

INFERNO 1

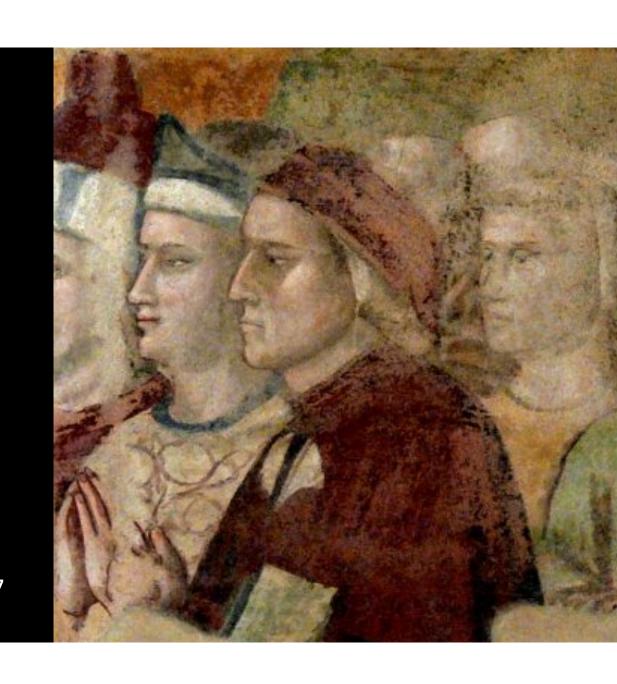
DANTE ALIGHIERI 1265-1321



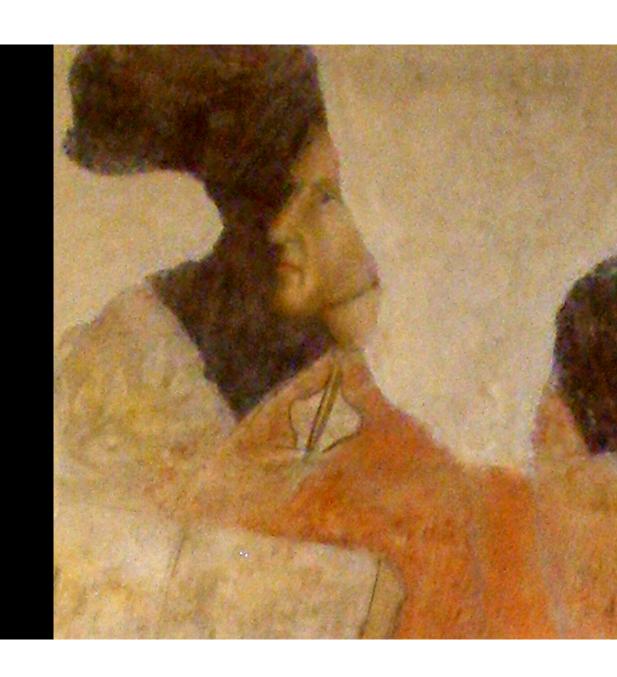
Sandro Botticelli, 1495



Enrico Pazzi, 1865



Giotto di Bondone, 1337



Unknown, ca. 1350



DANTE'S LIFE

- Born Florence, 1265; middle-class, highly educated, apothecary
- •falls in love at age 9, married at 12. Different girls. Never mentions wife. Beatrice: courtly love.
- Medieval world of guilds, city-states, frequent local wars
- •White Guelph (anti-Pope). Exiled 1302, dies in Ravenna. Exile rescinded by Florence, 2008.
- Writes in what today we call Italian: quite readable, mostly Tuscan, other dialects, Latin







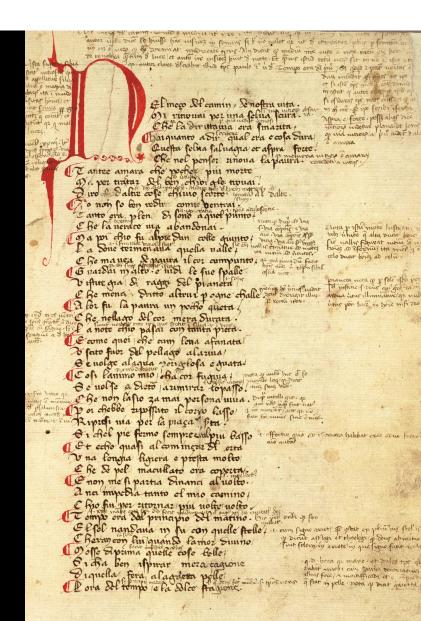






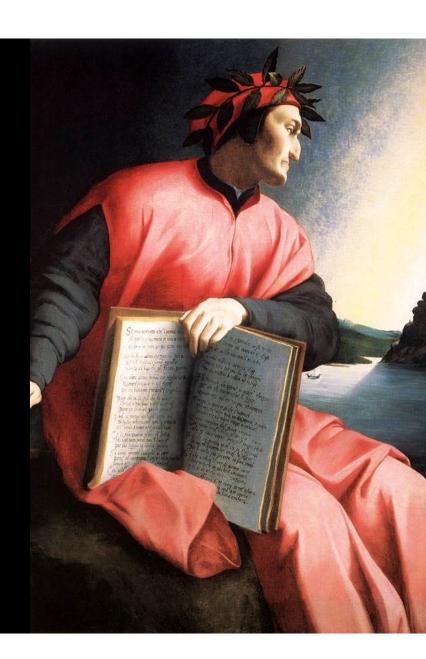
DANTE'S WORKS

- La vita nuova (The New Life); mix of prose and poetry in Italian, recounting love for Beatrice, ecstatic vision
- La divina commedia (The Divine Comedy)
- Convivio: long poems with explanatory commentary, super dull
- De monarchia: Latin treatise on his political views (TL;DR: he wants secular government)
- De vulgari eloquentiae (On the Eloquence of the Vulgar Tongue): Latin, about language



