


Zanden, C.G.L. van der
(2019) Faculty of Humanities Theses
(Master thesis)

Abstract

This thesis presents a study of the representation of the religious and secular clergy in English early modern jest books through three distinct periods: 1510-1534, 1555-1585 and 1590-1609, analysing, amongst others, the influence of humanism during the English Reformation.

Download/Full Text

[Open Access version via Utrecht University Repository](#) 

Keywords: English literature, early modern, popular culture, cultural history, book history, religion studies, humour studies, humanism, reformation studies



See [more statistics](#) about this item

Contact Utrecht University Repository: Call us: +31 (0) 30 2536115 Mail to: library@uu.nl

This first broad-ranging study in English of the secular clergy examines how ordination provided a framework for clerical life cycles and outlines the influence exerted on secular clergy by monastic ideals before tracing typical career paths for clerics. Concentrating on northern France, England and Germany in the period c.800-1200, Julia Barrow explores how entry into the clergy usually occurred in childhood, with parents making decisions for their sons, although other relatives, chiefly clerical uncles, were also influential. Other readers will always be interested in your opinion of the books you've read. Unlike monks and nuns, clergy have hitherto been sidelined in accounts of the Middle Ages, but they played an important role in medieval society. 4. Toward the close of which century did English replace French as the language of conducting business in Parliament and in court of law? a) b) c) d). tenth eleventh twelfth fourteenth. 5. The decision of which writer to emulate French and Italian poetry in his own vernacular prompted a changed in the status of English? a) b) c) d). Margery Kempe Sir Thomas Malory Geoffrey Chaucer William Langland. 6. The Britains, after whom the English province of the Roman Empire was named Britannia, spoke which language? a) b) c) d). The book is built on a schema of recurring Baroque characteristics-narrativity, hyperbole, melancholia, kitsch, and plateauing, pointing less to surface manifestations and more to underlying ideological tensions. Contents: Prefatory Note Introduction Chapter 1: The Labyrinthine Baroque Chapter 2: The Female Baroque Chapter 3: Catholic Baroque Chapter 4: Protestant Baroque Chapter 5: The Female Baroque in Court and Country Chapter 6: Mary Wroth's Urania and Pamphilia to Amphilanthus Chapter 7: From Baroque to Enlightenment: Margaret Cavendish and Aphra Behn Postscript. In this drama, John Webster mainly glorified the renaissance spirit in women during the 16th and 17th century. The religious conflicts in Catholic France over Jansenism and Port-Royal produced the controversial work *Lettres Provinciales* by Blaise Pascal. In it he took aim at the prevailing climate of moral theology, a speciality of the Jesuit order and the attitude of the Collège de Sorbonne. Pascal argued against the casuistry at that time deployed in "cases of conscience", particularly doctrines associated with probabilism. After coming to political power as a result of the First English Civil War, the Puritan clergy had an opportunity to set up a national church along Presbyterian lines; for reasons that were also largely political, they failed to do so effectively. After the English Restoration of 1660 the Church of England was purged within a few years of its Puritan elements.