


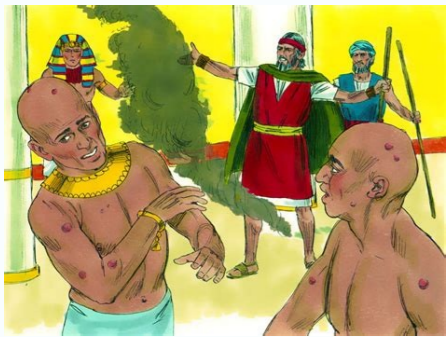
The seven ages

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The last theme is death. I chose this theme because at the end of the poem it talks about dying. And you are left with nothing.

THE SEVEN AGES



The seven ages of man meaning. The seven ages of death. The seven ages of man poem. The seven ages class 9. The seven ages of man by william shakespeare. The seven ages of man summary. The seven ages of man. The seven ages of man pdf.

Based on William Shakespeare's character, Jake, As You Like It, men go through seven stages in their lives: early childhood, adolescence. Act 2 Scene 7 As You Like It, Jaques talks about the age of his human soliloquy (especially better known as the speech of the Oris scene). In this monologue, Jaques first explains that the whole world is a stage and that all men and all women are only actors, then he describes in detail the following seven stages of life that men go through: Step 1, Age of Silk: Defenseless Baby: Defenseless Baby, who only cries, spins and turns. First of all, for a baby who cooks and sips in the hands of a nanny. Step 2, Student: This is where his formal education begins, but he is not completely satisfied with the school. His mother is ambitious for him and carefully washes his face before sending him to school, but he goes very slowly and reluctantly. - In the morning, schoolgirls with their handbags and shiny faces crawl like carefree snails to school. Stadium 3. Adolescent: He has grown up to his late teens, and his main interest is in girls. It's likely to be a little self-inflicted. He is sentimental, sighs and writes poems for girls, is a little funny. A lover sighing like a furnace, With a pitiful ballad made before his lady. Step 4, Young Man: He is a brave and fearless warrior - passionate about a cause, ready to fight and act quickly. He works to build his notoriety and takes risks all the way. A soldier full of strange oaths and bearded like firewood, jealous of honor, sudden and fast in strife, seeking bubble reputation even in the mouth of a cannon. - He considers himself intelligent and experienced and does not intend to share his opinion and ideas with anyone and likes to talk. He has made his name and is prosperous and respected. Success makes him vain. He likes the good things in life, like good food. Justice with a nice round stomach, with a good Capon line D, heavy eyes and a formal cutting beard, full of intellectual saws, and modern stage 6, old man: He is old and nothing like his old self, physically or mentally. He looks and acts like an old man, dresses like one and now has a great and whistling voice. Its influence stretches. Slim and sneakersAccording to William Shakespeare, Jacques, men, men, he experiences seven stages of his life: from a teenager to a student, infant, young man, old, older, old age and death. Seven centuries of man, in detail, "The Act 2 Scene 7, as you like, Yaks tells of his age male monologue (in most cases better known as the whole language of the world). In this monologue, Jacques begins to explain that all the world's scenes, all men and women, simply describe the seven stages of life through which men pass with certain details: Stage 1, Baby: The helpless child, just crying and vomiting. First, in the hands of the nurse, the loving and vomiting of the nurse. Stage 2, Student: This is where his official education begins, but he is not fully satisfied with the school. His mother was ambitious for him and was thoroughly washed away by his face before sending to school, but he is very slow and reluctant. A nervous student with a radiant and radiant morning face, reluctantly crushed like a snail after school. Stage 3 teenager: He grew up to a late teenager, and his main hobby is the girls. He will probably make them a little fools. He is sentimental, sigh and writes poems for girls, it ridicule. Meilurine, sighs like a stove with a terrible ballad made on your mistress's forehead. Stage 4, a young man: he is a brave and fearless soldier, full of passion issues that he was about to fight and start the action quickly. He works for creating his reputation and risking. A soldier full of strange curses and bearded like a podel, jealous of honor, suddenly and skin due to quarrels, looking for a bubble reputation even a cannon barrel. Stage 5, Average Age: He considers himself wise and experienced, does not set his own opinion and ideas to anyone, and likes to speak languages. He made a name, blooms and is respected. For his success, he became vain. It enjoys better things in life like good food. Justice, honestly round belly, with good hats, heavy eyes and officially cropped beard full of wise saws, and modern things 6, old man: he is old and does not resemble his former physically or mentally. He looks and behaves like an old man, and now he has a thin voice. Its influence is weakened. Thin and slippery "With glasses on his nose and a bag at his side, his new pipe, well saved, a world too far away his torn tribe and his great man's voice rising to a childlike pitch, whistling and hissing in his sound." Level 7 Level 7. "7. a level. Level 7. . Old age and death: He loses his head in old age. His hair and teeth are failing, and his eyesight is failing. Then he loses as he sinks into the oblivion of death. 