

Chapter 1 : Netflix set to create new "The Chronicles of Narnia"™ movies and shows | TheBlaze

In The Magical Worlds of Narnia, David Colbert has sections devoted to each book and details some of the interesting background that went into the development, plotting, and writing of each of these books.

Narnia[edit] One version of the coat of arms of Narnia, based on the "great banner of Narnia", described as a "red lion on a green ground" in chapter 12 of *The Horse and His Boy* " though the shields of Peter as described in chapter 10 of *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe* and of Rilian as described in chapter 13 of *The Silver Chair* have a red lion on silver. The country of Narnia is where most of the action of the series is set. According to the mythology of the series, Narnia was created by the great lion, Aslan , and is filled with talking animals and mythical creatures. Lewis may have taken the name from the Italian town of Narni , whose Latin name was in fact Narnia. Narnia features rolling hills rising into low mountains to the south, and is predominantly forested except for marshlands in the north. The region is bordered on the east by the Eastern Ocean, on the west by a great mountain range, on the north by the River Shribble , and on the south by Archenland. Other communities along the river include, from east to west, Beruna , Beaversdam , and Chippingford. The map jointly created by C. Lewis and Pauline Baynes shows the mainland portion of Narnia extending roughly miles east and west, miles north and south. Archenland is a mountainous country south of Narnia. It is bordered on the north by Narnia and on the south by the Winding Arrow river. The seat of government is at Anvard, in the heart of the country, a fortified area. No other towns or villages are mentioned in the Chronicles. It is described as being somewhat open parkland, with many different varieties of trees scattered far enough apart so as to not constitute a forest " but it is mostly a mountainous country. Unlike Narnia, Archenland is inhabited by humans and is governed by Men. For reasons not explained in the Chronicles, the line of King Frank survived here at least until the time of High King Peter but failed in Narnia itself. Calormen[edit] Calormen is a semi-arid empire in the south of the world of Narnia. The Great Desert is in the northern part of the country, and the difficulty of crossing it discouraged the Calormenes from invading Archenland and Narnia. The capital of Calormen is Tashbaan , located on an island near the mouth of the River of Calormen, [1] which flows from west to east in the north of Calormen, just south of the Great Desert. Gardens and pleasure houses line the river valley for several miles above the city. North of the river, on the margins of the desert, lie the royal tombs. Eastern Ocean[edit] Numerous islands and archipelagoes dot the Eastern Ocean. The easternmost Ocean is described as having "sweet" water, capable of satiating both hunger and thirst, and is completely covered by large lilies. The sea becomes progressively more shallow the further East one travels, eventually terminating in a gigantic standing wave. Other lands[edit] Telmarine coat of arms, based on a colour illustration by Pauline Baynes in *Prince Caspian* ed. To the north of Narnia lie Ettinsmoor and the Wild Lands of the North, both inhabited by giants and dragons. The most prominent settlement is the House of Harfang, a community of giants that is apparently the remnant of a much larger city Giant City Ruinous which was abandoned generations ago and fell into ruin. The land west of Narnia is an uninhabited region of rugged mountains known as the Western Wild. The land of Telmar lies somewhere beyond this region, but its exact location was never documented - forgotten even by the Telmarines who invaded Narnia - and beyond it are the western islands. In the Western Wild is the hill upon which grows a sacred walled grove of magical apple trees guarded by the phoenix. This task and the resistance of temptation to return with the apple directly to his mother is to atone for his violence in the hall of images and for bringing Jadis into Narnia. Underland is located in great caverns deep beneath the ground of Narnia. The land of Bism lies far below Underland. To the north are caverns containing a slumbering Father Time and the dragons and salamanders who appear at the end of the world. In his essay *On Stories*, Lewis wrote "I have seen landscapes, notably in the Mourne Mountains and southwards which under a particular light made me feel that at any moment a giant might raise his head over the next ridge". In a letter to his brother, Lewis would later confide "that part of Rostrevor which overlooks Carlingford Lough is my idea of Narnia". Although in adult life Lewis lived in England, he returned to Northern Ireland often and retained fond memories of the Irish scenery, saying "I yearn to see County Down in the snow; one almost expects to see a march of dwarfs dashing past. How I

