



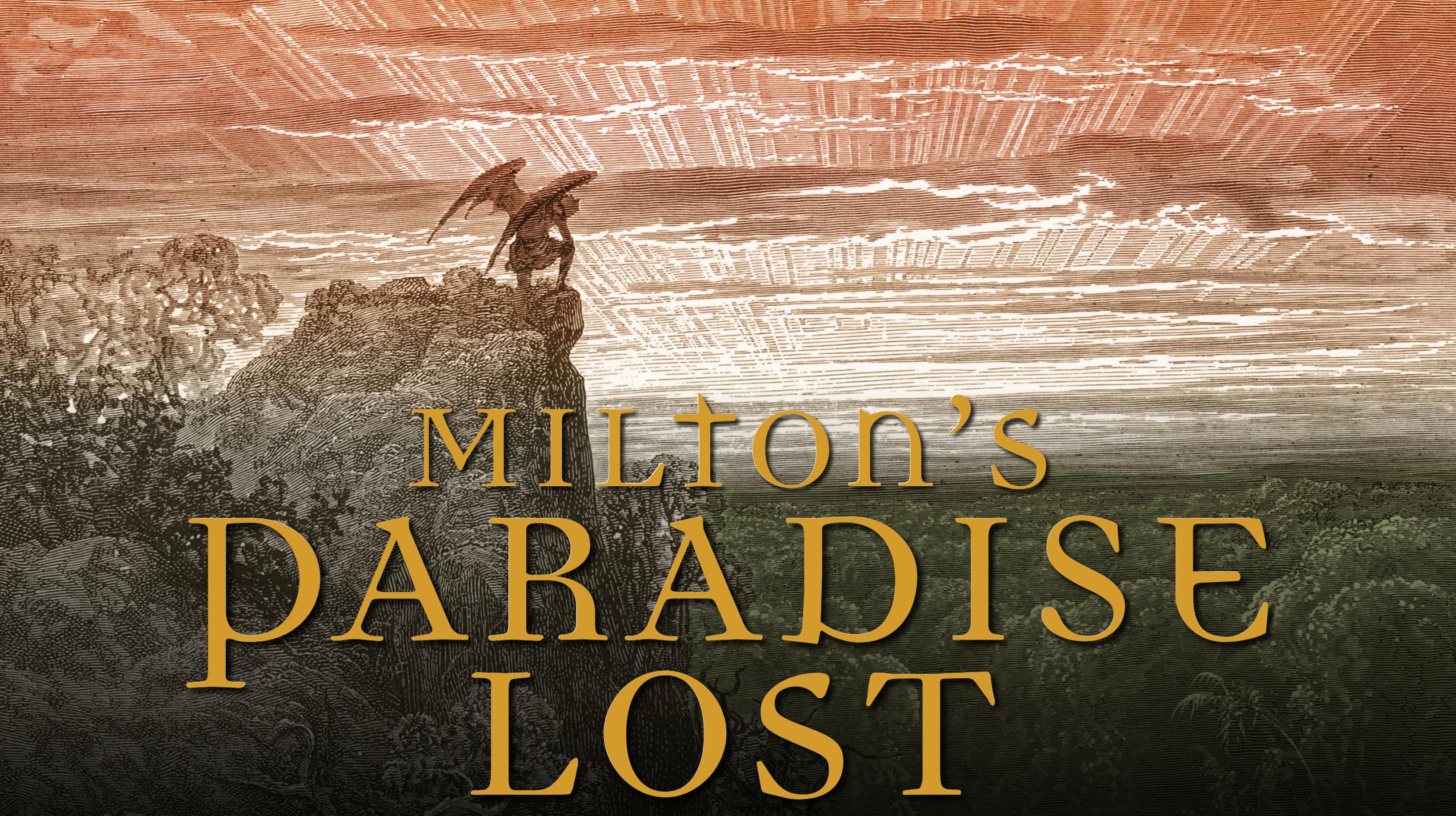
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MILTON'S
PARADISE
LOST

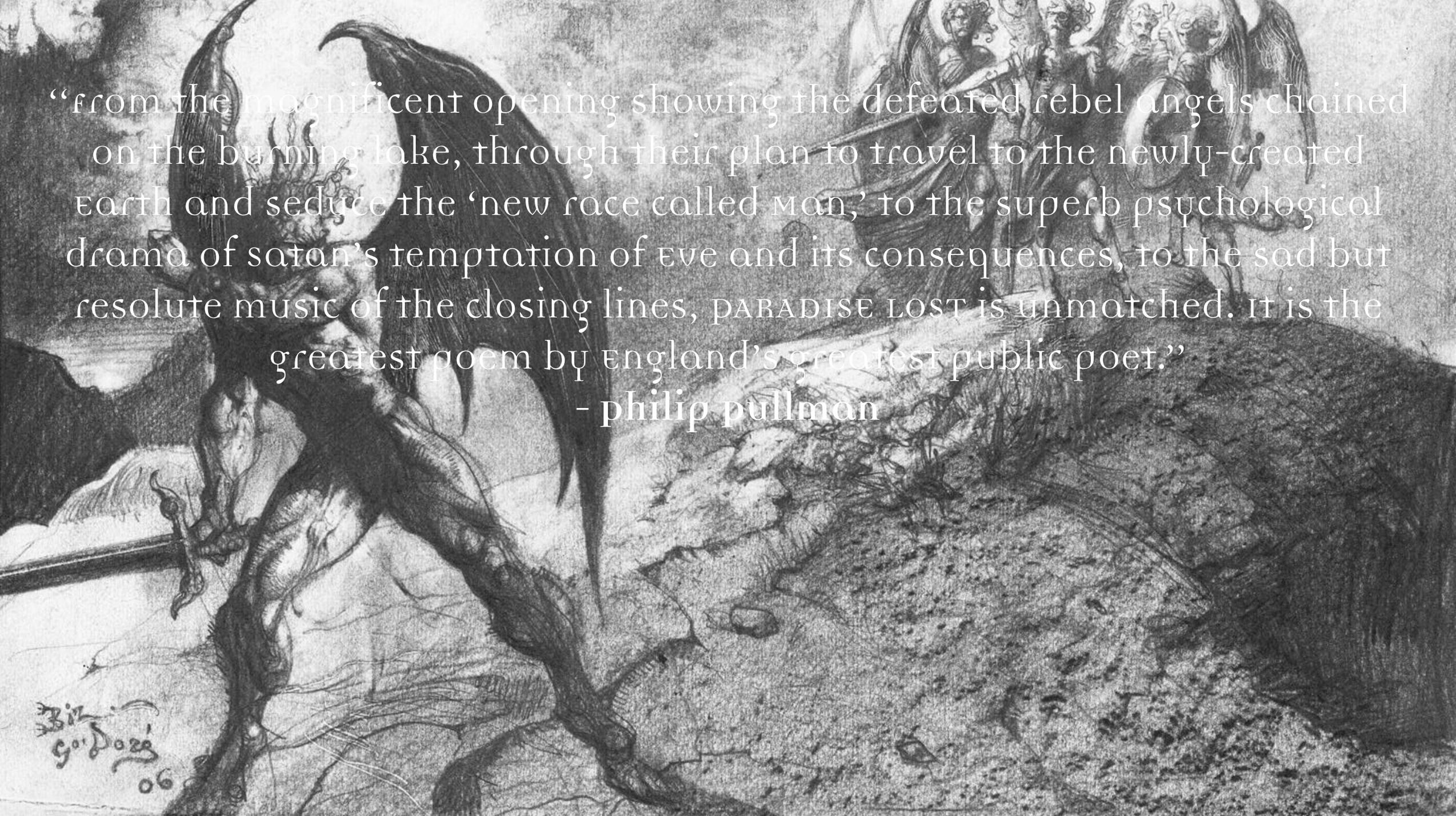


“since its creation PARADISE LOST has provided inspiration for generations of writers, from the Romantic poets to Tolkien and, most recently, Philip Pullman in his DARK MATERIALS trilogy.”
- Capella Publishing and

