4.5 Joan of Arc

Warming up!

Chit-Chat

- Discuss in groups whether you would like to join Armed Forces. Yes/No Say Why? Why not? Each one should give 2 to 3 reasons for their response.
 Also discuss what areas of work are open for women in Armed Forces in India.
- 1. Discuss in groups/pairs and make a list of the weapons used in the old times and in the present times.

Weapons used in the past	Weapons used nowadays

2. Imagine that you are the captain of your school Kabaddi/Football team. Your final match is against a very strong team. Your team members are sure that they shall lose.

Prepare a short pep-talk of about 60 to 80 words that you would give as a Captain, to encourage your team and make them change their defeated attitude. Write it down in your notebook.

3. When different Prepositions are added to the same action verb meaning of the phrase, thus formed changes.

For example, call out - announce

call at - visit

call for - summon

call <u>up</u> - make a telephone call

Try to guess the meanings of the underlined phrases and write them down.

- 1. (a) He promised me to look into the matter,
 - (b) He wanted to look for his lost book.
- 2. (a) An epidemic of Cholera broke out in the village.
 - (b) The thieves <u>broke into</u> the apartment.
- 3. (a) She has to <u>carry out</u> her duty regularly.
 - (b) You must <u>carry on</u> trying for success.



Joan of Arc

Geroge Bernard Shaw (1856-1950) was an Irish playwright and critic. He wrote more than sixty plays during his lifetime including major works such as Man and Superman (1902), Pygmalion (1912) and Saint Joan (1923). He was the leading dramatist of his time. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1925.

(The war fought between England and France from 1337 to 1453 has come to be known as the Hundred Years War. Joan was a peasant girl born in eastern France who led the French army to several victories during this war.

This play begins at the time when all of northern France and some parts of the south-west were under foreign control. The English controlled some parts and the Burgundians controlled the others. The city of New Orleans, one of the few remaining French cities was held by the English. The year is 1429. Captain Robert de Baudricourt, a military officer is seated at the table. His steward stands facing him).

Robert: I told you to throw the girl out. You have fifty armed soldiers and dozens

of strong servants to carry out my orders. Are they afraid of her?

Steward: No sir, we are afraid of you, but

she puts courage in us. She really doesn't seem to be afraid of anything. Perhaps you could frighten her, sir.

Perhaps you could frighten her, sir.

Robert: (grimly) Perhaps, where is she now?

Steward: Down in the courtyard, sir.

(Robert goes to the window and asks the soldiers to send the girl up)

(The girl enters. She is a well-built, strong country girl of 17 to 18 years. The squire's glare neither frightens her nor stops her. She speaks confidently.)

Joan

Good morning, captain **squire**. You are to give me a horse and **armour** and some soldiers, and send me to the Dauphin.

Robert

This girl is mad. Why didn't you tell me so, you **blockhead**?

Steward

Sir, do not anger her. Give her what she wants.

Robert

I shall send you back to your father with orders to put you under lock and key.

Joan

You think you will, squire. But it won't happen that way. You said you would not see me. But here I am.

Robert

So, you are **assuming** that I'll give you what you want.

Joan

Yes, squire. (Continues busily) A horse will cost sixteen francs. It is a big amount of money. But I can save it on the armour. I don't need beautiful armour made to my measure. I can find a soldier's armour that will fit me well enough. I shall not want many soldiers. The **Dauphin** will give me, all I need, to free Orleans.

Robert

(Shocked) To free Orleans!

Joan

(Simply) Yes, squire. Three men will be enough for you to send with me. Polly and Jack have promised to come with me.

Robert

You mean Monsieur de Poulengey?

Joan

Yes, Squire Jack will come willingly. He is a very kind gentleman, and gives me money to give to the poor. I think John Godsave will come, and Dick the Archer, and their servants, John of Honecourt and Julian. There will be no trouble for you, squire. I have arranged it all. You have only to give the order.

Robert

(*To the steward*) Is this true about Monsieur de Poulengey?

- **squire**: a person of high rank
- armour: protective clothing of metal or leather worn in battles by soldiers in former times
- blockhead : a stupid person
- Why had Joan wanted to meet the Captain squire?
- assuming: taking for granted

- Dauphin: the oldest son of the King of France, the one who would become the king after his father
- monsieur : French word for Mister (Mr.)
- Name the persons who Joan needed to free Orleans.