THE COMEDY

- 3 parts, called *cantiche* (songs): *Inferno, Purgatorio, Paradiso*
- Each part in 33 cantos (canti), plus 1 introductory canto in Inferno (100 total!); variable lengths. The #3 is important.
- Written in terza rima, a complex, "braided" rhyme scheme (ABA CBC DCD EDE...) in which each rhyme occurs three times
- A comedy? Ancient definition: what begins badly, but ends happily. "Divine" applied later, not chosen by Dante



THE COMEDY

- Along with Shakespeare and Homer, easily the most widely read and influential work in Western literature. Known by first name.
- An encyclopedia of the Middle Ages, yet speaks powerfully to modern audiences
- Dante's style: detailed, realistic, a range of language from high Latin to the lowest vulgarities (Cf. Petrarca); Italian not Latin
- Passionate mind with a mania for order, structure, theory, understanding the world – what today would be science

DIVINE







DANTE

CANTO 1 INFERNO



Nel mezzo del cammin di nostra vita mi ritrovai per una selva oscura ché la diritta via era smarrita.

Ahi quanto a dir qual era è cosa dura esta selva selvaggia e aspra e forte che nel pensier rinova la paura!

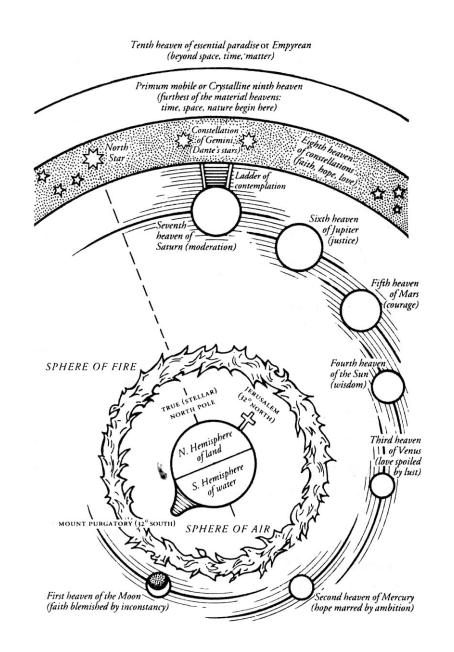
Tant'è amara che poco è più morte; ma per trattar del ben ch'i' vi trovai, dirò de l'altre cose ch'i' v'ho scorte.

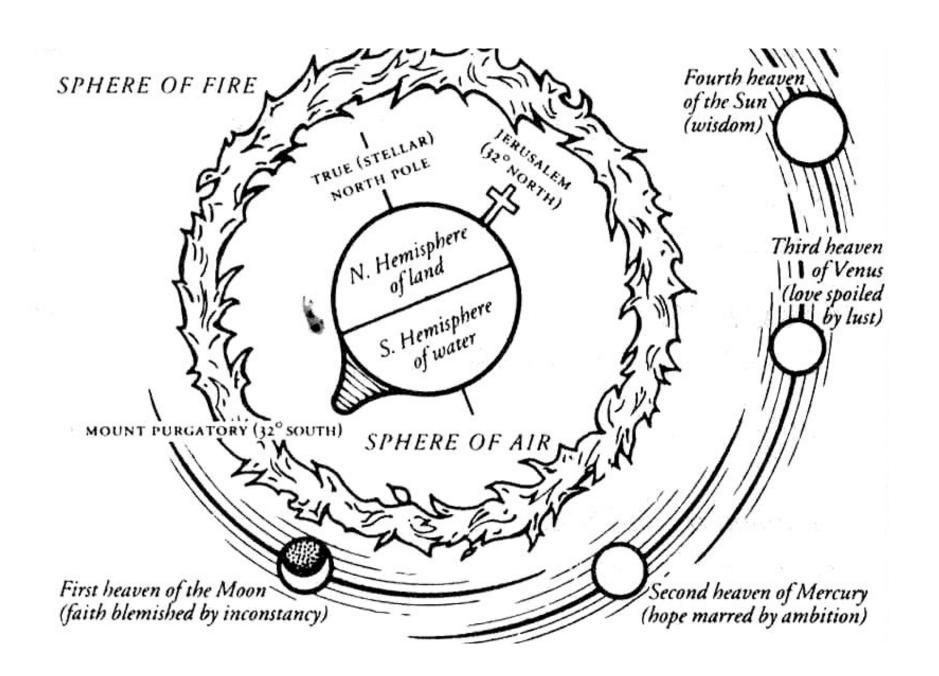
Io non so ben ridir com'i' v'intrai, tant'era pien di sonno a quel punto che la verace via abbandonai.