long to break into a world where such things were true. Humans from Earth are sometimes referred to as Sons of Adam and Daughters of Eve by Narnians, a reference to first humans in the Biblical account of creation. The four Pevensie children are the best known: Edmund and Lucy appear in *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader* and three all except Peter, who is out fighting giants on the northern frontier appear as adults in *The Horse and his Boy*. Others from our world include King Frank, formerly a cabman in London, and his wife Queen Helen, who were the first King and Queen of Narnia and whose descendants lived in Narnia for many generations. Six pirates and six women came from our world to the unpeopled land of Telmar and founded the race of the Telmarines. As Aslan says in *Prince Caspian*, they accidentally found in a cave "one of the chinks or chasms between that world and this", and he adds, "There were many chinks or chasms between worlds in old times, but they have grown rarer. This was one of the last: I do not say the last. Dwarfs[edit] Dwarfs are native to Narnia. Dwarfs exist in at least two varieties: Black Dwarfs and Red Dwarfs, distinguished by the colour of their hair. Dwarfs appearing in the books are male and live together in communities, although they are known to mingle with and reproduce with humans. In battle, they are renowned as deadly archers. A Dwarf can walk all day and night. Many of the animals found in our world can also be found in Narnia. In addition, there are talking versions of most of these animals. When Aslan breathed upon the first animal pairs, some not only gained thought and speech, but changed in size as well. Smaller animals rodents, birds and small mammals are larger than their non-talking relatives and larger animals are slightly smaller. Talking beasts can be divided into three main categories: Avian, Mammal, and Reptile. There are no talking fish or insects. In Narnian law and custom, talking animals are persons, fully the equal of humans; killing and eating them is tantamount to murder and cannibalism. On the other hand, killing and eating a non-talking animal is a completely acceptable act. Thus, for example, three talking bears are among the loyal adherents of Prince Caspian, but later on in the same book a non-talking bear is killed and eaten and Lewis gives a detailed description of how its flesh was cooked. In later Narnian times her origin on Charn is not known to her subjects. When Jadis entered the Narnian world at its creation, she ate a fruit that gave her immortality. Then she fled to the north. Another fruit from the same tree was planted in Narnia, and Aslan said that while the tree that grew from it flourished, Jadis would not return to Narnia. She was killed by Aslan in the First Battle of Beruna. Most of her other powers seem to be related to seduction and enslavement; she has bewitched and enslaved Rilian and an army of underground gnomes, and almost succeeds in bewitching Jill, Eustace, and Puddleglum using magic powder and a musical instrument. These are a free mix of creatures from Greco-Roman sources and others from native British tradition. There are also many singular beings who frequent or inhabit Narnia and its surrounding countries including: It should also be noted that the Stars themselves are sentient beings within Narnia. Both of these individuals were encountered in *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader*. General characteristics[edit] The world of Narnia is a flat world in a geocentric solar system. Its sky is a dome that mortal creatures cannot penetrate. Traveling eastwards, characters in *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader* eventually reach a literal End of the World, where the sky reaches the sea. The stars also arrange themselves to allow seers to foretell certain future events. The sun has its own ecosystem, and is thought to be inhabited by great white birds, which appear in *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader*. Some of the vegetation on the sun is known to contain healing properties. For example, the extract of a fire-flower found in the mountains can heal any wound or sickness, and a fire-berry that grows in its valleys, when eaten by the fallen star Ramandu, works to reverse the effects of age. In *The Silver Chair*, the main characters find a land named Bism many miles below Narnia, where diamonds and other jewels provide juice when crushed or squeezed. They find the idea unbelievable until a gnome explains that the precious stones found in Bism are real, not dead like the ones found in the "shallow" mines made by dwarfs and others who live on the surface. The worlds of Narnia[edit] Main article: Wood between the Worlds The Narnian world is part of a series of many fictional worlds including Earth and the world of Charn. These are connected by a linking room known as the Wood between the Worlds, a nexus that existed outside all the other worlds. This space takes the form of a dense forest with many pools of water. With appropriate magic or a device such as rings made from the soil, each pool leads to a different world. The Wood between the Worlds seems to affect the magic and strength of the White Witch, who becomes weak and ill when taken there. Time[edit] Earth visitors to Narnia typically find that a visit to