2. Childhood and simple forgetfulness: "No teeth, no eyes, no taste, no everything. Shakespeare didn't invent the idea of life stages: philosophers have studied them for thousands of years. Aristotle had four human ages, and in the Middle Ages they were expanded to seven, where the philosophical and religious lists were usually seven - the seven deadly sins, the seven sacraments, the seven heavenly virtues, etc. A very familiar idea, and Shakespeare's audience would have immediately recognized the concept of seven ages. Below is the complete "Age of Man" monologue, as you like it, one of Shakespeare's most famous and popular passages: "All's a stage, and all men and women but players. They have their exits and entrances, and the man of his time plays several roles, his works are seven years old: first the child me in the nurse's arms, then the schoolboy mocks with his bag and bright morning face, searches Like a snail opposite and then the lover, sighing like an explosion oven, with a pitiful ballad made on his mistress's brow, then a soldier, full of strange curses and bearded like a parard, jealousy of honor suddenly, suddenly and quickly quarreling, seeking the call of a bull even in the mouth of a cannon, and then a judge in a beautiful round belly with a well, with a drilled capun, with stern eyes and a formal cut beard, full of Smart saws and modern occasions, and so it plays his part. The sixth age turns into scanty breeches and slippers, With glasses on his nose and a bag at his side, His new pipe, well saved, too far a world, For his broken rod and that great male voice To be childish, to highlight, whistle and hiss in his tone. The last scene that closes this strange moving story is one metaphor that Shakespeare uses as an actorand theater owner. He uses a lot, and of course it fits perfectly into the metaphor of human life as a game with actors. Another of Shakespeare's favorite monologues is "Tomorrow, and Tomorrow, and Tomorrow", in which Macbeth compares his life with a short, emotional performance of an actor on stage (one of Macbeth's many famous quotes): the scene and then one and then one Can't hear it anymore: it is a story told by an idiot, full of sound and anger, which means nothing. "Images of each of the seven age of man, based on Jacques' monologue" The Age of Man ", recorded From photographs of colored glass in the Shakespeare Memorial Theater © 1996-2014, Amazon.com, Inc. or connected companies. Dzemma's biography states that the seven stages are a helpless child, a wine-seeking school, an emotional lover, a dedicated soldier, a wise judge, an old man who is still in control of his powers and a very old man who has returned to a different state. Helpless Ewiesen that this monologue of the old order of the planetary spheres follows. The role of each person at a certain age corresponds to the personality of the planet, starting with the moon. This order is determined from the shortest to the longest period of the revolution: moon (crying baby in the arms of a nanny), Merkur (student), Venus (lover), Mars (soldier), Jupiter (round belly), Justice), Saturn (old man). This list does not contain the sun, which is located between Venus and Mars in accordance with the orbit. Accordingly, the seventh age, the collapse in which all qualities are lost, has no planets. In ancient planetary cosmology, the empire beyond Saturn was the divine empire, the realm of the stars. In view of this, it is tempting to identify the seventh age with the sun, in the rays of which the special qualities of the individual light of the candle (metaphorically the individual self) are completely lost. Teeth, no eyes, no taste, no everything. "The poem" The Seven Ages of Man "is part of the play" As You like it ", in which Jacques gives a dramatic speech in the presence of the Duke. Scene II, VII. In the voice of Jacques, Shakespeare sends a deep message about life and our role in it. The whole world is a stage, and all men and women are only actors, they have their exits and their entrances, and one person plays many roles in his time, his actions are seven centuries. VChild, feces and vomit in the hands of the sister. Then a moaning schoolboy with a bag and a clear morning face, turning like a snail, reluctantly to the school. Then the lover sighed like a furnace, with a pitiful ballad that was on his lady's brow. Then the soldier, full of strange oaths and bearded as a grace, jealous of honor, suddenly and quickly quarrels, seeking the bubble of rumor and the mouth of the cannon. And then justice in a handsome round stomach with a well-trimmed hood, stern eyes, and formal beard, full of wise saws and modern examples, thus plays its part. The sixth age moves into modest, house-trousers, with spectacles on his nose and a bag at his side, his youthful pipe, well saved, the world is too wide, for his shrinking wand and great male voice, turning again to the height of children, pipes, pipes and whistles in his sound. The last of all that closes this particular troubled story is a second childish and simple oblivion, without teeth, without eyes, without taste, without everything. In this drama of life, each of us plays seven different roles. This, says the author, is seven ages. These seven roles begin at birth and end at death. Birth refers to the entry of humans into the first stage of life. A child in the Guardian's hands is just a helpless child learning to survive. Babies communicate with us with their cries. Feeding in the mother's womb is learned to receive breast milk as the first meal. Vomiting is common in all babies. When the child is breastfed, you must cut the child. Children vomit milk. Given that children usually do nothing but cry and spit. Shakespeare says that the first stage of life is characterized by these two activities. Since ancient times, children have been perceived as cute. They feed and spit and cry in between these two activities. A lot. Young parents know about exercise before