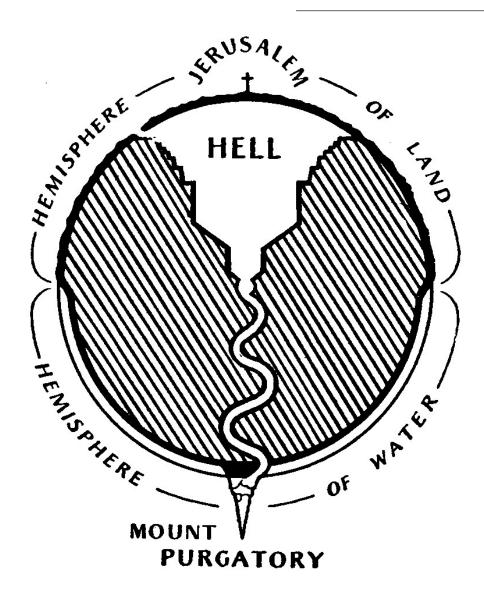
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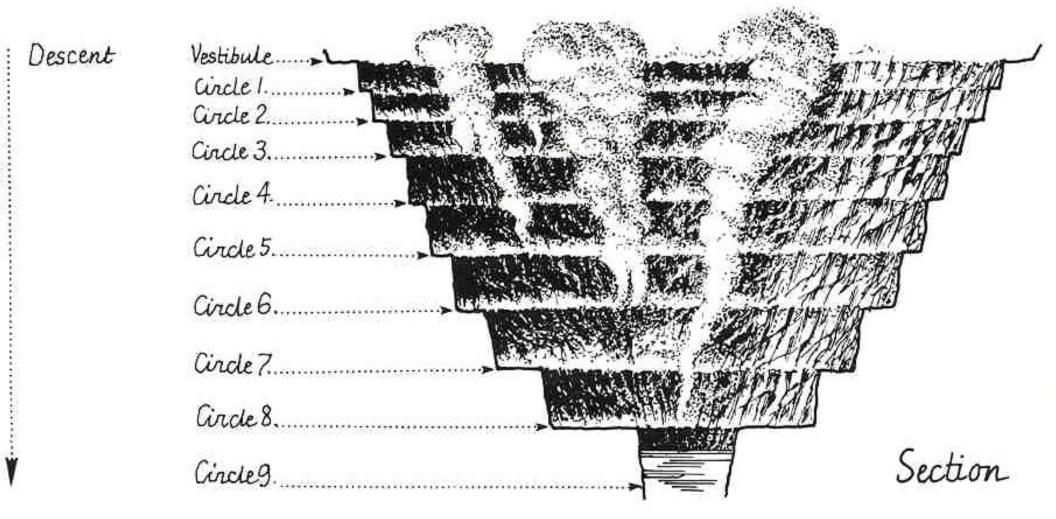
- April 8, 1300: Easter weekend
- Allegory: life is a journey; it has a destination; Dante is lost and risks arriving at the wrong end
- No short cuts to the mountain; blocked by wild animals, unrestrained appetites
- Encounters a ghost, Virgil, who explains there is a way for Dante: he must go through all three realms of the afterlife (also an allegory)