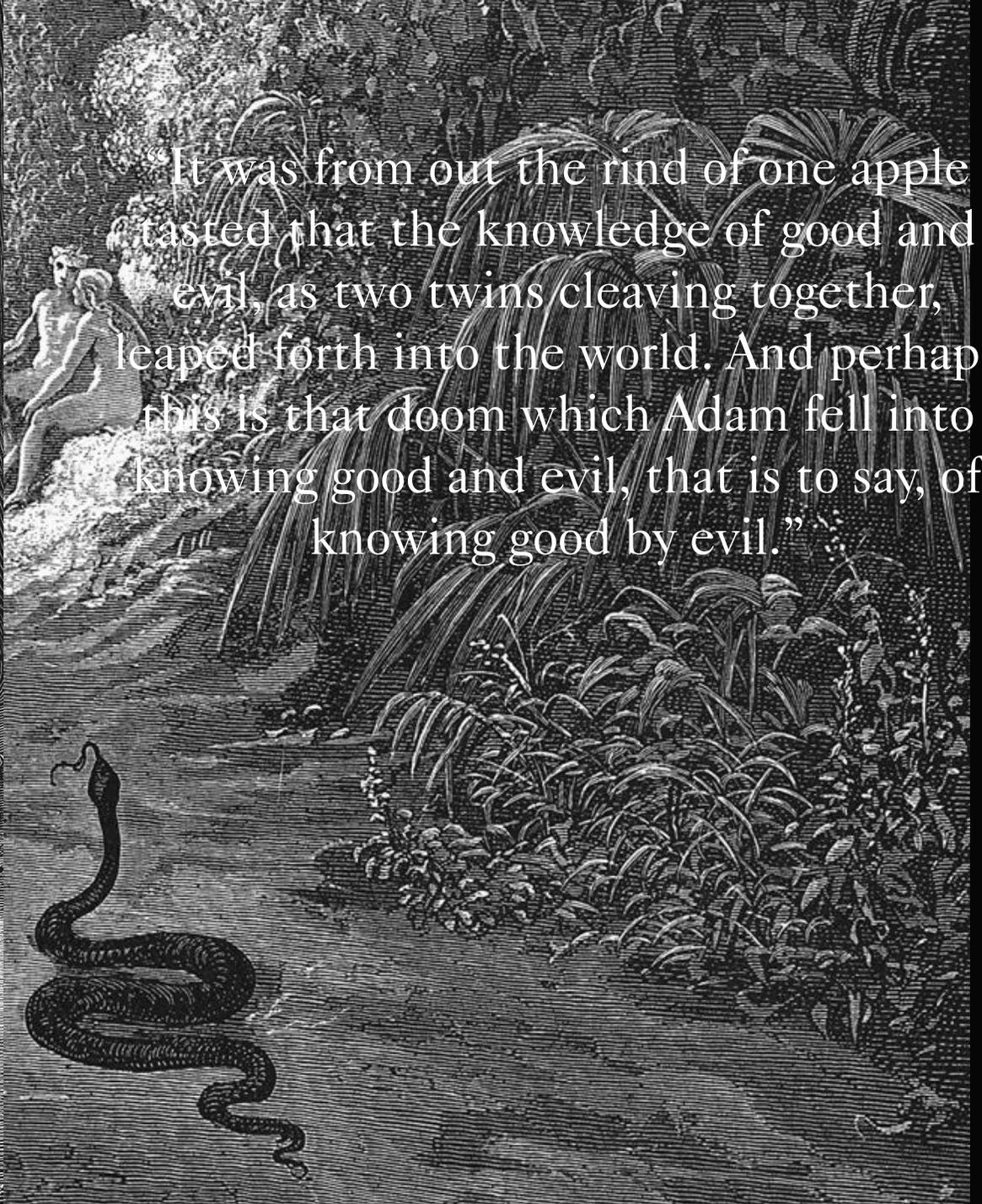
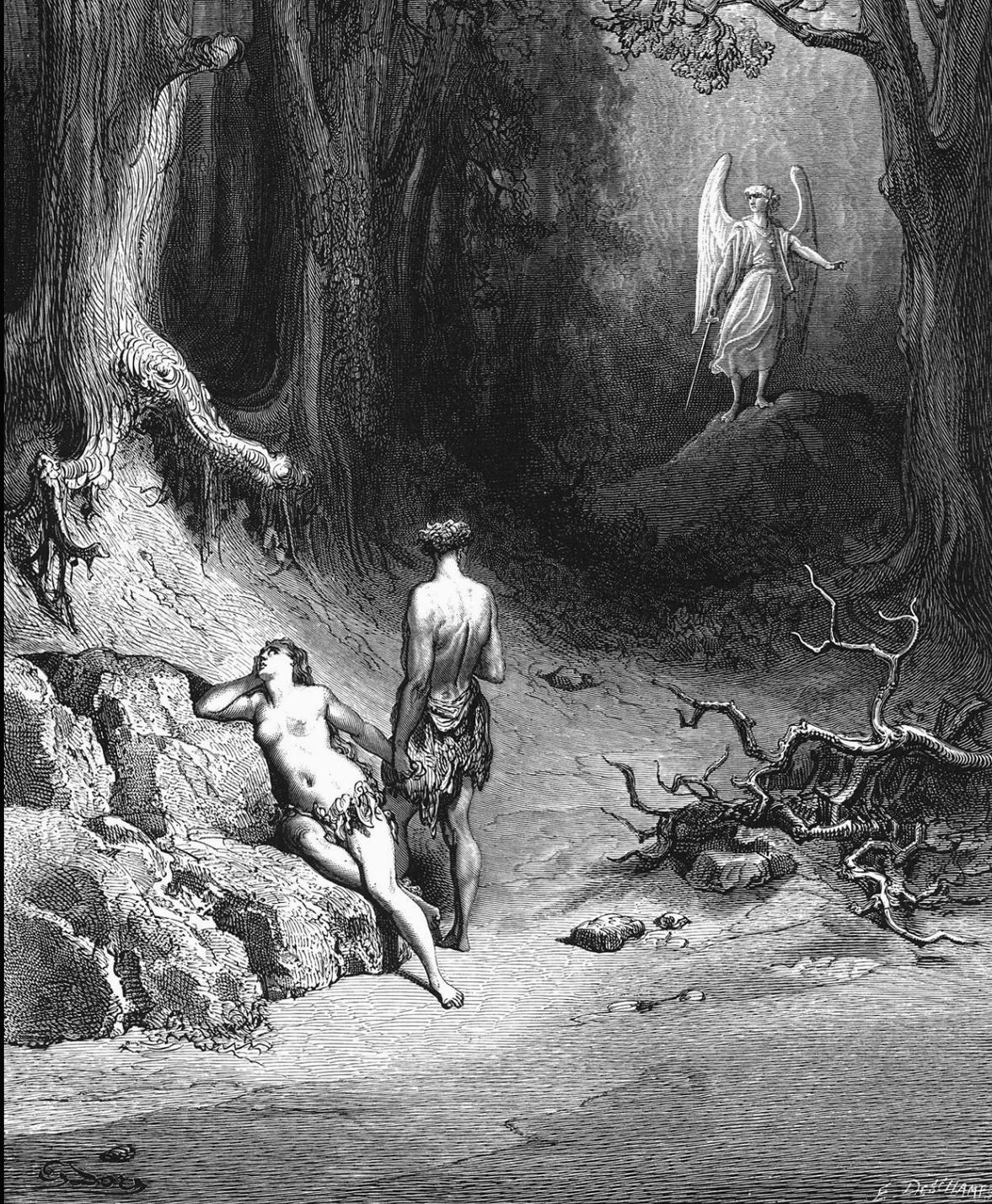


SIMON'S BISTLEY
ADISE
ST

ce, / And thou, in military prowess next
e my sons / Invincible” (6.44-47).