Narnia lasts longer in Narnia sometimes much longer than the corresponding period of their absence from Earth. How much longer appears to be arbitrary. Each time, they are gone from Earth for just a few seconds. Visiting Narnia one always finds that more time passed there than on Earth, but there does not seem a fixed rate: During a failed attempt by Digory to transfer Jadis from London in our world back to her own world of Charn , the group arrived in the unmade darkness of Narnia just prior to Aslan calling it into being. Aslan began the creation soon after they arrived, and with his song called forth the stars, sun, and eventually all landforms, plants, and animals as well. When he was finished, Aslan selected certain animals from these to be Talking Animals, giving to them, and all other magical creatures, Narnia as their new home, to own and rule it with wisdom and caring. Aware that the evil Witch-Queen Jadis had entered his new land, Aslan sent Digory to retrieve a magic apple from a garden in the Western Wild beyond Narnia. When Digory returned, the apple was planted by the river, where it immediately grew into a tree which as Aslan explained would protect Narnia from Jadis for many years. Aslan allowed Digory to take an apple from the new tree back to our world for his ill mother. After she had eaten it, Digory planted the core in his garden, where it grew into a great apple tree. Many years later, the tree was blown down in a storm and Digory who was now a professor , had its wood made into the wardrobe that figures in the title of *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe* – for this wardrobe became the entrance through which the Pevensies would discover Narnia.

Chapter 2 : The Magical Worlds of Narnia: A Treasury of Myths and Legends - David Colbert - Google Bo

Tucked away at the conclusion of The Magical Worlds of Narnia is a chapter calling Lewis a racist and a sexist, It sells itself as a "fact book" about the Narnia series, but this book's sole purpose seems to be to tear down its subject.

The Magical Worlds of Narnia: Lewis and the Narnia Chronicles. Fantasy, Myth and Religion in C. This Christmas, millions of children and adults filed into movie theaters with over-large buckets of popcorn to witness the adventures of some charming British children. They were there to see The Chronicles of Narnia: So far, the box office numbers support that assumption. Publishing companies took notice early on, and a flurry of new books on Lewis and the Chronicles has shown up. Lewis has always been a popular subject, and books about him and the Chronicles have been written regularly for the past fifty years. Indeed, the recent boom in the Lewis market is only a surge in what was already a strong economy. But the release of the new film provides incentive for renewed interest in his life and work. Three new books to share in this groundswell are: Lewis and the Narnia Chronicles by David C. Downing; and Revisiting Narnia: The Magical Worlds of Narnia, as its subtitle indicates, is a concise collection of facts about the Chronicles. Colbert specializes in popular introductions of this ilk, having written similar titles on both the Harry Potter books and the Lord of the Rings. He uses a book-by-book approach, providing an introductory chapter outlining the basic inspiration for each book followed by short chapters addressing various questions. Insofar as he sticks to it, he is basically successful. He is neither eloquent nor intriguing on his own; he has simply provided a concise repository of information about Lewis and the Chronicles. Indeed, most of what Colbert writes can be found in other, more superior sources, Paul F. And for this reason, one may wonder why Colbert needed to write his book at all. At times, [End Page] he appears to be writing two different books: The latter of these suffers from an over-reliance on A. The result is that neither a simple exploration nor an in-depth analysis has been written successfully, and what has been written has a regrettable lack of focus. It may be that Colbert has forgotten his audience. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 3 : The World Of Harry Potter Vs. The Magical Land Of Narnia. | SFF Chronicles forums

The Magical Worlds of Narnia. Author: David Colbert Publication Date: November 1, Summary: After revealing the inspirations behind Harry Potter and The Lord of the Rings, David Colbert takes a tour of C.S. Lewis's Narnia-from The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe to The Last Battle-in this indispensable guide to the origins of the classic book.

