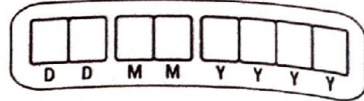


Second Section - II

Drama.



"Tamburlaine the Great" [Drama]

Christopher Marlowe....

Christopher Marlowe was a 16th century writer and one of the most important in English literature. He laid the groundwork for writers like William Shakespeare. Marlowe popularized the blank verse in English writing. One of his most famous works,

The Tragic History of Dr. Faustus, was incomplete, when he died.

His important works are.....

- 1) Hero and Leander
- 2) Tamburlaine the Great
- 3) Edward the Second
- 4) The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus
- 5) Dido
- 6) Queen of Carthage
- 7) The Jew of Malta

Christopher Marlowe, also known as Kit Marlowe, was an English playwright, poet and translator of the Elizabethan era. Marlowe is among the most famous of the Elizabethan playwrights.

Tamburlaine the Great is a play in two parts by Christopher Marlowe. It is loosely based on the life of the central Asian emperor, Timur. It was written in 1587 or 1588, the play is a milestone in Elizabethan public drama; The play is often linked to Renaissance humanism which idealises the potential of human beings. It marks a turning away from the clumsy language and loose plotting of the earlier Tudor dramatists, and a new interest in fresh and vivid language, memorable action, and intellectual complexity. Along with Thomas Kyd's The Spanish Tragedy, it may be considered the first popular success of London's public stage.

Marlowe, generally considered the best of that group of writers known as the University Wits, influenced playwrights well into the Jacobean period, and echoes of the bombast and ambition of Tamburlaine's language can be found in English plays all the way to the Puritan closing of the theatres in 1642. While Tamburlaine is considered inferior to the great tragedies of the late - Elizabethan and early - Jacobean period, its significance in creating a stock of themes and, especially in demonstrating the potential of blank verse in drama, is still acknowledged.

Whereas the real Timur was of Turkic - Mongolian ancestry and belonged to the nobility, for dramatic purposes Marlowe depicts him as a Scythian Shepherd who rises to the rank of Emperor.

Part - I

Opens in Persepolis. The Persian emperor, Mycetes, dispatches ^{Conquer} a group of troops to dispose of Tamberlaine, a Scythian ^{frequently} nomadic bandit. In the same scene, Mycetes' brother Cosroe plots to overthrow Mycetes and assume the throne.

The scene shifts to Scythia, where Tamberlaine is shown wooing, capturing and winning Zenocrate, the daughter of the Egyptian king. Confronted ^{bring face to face} by Mycetes' soldiers and then Cosroe to join him in a fight against Mycetes. Although he promises Cosroe the Persian throne, Tamberlaine ^{committing treachery} on this promise and, after defeating Mycetes, takes personal control of the Persian Empire. ^{to win victory over.}

Now a powerful figure, Tamberlaine turns his attention to Bajazeth, emperor of the Turks. He defeats Bajazeth and his tributary kings, capturing the emperor and his wife Zabina. The victorious Tamberlaine keeps the defeated ruler in a cage and feeds him ^{scrap} scraps from his table, releasing Bajazeth only to use him as a footstool. Bajazeth later kills himself on stage by ^{to injure} bashing his head against the bars upon hearing of Tamberlaine's next victory. Upon finding his body, Zabina does likewise.

D D M M Y Y Y Y

After Conquering Africa and naming himself emperor of that continent, Tamburlaine sets his eyes on Damascus, a target which places the Egyptian Sultan, his to be father-in-law directly in his path. Zenocrate ^{maintain} pleads with her future husband to spare her father. He complies, instead making the sultan a tributary king. The play ends with the wedding of Tamburlaine and Zenocrate, who is crowned Empress of Persia. ungenerous!

Submit.

Ruthless warrior.

Zenocrate - daughter of sultan Egypt.

Tamburlaine → Persia → Mycetes.

Turkey → Bajazeth

Egypt → Zenocrate father.

Subordinate
 ↳ Theridomas
 ↳ little soldiers
 Loyale.

- * Greediness
- * Cruel Man
- * Powerful King...
- *

The Fall of Tamburlaine - 5 acts

D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y

Part - 2

Tamburlaine ^{prepare} grooms his sons to be conquerors in his wake as he continues to attack neighbouring kingdoms. His oldest son Calyphas, preferring to stay by his mother's side and not risk death, incurs Tamburlaine's wrath. Meanwhile, the son of Bajazeth, Callapine, escapes from Tamburlaine jail and gathers a group of tributary kings to his side, planning to avenge his father. Callapine and Tamburlaine meet in battle, where Tamburlaine is victorious. But finding that Calyphas remained in his tent during the battle, Tamburlaine kills him in anger.

to become liable

↳ Cover, roof

Tamburlaine then forces the defeated kings to pull his chariot to his next battlefield, declaring, Holla you pampered jades of Asia! what, can you draw but twenty miles a day?

repetition

↳ treated with extreme

↳ extreme inhumanity

Upon reading Babylon, which holds out against him, Tamburlaine displays further acts of extravagant savagery. When the governor of the city attempts to save his life in return for revealing the city treasury, Tamburlaine has him hanged from the city walls and shot. He orders the inhabitants men, women, and children - to be bound a copy of the Qur'an and claims to be greater than God.

↳ routinely

In the final act, he becomes ill but manages to defeat one more foe before he dies. He bids his sons to conquer the remainder of the earth as he departs life.

to go away
an enemy in war.

Act - I

Orcanes — King of Natolia

Gazellus } Friends

Uribussa }

agreement

Sigismund — King of Hungaria.

Fredrick and Baldwin — Followers.

Bejoze th

Son of Tamburlaine —> Callapine

↓

L> smart young man.

He escapes from jail help of a man - Alameda.

Amyras

Calyphus

Celebinus

Childrens of Tamburlaine and Zenocrate

he is covered.

He is not strong.

Act - II

* Sigismund cheats to Orcanes. He said I don't support you in the battle in the last moment (end of moment).

* Sigismund wounded in battle and died. He has broken his agreement with Orcanes

* Tamburlaine againsts to God and heaven. Zenocrate became ill and died.