

## 4.4 The Tempest

### Warming up!

#### Chit-Chat

- Do you have a pet? What do you call it?
- How old is it? What does it look like?
- What does it eat? Who takes care of it?
- Does it understand you? What does it do?
- Have you taught it any tricks?
- Do you refer to it as 'it' or as 'he'/'she'?



1. You must have seen and liked a play (in any language) on the stage. Write down the following details about it.
  - (a) Name of the play –
  - (b) Important Characters –
  - (c) Its main theme –
  - (d) Whether it was a Comedy/Tragedy/Social Theme or any other –
  - (e) Why you liked it –
  - (f) The message of the play –
  - (g) Any other information about the play –
2. The following are the different steps in a drama/play. They are in a mixed up order. Rearrange them in 'a' proper order. Just write the order numbers in brackets.
  - (a) Characters Enter ( )
  - (b) Climax ( )
  - (c) Curtain opens ( )
  - (d) Action begins ( )
  - (e) Scene of the play ( )
  - (f) Curtain closes ( )
  - (g) Finale (Final outcome) ( )
  - (h) Interaction of characters ( )
3. William Shakespeare was one of the greatest playwrights of all times. He lived in the 16th century. Many of Shakespearean plays have been written in the short-story form. Find out the names of at least 5 of Shakespearean plays.  
Example : Romeo and Juliet

## The Tempest

Prospero was the Duke of Milan, in the kingdom of Naples. He was such a studious and learned scholar that he spent most of his time reading books, while his brother Antonio managed the business of ruling his dukedom.

Now, Antonio was a treacherous man, and he wanted to become Duke of Milan in his brother's place. In fact, Antonio would not have hesitated to kill Prospero – but he knew that the people loved their Duke, and would never forgive his murderer. So Antonio got together with Alonso, the king of Naples, who was Prospero's enemy. They took Prospero to sea, and when they were far away from land, they put Prospero and his baby daughter Miranda into a broken, old boat and sailed away. Prospero and Miranda were left to drift into the wide, open sea. Thus Antonio managed to take over the Dukedom of Milan, with all its wealth and power.

Now, among Prospero's courtiers was a true and loyal Lord called Gonzalo. Out of love and loyalty for the rightful Duke, Gonzalo had secretly placed in the boat fresh water, food and clothes – and along with them, Prospero's most valued possessions, his books.

You can imagine the hardships faced by Prospero, cast adrift in an oarless boat, with a baby girl to care for! However, they were fortunate that the boat reached an island, and they landed in safety.

The island was an enchanted island. For years together, it had come under the spell of an evil witch Sycorax, who had imprisoned all the good spirits she found on the island. She herself had died before Prospero arrived on the island, but the spirits remained trapped in their 'prisons' – the trunks of the large trees on the island.

Prospero was a great magician, for his life had been devoted to the study of magic. The power of his art enabled him to set free the imprisoned spirits, of whom Ariel was the chief. The spirits were so grateful

- tempest : a violent storm

- ♦ What was the difference between Prospero and his brother Antonio?

- treacherous : disloyal and dangerous

- ♦ What evil deed did Antonio do, to become a Duke himself?

- ♦ What had the faithful Lord Gonzalo done to help Prospero?

- to drift : to sail or float aimlessly
- enchanted : magical

- ♦ What good deed did Prospero do on the enchanted island?

- ♦ Who was Ariel?

- hideous : very ugly
- it came to pass : it happened so

✦ Who all were sailing in the ship, close to the enchanted island?

- quell : to end

✦ For what two reasons did Prospero raise a great tempest?

to Prospero that they promised to be ever obedient to his will.

In the woods nearby, Prospero found Caliban, a twisted, ugly monster. He was the son of Sycorax, the witch. Caliban became Prospero's servant. Apart from being hideous and horrible in appearance, he was also vicious and brutal in his habits. No matter how hard he tried, Prospero could not make him change his ways for the better. And so it was Ariel's job to see that he carried out his tasks properly.

Time passed, and Miranda grew up to be a sweet and beautiful girl. The spirits of the island were loyal and faithful to Prospero, who ruled them wisely and well.