When I was a little girl living near Ilkley in Yorkshire, an exciting rumour ran around my primary school. A famous author was coming to live nearby! But when we heard who it was, my friends and I were rather disappointed. He had died on the 22nd of November. But his books live on. I was super-possessive about them. I wanted to have it all to myself! I was in fact quite horribly selfish about it, and I shudder to think what Aslan would have had to say, but that was how passionate I felt. Because you see, it was my Narnia. Even though the Narnia books have been read by so many people, each and every child who picks up a copy of *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe* and begins to read it, gets into Narnia by themselves. Well, at least here, tonight, I can make up for my selfishness a little " by sharing Narnia with all of you. Finally, the Narnia stories have become controversial in recent years. Whether I now agree with them or not, there is a case to be answered and I will try my best to do so. The first time I ever saw one of the Narnia books was one Christmas Day when I was about seven or eight years old. My mother had bought it for me as a Christmas present, along with about six other books all I ever wanted was books. So I put off reading it as long as I could. And it started quite manageably, after all: It was a dull autumn day and Jill Pole was crying behind the gym. It seemed a school story. Imagine yourself at the top of the very highest cliff you know. And imagine yourself looking down to the very bottom. And then imagine that the precipice goes on below that, as far again, ten times as far, twenty times as far. And I was hooked. After all, there was such a lot to think about. It was Lewis, not any scientist, who introduced me to the concept of the multiverse " the idea there could be many worlds, many universes besides ours. He also introduced me " little as I realised this at the time " to the Platonic parable of the cave. That is what lies behind this passage, in which the Green Lady, the witch, is trying to persuade the children and the Prince that there is no such place as Narnia: Do you mean anything by the word? It is round and yellow and gives light to the whole room; and hangeth moreover from the roof. Now that thing which we call the sun is like the lamp, only far greater and brighter. It giveth light to the whole Overworld, and hangeth in the sky. When you try to think out clearly what this sun must be, you cannot tell me. You can only tell me that it is like the lamp. Your sun is a dream; and there is nothing in that dream that was not copied from the lamp. And it certainly can be interpreted that way: She wants to keep them with her, prisoners " just as the dwarfs at the end of *The Last Battle* are prisoners of their own scepticism, refusing to emerge from the rank stable of their own senses. Is it only the evidence of our immediate senses " what we can touch and taste and see? Then what about the imagination? What about poetry and religion and philosophy? Down in Bism we have them alive and growing. With such questions hanging in the Narnian air, no wonder that I, along with many other children, felt a passionate half-belief that Narnia was real. And we longed to go there. In one of the most vivid memories from my childhood, nothing happens. For the rest of my life, I will never want anything quite so much again. The place I longed to visit was Narnia. I understand that so well. When my friend Frances and I were about ten, we confessed to one another our fragile belief that Narnia was real " had to be real. That jealous secrecy again! Enchanted and swept away, I read all the other books as fast as I could, gobbling them up in random order one after another as they were given to me for birthday or Christmas presents, or borrowed from the library. Light pervades the book: For me, age ten, the island-hopping voyage of Caspian and his friends to the End of the World seemed completely original, but I now know that, as authors do, C. We all do this all the time, by the way. CS Lewis was of course immensely well-read, a medieval scholar to his fingertips, and you could say he raided his store " cupboard of magical delights and passed them on to children. The *Voyage of the Dawn Treader* echoes some very old Irish voyage tales known as *immrama*, in which a hero or saints set out for some kind of Otherworld, stopping at a number of fantastic or miraculous islands along the way. Written in the Christian era, they hark back to older pre-Christian Celtic voyage tales, and may also have been consciously influenced by the classical tales of the *Odyssey* and