“from the magnificent opening showing the defeated rebel angels chained on the burning lake, through their plan to travel to the newly-created earth and seduce the ‘new race called man,’ to the superb psychological drama of satan’s temptation of eve and its consequences, to the sad but resolute music of the closing lines, PARADISE LOST is unmatched. it is the greatest poem by england’s greatest public poet.”
- philip pullman



“It was from out the rind of one apple
tasted that the knowledge of good and
evil, as two twins cleaving together,
leaped forth into the world. And perhaps
this is that doom which Adam fell into
knowing good and evil, that is to say, of
knowing good by evil.”

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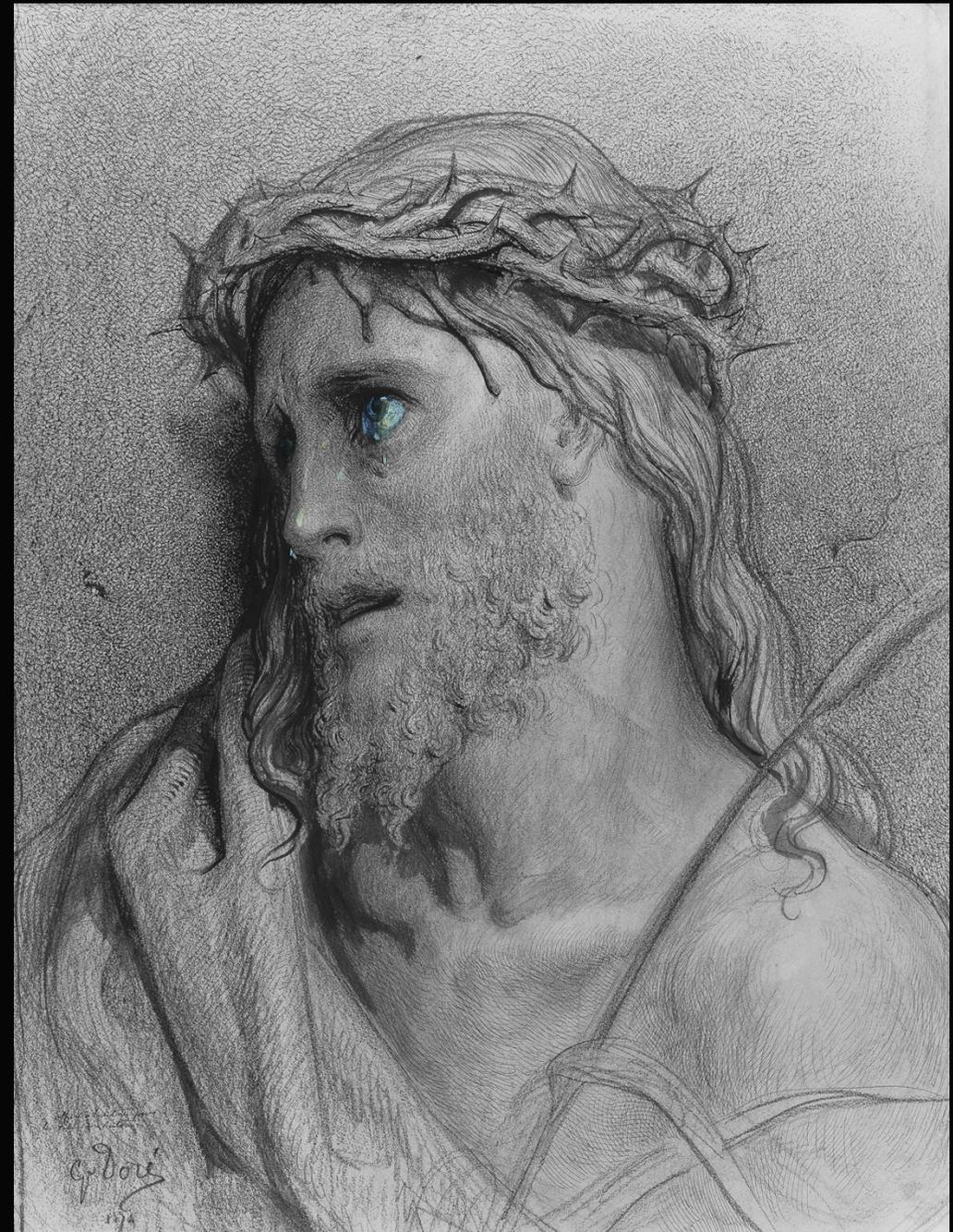
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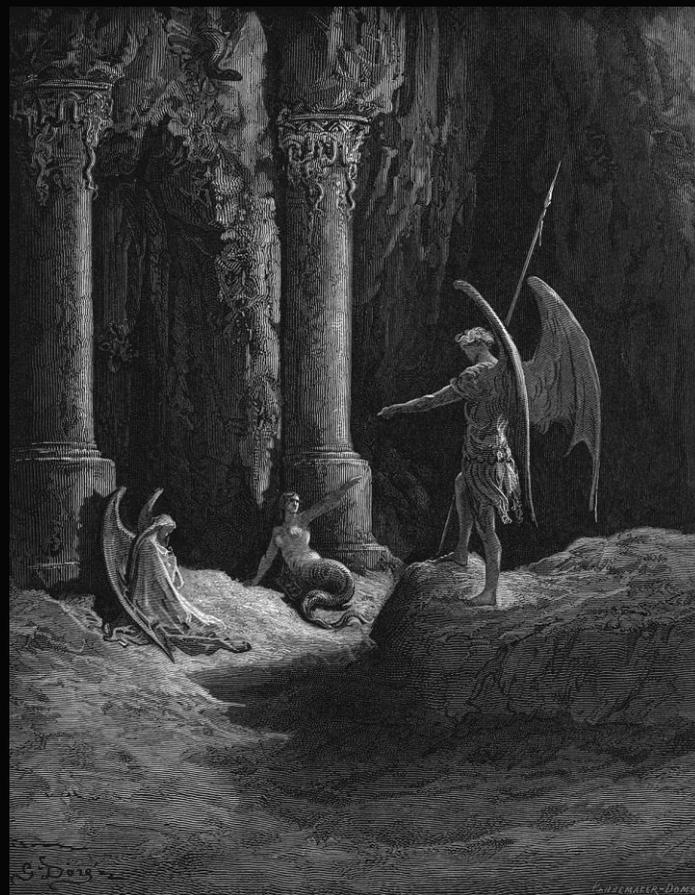




MILTON AND DORÉ: A MATCH MADE IN HEAVEN

Like John Milton, Gustave Doré (1832-1883) was a child prodigy. Despite showing incredible artistic talent at a young age, Doré was not allowed any formal training in art. His father, blind to his son's gift, insisted his son pursue a "respectable profession" and finish his traditional schooling. However after the death of his father, Doré went on to become one of the most prolific illustrators in history. By the age of 21, he had earned the nickname "the last of the Romantics" because of his fantastic interpretations of classic works of literature. He illustrated the Bible and *Paradise Lost* in 1866, at the height of his career.