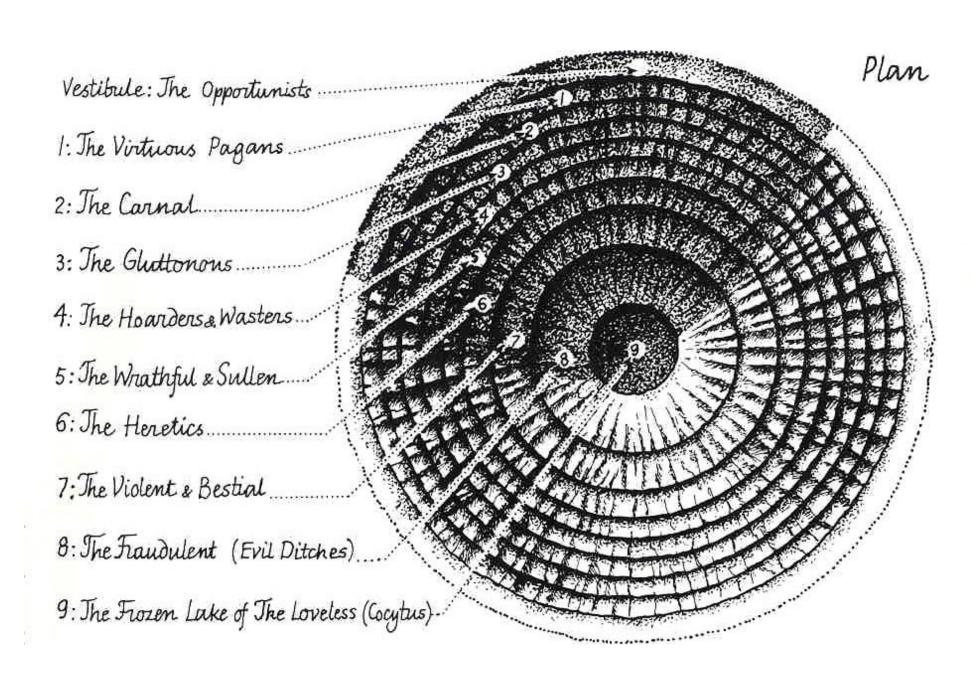






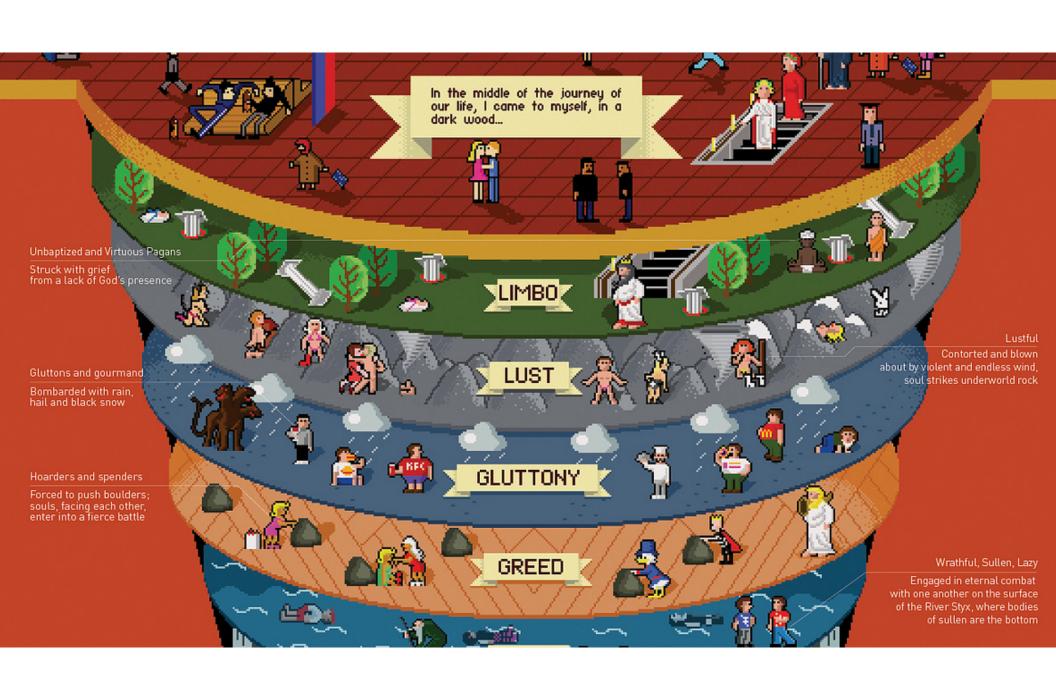


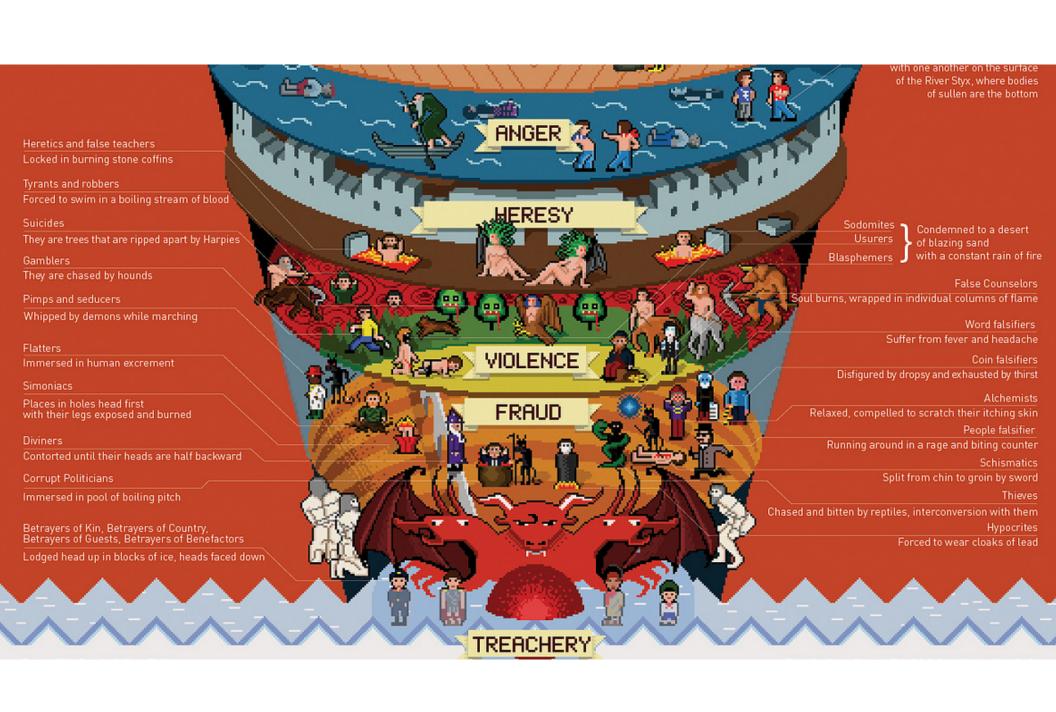


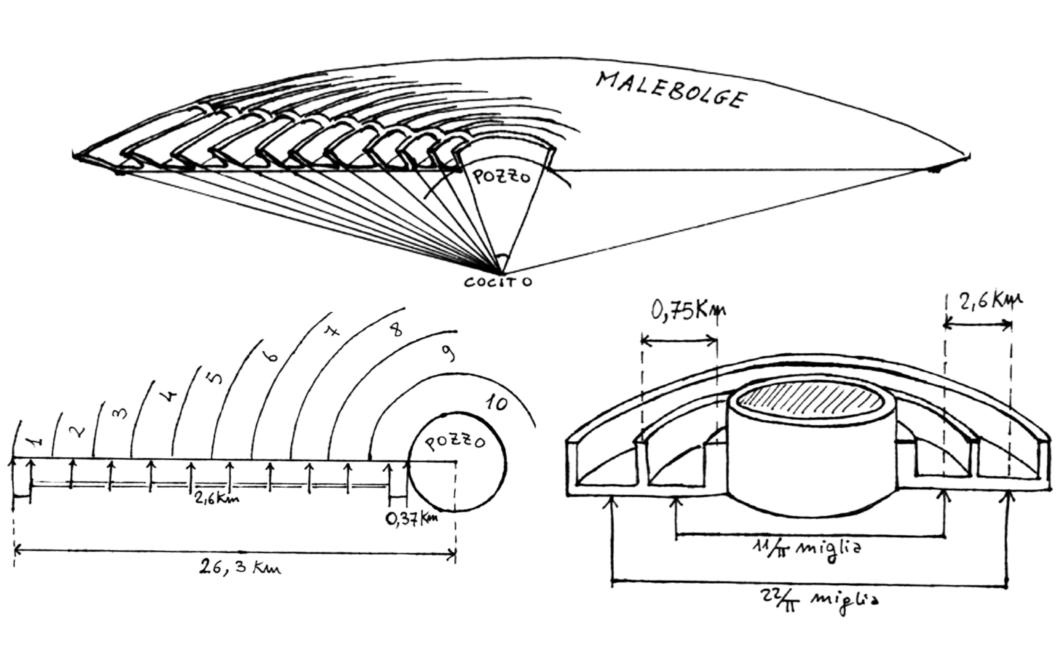


CIRCLES OF HELL IN DANTE'S INFERNO

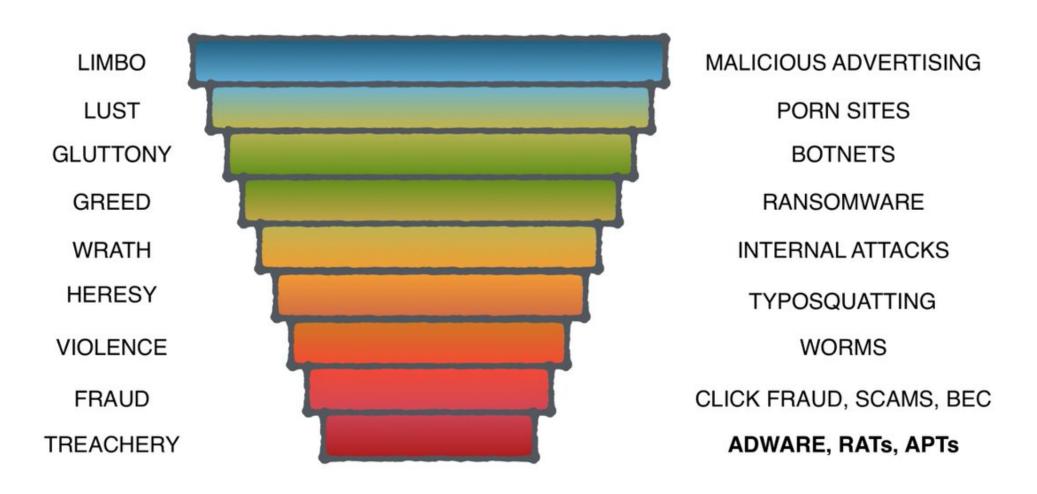








The 9 Circles of Evil



INFERNO II

- Dante delays... again
 - "I am not Aeneas, not Paul"
 - Note: pagan + Christian
- Story within story (49-120): highly mediated:
 Mary speaks to Lucia who speaks to
 Beatrice who speaks to Virgil who...
- Beatrice: she speaks, she commands, she has no fear
- "a single will fills both of us" (lack of unity is mended, the will is healed through heaven)



And just as he who unwills what he wills and shifts what he intends to seek new ends so that he's drawn from what he had begun,

so was I in the midst of that dark land, because, with all my thinking, I annulled the task I had so quickly undertaken.

