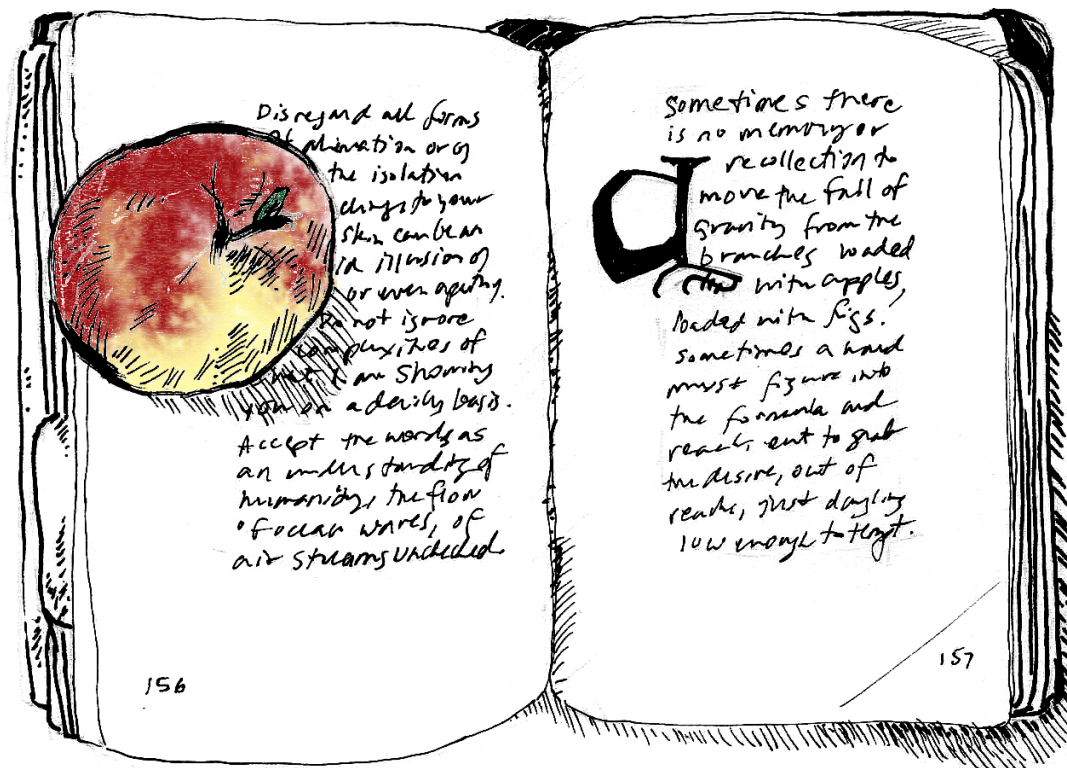


Chaucer-overview



Geoffrey Chaucer

Geoffrey Chaucer is seen as a radical change for English Literature.

His writings help establish the beginning notion of a public voice for poets in England.

- his poetry is valued both for its lyrical creativity as well as its narrative voice; using both a well-crafted phrase and exploration of human character, his full work seeks to define the diversity of human nature
- he likewise through experimentation established the expectation of poetry to be written in iambic pentameter; many of his lines have a syllable count of eleven rather than ten due to his use of trochee stresses
- without the benefit of a printing press, like the Italian writers Dante and Boccaccio before him, Chaucer managed to become an early version of a celebrity poet; he is known as the father of English poetry

Geoffrey Chaucer

Most importantly, despite the language of the aristocratic court was in Norman-French, Chaucer chose to write *The Canterbury Tales* in the vernacular of London speech: Middle English.

This choice perhaps is due to the fact he was not of the noble class, but rather of the rising merchant middle class.

- due to his father's success as a wine merchant, Chaucer as a boy gained the position as a page for the court of King Edward III
- he was educated in Latin, French, and Italian
- as a young man, he gained positions for both diplomatic and civil service

The Canterbury Tales

***The Canterbury Tales* is considered his master work.**

Within this epic poem he constructs a structural device of a frame story to illustrate the different individuals in English society of the Fourteenth Century in elaborate detail.

- based on the general intentions of the full collection, this choice is strategic in generating the different narrations of his cast of characters
- the framework relates a springtime pilgrimage to the Canterbury Cathedral; in Europe, such journeys were undertaken to seek miraculous cures, to seek redemption for past sins, or simply to experience a wandering trek to a religious shrine; all class members could participate in this venture
- with this type of structure, Chaucer was enabled to show a distinct collection of people with unique attitudes, philosophies, and ranks in the English Plantagenet culture
- as a result he provides a very realistic cross-section of the everyday medieval world he personally experienced

The Canterbury Tales

There are a total of twenty-four characters in the work.

Chaucer's intentions were extremely ambitious: he wanted to report two stories from each member as they were heading to the cathedral and then relate two stories from each member of the group on their return journey.

- as it is, he died before fully realizing his idea— yet as a result, what remains is a successful discussion of human nature from a vast collection of people
- three major groups are represented: feudal, ecclesiastical, and civil service
- there exists almost an equal division between all three sections provided

<u>Feudal</u>	<u>Ecclesiastical</u>	<u>Civil/Mercantile</u>	
Knight	Parson	Physician	Guildsmen
Squire	Summoner	Man of Law	The Host
Yeoman	Monk	Manciple	
Franklin	Prioress (Nun)	Merchant	
Reeve	Nun's Priest	Shipman	
Miller	Second Nun	Cook	
Plowman	Clerk	Wife of Bath	
	Pardoner		
	Friar		

Chaucer as Narrator

Within the work, Chaucer presents himself as the Narrator.

Judging from the explicit ironies and obvious jokes the Chaucer himself uses, it is likely that this character is a self caricature and not an accurate self-portrait.

- his participation in the story acts as a witness of action
- his records of the events are retold from memory, not as they occur
- furthermore, his descriptions of the characters sometimes reveal his own personal prejudices and biases against specific institutions in society—
not necessarily Geoffrey Chaucer's own opinions