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كلية التربية للبنات	الكلية
قسم اللغة الانكليزية	القسم
الاولى	المرحلة
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

IMPERMANENCE OF WORLDLY THINGS

Everyman is ultimately a play about mortality. Everyman is initially motivated by his fear of Death. However, he finds again and again that those mortal things he has relied on abandon him at the hour of death. "Take example," he says to the audience at one point, "all ye that this do hear or see / How they that I loved best do forsake me." This impermanence is always presented in contrast to the eternal rewards of heaven. When death is discussed in the play, it is referred to as a pilgrimage rather than an end. Death talks about it as a journey from which Everyman cannot return. Throughout the play Everyman seeks something he can bring with him into the afterlife. The answer is only his Good-Deeds, but the search illuminates many who will not or cannot join his voyage. The first group of companions Everyman fails to bring with him are his worldly concerns: Fellowship, Kindred, Cousin, and Goods. All of these betray Everyman despite their proclamations of support and turn out to have been false friends. His friends and family refuse to join him in adversity, and Goods reveals himself to be a trap for mortal souls. Goods in particular addresses his relationship to a mortal and dying Everyman. He makes clear he will stay in the world after Everyman leaves it and go into new hands, just as he came to Everyman's. As Everyman grows in his spiritual understanding through Knowledge and Good-Deeds, he gains new companions: Beauty, Strength, Discretion, and Five-Wits. These characters represent virtues Everyman possesses as a good man. However, in the end they must also leave him as his mind and body fail and he goes to his grave. Though it has been a good thing for him to earn their companionship, it cannot last. Everyman responds to this with hurt, much as he did with his worldly friends. He had come to trust them. Yet, they were things of the world and will not pass into the afterlife. However, in the end, Everyman can take nothing with him but the good deeds he has done. It is Good-Deeds who will argue for his salvation. Even Knowledge must stay behind.

IMPORTANCE OF THE CHURCH

Though good deeds are the mechanism of Everyman's salvation, his redemption would be impossible without the Church. His redemption begins with Confession and penance and continues in the form of the holy sacraments. The power and obligations of priests are discussed at length by the two characters representing the ability to know and think. Five-Wits declares:

The priest bindeth and unbindeth all bands,

Both in earth and in heaven;

Thou ministers all the sacraments seven ...

No remedy we find under God

But all only priesthood.

Everyman, God gave priests that dignity,

And setteth them in his stead among us to be;

Thus be they above angels in degree.

By giving priests the power to administer the sacraments, God has made them the keepers of human souls. They are the only people who can absolve the sins that bind Good-Deeds. Though Knowledge comes to Everyman before he participates in religion, she directs him toward it with enthusiastic support. Without the work of the Church, Everyman would not have been able to get into heaven even if his good works had been more robust. Though the play emphasizes the need for the audience to focus on good works as the path to salvation, it also acknowledges the vital importance of religion.

