

Chapter 1 : Troilus and Criseyde | Open Library

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Troilus, a warrior of Troy, publicly mocks love and is punished by the God of Love by being struck with irreconcilable desire for Criseyde, whom he sees passing through the temple. Eventually, Pandarus develops a plan to urge the two into bed together; Troilus swoons when he thinks the plan is going amiss, but Pandarus and Criseyde revive him. Pandarus leaves, and Troilus and Criseyde spend a night of bliss together. Calchas eventually persuades the Greeks to exchange a prisoner of war, Antenor, for his daughter Criseyde. Hector, of Troy, objects; as does Troilus, although he does not voice his concern. Troilus speaks to Criseyde and suggests they elope but she offers a logical argument as to why it would not be practical. Criseyde promises to deceive her father and return to Troy after ten days; Troilus leaves her with a sense of foreboding. Upon arriving in the Greek camp, Criseyde realizes the unlikeliness of her being able to keep her promise to Troilus. She writes dismissively in response to his letters and on the tenth day accepts a meeting with Diomedes, and listens to him speak of love. Later, she accepts him as a lover. Pandarus and Troilus wait for Criseyde: Pandarus sees that she will not return and eventually Troilus realizes this as well. Troilus curses Fortune, even more so because he still loves Criseyde; Pandarus offers some condolences. Publications of the Modern Language Association of America. *Medieval Rituals, the Arts, and the Concept of Creation*. Lewis, Selected Literary Essays, pp. Further reading[ edit ] Boitani, Piero and Jill Mann. *The Cambridge Companion to Chaucer*. Cambridge University Press, A Companion to Chaucer. University of Wisconsin Press, *Chaucer and the Fictions of Gender*. University of California Press, *The Genre of Troilus and Criseyde*. Cornell University Press, *Chaucer and the Subject of History*. Chaucer and the English Tradition. Cambridge University Press, Harvard University Press, Stanford University Press,

**Chapter 2 : Troilus and Criseyde - Wikipedia**

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Nestor , wise and talkative prince Ulysses , King of Ithaca In some editions, the character is referred to as Odysseus. Essentially, two plots are followed in the play. They have sex, professing their undying love, before Cressida is exchanged for a Trojan prisoner of war. As he attempts to visit her in the Greek camp, Troilus glimpses Diomedes flirting with his beloved Cressida, and decides to avenge her perfidy. The majority of the play revolves around the leaders of the Greek and Trojan forces, Agamemnon and Priam , respectively. Agamemnon and his cohorts attempt to get the proud Achilles to return to battle and face Hector, who sends the Greeks a letter telling them of his willingness to engage in one-on-one combat with a Greek soldier. Ajax is originally chosen as this combatant, but makes peace with Hector before they are able to fight. Achilles is prompted to return to battle only after his dear friend Patroclus is killed by Hector before the Trojan walls. A series of skirmishes conclude the play, during which Achilles catches Hector and has the Myrmidons kill him. The conquest of Troy is left unfinished, as the Trojans learn of the death of their hero. The story was a popular one for dramatists in the early 17th century and Shakespeare may have been inspired by contemporary plays. In addition, Thomas Dekker and Henry Chettle wrote a play called Troilus and Cressida at around the same time as Shakespeare, but this play survives only as a fragmentary plot outline. Date and text[ edit ] Title page, quarto edition The play is believed to have been written around , shortly after the completion of Hamlet. It was published in quarto in two separate editions, both in It is not known whether the play was ever performed in its own time, because the two editions contradict each other: One announces on the title page that the play had been recently performed on stage; the other claims in a preface that it is a new play that has never been staged. The play is noteworthy for its bitter and caustic nature, similar to the works that Shakespeare was writing in the "dark" period, King Lear , Coriolanus , and Timon of Athens. In this view, the original version of the play was a more positive romantic comedy of the type Shakespeare wrote ca. Based on this evidence, scholars believe it was a very late addition to the Folio, and therefore may have been added wherever there was room. Cressida and Diomedes flirt. In addition to his "improvements" to the language, Dryden streamlined the council scenes and sharpened the rivalry between Ajax and Achilles. The play was also condemned by the Victorians for its explicit sexual references though the sex, while explicitly and importantly present, is portrayed satirically and highly negatively. It was not staged in its original form until the early 20th century, but since then, it has become increasingly popular, especially after the First World War , owing to its cynical depiction of immorality and disillusionment. Director Jon Ciccarelli set the action in ancient Greece but sought to put a modern twist on the action by comparing the title pair to Romeo and Juliet and posing the question: Ciccarelli hypothesized that Shakespeare knew the answer and that it was that it would have not. He stated that Troilus and Cressida pine for each other, like their more famous counterparts, and share a passionate evening; however, the morning after Troilus is eager to leave. Cressida is later exiled from Troy and quickly takes up with another man proving love is fickle and fleeting. Other notable departures show that the Greek heroes are anything but heroic, showing Shakespeare satirized revered figures like Achilles as childish and barbaric, and sympathized with the pragmatic Hector. The Royal Shakespeare Company. The Tragedy of Existence: Originally published as two separate essays, in *Philological Quarterly* , Spring , and *Shakespeare Quarterly* , Spring Troilus and Cressida Arden Shakespeare: A Shakespeare Companion " , Baltimore:

**Chapter 3 : Troilus and Cressida | work by Shakespeare | [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)**

*Troilus and Criseyde (Large Print) A parallel-text print of Chaucer's Troilus and Criseyde from the Campsall ms. of Mr. Bacon Frank, copied for Henry V. when.*

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