

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class Period: _____

Notes Guide for Introductory Notes on *The Canterbury Tales* and Chaucer

1. With the exception of _____, no English writer has surpassed _____'s achievements.
2. Chaucer is often called the _____ of _____ poetry.
3. Since most literature and science was still written in _____, Chaucer wrote his stories in Middle English. Until then, only _____, and the _____ poems had been written in _____ because scholars felt the language lacked _____ and had a limited _____.
4. Since Chaucer worked as a _____ official under _____ different kings, his social status made him a popular _____.
5. Chaucer wrote in the _____ or everyday language.
6. Chaucer was born to a _____ family. His father was a _____ merchant who believed his child should have a formal education.
7. Geoffrey Chaucer became a _____ to an important family and was so respected that when he was captured as a _____ during the _____, a king paid his ransom.
8. He also wrote a great deal for _____ advancement - *The Book of the Duchess* - and created great _____ poems, including *House of Fame* and *the Parliament of Fowls*.
9. An _____ is story in which the character, settings, and events stand for abstract or moral concepts. It has a _____ meaning and a _____ meaning and was popular in the Middle Ages.
10. In _____, Chaucer met writer Giovanni Boccaccio, and it is believed Chaucer got his inspiration for the _____ from Boccaccio's _____.
11. Both writer's use a _____ within the tales. Chaucer's _____ is a religious _____ during which each traveler is to tell two tales going and two tales upon his or her return.

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12. Although the work was never completed, _____ is considered one of the greatest works in the _____ language.
13. Chaucer's style included
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
14. Chaucer was one of the first writers to be buried in the _____ in _____. From textbook page 216- 217
15. _____ a story that provides a vehicle for the telling of other stories.
16. _____ is the use of literary techniques to create a character.
17. _____ is a difference between appearance and reality or expectations.
18. _____ occurs when the audience knows something the characters do not.
19. _____ is a statement that implies its opposite or to say one thing but mean another.
20. _____ occurs when an event violate the expectations of the characters or the characters expect one thing, but get another.
21. _____ consists primarily of tales the characters share with each other to pass the time during their pilgrimage to _____, the site of a shrine to _____.
22. The characters, who represent various aspects of _____, are introduced roughly in order of their _____ in society.
23. The interaction among the _____ and the diversity of _____ and stories are all _____ that Chaucer made to the _____, which was already a popular form.
24. Chaucer planned for each _____ to tell _____ stories, but he never completed the project (he died).
25. Chaucer began work on *The Canterbury Tales* around _____, but the stories were probably written over a long period of his life, and some may not originally have been intended to be included.
26. "The Pardoner's Tale" is preceded by a _____, in which the pardoner explains how he preaches against _____.