Now, it came to pass that Alonso, king of Naples, his brother Sebastian and Antonio, the wicked brother of Prospero were sailing in a ship, close to the enchanted island. The ship was also carrying Prince Ferdinand of Naples, and the old, loyal courtier Gonzalo. The entire party was returning after the marriage celebrations of their Princess in a far-off kingdom.

Knowing that his enemies were near his island, Prospero raised a great tempest with the power of his magic. The royal ship was turned and tossed on the stormy waves. It seemed as if it would sink any moment, along with all the people on board.

As the tempest raged, Prospero led his daughter to the shore of the island and showed her the ship struggling on the wild waves.

Miranda, a kind-hearted girl, begged her father to have pity on the people caught in the storm "O Father!" she begged, "if by your art, you have raised this dreadful tempest, please, please quell the storm now! Save the poor souls on board!"

Prospero told his daughter not to be afraid. "I have so ordered it that no person on that ship will be hurt in any way. I intend to save every one of them-but what I have done now is in your interest," he said to her.

Miranda was puzzled. Why should her father put the ship and its crew in peril for her sake?

Then, for the first time, Prospero told her the story of their past life. He explained that he had caused the tempest in order to bring his enemies, Alonso and Sebastian, within his power.

Having narrated this story, Prospero touched Miranda with his magic stick, and she fell fast asleep. Now Ariel appeared before him to give an account of the storm. He gave a lively story of the fears of the sailors, the anxiety of the lords and how Prince Ferdinand, king Alonso's son, had leaped into the sea. His father and the rest of the royal party feared that he was dead; the Prince, for his part, believed that his father and the other lords had gone down with the ship.

### Ariel's Song

Full fathom five thy father lies,  
Of his bones are coral made:  
Those are pearls that were his eyes,  
Nothing of him that doth fade,  
But doth suffer a sea-change  
Into something rich, and strange:  
Sea-nymphs hourly ring his knell –  
Hark! now I hear them.  
Ding-dong bell.

doth : does, knell : the sound of a bell that is rung to announce someone's death  
Sea-change : complete change, great change.

In reality, Ariel informed Prospero, the ship was safely anchored in one corner of the island; Ferdinand was all alone on the beach, and Alonso, Antonio, Gonzalo and the others were wandering about on the island, not knowing where to go.

- crew : a group of sailors
- peril : danger

◆ How did Ferdinand get separated from his father?

• assuming : taking up

◆ How did Ferdinand and Miranda react on seeing each other?

- divine : godlike
- desolate : lonely

- accused : blamed
- ◆ What gave Prospero a secret pleasure ?

- stood the test : to survive the trial

- ◆ How did Ariel save Kind Alonso's life ?

- in the nick of time : at the last moment

- banquet : a grand dinner party

“Ariel, my joyful spirit,” Said Prospero. “Bring Ferdinand here at once, for my daughter must see him.”

“Remember, Master, I have served you joyfully all these years. And you promised me that you would set me free one day.”

“Obey my commands now,” Prospero said to him, “and in two days I shall set you free!”

Ariel, assuming a form invisible to Ferdinand, enchanted the prince with a beautiful song, leading him carefully into the presence of Prospero and Miranda. And, all happened exactly as Prospero had planned.

Miranda, who had never ever seen any human being except her father, looked at the handsome, young prince and was thrilled.

“I might call him a thing divine,” she exclaimed, “for nothing natural I ever saw so noble!”

Ferdinand too, was astonished to see such a beautiful young girl in a desolate place like the island. “Most sure, she is the goddess of the island!” he thought to himself.

As they gazed at each other in wonder, admiration and love, Prospero was secretly pleased. But outwardly, he pretended to be angry. He accused the Prince of spying on the island, to capture it for himself. “Follow me,” he said to the Prince, “I shall tie you up, neck and feet together.”

The brave prince drew his sword to defend himself—but Prospero waved his magic stick, and the prince was forced to stand like a statue, as still as stone.

Miranda begged her father to be kind to the sweet prince; but Prospero took the prince to a cave, where he was made to work, carrying heavy logs. This was only as a trial of his love, for as he watched them from afar, he saw the young people talking to each other, getting to know each other, and very soon, falling in love with each other.

“I shall be king of Naples one day,” Ferdinand said to Miranda, “and you shall be my Queen, I promise you!”