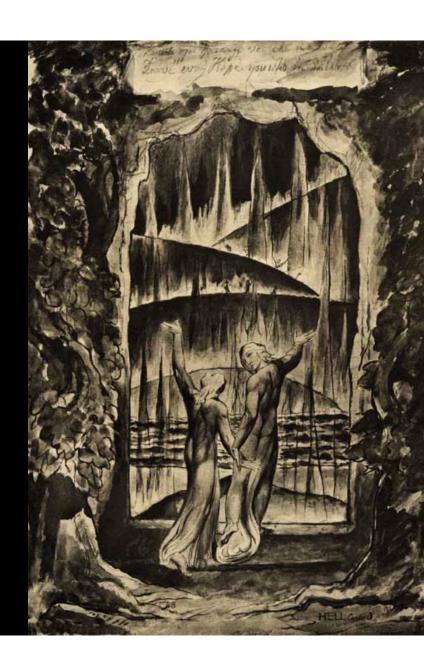
"If I have understood what you have said," replied the shade of that great-hearted one, "your soul has been assailed by cowardice."

"Go now; with your persuasive word, with all that is required to see that he escapes, bring help to him, that I may be consoled.

For I am Beatrice who send you on;
I come from where I most long to return;
Love prompted me, that Love which makes me speak."

INFERNO III

- gates of hell (1-9)
- pedagogy
- sound and touch (22-27)
- contrapasso (52)
- Charon, Acheron: classical antiquity placed within Christian theology
- Dante falls unconscious



PER ME SI VA NE LA CITTÀ DOLENTE, PER ME SI VA NE L'ETTERNO DOLORE, PER ME SI VA TRA LA PERDVTA GENTE.

GIVSTIZIA MOSSE IL MIO ALTO FATTORE; FECEMI LA DIVINA PODESTATE, LA SOMMA SAPÏENZA E'L PRIMO AMORE.

