Everyman's soul is judged. Yet, as long as she is weighed down by his worldly sins, Good-Deeds cannot speak on Everyman's account. It is the power of the church to absolve these sins through confession and other sacraments that allows her to speak for him. Thus, both Everyman's own moral choices and his participation in the Church are necessary for him to go to heaven.