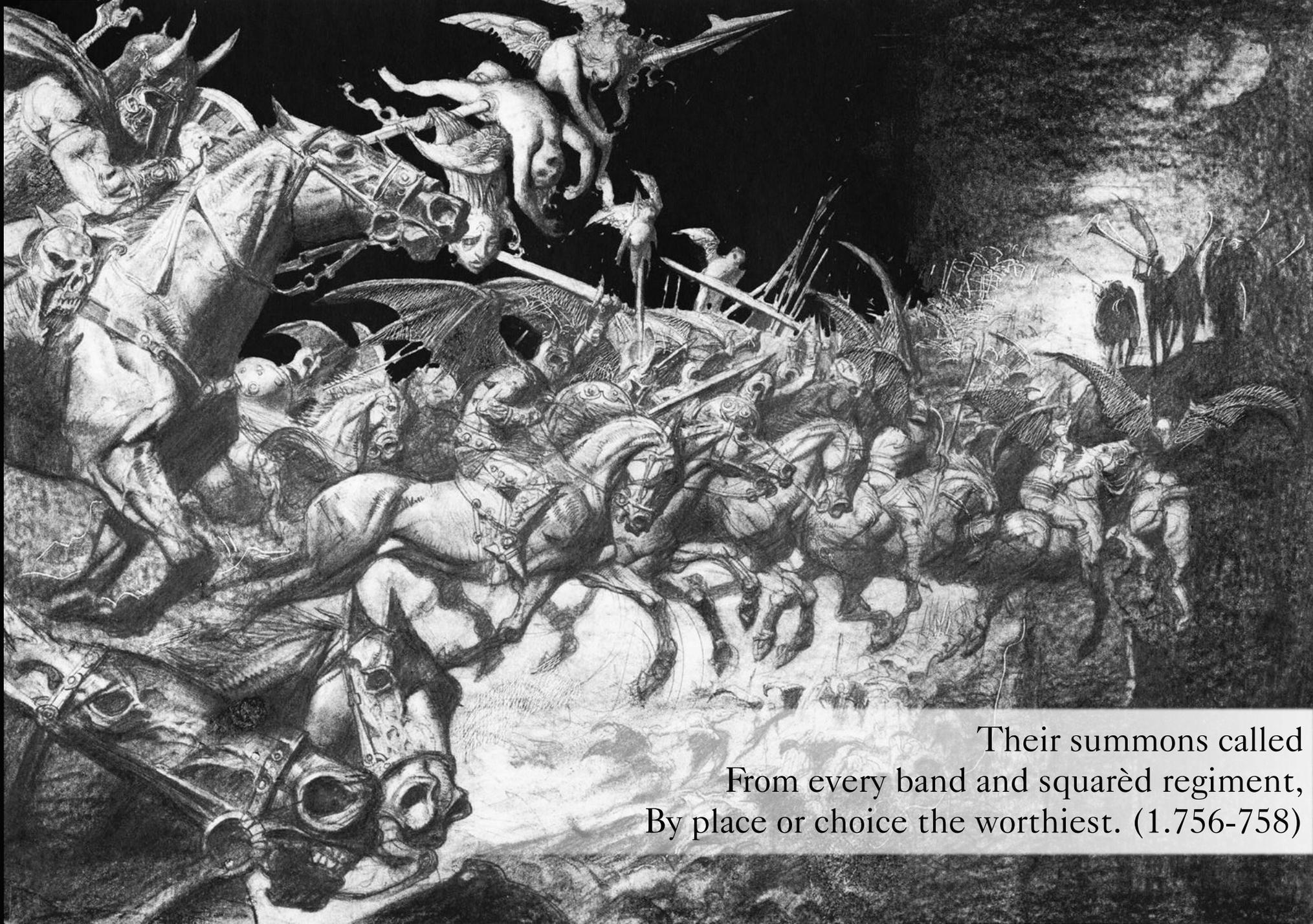
PARADISE REDRAWN BY SIMON BISLEY

Simon Bisley is a British artist best known for his 1990s comic book work. His unique style combines the look of vintage rock album covers,



graffiti, comics, and classic book illustrations. Inspired by Gustave Doré's famed works, Bisley released his own visual interpretation of the Bible in 2004, followed by his *Paradise Lost* portfolio in 2006. Of Doré's influence, Bisley explains, "The scope and power of Doré's illustrations for *Paradise Lost* are all consuming. The power...the grace of his line is unmatched...effortless. Beyond the beyond, yet, drags you in the hole. You are consumed, a slave to his timeless glory of time before time" (ii).





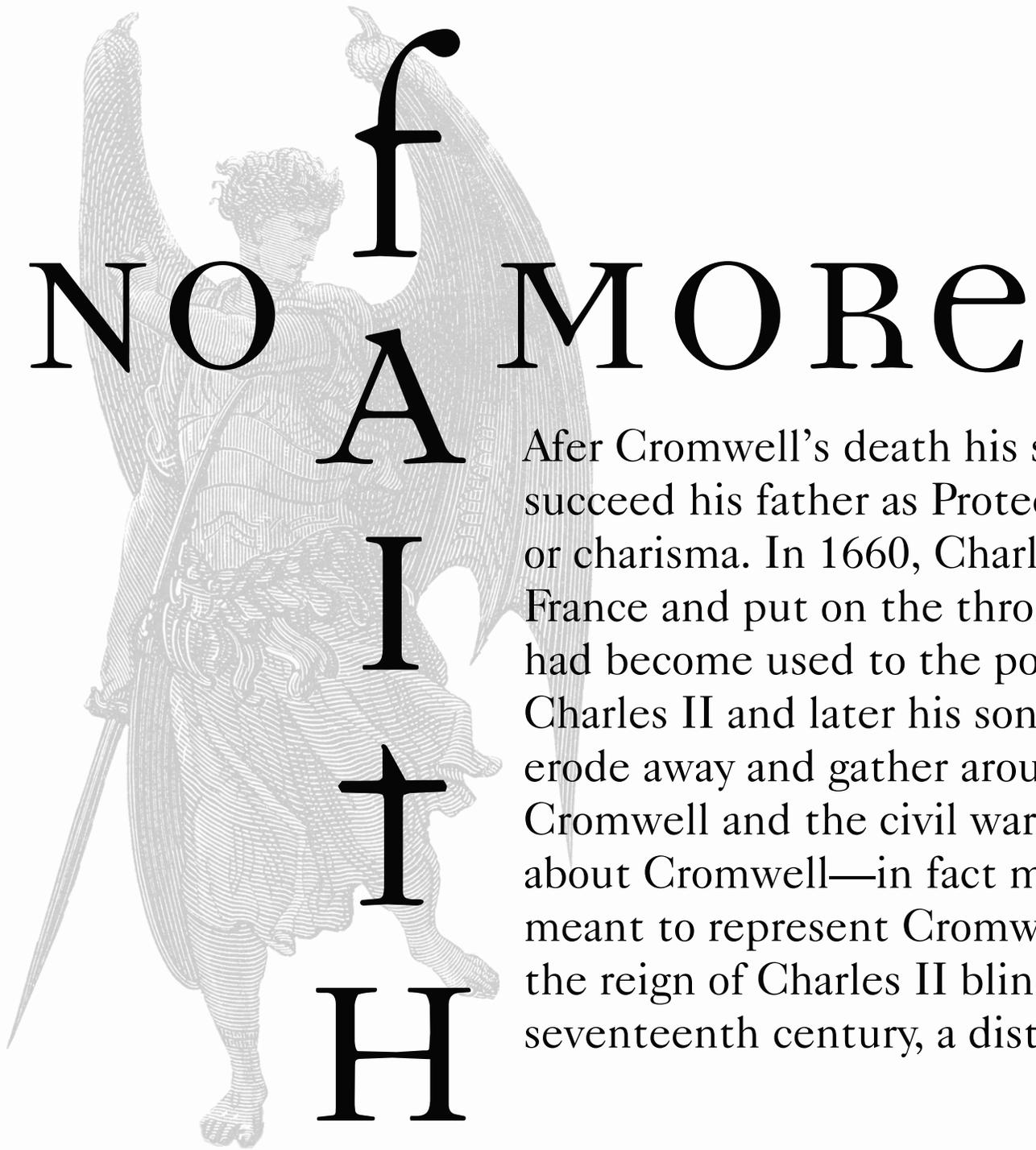
Their summons called
From every band and squared regiment,
By place or choice the worthiest. (1.756-758)



JOHN MILTON

When he was only twelve years old, John Milton (1608-1674) proclaimed himself the future author of a great English epic. He promised a poem devoted to the glory of the nation, centering around the deeds of King Arthur or some other ancient hero. When Milton finally published his epic fifty years later, readers found instead a poem set in Heaven, Hell, and the garden of Eden, in which traditional heroism is denigrated and England not once mentioned. Milton's youth was spent in the dissolving reign of King Charles I, who desperately held on to his power by dissolving Parliament. Such foolishness could only last so long, and civil war broke out in 1642. The war would elevate an intensely religious and unboundedly ambitious, charismatic, and cruel man named Oliver

Cromwell to the height of power; in 1649, after overthrowing the monarchy and taking over England, he executed Charles I and thus ushered in a new state which he called the Commonwealth and Protectorate that was, nominally, Puritan. Cromwell supposedly subscribed to Calvin's principles of civil government in which the best form of government is either an aristocracy or a combination of aristocracy and democracy. Cromwell, however, wanted to be king and ruled harshly, calling himself "Protector of England" and set up in effect a military government. Cromwell died of malaria in 1658.