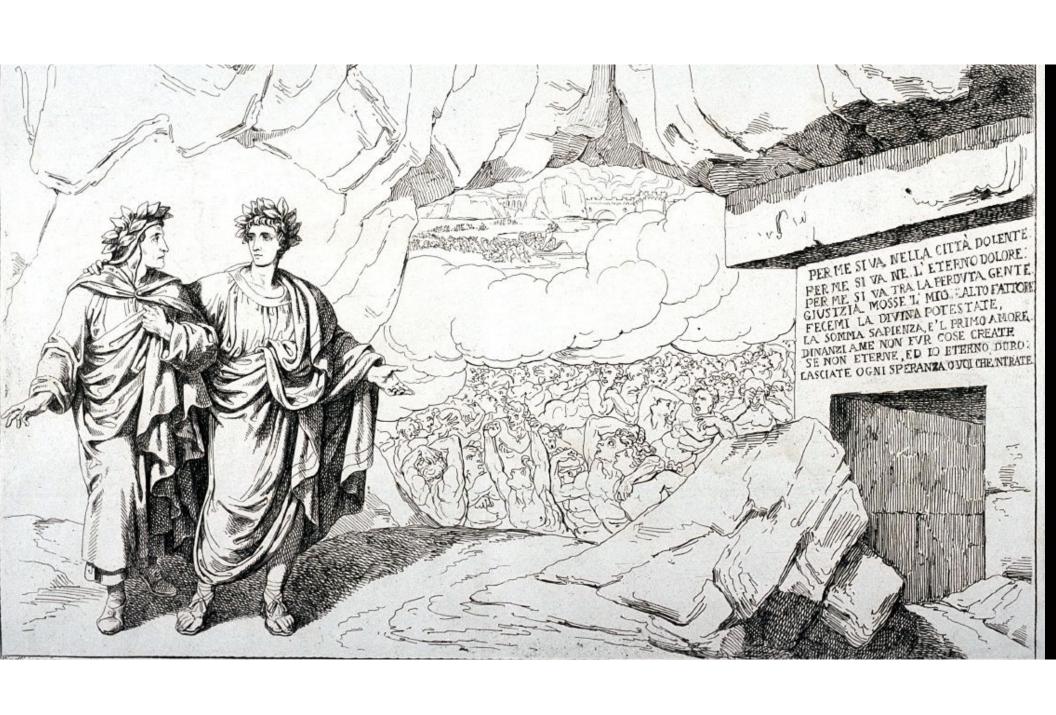
DINANZI A ME NON FVOR COSE CREATE SE NON ETTERNE, E 10 ETTERNO DVRO. LASCIATE OGNE SPERANZA, VOI CH'INTRATE

THIS WAY INTO THE SUFFERING CITY,
THIS WAY TO ETERNAL PAIN,
THIS WAY TO RUN AMONG THE LOST.

JUSTICE URGED ON MY HIGH ARTIFICER;
MY MAKER WAS DIVINE AUTHORITY,
THE HIGHEST WISDOM, AND THE PRIMAL LOVE.

BEFORE ME NOTHING BUT ETERNAL THINGS WERE MADE, AND I ENDURE ETERNALLY.

ABANDON EVERY HOPE, WHO ENTER HERE



Here sighs and lamentations and loud cries were echoing across the starless air, so that, as soon as I set out, I wept.

Strange utterances, horrible pronouncements, accents of anger, words of suffering, and voices shrill and faint, and beating hands—

all went to make a tumult that will whirl forever through that turbid, timeless air, like sand that eddies when a whirlwind swirls.



INFERNO IV

- limbo defined (31-42)
- harrowing (52-63)
- honor = poetry (70-81); is Dante the most arrogant poet ever? (101-02) "they invited me to join their ranks—I was the sixth among such intellects"
- the greats of antiquity (121-144)
- the texture of Hell (150-51): "the quiet, trembling air"



The kindly master said: "Do you not ask who are these spirits whom you see before you? I'd have you know, before you go ahead,

they did not sin; and yet, though they have merits, that's not enough, because they lacked baptism, the portal of the faith that you embrace.

And if they lived before Christianity, they did not worship God in fitting ways; and of such spirits I myself am one.

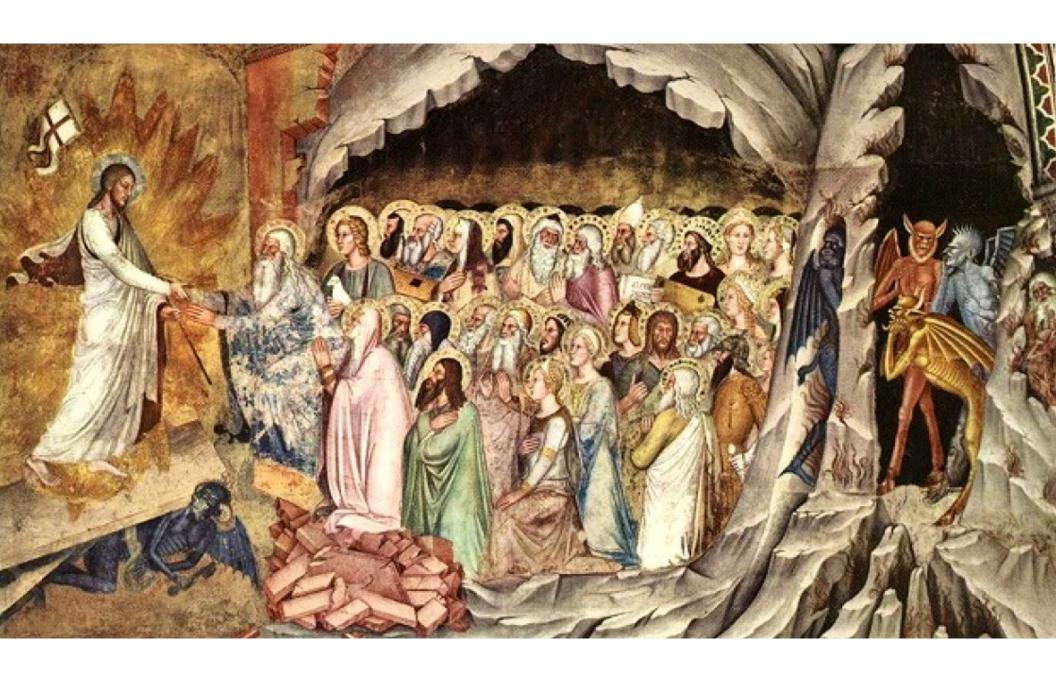
For these defects, and for no other evil, we now are lost and punished just with this: we have no hope and yet we live in longing."