At this, Prospero smiled, and appearing before them, said to Ferdinand, "All your troubles were merely trials of your love; and you have nobly stood the test. Now, I give you my daughter, a priceless gift."

In the meanwhile, in another part of the island, the evil and treacherous Antonio was once again plotting a murder. This time he planned to kill King Alonso, so that his brother Sebastian could become the king. The two wicked men were about to kill the sleeping king, when Ariel woke him up, saving his life in the nick of time.

Many more tricks did Ariel play on Prospero's enemies. He caused them to wander about; he filled their ears with strange and frightful noises; when they were faint with hunger, he set a huge banquet before them, only to take it away when they touched the food.

When the men were nearly out of their senses with fear and hunger, Ariel reminded them of their treachery and wickedness in the past.

King Alonso and the loyal lord Gonzalo were filled with grief, for all the injustice that had been done to Prospero. In this repentant mood, Ariel brought them before Prospero.

At first, they could hardly recognise the former Duke of Milan, for he was clothed in his magic robe. But Prospero revealed himself to them in his own form. He thanked Gonzalo for his kindness, and reproached the king and Antonio for their treachery.

The king and the other courtiers were ashamed. They begged Prospero's forgiveness. "I have been duly punished for my sins." Cried King Alonso, "For I have lost my son, and my kingdom is without an heir!"

Prospero drew back a curtain from the entrance of his cave. Inside, they saw Ferdinand and Miranda, happily playing a game of chess.

How happy Alonso was to see his lost son! How thrilled he was to hear that Ferdinand was to marry the Duke of Milan's beautiful daughter!

So it all ended happily! Prospero assured them

- repentant : feeling sorry for one's wrong deeds

- revealed : showed

- ◆ What surprise awaited King Alonso when Prospero drew back the curtain?

- to be at the mercy of : to be under the control of

♦ What could be the reason for Prospero to give up the practice of magic?

that their ship was safely anchored and each and every sailor was safe on board.

On the following day, they all set sail for Naples, where Ferdinand and Miranda were to be married. Waving them goodbye, Ariel promised them calm seas and favourable winds. Prospero had set him free to wander where he would, as free as the air!

Thus, after many years of hardship, Prospero was back in Milan, where his people welcomed him with great love and joy. He decided to break his magic stick and give up the practice of magic. He was happy and pleased to be back in Milan - but he was happy above all, to forgive his old enemies who had wronged him cruelly. Even though they had been at his mercy, he did not take revenge on them, but very nobly, forgave them!

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## ENGLISH WORKSHOP



♦ Retell the happy end in your own words.

1. **Write down the relation** between the characters given below :-

- (a) Prospero and Miranda - Father and daughter
- (b) Prospero and Antonio .....
- (c) Gonzalo and Prospero .....
- (d) Sycorax and Caliban .....
- (e) Alonso and Sebastian .....
- (f) Alonso and Ferdinand .....

2. **Find two supporting** points from the story to prove the following facts :-

- (1) Antonio was a disloyal and dangerous man.
  - (a) .....
  - (b) .....
- (2) Gonzalo was loyal to the rightful Duke.
  - (a) .....
  - (b) .....
- (3) Prospero was a great magician.
  - (a) .....
  - (b) .....

(4) Miranda was very kind hearted

- (a) .....  
 (b) .....

(5) Ariel was very faithful to Prospero

- (a) .....  
 (b) .....

(6) The story 'The Tempest' has a happy ending.

- (a) .....  
 (b) .....

3. Who said to whom and when?

Speech	Who said?	To whom?	When?
..... and you shall be my Queen.			
Follow me, I shall tie you up .....			
..... please, please quell the storm now!			
I have served you faithfully, all these years .....			
I have been duly punished for my sins.			
What I have done now is in your interest.			
Most sure, she is the goddess of the island!			

4. Match the paragraphs in Column A with their suitable titles in Column B. (Only the first and last words of the paragraph are given in Column A to identify it.)