- **Chinon**: one of the cities in France where the Royal family resided. During the Hundred Years War, the Dauphin took refuge in Chinon.
- retreats hastily: moves away in a hurry

- Was the Dauphin fit to be a Prince and heir?
- cowed: frightened
- → What was the squire's opinion about miracles?

Steward (Eagerly) Yes, sir, and about Monsieur

de Metz too. They both want to go

with her.

(Goes to the window, and shouts Robert

> into the court-vard) Send Monseiur de Poulengey to me, will you? (He turns to Joan) Get out and wait in

the yard.

(Smiling brightly at him) Right, squire. Joan

(She goes out).

Robert (To the steward) Go with her. Stay

within call and keep your eye on her.

I shall have her up here again.

(The steward retreats hastily. Bertran de Poulengey, a French guard, enters,

salutes and stands waiting.)

Robert She says you, Jack and Dick have

> offered to go with her. What for? Do you take her crazy idea of going to

the Dauphin seriously?

(Slowly) There is something about Poulengey:

her. It may be worth trying.

Oh, come on Polly! You must be out Robert

of your mind!

(*Unmoved*) What is wrong with it? Poulengey:

> The Dauphin is in Chinon, like a rat in a corner, except that he won't fight. The English will take Orleans.

He'll not be able to stop them.

He beat the English the year before Robert

last at Montargis. I was with him.

Poulengey: But this time, his men are cowed and

> now he can't work miracles. And I tell you that nothing can save our

side now but a miracle.

Robert Miracles are all right, Polly. The only

difficulty about them is that they

don't happen nowadays.

Poulengey: I used to think so. I'm not so sure

now. There is something about her. I think the girl herself is a bit of a miracle. Anyhow, this is our last

chance. Let's see what she can do.

Robert : (*Wavering*) You really think that?

Poulengey: (turning) Is there anything else left

for us to think? Let's take a chance. Her words have put fire into me.

Comments have put me me.

Robert : (Giving up) Whew! You're as mad

as she is.

Poulengey: (Obstinately) We want a few mad

people now. See where the sane ones

have landed us!

Robert: I feel like a fool. Still, if you feel

sure...?

Poulengey: I feel sure enough to take her to

Chinon unless you stop me.

Robert: Do you think I ought to have another

talk with her?

Poulengey: (Going to the window) Yes! Joan,

come up.

(Joan enters.)

Poulengey: (*Gravely*) Be seated, Joan.

Robert : What is your name?

Joan : They always called me Jenny, in

Lorraine. Here in France, I am Joan.

The soldiers call me the Maid.

Robert : How old are you?

Joan : Seventeen, so they tell me. It might

be nineteen. I don't remember.

Robert: I suppose you think raising a siege

is as easy as chasing a cow out of a meadow. You think soldiering is

anybody's job?

Joan : I don't think it can be very difficult

if God is on your side.

Robert : (*Grimly*) Have you ever seen English

soldiers fighting? Have you ever seen them **plundering**, burning, turning the countryside into a desert? Have you heard no tales of their prince who is the devil himself, or of the English

king's father?

• wavering : hesitating

What did Robert accuse Poulengey

of?

have put fire intome : inspired or

motivated

• **obstinately**: in a stubborn and firm

manner

• gravely : seriously

 raising a siege: surround from all sides and attack

What shows that Joan is a person of immense faith?

• plundering : looting

- to save theirskins: to save theirlives
- Why were the French soldiers always beaten?

- let come what may: let anything happen
- ♦ What dress did Joan want?
- wash one's hands
 off it: not take
 any responsibility for
 it

Joan

You do not understand, squire. Our soldiers are always beaten because they are fighting only to save their skins and the shortest way to save your skin is to run away. But I will teach them all to fight for France. Then, they will drive the soldiers before them like sheep. You and Polly will live to see the day when there will not be a single English soldier on the soil of France.

Robert

(To Poulengey) This may all be nonsense, Polly. But the troops might just be inspired by it though nothing that we say seems to put any fire into them. Even the Dauphin might believe it. And if she can put some fire into him, she can put it into anybody.