"I was new-entered on this state when I beheld a Great Lord enter here; the crown he wore, a sign of victory.

He carried off the shade of our first father, of his son Abel, and the shade of Noah, of Moses, the obedient legislator,

of father Abraham, David the king, of Israel, his father, and his sons, and Rachel, she for whom he worked so long,

and many others—and He made them blessed; and I should have you know that, before them, there were no human souls that had been saved."



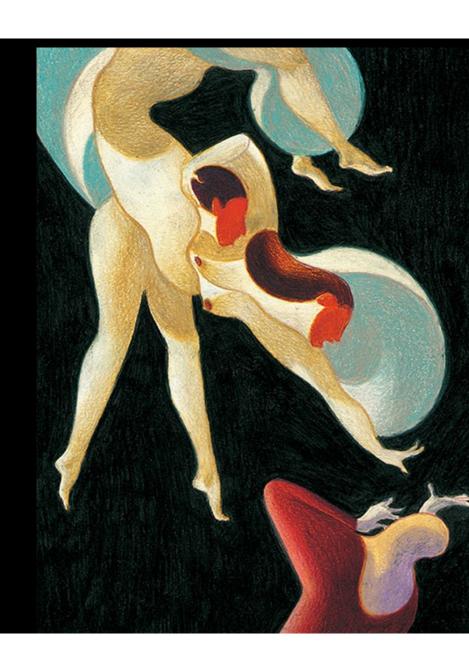






INFERNO V

- Minos and obedience (9-12)
- sound and touch (25-27, 35)
- **analogy**: birds (40-49, 82-87)
- courtly love (100-108)
- reading (127-37)
- pedagogy
- Dante faints



There dreadful Minos stands, gnashing his teeth: examining the sins of those who enter, he judges and assigns as his tail twines.

I mean that when the spirit born to evil appears before him, it confesses all; and he, the connoisseur of sin, can tell

the depth in Hell appropriate to it; as many times as Minos wraps his tail around himself, that marks the sinner's level.



Now notes of desperation have begun to overtake my hearing; now I come where mighty lamentation beats against me.

I reached a place where every light is muted, which bellows like the sea beneath a tempest, when it is battered by opposing winds.

When they come up against the ruined slope, then there are cries and wailing and lament, and there they curse the force of the divine.

And **just as** cranes in flight will chant their lays, arraying their long file across the air, so did the shades I saw approaching, borne

by that assailing wind, lament and moan; **so** that I asked him: "Master, who are those who suffer punishment in this dark air?"

One day, to pass the time away, we read of Lancelot—how love had overcome him. We were alone, and we suspected nothing.

And time and time again that reading led our eyes to meet, and made our faces pale, and yet one point alone defeated us.

When we had read how the desired smile was kissed by one who was so true a lover, this one, who never shall be parted from me,

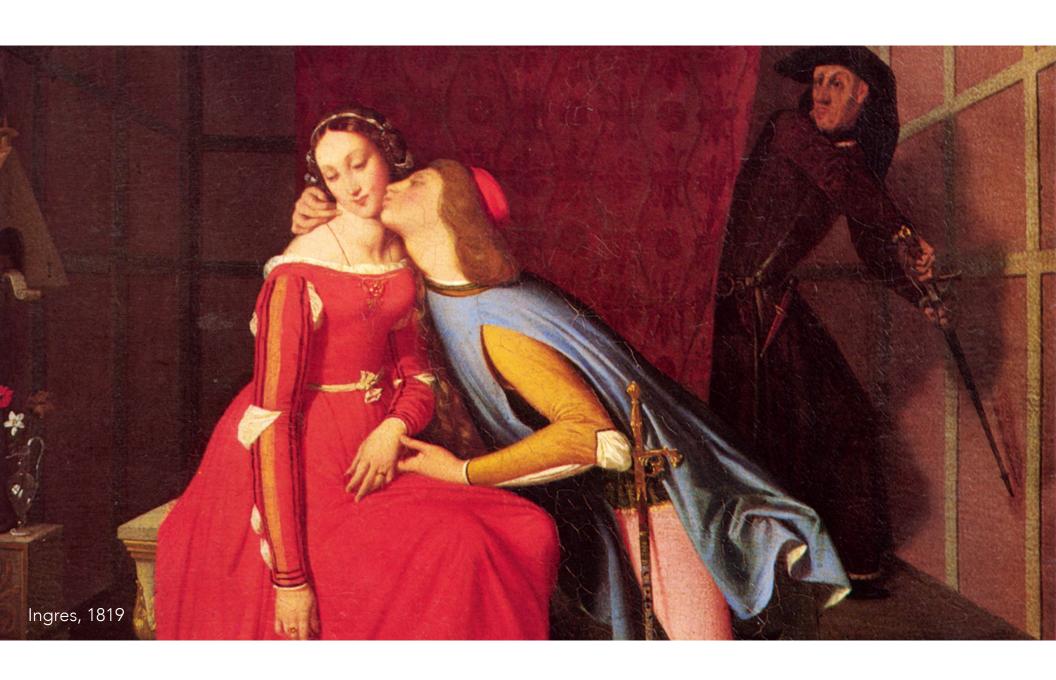
while all his body trembled, kissed my mouth.

