



كلية : الاداب

القسم او الفرع : اللغة الانكليزية

المرحلة: الثانية

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : المسرح الانكليزي في القرن السادس عشر

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Sixteenth- Century English Drama**

اسم المحاضرة الحادية عشرة باللغة العربية: الشخصيات الرئيسية في دكتور فاونس للكاتب كرسفور مارلو

اسم المحاضرة الحادية عشرة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Main Characters in Christopher Marlowe's Dr.**

Faustus

Main Characters in Dr. Faustus

1- Dr. Faustus

A gifted scholar of humble origins living in Wittenberg, Germany in the 16th century, Doctor Faustus is the tragic hero of Marlowe's play. Having come to what he believes is the limits of traditional knowledge, he decides to sell his soul to the devil in exchange for twenty-four years of unlimited knowledge and power. To be *Faustian* is to be recklessly ambitious, and Marlowe's Faust uses his newfound power to travel around the world and attain all kinds of knowledge. However, he also uses his magic to engage in petty practical jokes (at the expense of the pope, for example) and to indulge his desire for a beautiful woman (summoning Helen of Troy to be his lover). Faustus begins to see the error of his ways early on in the play, and wavers in his commitment to his deal with Lucifer, but it is not until the final scene of the play that he realizes his doom. While he tries to repent at the end of the play, Christ is merely one out of a number of things he calls out to for help, and he still attempts to bargain with Christ, asking for salvation in return for a thousand or more years in hell. It is somewhat ambiguous to what degree Faustus actually

repents, but in any case it is to no avail. As the chorus informs the audience at the play's conclusion, he ends up falling to hell.

2- Mephistophilis

Mephistophilis is the devil **Faustus** summons when he first tries his hand at necromancy, and he remains at Faustus's side for much of the rest of the play, doing his bidding, answering his questions, distracting him when he has doubts about his decision to sell his soul, and even taking him on an eight-day tour of the known universe on a chariot drawn by dragons. It is Mephistophilis who encourages Faustus to take a blood oath that **Lucifer** should have his soul when his twenty-four years are up. His motivations for pushing so hard to keep Faustus may seem ambiguous, since he admits to being miserable in Hell and to regret having forsaken God, but he basically explains himself with the now-famous proverb: *Solamen miseris socios habuisse doloris* (loosely translated, misery loves company).

3- Wagner

Wagner is **Faustus**'s student and servant. Although he does not sell his soul to **Lucifer** alongside his master, he does dabble in the dark arts by borrowing Faustus's spell book. He is fiercely proud of his connection with such an infamous man, and in comedic scenes amongst the clowns, he takes a high-and-

mighty tone with respect to information and authority. At the end of the play, Faustus bequeaths to Wagner a generous share of his wealth.

4- Good Angel and Evil Angel

A pair of angels who appear onstage every time **Faustus** wavers in his resolve or considers repenting. They usually deliver contradictory messages, one promising God's forgiveness and the other swearing that Faustus is irrevocably damned and so should embrace the powers and treasures of dark magic. One can see these two spirits as representing the two conflicting impulses of Faustus's conscience, but in the religious world of the play (in which actual devils appear on the stage), they should also be seen as real, literal angels.