Argonautika. Although you may not always get back. The sailors remain there happily, unaware of how much time is passing in the real world, until homesick Bran decides to return home. Seeing this, Bran and his companions sail away, never to be seen in Ireland again. The Very Clear Sea They went on after that till they came to a sea that was like glass, and so clear it was that the gravel and the sand of the sea could be seen through it, and they saw no beasts or monsters at all among the rocks, but only the clean gravel and the grey sand. And through a great part of the day they were going over that sea, and it is very grand it was and beautiful. Surely this influenced C. It was the next best thing to getting there. This was the beginning of my life an author. For one thing, it taught me the difference between reading and writing. I think I began these stories hoping to re-renter Narnia, but I found that as a creator, my own work hardly satisfied me. It was the beginning of a long journey. In fact, as soon as any of the characters start thinking in those terms themselves King Miraz, for example, or the governor of the Lone Islands they get into trouble. Narnia self-corrects in that respect: This can hardly be because Lewis disapproved of taxation and compulsory schooling. People talk a lot nowadays about the Narnia stories as religious allegories. There is Christian symbolism in the books, but that is not at all the same thing. And it went clean over my head as a child. It was invisible to me – at least until The Last Battle more or less rubbed my face in it. And then I did my excellent best to forget about it. Indeed, talking to some teenage Muslim girls a year or two ago, I got surprised looks when I mentioned the Christian elements in the Narnia stories. I think Lewis, who only came to Christianity through stories, actually minded far more about the story than the allegory. A beautiful, icy queen: Who can kill summer? I wanted the old one, and Aslan the Lion, and things to go on as they always had. So what – if anything – is wrong with Narnia? The writer Philip Pullman is not alone in disliking the books – and Lewis – intensely. For example, what about the wholesale deaths of all the child characters in an unseen railway accident at the end of The Last Battle: Death is better than life, boys are better than girls, light-coloured people are better than dark-coloured people; and so on. There is no shortage of such nauseating drivel in Narnia, if you can face it. Philip Pullman is quite right to complain about sleight-of-hand. Lewis glosses over the railway accident deaths to the point of artistic dishonesty. Lewis should have known better: The railway accident in The Last Battle is an invisible afterthought with no emotional credibility. And I never believed in any of it for a moment. The whole point of The Last Battle is that death is a doorway to more life. Peter and Susan are ciphers in the way that older children often are in family stories of that era. But Lucy stands out. Lucy befriends the faun, Mr Tumnus. In Prince Caspian, Lucy is the one who can see Aslan when no one else can. We see Narnia through her eyes, and she has common sense, courage and obstinacy. Yes, she pushes Eustace off a cliff – but anyone might do that. She and Eustace are quite definitely equal partners. Even the female villains in Narnia have incomparably more energy, style and flair for wickedness than the male ones do. There is no way that boys are better than girls in the Narnia stories.

Chapter 4 : 42 Magical Facts About the Chronicles of Narnia

The Magical Worlds of Narnia, as its subtitle indicates, is a concise collection of facts about the Chronicles. Colbert specializes in popular.

Along with Westeros and Middle-Earth, Narnia is one of the most well-known fantasy realms of literature. The seven books of the series, written by C. Lewis, have inspired and entertained for more than 50 years. Have you ever wondered what went into their creation? Have you ever wanted to know interesting trivia about the books which you might not have noticed while reading them? Here are some facts to make you go back through the wardrobe into the realm of Narnia one more time. Read Aloud Dad Where Does the Inspiration Come From? The idea of Narnia first began when author C. Lewis spent part of his childhood in Northern Ireland. Lewis and his brother apparently had a lot of time on their hands, so they would create imaginary worlds out of nowhere, which later influenced his characterization of Lucy Pevensie and her own creative imagination. History on the Net Procrastination, Such an Aggravation According to C. The only character to appear in all seven books of the series is Aslan the lion. Lewis had before working on *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe* came to him in the form of three girls sent from London in to live with Lewis in the countryside. These girlsâ€”named Margaret, Mary, and Katherineâ€”went on to inspire the four siblings who first traveled to Narnia while waiting out the Second World War. From Subconscious to Conscious Contrary to popular belief, C. Lewis denied that he intentionally wrote the Narnia books as Christian stories from the start, but he did say that the themes subconsciously appeared in his early writing and that he embraced them whole-heartedly by the time the last books were published. Lewis decided to go whole-hog with the Christian allegory in his Narnia books, but some have pointed to the book *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader* as a pretty clear example of Christian messages being used. In that book, Aslan is initially found in the form of a lamb, which is an animal often associated with Christianity. Aslan also points out that he exists in the world of humans, but he has a different name. Lewis who came up with the title *The Chronicles of Narnia* to describe his seven books. It was his friend and fellow author, Roger Lancelyn Green, who coined the title in a letter he wrote to Lewis in *Even More Thanks to Roger! Roger Lancelyn Green* also prompted C. Lewis to write more books after *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*. Lewis was content with that first book until Green challenged him with a question; what was that lamppost doing in Narnia in the first place? One of them is the deity known as Bacchus, who makes an appearance in *Prince Caspian* to save the day. Narnia Wikia - Fandom