NO f A M O R E

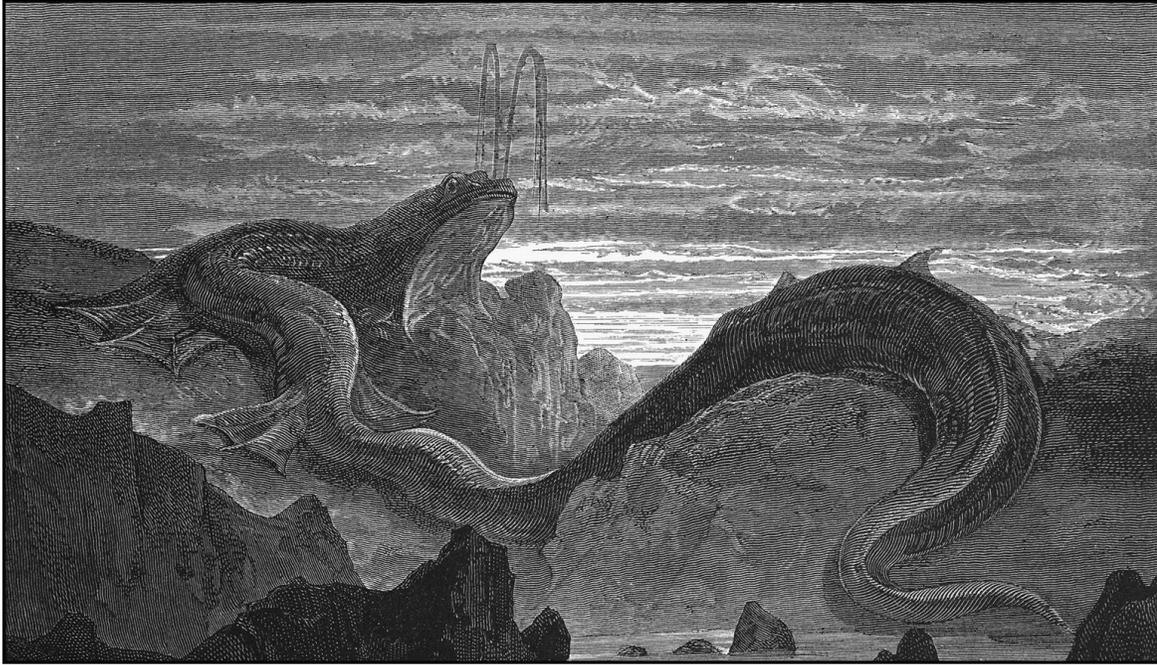
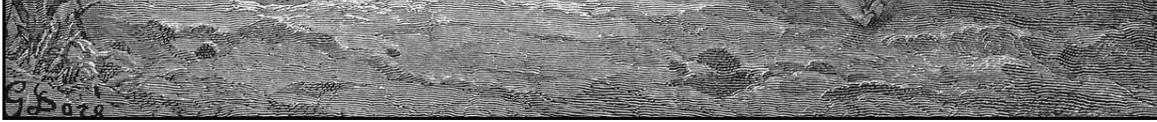
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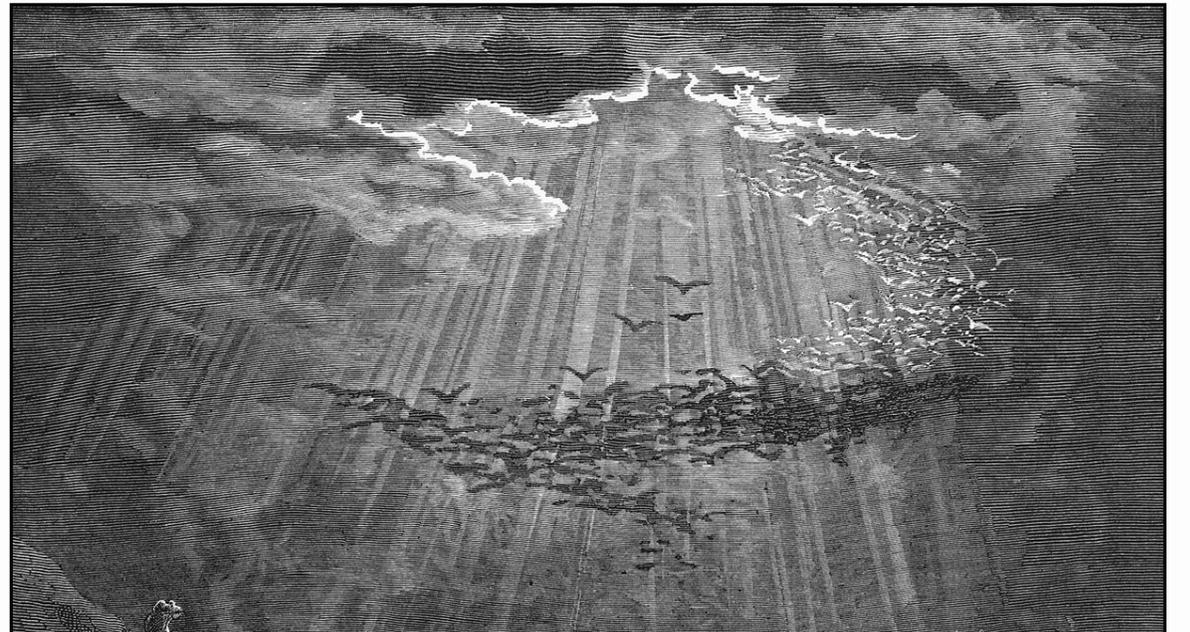
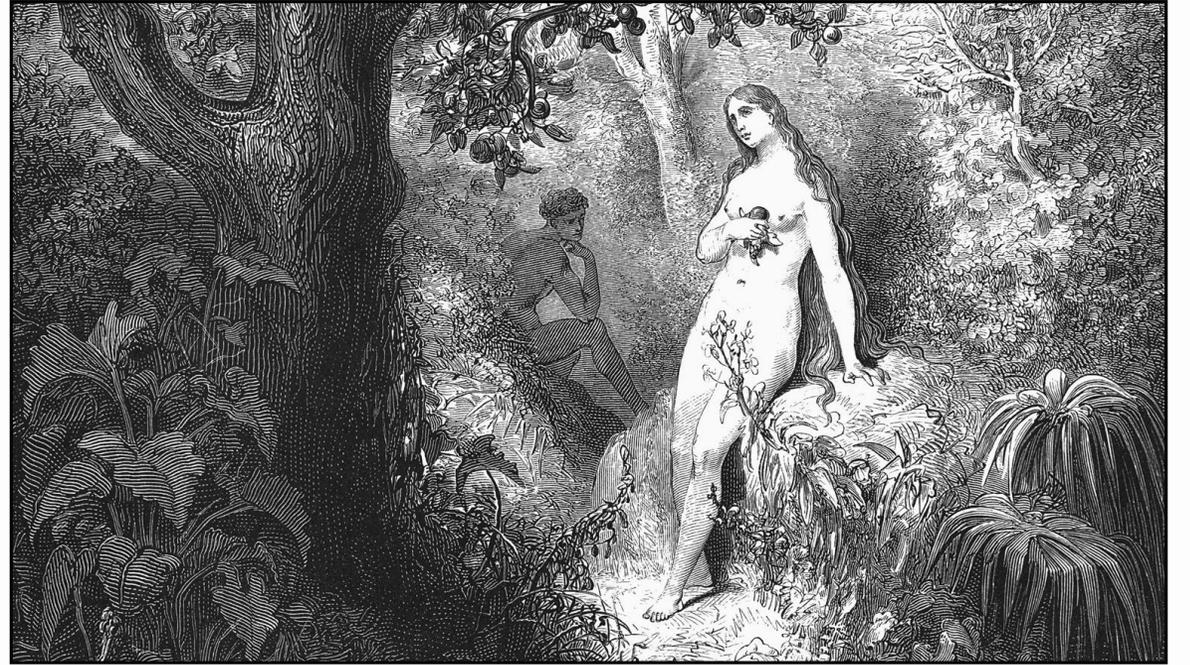
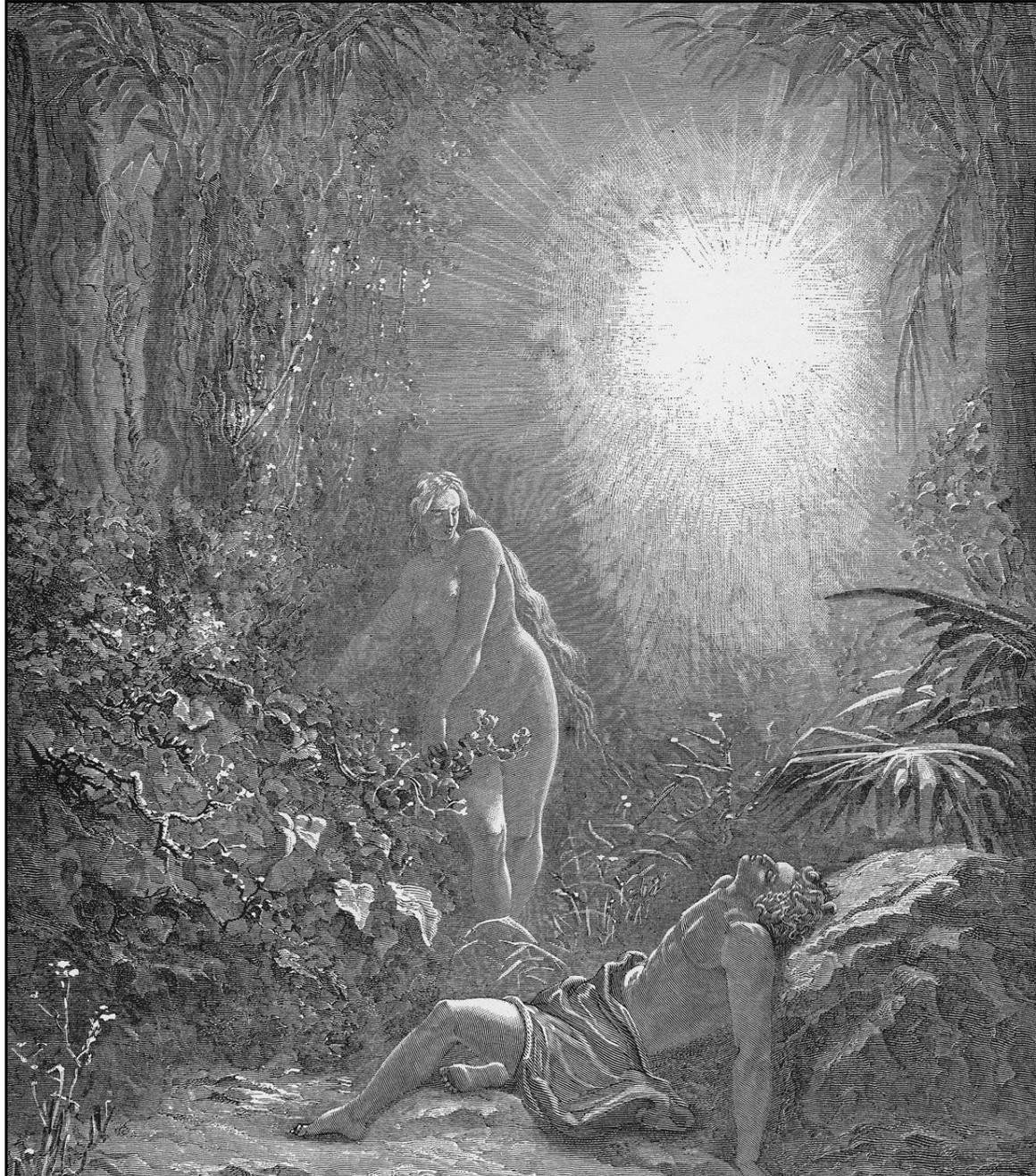
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Afer Cromwell's death his son, Richard, tried to lift the reigns of power and succeed his father as Protector, but he did not have his father's iron heart or charisma. In 1660, Charles II, the son of Charles I, was recalled from France and put on the throne of England. By then the English Parliament had become used to the power it had gained during the Protectorate, and Charles II and later his son, James II, would see their power gradually erode away and gather around the English Parliament. Milton believed in Cromwell and the civil war at first, but would later have second thoughts about Cromwell—in fact many scholars believe Satan in *Paradise Lost* is meant to represent Cromwell. Milton would spend his later years during the reign of Charles II blind and distressed over the social problems of the seventeenth century, a distress which gave rise to his two great epic poems.