**A**  
**Paragraphs**

**B**  
**Titles**

(1)	Now Antonio was treacherous man ..... its wealth and power.	(a)	Prospero Creates a Storm
(2)	In the woods nearby, Prospero ..... his tasks properly.	(b)	Ariel Reports about the Storm
(3)	Knowing that his enemies were near ..... all people on board.	(c)	Ariel is a Mischievous Spirit
(4)	Having narrated this story, Prospero ..... down with the ship.	(d)	Prospero loses his Dukedom.
(5)	Many more tricks did Ariel play ..... touched the food.	(e)	Milan Welcomes Prospero's Return
(6)	Thus after many years ..... very nobly forgave them!	(f)	Caliban Serves Prospero

(1) —————> (-)

(4) —————> (-)

(2) —————> (-)

(5) —————> (-)

(3) —————> (-)

(6) —————> (-)



## 5. Activity : **Live English : Tourism**



### **Sindhudurg** (Maharashtra)

*A unique sea fort*

**Location :** Sindhudurg fort is located on the southernmost edge of the Maharashtra coast.

**History :** A sea fort, built by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

**Languages :** Marathi, Hindi, English

**Best time to visit :** Winter

**Where to stay:** MTDC Holiday Resort : The resort at Tarkarli has 10 cottages with 20 sea-facing double bedrooms and one house boat.

**What to see :** Temples of Maruti, Bhavani, Chhatrapati Shivaji

**How to get there :**

**By Air :** The nearest international airport is Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai.

**By Rail :** The nearest railhead is Sindhudurg on the Konkan Railway. Kankawali and Kudal are the other important railway stations nearby.

**By Road :** Mumbai-Tarkarli : 540 km.

**Sites nearby :** Sawantwadi, Malwan City, Tarkarli Beach. Redi Ganesh Temple, Vijaydurg, Kunkeshwar Temple, Amboli.



### **Tadoba National Park** Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve (The Wild Life Haven of Vidarbha)

**Location :** Located on the outskirts of Chandrapur district, Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve is Maharashtra's oldest and largest national park.

**Languages :** Marathi, Hindi, English, Tribal

**The best season to visit :** 15<sup>th</sup> October to 15<sup>th</sup> June. Hot summers are the ideal time to view mammals near water sources.

**Where to stay :** MTDC Jungle Resort (Mohrali) offers self contained rooms, ideal for families. The rooms are comfortable, and offer a fine lake view.

**How to get there :** By Air : the nearest airport is Nagpur 205 km.

By Rail : Nearest Railhead is Chandrapur 45 km.

By Road : Chandrapur-Tadoba 45km. State transport buses ply from Chandrapur to Tadoba.

**Attractions :** Tiger, Panther, Bison, Sloth Bear, Hyena, Jackal, Wild Dog, Sambar, Leopard and Barking Deer.

**Sights nearby :** Bhadravati, Markanda, Bhamragarh, Anandwan

### Chit-Chat

- Do you like to travel?
- How do you like to travel?  
Which is the nearest place to which you have travelled?  
Which is the farthest?
- Have you ever travelled by ..... ?
- What do you like to carry with you when you travel?
- What souvenirs do you like to bring back from your travels?



1. Observe the tourist leaflets given on page 114 and answer the questions.
    - (a) Which places do these leaflets describe?
    - (b) What are the main points given in each leaflet?
    - (c) How can one reach Tadoba?
    - (d) Which is the best season to visit Tadoba? Why?
    - (e) List tourism related words, e.g., tourist, booking etc.
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2. **Prepare a tourist leaflet** for a historical place or a hill station using the following points.
    - Place
    - Special features
    - Distance
    - How to go there
    - Accommodation
    - Food
    - Climate
  3. If you want to become a tourist guide at the following places, which languages will you need to learn?
    - Ajanta
    - Belgavi
    - Delhi
    - Tarkarli
  4. Imagine you are a tourist guide at (a) Sindhudurg (b) Tadoba. Write two sentences each about the following points to help foreign tourists.
    - (a) About the place : History, languages spoken, special attractions
    - (b) Food : speciality, local delicacies, options (Indian, continental)
    - (c) Shopping: authenticity of local artefacts, price, variety
  5. **Prepare an attractive tourist leaflet** for your native place, **in English as well as in your mother tongue.**
  6. Suppose a foreigner comes to visit your place and you have to accompany him for sight seeing. Prepare a dialogue between you and the foreigner.
  7. Using the internet, find the following information about a place you wish to visit using the following points.
    - Distance from your place
    - Available modes of transport
    - Accommodation facilities
    - Historical facts
    - Climate
    - Famous sites

