



IVANHOE

Walter Scott (1771-1832)

MA Sem II

The English Novel II

Sir Walter Scott

Sir Walter Scott, 1st Baronet (15 August 1771 – 21 September 1832) was a Scottish historical novelist, poet, playwright and historian. Many of his works remain classics of both English-language literature and of Scottish literature. Famous titles include Ivanhoe, Rob Roy, Old Mortality, The Lady of the Lake, Waverley, The Heart of Midlothian and The Bride of Lammermoor.



Ivanhoe(1819) :

Historical Romance or Historical Novel:

Historical romance (also historical novel) is a broad category of fiction in which the plot takes place in a setting located in the past. Walter Scott helped popularise this genre in the early 19th-century, with works such as *Rob Roy* and *Ivanhoe*. *Romance* here refers as much to derring-do and intrigue as to courtship and love.

The terms "romance novel" and "historical romance" are ambiguous, because the word "romance", and the associated word "romantic", have a number of different meanings. In particular, on the one hand there is the mass-market genre of "fiction dealing with love", harlequin romance, and on the other hand, "a romance" can also be defined as "a fictitious narrative in prose or verse; the interest of which turns upon marvelous and uncommon incidents". However, many romances, including the historical romances of Walter Scott, are also frequently called novels

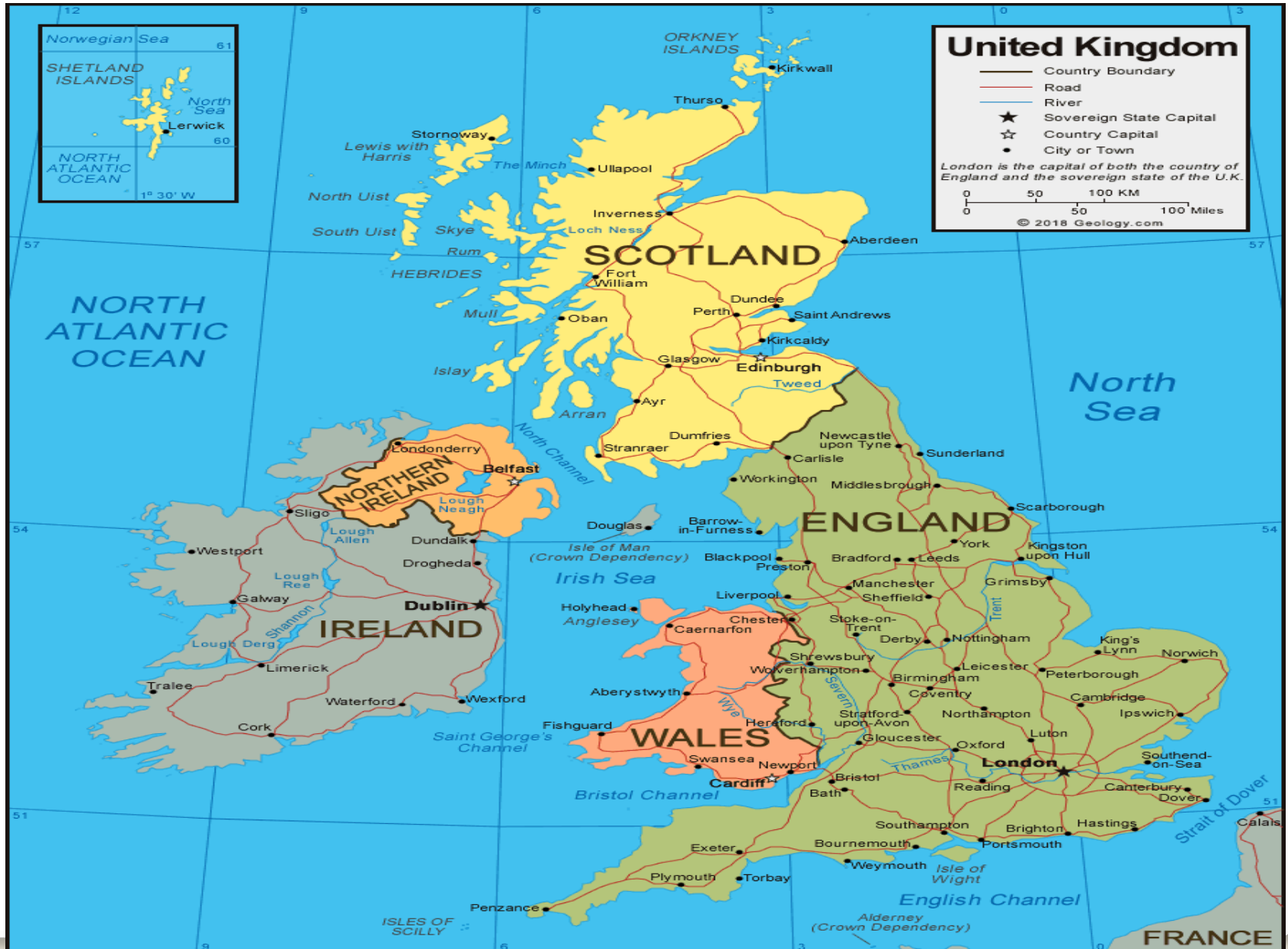
Setting:

The action takes place in England in the summer of 1194, when the nation's illustrious warrior king, Richard I, returns to his homeland from the Third Crusade in the Holy Land. Scott describes the specific locale (in northern England, east of present-day Manchester) in the opening paragraph.

“ In that pleasant district of **merry England** which is watered by the **river Don**, there extended in ancient times **a large forest**, covering the greater part of the beautiful hills and valleys which lie between **Sheffield** and the pleasant town of **Doncaster**. The remains of this extensive wood are still to be seen at the noble seats of **Wentworth**, of **Warncliffe Park**, and around **Rotherham**. Here **haunted of yore the fabulous Dragon of Wantley**; here were fought many of the most desperate battles during the Civil Wars of the Roses; and here also flourished in ancient times those **bands of gallant outlaws**, whose deeds have been rendered so popular in English song.”

Historical Fiction (Historical Novel)

Northan England:



Scott sets action in historical towns, such as **Sheffield and **Ashby**, and in fictional towns, such as Templestowe and Rotherwood.**

1. Crusade:

one of the religious wars fought by Christians, mostly against Muslims in Palestine, in the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 17th centuries

1. Holy Land: The **Holy Land** is a term which in Judaism refers to the **Land of Israel**. ... Part of the significance of the **land** stems from the religious significance of **Jerusalem**, the holiest city to Judaism, the assumed place of Jesus's ministry, and the Isra and Mi'raj event in Islam.

2. Jerusalem is considered a sacred site in Islamic tradition, along with Mecca and Medina. Islamic tradition holds that previous prophets were associated with the city, and that the Islamic prophet Muhammad visited the city on a nocturnal journey (Isra and Mi'raj). Due to such significance, it was the first Qibla (direction of prayer) for Muslims and the prophet Muhammad designated the Al-Aqsa for pilgrimage

The **Isra and Mi'raj** are the two parts of a **Night Journey** that, according to Islam, the Islamic prophet Muhammad took during a single night around the year 621. Within Islam it signifies both a physical and spiritual journey. The Quran surah *al-Isra* contains an outline account,^[2] while greater detail is found in the *hadith* collections of the reports, teachings, deeds and sayings of Muhammad. In the accounts of the *Isra* ', Muhammad is said to have traveled on the back of a winged mule-like white beast, called *Buraq*, to "the farthest mosque". By tradition this mosque, which came to represent the physical world, was identified as the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. At the mosque, Muhammad is said to have led the other prophets in prayer. His subsequent ascent into the heavens came to be known as the *Mi'raj*. Muhammad's journey and ascent is marked as one of the most celebrated dates in the Islamic calendar.