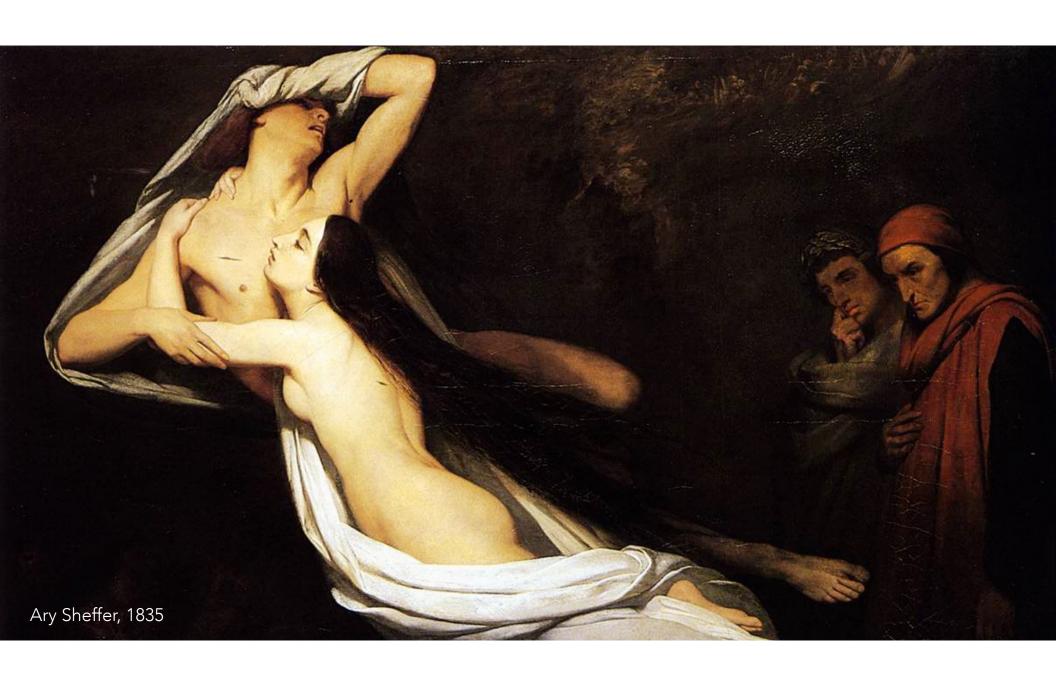
A Gallehault indeed, that book and he who wrote it, too; that day we read no more."

And while one spirit said these words to me, the other wept, so that—because of pity—I fainted, as if I had met my death.

And then I fell as a dead body falls.











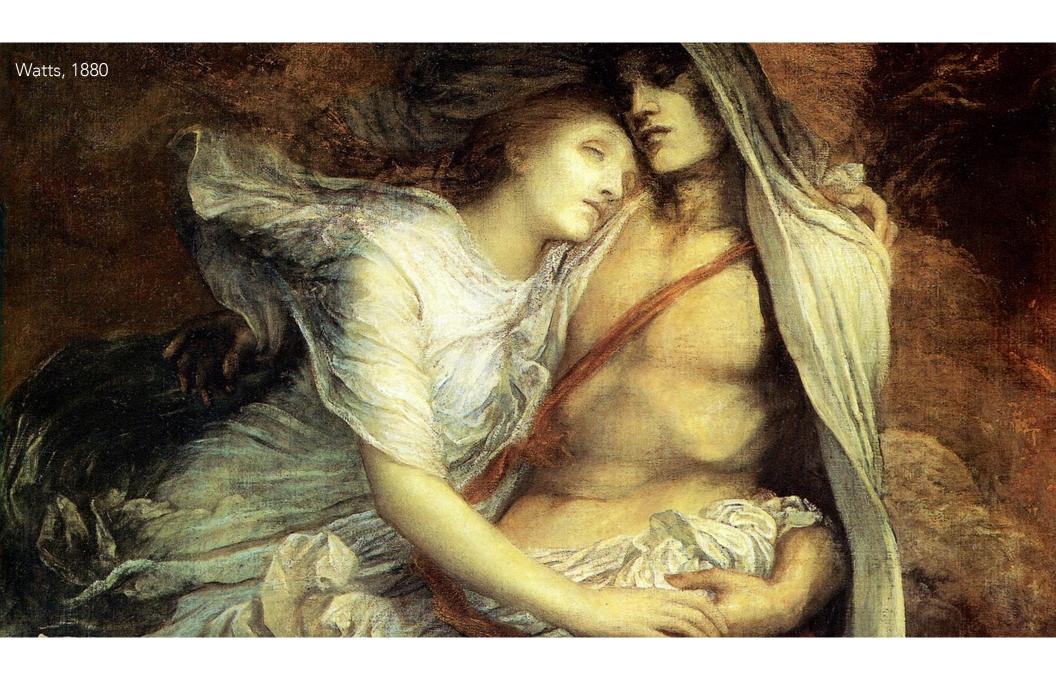














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