Robert

(Turning to Joan) Now you, listen to me and don't cut in before I have time to think. Your orders are that you are to go to Chinon under the escort of this gentleman and three of his friends.

Joan

(Radiant, clasping her hands) Oh, thank you, squire!

Poulengey:

How is she to get into the royal presence?

Robert

I don't know. How did she get into my presence? I will send her to Chinon and she can say I sent her. Then, let come what may. I can do no more.

Joan

And the dress? I may have a soldier's dress, squire?

Robert

Take what you please. I wash my hands off it.

Joan

(Wildly excited by her success) Come, Polly. (She dashes out.)

Robert

(*Shaking Poulengey's hand*) Goodbye, old man, I am taking a big chance. Few other men would have done it.

But as you say, there is something about her.

Poulengey: Yes, there is something about her. Goodbye.

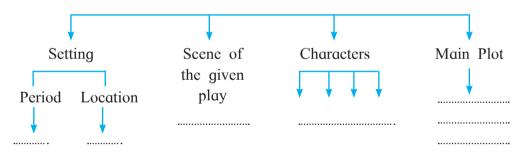




ENGLISH WORKSHOP -

1. Read the extract from G. B. Shaw's play on Joan of Arc and fill in the Tree diagram.

Play: Joan of Arc



2. Pick out from the play 2 lines each that prove the following.

Joan of Arc

- Her confidence 1.
 - 2.
- Her courage 1.
 - 2.
- Her determination 1.
 - 2.

	2. as mad as	(b) like a rat	in the corner
	3. drive the soldiers	(c) a bit of a	n miracle
	4. The Dauphin is	(d) as she is	
	5. Joan of Arc is	(e) the stewar	rd
		(f) chasing a	cow
	(1) (2)	. ,	(4)(5)
		(5)	(1)
4.	Say WHY?		
	(a) Joan wanted to meet the	he Captain squire.	
	(b) Joan did not ask for n	nany soldiers from t	he Captain squire.
	(c) Poulengey, Jack and D	ick had offered to a	accompany Joan.
	(d) French soldiers were al	lways beaten in war	
	(e) Captain squire Robert	said "I wash mv ha	ands off it."
_	•	•	
5.	Make sentences of your or		en the following pairs of phrases.
	Phrases	Meaning	Own Sentences
	1. to cut in	Wicumny	
		I	
	to cut out		
	to cut out 2. to be held by		
	2. to be held by		
	2. to be held by to be held up		
	2. to be held by to be held up3. to run away		
	 2. to be held by to be held up 3. to run away to run for 4. to be known as to be known for 		
	 2. to be held by to be held up 3. to run away to run for 4. to be known as to be known for 5. to go with 		
	 2. to be held by to be held up 3. to run away to run for 4. to be known as to be known for 5. to go with to go after 		
	 2. to be held by to be held up 3. to run away to run for 4. to be known as to be known for 5. to go with to go after 6. to put fire into 		
	 2. to be held by to be held up 3. to run away to run for 4. to be known as to be known for 5. to go with to go after 		
б.	 2. to be held by to be held up 3. to run away to run for 4. to be known as to be known for 5. to go with to go after 6. to put fire into to put fire out 		
6.	 to be held by to be held up to run away to run for to be known as to be known for to go with to go after to put fire into to put fire out From an Indian history	book or Internet f	ind out information about Indian
6.	 to be held by to be held up to run away to run for to be known as to be known for to go with to go after to put fire into to put fire out From an Indian history Women (queens) who led	book or Internet f	ind out information about Indian
6.	2. to be held by to be held up 3. to run away to run for 4. to be known as to be known for 5. to go with to go after 6. to put fire into to put fire out From an Indian history Women (queens) who led Karnawati of Mewad). Wr	book or Internet find battles. (For excrite any 3 points of	ind out information about Indian ample, Rani of Jhansi and Rani similarity and 3 points of contrast
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6.	2. to be held by to be held up 3. to run away to run for 4. to be known as to be known for 5. to go with to go after 6. to put fire into to put fire out From an Indian history Women (queens) who lee Karnawati of Mewad). Wr between any one of the a own words.	book or Internet for death battles. (For excrite any 3 points of bove Indian Queens	ind out information about Indian ample, Rani of Jhansi and Rani similarity and 3 points of contrasts and Joan of Arc. Write in your