THE END OF THE RENAISSANCE

paradise lost and paradise regained

John Milton's epic poem was first published as ten books in 1667. At this time in his life, Milton was completely blind and living in seclusion. According to some sources, he sold the copyright of the poem for just ten pounds.

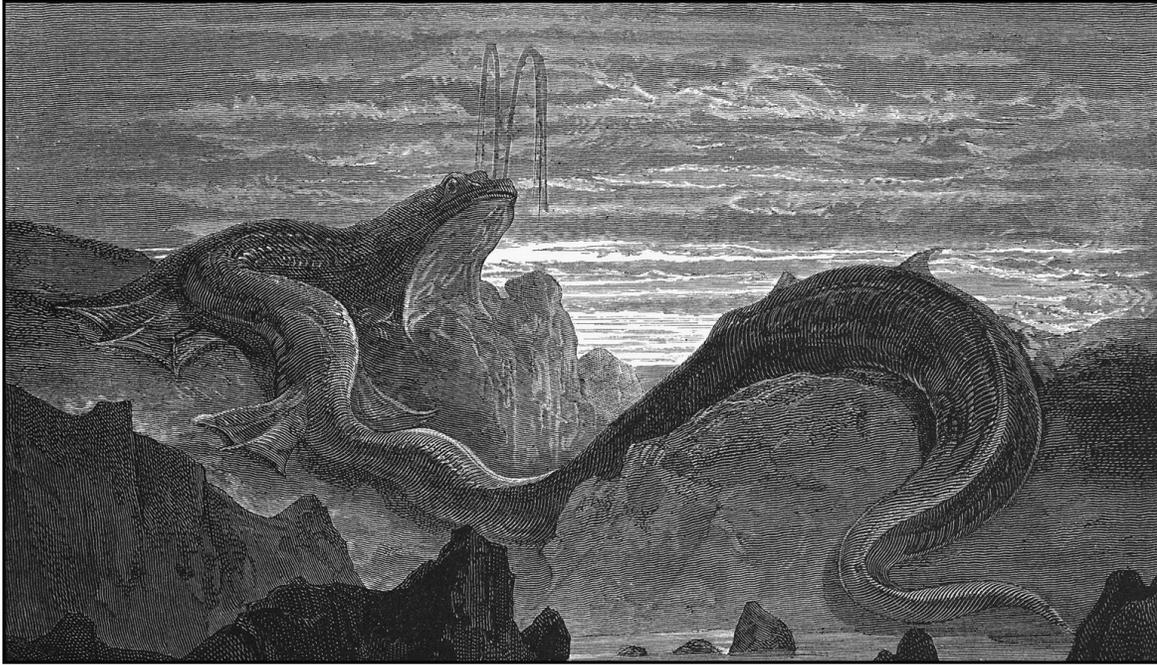
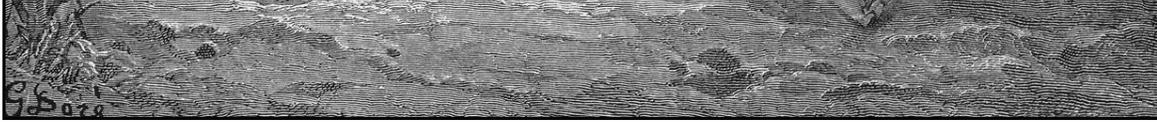
Yet by the end of the century, *Paradise Lost* was being published in editions of every shape and size—the twelve book version was brought out in 1674, the year of his death—and Milton was beginning to be recognized as one of the greatest poets of the English language, second only to Shakespeare.