Priorities It reportedly took C. Lewis a total of eight years to write all seven books in *The Chronicles of Narnia* series. Interestingly, though, only three months of that time was spent writing *The Lion, The Witch and the Wardrobe*. An adaptation of *The Silver Chair* is also said to be in the works as well. You can decide for yourselves which title he should have used. The character of Aslan is shown to have a magic breath, in that he can either provide strength to characters, undo the magic of the White Witch, or even create all of Narnia with his breathâ€”which makes us wonder what happens when Aslan has to sneeze. Original Names As most of you will know, *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe* follows the adventures of Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy, four siblings who enter the world of Narnia through a wardrobe and become embroiled in the war between Aslan and the White Witch. It might interest you to know that C. Lewis actually had different names for three of his protagonists in the first drafts: Not sure why he changed his mind on the names, but you do you, Lewis. Did She Turn into a Snake Too? Like Satan, she tries to fool and trick the protagonist by manipulating the truth and even outright lying. This even involves Jadis tempting Digory with an apple, though in this case the apple will grant immortality rather than knowledge. Lewis just loved his English literature courses! The purges and arrests of Narnians, coupled with the secret police figures, are meant to represent the terrifying dictatorship of Joseph Stalin. As the book came out in , these themes would certainly be very familiar to people of the time. We Are All Connected One of the themes of the Narnia books is a conflict between two views of the natural world. The Fires of Industry In contrast to this respect of nature for its own sake, there is the opposing viewpoint which the villains of the Narnia books frequently have, where nature exists to be exploited for self-gain. Villains Wiki - Fandom One thing which has always been hotly