they become parents. Although children still vomit and sound like adorable little creatures, the difference between that time and now is that children's education is a normal endeavor of their parents. At this stage of life, the child is introduced to the world of discipline, order and routine. Carest childhood days are gone and school attendance brings regime to a child's life. Naturally, the child begins to whine and complain about the forced routine. Since then, the concept of education has changed a lotDuring Shakespeare, the school was the practice of coercion, which was usually supervised by the church. According to parental status, the child attended a high school or monastery school. The school started at sunrise and lasted all day. The fines were common and often heavy. Today's schools are completely different from old colleagues. While some kids still complain about going to school, many like school because you are learning from school using a game. Today's schools took a holistic approach to education. Children are taught with role games, visual presentations, demonstrations and games. Home training is another option than most parents choose formal education. In addition, due to many online resources, modern education has increased learning limits. Medieval teenagers were accustomed to the social label to assess the lady. During Shakespeare, the teenager was fascinated by his lover, wrote a poems created with love ballads, and surrounded the object of his wish. Romeo and Juliet is a romance icon during Shakespeare. Love was sensual, deep, romantic and full of grace and beauty. Compare this love with teen love today. Today's teenager is technically informed, well -designed and romantic. They do not express their love in love letters. Who does this in the era of text messages and social networks? Relationships are not as complex or romantic as medieval teens. Today's young people are much more focused on individual and independent than the Shakespeare era. At that time, the relationship was fed marriage. Nowadays, marriage is not the purpose of belonging to love, more sexual expression and less participation in social structures such as monogamy. Despite all these differences, today's teenager is as excited as a medieval teenager. They must face unrelated love, sadness and depression, as in ancient times. The next step Shakespeare talks about the poem is a young soldier. In ancient England, young men were taught in battle. The new soldier created an urgent attitude of courage, a raw passion mixed with an urgent mood, which is characterized by unreasonable rebellion. Nowadays, young people have the same dedication and the same energy for the uprising. They are much more expressive, vocal and confirmed for their rights. Although youthThey will not necessarily be called up for military service, they have wide opportunities for the formation of social groups to struggle for political or social goals. Thanks to the global coverage of platforms and social networks, young people can express their vote in the farthest corners of the world. The popular response is almost immediate due to global coverage and efficiency of propaganda. The Middle Ages have not changed over the centuries. The middle of life is the time when men and women calm down, and children, family and career are more important than personal entertainment. Age brings wisdom and a sense of calm adoption of reality of life. Idealistic values are pushed aside, but practical considerations become important. While a modern man (and woman) of middle-aged has more opportunities for the realization of personal or professional interests, perhaps a middle-aged man in the Middle Ages had less, and it is not surprising that a medieval woman had even fewer of them. In the Middle Ages, the expectation of life hesitated for about 40 years, and a 50-year-old man believed that he was lucky to stay alive. Depending on the social or economic class of a person, age can be rude or at best ambiguous. Although older people were respected for their wisdom and experience, most of the elderly suffered from neglect and decline of their physical and mental abilities. Religious oriented people lived better than Domozhozheyev. Today, the life of a 40-year-old man is bright and dynamic. Many elderly people (aged 70 years) are still actively involved in social activities, secondary classes or hobbies in our time. Good pension plans and financial opportunities will also help you feel comfortable in old age. There is nothing unusual in the fact that a healthy and kind-hearted young elderly man travels around the world, engages in gardening or playing golf, or even continues to work or receive higher education if they wish. What Shakespeare is talking about at this stage of a person is the extreme form of aging, when a person can no longer perform basic actions, such as bathing, food and toilet. Physical weakness and incapacity no longer allow them to live freely without outside help. In the time of Shakespeare, it was quite appropriate to call the elderly "old people". In fact, in the Elizabeth era, when the slavery and discrimination of women were very common, the age was not considered as a problem. Old people were considered "small children", and, as Shakespeare describes this stage. In the second childhood, it was socially acceptable to treat the elderly with contempt. Today's modern society is more humane and sensitive to the elderly. Although Eijism still exists and is prevalent in many areas, with a growing realization that "moth, blind and tasteless" older people continue to live with the dignity that older people should have. old.