(a) like sheep

3. Match the comparisons as given in the extract.

1. as easy as

(A) Make the following sentences affirmative without change (a) Negative: I am not so sure, now. Affirmative: (b) Negative: He will not be able to stop them. Affirmative: (c) Negative: I dont't remember. Affirmative: (d) Negative: I can do no more. Affirmative: (e) Negative: Sir, do not anger her. Affirmative: (f) Negative: I shall not want many soldiers. Affirmative: (g) Negative: I shall not want many soldiers. Mirmative: (h) Negative: I shall not want many soldiers. Mirmative: MORD-FORMS	Joan (Girl) :	Good morr	ning, Captain			
Joan : (Simply)			squire				
Polly and Jack have promised to come Write a summary of that part of the script (in Indirect speed nguage Study (A) Make the following sentences affirmative without chan (a) Negative: I am not so sure, now. Affirmative: (b) Negative: He will not be able to stop them. Affirmative: (c) Negative: I dont't remember. Affirmative: (d) Negative: I can do no more. Affirmative: (e) Negative: Sir, do not anger her. Affirmative: (f) Negative: I shall not want many soldiers. Affirmative: (g) Fill in the gaps in the table. WORD-FORMS			(up to)				
Write a summary of that part of the script (in Indirect speed nguage Study (A) Make the following sentences affirmative without chan (a) Negative: I am not so sure, now. Affirmative: (b) Negative: He will not be able to stop them. Affirmative: (c) Negative: I dont't remember. Affirmative: (d) Negative: I can do no more. Affirmative: (e) Negative: Sir, do not anger her. Affirmative: (f) Negative: I shall not want many soldiers. Affirmative: (g) Fill in the gaps in the table. WORD-FORMS	Joan	:	(Simply)				
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Affirmative:	(A) M	ake the fol	lowing senten	ces affirmative	without char		
(b) Negative: He will not be able to stop them. Affirmative: (c) Negative: I dont't remember. Affirmative: (d) Negative: I can do no more. Affirmative: (e) Negative: Sir, do not anger her. Affirmative: (f) Negative: I shall not want many soldiers. Affirmative: (g) Negative: I shall not want many soldiers. Megative: (h) Fill in the gaps in the table. WORD-FORMS	(a) No	egative : I	am not so sur	re, now.			
Affirmative: (c) Negative: I dont't remember. Affirmative: (d) Negative: I can do no more. Affirmative: (e) Negative: Sir, do not anger her. Affirmative: (f) Negative: I shall not want many soldiers. Affirmative: (B) Fill in the gaps in the table. WORD-FORMS	Af	ffirmative :					
Affirmative: (c) Negative: I dont't remember. Affirmative: (d) Negative: I can do no more. Affirmative: (e) Negative: Sir, do not anger her. Affirmative: (f) Negative: I shall not want many soldiers. Affirmative: (B) Fill in the gaps in the table. WORD-FORMS	(b) No	eaative · Ho	e will not be	able to stop the	em		
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Affirmative: (e) Negative: Sir, do not anger her. Affirmative: (f) Negative: I shall not want many soldiers. Affirmative: (B) Fill in the gaps in the table. WORD-FORMS	Af	ffirmative :					
(e) Negative : Sir, do not anger her. Affirmative :	(d) No	(d) Negative: I can do no more.					
Affirmative:	Af	Affirmative :					
Affirmative: (f) Negative: I shall not want many soldiers. Affirmative: (B) Fill in the gaps in the table. WORD-FORMS	(e) No						
(f) Negative: I shall not want many soldiers. Affirmative:							
Affirmative: (B) Fill in the gaps in the table. WORD-FORMS							
WORD-FORMS	(f) Ne	egative : I	shall not want	many soldiers.			
WORD-FORMS	Af	ffirmative:					
	(B) Fi	ll in the go	aps in the tak	ole.			
			WORD.	-FORMS			
		Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb		
1 success succeed successful successfully	1		_				

7. Read the script from:

7. courage

8.

2. inspire ••••• 3. safe •••••• 4. believe 5. thought ••••• 6. brightly





hastily