**Quotations**

) "(1Ugly hell gape not! Come not, Lucifer! I'll burn my books-ah, Mephastophilis!"

**Faustus to Mephastophilis**

2) "If we say that we have no sin We deceive ourselves, and there is no truth in us. Why then, belike, we must sin, And consequently die

Ay, we must die an everlasting death."

**Faustus to himself**

3-) "Faustus is gone. Regard his hellish fall, Whose fiendful fortune may exhort the wise Only to wonder at unlawful things, Whose deepness doth entice such forward wits, To practise more than heavenly power permits."

**Chorus to audience**

4) "Sweet Helen, make me immortal with a kiss. Her lips suck forth my soul: see where it flies. Come, Helen, come, give me my soul again." **Faustus to Helen of Troy**

" -(5 No, Faustus, curse thyself, curse Lucifer, That hath deprived thee of the joys of heaven... Oh soul, be changed into little water drops And fall into the ocean, ne'er be found. My God, my God, look not so fierce on me. Adders and serpents, let me breathe awhile. Ugly hell, gape not, come not, Lucifer!" **Faustus to himself**

6) "I think hell's a fable."

**Faustus to Mephastophilis**

7) "Why this is hell, nor am I out of it. Think'st thou that I, who saw the face of God, And tasted the eternal joys of heaven O Faustus, leave these frivolous demands, Which strike a terror to my fainting soul." **Mephastophilis to Faustus**

8) "Oh gentle Faustus, leave this damned art, This magic, that will charm they soul to hell, And quite bereave thee of salvation. Though thou hast now offended like a man, Do not persever in it like a devil." **Old man to Faustus**

 (9"Oh Faustus, lay that damned book aside, And gaze not on it lest it tempt thy soul And heap God's heavy wrath upon thy head." **Good angel to Faustus**

10) "Hell hath no limits, nor is circumscribed In one self-place; for where we are is hell, And where hell is, there must we ever be.... All places shall be hell that is not heaven." **Mephastophilis to Faustus**

11) "A sound magician is a demi-god. Here, tire my brains to get a deity." **Faustus to himself**

**Connections and Differences between Dr. Faustus and Faust**

Marlowe's Doctor Faustus and Goethe's Faust are both based on the same core legend of Faust, a scholar who makes a pact with the devil in exchange for knowledge and power. However, there are significant thematic, structural, and philosophical differences between the two works.

**A soliloquy** is a dramatic device in which a character speaks their thoughts aloud while alone on stage, revealing their inner feelings, emotions, and motivations directly to the audience. It is a way for the audience to gain insight into the character’s mind, often exposing internal struggles, plans, or dilemmas that are not shared with other characters in the play.

**A monologue**, on the other hand, is a long speech delivered by a character to other characters or the audience. Unlike a soliloquy, the character is not necessarily alone, and the speech is typically directed at other people within the story, often to persuade, explain, or express their point of view.

In summary:

Soliloquy: Character speaks to themselves (audience overhears).

Monologue: Character speaks to others (audience or characters).

In Doctor Faustus, there are five main soliloquies that are generally recognized. These soliloquies provide insight into Faustus' inner thoughts and struggles as he contemplates his decisions, particularly his pact with the devil. The most famous soliloquy is at the end of the play, where Faustus laments his impending damnation.

**Here are the key soliloquies in the play:**

1. Faustus' opening soliloquy, where he expresses dissatisfaction with traditional forms of knowledge and his desire to pursue magic.

2. Faustus’ internal debate over whether to repent or continue his pact with the devil.

3. Faustus wrestles with his decision after seeing an image of Christ’s blood and contemplates repenting.

4. Faustus reflects on the passage of time and his approaching doom, considering what he might do with the remaining time.

5. The famous final soliloquy where Faustus faces the reality of eternal damnation as the time for his pact runs out.

These soliloquies are central to the development of Faustus’ character and the tragic arc of the play.

**A play, acts and scenes**

In a play, acts and scenes serve to structure the narrative and organize the flow of events:

-**1Act**:

An act is a major division of a play that typically covers a significant portion of the story. Acts often represent large shifts in time, setting, or the overall action of the plot. Classical plays, particularly during the Elizabethan era, often have five acts (as in Shakespeare’s plays), though modern plays might have fewer. Acts help organize the play into key narrative arcs, such as the exposition, climax, and resolution.

**2-**Scene:

A scene is a subdivision of an act, focusing on a specific moment, event, or interaction between characters in one particular setting or time. A new scene often begins when there is a change in location, time, or when new characters enter or exit. Scenes allow for more detailed development of the story and can highlight specific dialogues or actions.

**Key Differences:**

Scale: Acts are broader and encompass multiple scenes; scenes are shorter and more specific moments within an act.

Function: Acts organize the overall plot and major transitions, while scenes depict specific interactions or events in the narrative

**Important terms:**

**1- Christian doctrine**

**2- The comic scene**

**3- The concept of Hell**

**4- The sin of Faustus**

**5- The poor Bargain**

**6- The play as a morality play**

**7- Irony in the play**

**8-Dr Faustus and Faust**

**9- Helen**

**10- The final Soliloquy**

**11- Soliloquy and Monologue**

**Discussion Questions:**

1.How does *Dr. Faustus* reflect the tension between Renaissance humanism and medieval religious beliefs?

2.In what ways does Faustus embody the characteristics of a tragic hero?

3.How does the play’s use of supernatural elements enhance its moral and philosophical themes?