چون محمد ز جبرئیل برآز
زان سخن و سخن آتای داد
آن پسر ندای در شنید
چون که در آن پیرم و نواز
کوشش را حلت علی داد
چون که در آن پیرم و نواز

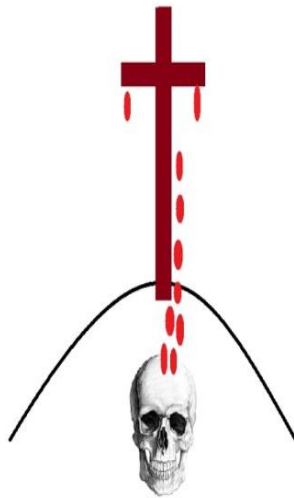
و در این برآشپته که کجور
در شب پیران پیران پیر
برقی که در برآشپته
این دیوانه و دیوانه دور
شیر و شیرین و شیرین
ما در این پیران پیران پیر
آن پیران پیران پیران
چون که در آن پیران پیران
چون که در آن پیران پیران
چون که در آن پیران پیران
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In Christian faith, Jerusalem's place in the life of Jesus gives it great importance, in addition to its place in the Old Testament. Jerusalem is the place where Jesus was brought as a child, to be "presented" at the Temple (Luke 2:22) and to attend festivals (Luke 2:41). According to the Gospels, Jesus preached and healed in Jerusalem, especially in the Temple courts. There is also an account of Jesus' "cleansing" of the Temple, chasing various traders out of the sacred precincts (Mark 11:15). At the end of each of the Gospels, there are accounts of Jesus' Last Supper in an "upper room" in Jerusalem, his arrest in Gethsemane, his trial, his crucifixion at Golgotha, his burial nearby and his resurrection and ascension.



**Garden of
Gethsemane**

Jesus' Cross on the Skull of Adam (Golgotha)



Living Waters India



Jews:

Judaism, however, does not accept the central Christian teaching that Jesus Christ is the Messiah foretold in the Old Testament. This watershed point is made throughout the New Testament and forcefully stated in Galatians 3:13-14, “But Christ has rescued us from the curse pronounced by the law. When he was hung on the cross, he took upon himself the curse for our wrongdoing. For it is written in the Scriptures, ‘Cursed is everyone who is hung on a tree.’ Through the work of Christ Jesus, God has blessed the Gentiles with the same blessing he promised to Abraham”

The **Norman conquest of England** (in Britain, often called the **Norman Conquest** or **the Conquest**) was the 11th-century invasion and occupation of England by an army of Norman, Breton, Flemish, and French soldiers led by the Duk of Normandy, later styled William the Conqueror.

William's claim to the English throne derived from his familial relationship with the childless Anglo-Saxon king Edward the Confessor, who may have encouraged William's hopes for the throne. Edward died in January 1066 and was succeeded by his brother-in-law Harold Godwinson.

The **Anglo-Saxons** were a cultural group who inhabited Great Britain from the 5th century. They comprise people from Germanic tribes who migrated to the island from continental Europe, their descendants, and indigenous British groups who adopted many aspects of Anglo-Saxon culture and language; the cultural foundations laid by the Anglo-Saxons are the foundation of the modern English legal system and of many aspects of English society; the modern English language owes over half its words – including the most common words of everyday speech – to the language of the Anglo-Saxons. Historically, the Anglo-Saxon period denotes the period in Britain between about 450 and 1066, after their initial settlement and up until the Norman conquest. The early Anglo-Saxon period includes the creation of an English nation, with many of the aspects that survive today, including regional government of shires and hundreds. During this period, Christianity was established and there was a flowering of literature and language. Charters and law were also established. The term *Anglo-Saxon* is popularly used for the language that was spoken and written by the Anglo-Saxons in England and eastern Scotland between at least the mid-5th century and the mid-12th century. In scholarly use, it is more commonly called Old English.

CONFLICTS:

The novel centers on the

- (1) General conflict the Norman rulers of England and the native Saxons and**
- (2) Specific conflicts between individuals, notably the conflict between Ivanhoe and his father.**

Point of View

Scott tells the story in third-person point of view. However, he occasionally assumes the persona of a storyteller and historian, using the first-person pronoun *I* as in the following passage.

Chapter 1:

“This state of things I have thought it necessary to premise for the information of the general reader, who might be apt to forget, that, although no great historical events, such as war or insurrection, mark the existence of the Anglo-Saxons as a separate people subsequent to the reign of William the Second; yet the great national distinctions betwixt them and their conquerors, the recollection of what they had formerly been, and to what they were now reduced, continued down to the reign of Edward the Third, to keep open the wounds which the Conquest had inflicted, and to maintain a line of separation betwixt the descendants of the victor Normans and the vanquished Saxons.”

THANK YOU