

English 10

Purgatorio 18-33

Plot review with blanks

In the moonlight the poets see a group of spirits running toward them. The leaders shout reminders of persons who exhibited great zeal. These, therefore, are goads for the _____. As the spirits rush past, Dante engages in a brief conversation with an abbot from Verona, who attained his post through nepotism. A spirit bringing up the rear of the group calls out sentences recalling tragic instances of _____ (same sin).

After that brief encounter Dante falls asleep and dreams that he is visited by a Siren who tries her charms on him until she is exposed by Virgil. When he wakes, an angel appears to remove another _____ from his brow and direct the pilgrims to the path leading _____ (up/down). Virgil explains that the Siren is symbolic of the love of _____ objects which are atoned for on the next three terraces.

The spirits on the fifth terrace were guilty of either _____ or _____. As in *Inferno*, these two types of sin are treated together because they display opposite extremes. The penitents are lying face down in the dust, weeping, and reciting psalms or prayers. The pilgrims are addressed by a spirit who tells them that he was _____ (adj., one of the sins above) all his life until he attained the high throne of the church. He is Pope Adrian V. A voice of one of the penitents announces notable examples of dignified _____ and of _____.

_____ (person), founder of the dynasty that had ruled France for more than two centuries, pronounces scathing censure of the conduct his _____, their treachery, and especially their spirit of _____. He specifically denounces three Charleses and two Philips of Dante's time.

As the poets make their way beside the crowd of prostrate figures, they feel a _____ of the mountain, at which the spirits all proclaim *Gloria in excelsis Deo*. While Dante is puzzling over that phenomenon, a spirit comes up behind them; from him they learn that the phenomenon signals the completion of one soul's _____, for which all souls give thanks. It was for the speaker himself that the recent event occurred. He tells them that he is _____, a Roman poet, author of the epics *Thebaid* and *Achilleid*. When he learns _____ identity, his greeting to his avowed master displays intense

gratitude and affection. From this new poet, the poets learn that the duration of a soul's penance is determined by _____.

This new poet joins the other two poets for the remainder of the journey in Purgatory. While they are climbing to the next terrace, _____ (same guy) tells how he was first attracted to Christianity through the influence of _____.

On the sixth terrace, the first sight is a _____ with luscious fruit and a _____ gushing from the mountainside watering it. From the former issues a voice forbidding the tasting of the fruit and then announcing examples of _____—the goads of _____ (sin). As the penitents hurry past, Dante sees that they are _____. The first spirit to speak to Dante is _____, a relative of Dante's by marriage and a poet who had exchanged humorously insulting sonnets with Dante. After some discussion of the _____ (same adjective) bodies of the penitents, he reports how his passage through Ante-Purgatory was hastened by _____. Other offenders on this terrace who are identified for Dante include a pope (Martin IV), an archbishop, and another poet.

Farther along the terrace is another _____, another offshoot from the _____ in the Garden of Eden. From it comes a voice declaiming examples of the damaging effects of _____ (the same sin).

The seventh terrace, where _____ is penalized, is occupied with a river of _____. Examples of _____ (the corresponding virtue) are recited by voices in the midst of the flames. Two groups of spirits pass one another going in opposite directions, one group guilty of _____, the other of _____ forms of _____. When Dante is addressed by Guido Guinizelli, he expresses his admiration for and indebtedness to Guido, on whose works he patterned his early lyrics. Guido points out another poet as famous as one of the Provençal troubadours, Arnaut Daniel. Both Guido and Arnaut were chiefly known for their love poems.

When Dante is told he must walk through the fire, he shrinks back in terror; but at Virgil's reminder that _____ waits beyond the fire, Dante advances eagerly. Though he is not _____ by _____, he suffers intense pain. At last the poets come out of the _____ on the mountainside at the point where the path leads up to the summit.

Night overtakes the pilgrims and they rest on the stair mounting to the _____. In a dream Dante sees _____ (person) in a flowery field. She tells him that her joy is to walk in the fields, gathering flowers and weaving them into garlands. Her sister _____ is happy sitting before her mirror all day, contemplating her lovely eyes. The two ladies are allegorical figures for the _____ and _____ lives, respectively.

At the summit of the mountain _____ tells Dante that he has completed his mission as Dante's guide. Dante is now his own master.

The _____ (same place as above) contains all things beautiful in nature. As Dante explores the garden, he comes to a clear stream across which he sees a beautiful young woman picking flowers and singing an enchanting song. This is _____, who, like _____ in his dream, represents the _____ life. She tells Dante that this is the _____ where _____ and _____ dwelt in their original state of innocence.

The stream that separates Dante and the young woman is _____ (name of stream). She leads him along the bank until they meet a marvelous _____ displaying the Church Militant in its pristine state. At the head of the march are _____ (number) _____ (thing) that leave _____ of _____-colored lights. Next come a group of _____ (number, people) representing the books of the _____. After these appear _____ (number) creatures with wings covered with eyes, representing the _____. They are placed at the corners of a magnificent _____ drawn by a _____, half _____ and half _____. The _____ (thing drawn) represents the _____; the _____ (animal drawing the thing), _____ (who the animal represents). Beside the right wheel of the chariot are _____ (number) dancing maidens in _____ (color), _____ (color), and _____ (color)—the _____ virtues. By the left wheel walk _____ (number) maidens all in _____ (color), the _____ virtues. Finally come _____ (number; you have to add to get this one) more elders representing the remaining books of the New Testament.

The chariot halts opposite Dante but across a river. Through a shower of roses a lady appears who, though she wears a _____, Dante knows is _____. Her first greeting is a _____ for his _____ life after her death.

It is necessary, she says, that he _____ for his _____ ways. At the recollection of his _____, Dante _____. When she demands that he confess his guilt, he complies, but in a frightened voice that is scarcely audible. He is so overcome with remorse that he _____. When he revives, _____ (person) is leading him across _____, the river that allows one to _____, and she _____ him in the river. Once across, he is conducted to _____ (person) and, to Dante's intense _____ (emotion), she lifts her _____.

The procession, wheeling around, comes to form a circle around a bare _____. When the _____ binds the shaft of the _____ to its trunk, leaves and blossoms burst forth on the _____ (thing above). The procession then departs, but Beatrice, Matilda, Dante, and Statius remain and witness a series of attacks by an _____, a _____, a _____, a _____, and a _____.

The _____ (last attacker) carries off the broken remains of the once beautiful _____ (thing attacked). This drama presents an _____ of the history of the _____ with its enemies from within and without causing its dissensions and corruption.

The foregoing story implies the triumph of evil in the modern world, but _____ appears to restore the rightful authority of both _____ and _____.

Beatrice, Dante, and their companions approach a _____ that feeds the two rivers, _____ and _____. Matilda conducts Dante and Statius to _____, which restores the memory of good deeds. The soul must drink of both rivers before rising to Paradise. After drinking from _____, Dante feels an _____ (emotion) from his completed _____.