A young entrepreneur named Jacob Tonson purchased the poem in 1680 and published a grand folio-size fourth edition in 1688, adding illustrations, a frontispiece portrait of Milton, and an epigram by John Dryden in which Milton is said to be the union of Homer and Virgil. Tonson and his family would print *Paradise Lost*

in various configurations again and again throughout the eighteenth century (Kerrigan, Rumrich, & Fallon 253).

Milton's influence has been felt by many writers since. The Romantics idolized Milton's epic and found in Satan a new hero for their turbulent times. More recently *Paradise Lost* has resurfaced in children's literature by authors such as J.R.R. Tolkien, J.K. Rowling, and Philip Pullman.

Pullman has credited *Paradise Lost* with inspiring the His Dark Materials trilogy. In his introduction to the Oxford University Press's 2005 edition of *Paradise Lost*, he writes, "I think it is the central story of our lives, the story that more than any other tells us what it means to be human. But however many times it is told in the future, and however many different interpretations are made of it, I don't think that the version created by Milton, blind and ageing, out of political favour, dictating it day by day to his daughter, will ever be surpassed."





simpsons bible stories is the eighteenth episode of the tenth season. it first aired on the fox network in the united states on easter sunday, april 4, 1999.



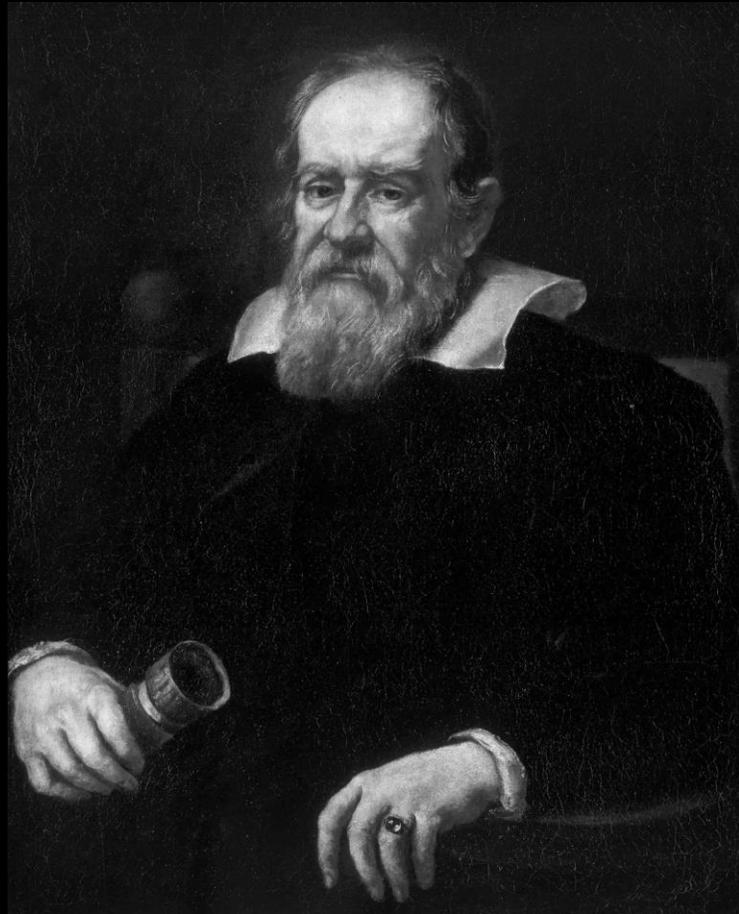
THE COSMOS

In the beginning how the heavens and earth

Rose out of Chaos and Síloa's brook

That flowed fast by the oracle of God

Worldwide or Even Larger



Galileo Galilei 1564-1642

The setting of Milton's great epic encompasses Heaven, Hell, primordial Chaos, and the planet Earth. It features battles among immortal spirits, voyages through space, and lakes of fire. Because of Milton's "unprecedented aesthetics of space" (Kerrigan, Rumrich, & Fallon 258), speculation often arises over how Milton, in the 1600s, had such an understanding of the universe. One theory gaining increasing popularity is that he studied the works of the great astronomer Galileo Galilei and even viewed the heavens through Galileo's telescope. Sometime in 1638, Milton visited Galileo in Florence, Italy where the astronomer was under house arrest, confined by order of the

house arrest, confined by order of the Inquisition, which had forced him to recant his belief that the earth revolves around the sun. The following passage from Book I of *Paradise Lost* mentions “the Tuscan artist,” who scholars believe is an allusion to Galileo: “Through optic glass the Tuscan artist views / At evening from the top of Fesole” (1.288-289). Even with the epic scope of the setting, *Paradise Lost* is ultimately about the human condition, the Fall that caused “all our woe,” and the promise and means of restoration. It is also about free will.

Rattle That Lock is the fourth solo studio album by Pink Floyd singer and guitarist David Gilmour. Two months before its launch in September of 2015, a music video for the lead single, “Rattle That Lock,” was released on Gilmour’s website and promoted via social media outlets. The video was created by Trunk Animation under the direction of Alasdair Brotherston and Jock Mooney and involved twelve animators, artists, and composers. The video depicts the fall of Lucifer from the Kingdom of Heaven and his subsequent journey through Pandaemonium, Purgatory, and Chaos to corrupt Earth and become Satan, as told in the epic poem, *Paradise Lost*.

That bring to my remembrance from what state
I fell, how glorious once above thy Spheare;
Till Pride and worse Ambition threw me down [40]

“till pride and worse ambition
threw me down”

Would s
The deb
So burth
Forgetful
And und

Th' Apocalyps, heard cry in Heaven aloud,
Then when the Dragon, put to second rout,
Came furious down to be reveng'd on men,
Wo to the inhabitants on Earth! that now, [5]
While time was, our first-Parents had bin warnd
The coming of thir secret foe, and scap'd
Haply so scap'd his mortal snare; for now
Satan, now first inflam'd with rage, came down,





BOOK ONE

- † The invocation and Milton's introduction of the poem's theme (1.1-26).
- † An account of Satan's revolt and expulsion from Heaven (1.27-83).
- † Dialogue between Satan and Beëlzebub (1.84-191).
- † The other demons rallying around Satan (1.192-282).
- † Satan's speech to the legions about the creation of man (1.283-669).
- † The building of Pandaemonium (670-798).



scenes from part 2 of “star wars: The
Legacy Revealed,” which aired on The
History channel in May of 2007.