contested and debated about the Narnia books is the fate of Susan Pevensie. In *The Last Battle*, all the Pevensie siblings, including their cousins and their parents, return to be with Aslan, except for Susan. It remains to be a topic without a sure answer, however. Lewis faced a serious uphill battle getting the book published at all. In , high fantasy stories were seen as highly unsuitable for anyone except very young children. Much to his surprise, the book became highly popular, defying the pessimism of his publisher, Geoffrey Bles. Bles must have been pretty red in the face when that happened! History is Our Inspiration In the events prior to the main storyline of *Prince Caspian*, the realm of Narnia has been invaded and conquered by a race of people known as the Telmarines. They drove the Old Narnians into hiding and there arises the conflict of whether the Telmarines and the Old Narnians can co-exist peacefully. Name Origins Narnia got its name from the town of Narnis, in Italy. The recurring character of Lucy Pevensie was named after and based on the goddaughter of C. You can then take it down from some upper shelf, dust it, and tell me what you think of it. Cor is associated with horses, while Corin is well-known for his affiliation with boxing. These twins are a clear reference to the mythological heroes Castor and Polydeuces—also known as Pollux to the Romans. These two twins were eventually honored by the gods by becoming constellations in the sky as Gemini. The Personal is Always Painful Perhaps because this was such a close parallel to his personal life, it seems to have taken C. Therefore, the chronological order of the books is contested among hardcore fans to this day. Minor Change When it comes to *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader*, there are actually two distinct differences between the British version and the American version of the books, done by C. Lewis himself when he was reviewing the American edition. Either way, probably for the best that he made that correction. Major Change The second, bigger change was in regard to the Dark Island, which the protagonists visit to rescue one of the lost lords of Narnia. In the original version, Lewis wrote their departure in a way that it seemed the Dark Island no longer existed once they left. In the American version, he rewrote the scene to leave the Dark Island existing as a cautionary warning to others, while also emphasizing the success of the protagonists for leaving it. Speaking of changes in the American and British versions of a book, there are a few minor changes in *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe* as well. D34tHn0Te - DeviantArt 9. These people, described as being dark-skinned slave-traders wearing turbans, have come under fire for being racially coded villains in a book series written by a white author and nearly always featuring white protagonists. However, there is a counter-argument which states that these characters are clearly painted as exceptions to the rule within the book compared to the rest of the Calormenes. Tolkien, or even George R. Both women dress all in white, both take a boy away on a sled, and both use their magic to corrupt their captives so that they turn on their loved ones. A whole lifetime could be spent in Narnia, while mere minutes would pass by in our world. Based on the timelines in *Prince Caspian*, a year in our world equals to about 1, years in Narnia! Narnia Wikia - Fandom 4. Lewis was working on this series, a colleague of his was working on his own fantasy books. That colleague was none other than J. Tolkien, and the books he was working on were *The Lord of the Rings*! The two authors would meet every Monday morning to discuss writing, and they were joined by others as time passed. Eventually, no fewer than 19 men were meeting up to share their work, and they moved the weekly meetings to Thursday night. Although she is supposedly killed by Aslan at the end of *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, the White Witch is said to have returned to life. Wait—Narnia Goes Too Far? Despite the obvious Christian allegories in the series—especially when the lion Aslan embarks on a personal sacrifice and resurrection in the middle of *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*—the Narnia books were banned in a large number of Christian schools. This was because, for all of the Christian elements in the series, C. Lewis also inserted some pagan references, which was for some school libraries apparently too much to tolerate.

Chapter 5 : The Magical Worlds of Narnia (ebook) by David Colbert |

Now The Magical Worlds of Narnia explores the myths, legends, and history behind Lewis's beloved Narnia series. Discover the medieval lore and ancient myths that inspired Lewis, and trace Narnia's origins to the Bible, the tales of King Arthur, and various corners of history.