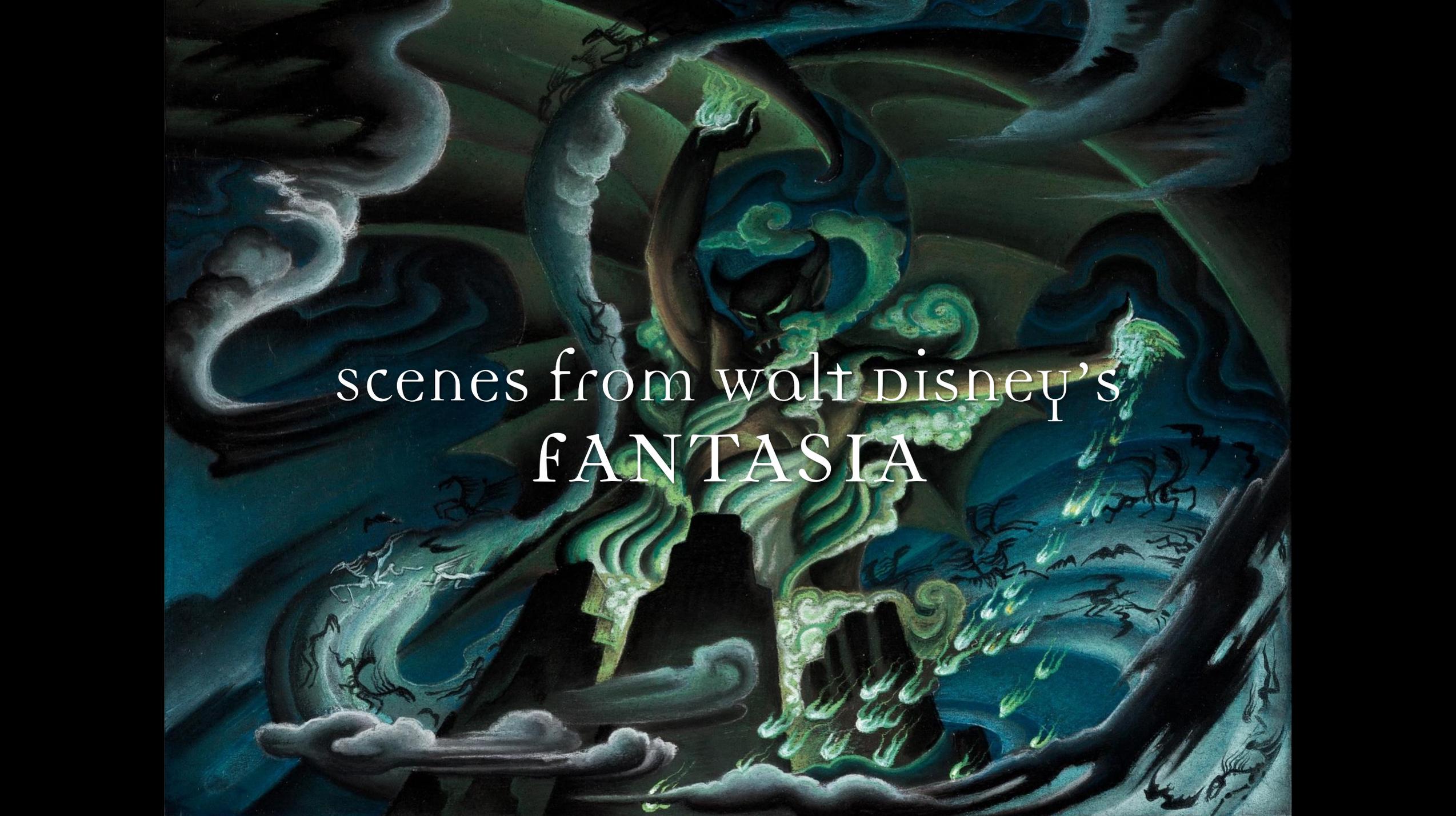


The scope and power of Doré's illustrations for Paradise Lost are all consuming. The power...the grace of his line is unmatched...effortless. Beyond the beyond, yet, drags you in the hole. You are consumed, a slave to his timeless glory of time before time. Demanding you to reflect, think, philosophize...question your world now!



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scenes from walt disney's
FANTASIA



W. S. P. 1911



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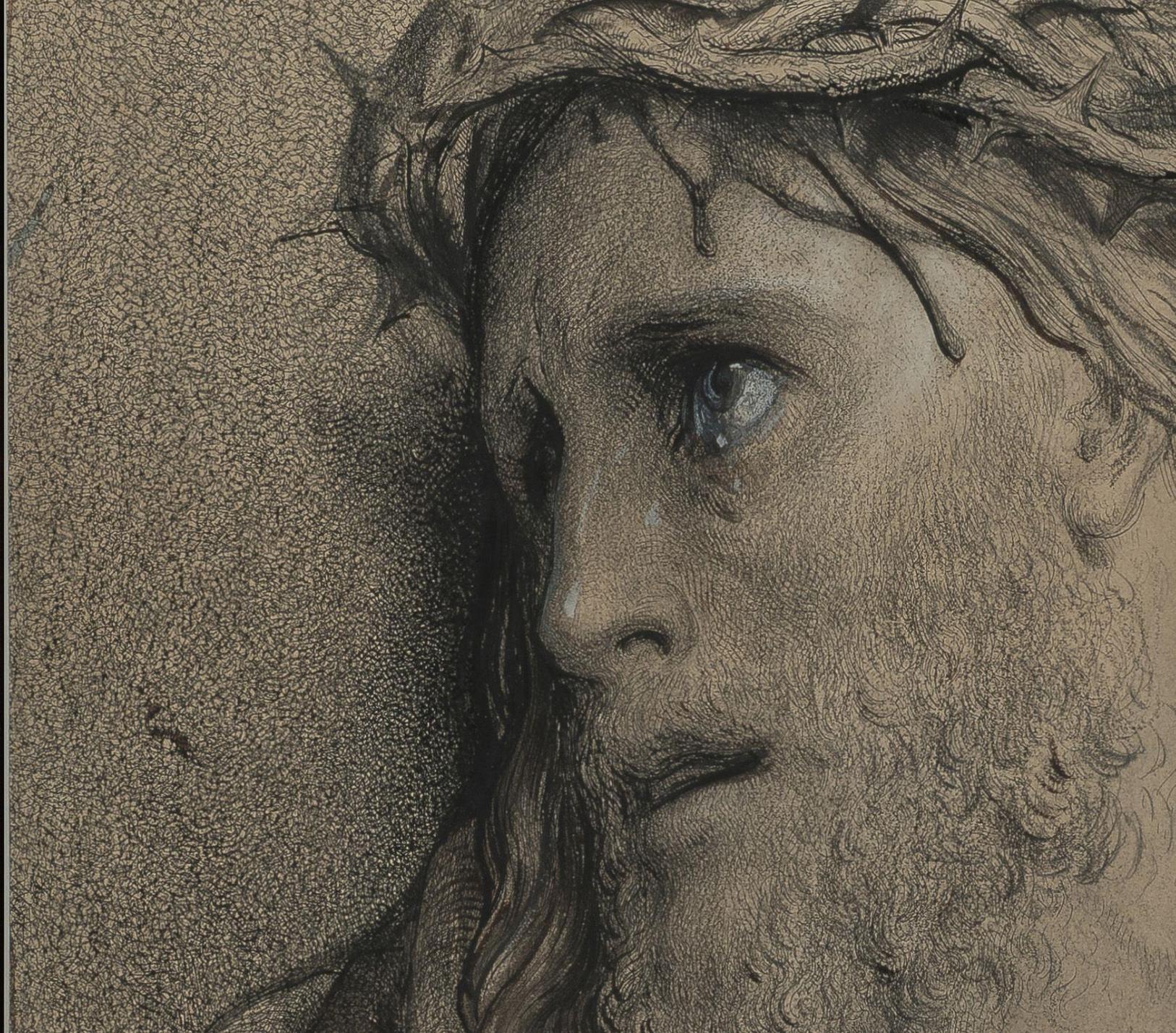


“When I beheld the poet blind, yet bold,
In slender book his vast design unfold,
Messiah crowned, God’s reconciled decree,
Rebelling angels, The Forbidden Tree,
Heav’n, Hell, Earth, Chaos, all; the argument
Held me a while misdoubting his intent,
That he would ruin (for I saw him strong)
The sacred truths to fable and old song,
(So Sampson groped the temple’s posts in spite)
The world o’erwhelming to revenge his sight.”

– *Andrew Marvell, 1674*



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1869



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inferno

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Polly Samson added: "The animators have done a fine job, paying homage to Gustave Dore, bringing his illustrations for Paradise Lost alive, making a powerful visual for the song."