Aslan Aslan, the Great Lion, is the eponymous lion of The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe, and his role in Narnia is developed throughout the remaining books. He is also the only character to appear in all seven books. He is a wise, compassionate, magical authority both temporal and spiritual who serves as mysterious and benevolent guide to the human children who visit, as well as being the guardian and saviour of Narnia. Lewis described Aslan as an alternative version of Jesus as the form in which Christ might have appeared in an alternative reality. Varying combinations of some or all of them appear in five of the seven novels. They are introduced in The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe although we do not learn their surname until The Voyage of the Dawn Treader , and eventually become Kings and Queens of Narnia reigning as a tetrarchy. Although introduced in the series as children, the siblings grow up into adults while reigning in Narnia. They go back to being children once they get back to their own world, but feature as adults in The Horse and His Boy during their Narnian reign. All four appear in The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe and Prince Caspian; in the latter, however, Aslan tells Peter and Susan that they will not return, as they are getting too old. Asked by a child in if he would please write another book entitled "Susan of Narnia" so that the entire Pevensie family would be reunited, C. Lucy Pevensie Lucy is the youngest of the four Pevensie siblings. Of all the Pevensie children, Lucy is the closest to Aslan, and of all the human characters who visit Narnia, Lucy is perhaps the one who believes in Narnia the most. She is named Queen Lucy the Valiant. In Prince Caspian she is the first to see Aslan when he comes to guide them. Although a minor character in The Last Battle, much of the closing chapter is seen from her point of view. He is named King Edmund the Just. She is named Queen Susan the Gentle. In Prince Caspian, however, she is the last of the four to believe and follow Lucy when the latter is called by Aslan to guide them. As an adult queen in The Horse and His Boy she is courted by Prince Rabadash of Calormen but refuses his marriage proposal, and his angry response leads the story to its climax. In The Last Battle, we are told that she has stopped believing in Narnia and remembers it only as a childhood game. Peter Pevensie Peter is the eldest of the Pevensies. Aslan names him High King , and he is known as Peter the Magnificent. He is portrayed at first as a brat and a bully, but comes to improve his nasty behaviour when his greed turns him into a dragon for a while. His distress at having to live as a dragon causes him to reflect upon how horrible he has been, and his subsequent improved character is rewarded when Aslan changes him back into a boy. In the later books, Eustace comes across as a much nicer person, although he is still rather grumpy and argumentative. Nonetheless, he becomes a hero along with Jill Pole when the pair succeed in freeing the lost Prince Rilian from the clutches of an evil witch. Jill Pole Jill Pole is not related to any of the other children who enter Narnia. She is a classmate and neighbour of Eustace Scrubb. She appears in The Silver Chair, where she is the viewpoint character for most of the action, and returns in The Last Battle. He returns in The Last Battle. She is the next-door neighbour of the young Digory Kirke. The wicked uncle persuades Digory to follow her with a second magic ring that has the power to bring her back. He is the first creature Lucy meets in Narnia, as well as the first Narnian to be introduced in the series; he invites her to his home with the intention of betraying her to Jadis, but quickly repents and befriends her. He returns for a brief dialogue at the end of The Last Battle. Tumnus is the faun in the snowy wood: Caspian is also a central character in The Voyage of the Dawn Treader, and appears briefly at the beginning and end of The Silver Chair. In The Voyage of the Dawn Treader we learn that Caspian has made him his Regent in Narnia while he is away at sea, and he appears briefly in this role now elderly and very deaf in The Silver Chair. Utterly fearless, infallibly courteous, and obsessed with honour, he is badly wounded in the final battle but healed by Lucy and Aslan. Though always comically pessimistic, he provides the voice of reason and as such intervenes critically in the climactic enchantment scene. Learning that he is about to be sold into slavery at the beginning of The Horse and His Boy, Shasta escapes to freedom, saves Archenland and Narnia from invasion, learns of

his true identity, and is restored to his heritage. Shasta grows up to become King of Archenland, marries the Calormene Tarkheena Aravis, and fathers the next and most famous king of Archenland, Ram the Great. Escaping a forced betrothal to the loathsome Ahoshta, she joins Shasta on his journey and inadvertently overhears a plot by Rabadash, crown prince of Calormen, to invade Archenland. She later marries Shasta, now known as Prince Cor, and becomes queen of Archenland at his side. A Talking Horse of Narnia, he wandered into Calormen as a foal and was captured. Though friendly, he is also vain and a braggart until his encounter with Aslan late in the story. Having rashly killed a Calormene for mistreating a Narnian Talking Horse, he is imprisoned by the villainous ape Shift but released by Eustace and Jill.

Chapter 6 : The Magical Worlds of Narnia by David Colbert

The Magical World of Narnia. 92 likes. This is a magical place for us to post our random crap and lovely thoughts, if we find you interesting you may get.

Chapter 7 : The Chronicles of Narnia by CS Lewis (PDF)

Narnia is a fantasy world created by C. S. Lewis as the primary location for his series of seven fantasy novels for children, The Chronicles of Narnia. The world is so called after the country of Narnia, in which much of the action of the Chronicles takes place.

Chapter 8 : The Magical Worlds of Narnia - Narnia Fans

Magic was a powerful force in the World of Narnia and in some other worlds. While it could manifest in many different ways, magic's most basic effect was to override the existing laws of physics and nature.

Chapter 9 : Narnia (world) - Wikipedia

The Chronicles of Narnia is a series of seven fantasy novels by C. S. Lewis. The series is considered a classic of children's literature and is the author's best-known work, having sold over million copies in 47 languages.