

The Divine Comedy Inferno Purgatorio Paradiso Penguin Classics

All 50 of Dor é 's powerful illustrations for Milton's epic poem, recounting mankind's fall from the grace of God through the work of Satan. Appropriate quotes from the text are printed with each illustration.

Comedy, tragedy, and history are masterfully represented in this anthology of Shakespeare's works. Features A Midsummer Night's Dream, a celebration of the imaginative powers of love; Romeo and Juliet, a gripping and passionate romantic drama; and Richard III, a portrait of a villain who seduces, betrays, and murders his way to the throne. Includes informative footnotes.

This carefully crafted ebook: "The Divine Comedy: Inferno, Purgatorio, Paradiso (3 Classic Unabridged Translations in one eBook: Cary's + Longfellow's + Norton's Translation + Original Illustrations by Gustave Dor é)" is formatted for your eReader with a functional and detailed table of contents. Depending on the translation, The Divine Comedy will present completely different facets to the reader, therefore we have united these 3 Classic Unabridged Translations in one eBook: Cary's + Longfellow's + Norton's Translation + the Original Illustrations by Gustave Dor é , in order to present the very best of The Divine Comedy. This epic poem written by Dante Alighieri between c. 1308 and his death in 1321 is widely considered the preeminent work of Italian literature, and is seen as one of the greatest works of world literature. The Divine Comedy serves as the physical (scientific), political, and spiritual guidebook of Dante's Fourteenth Century universe. The poem's imaginative and allegorical vision of the afterlife is a culmination of the medieval world-view as it had developed in the Western Church. It helped establish the Tuscan dialect, in which it is written, as the standardized Italian language. It is divided into three parts: Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso. On the surface, the poem describes Dante's travels through Hell, Purgatory, and Heaven; but at a deeper level, it represents allegorically the soul's journey towards God. At this deeper level, Dante draws on medieval Christian theology and philosophy, especially Thomistic philosophy and the Summa Theologica of Thomas Aquinas. Consequently, the Divine Comedy has been called "the Summa in verse".

Dante's epic, The Divine Comedy, is brought to the reader in this superbly presented and unabridged edition. The opening part of Dante's poetic masterwork, The Inferno introduces Dante as a character. We see the poet lost in a dark wood, and promptly confronted by three mighty beasts: a leopard, a lion, and a she-wolf. Symbolic of sinful behaviour and desires, the trio of creatures pursue Dante into darkness, wherein Virgil - a deceased Roman poet representing human cognition and reason - appears. Initially unsure of Virgil's intentions, Dante is persuaded when the poet mentions that Beatrice Portinari, a young woman Dante knew and a symbol of love, sent him to find Dante with instructions from the Virgin Mary. It is thus that their journey to the underworld begins, with Virgil to act as Dante's guide through the malevolent environs. It is in

this work that Dante's famed division of the Hellish realms, the Nine Circles, are detailed. These layers of the underworld each carry a particular type of sinner, with the punishments and agony ascending in intensity the deeper the descent. The poem reaches its stunning finale in the very core of Hell and the discovery of Lucifer - the Devil. Purgatory is the second part of Dante's epic poem, telling the story of Dante's ascent to the Garden of Eden. Upon departing Hell, Dante and Virgil journey onward, eventually reaching the shores of the Mount of Purgatory. Here, the two ascend and behold the series of terraces which constitute this realm. Much of Dante's personal philosophy of sin revolves around the emotion of love - as such, many of the inhabitants of purgatory have directed love in a wrong or sinful manner, ultimately with the design of causing harm to others. Various misdeeds - the Seven Deadly Sins - constitute the sequential terraces of purgatory - namely pride, envy, wrath, sloth, avarice, gluttony and lust. At the highest peak of Purgatory is the Garden of Eden; after reuniting with his paramour Beatrice, Dante takes a drink from the River Eunoe, and prepares for his ascent to the heavenly paradise. Paradise, the third and final part of The Divine Comedy, tells the story of Dante's journey through the heavenly realms. Representative of the divine soul's ascent to the Lord, this timeless epic portrays heaven as a series of intricate spheres which surround the Earth. Each of these represents an astronomical body, such as the Moon, Mercury, Venus and even the distant stars. Dante's deceased love interest, Beatrice Portinari, is his guide through the journey to the paradise of heaven. Just as Dante depicted Hell as having nine circles, Heaven is depicted as consisting of nine celestial spheres. Gradually the pair ascend through each of these, observing their appearance and meeting with various inhabitants along the way. The poem's grand finale sees Dante and Beatrice enter the Empyrean - the very home of God himself. Beatrice's beauty becomes more marked, while Dante himself is bathed in an intense light, so that he may be fit to behold the divine. He experiences a vision of a gigantic rose, symbolic of love, where all the souls of heaven reside in eternal splendour and virtue. Thereafter, and with the help of St. Bernard, Dante efforts to arrive at a final understanding of heaven and the nature of the Holy Trinity. Splendidly presented in dual columned format, this edition of Dante's epic contains the well-regarded translation by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who himself spent a lifetime in study of Renaissance poetry."

Purgatory

3 by Shakespeare

Dante's Purgatorio

Inferno, Purgatorio, Paradiso (Royal Collector's Edition) (Case Laminate

Hardcover with Jacket): Inferno, Purgatorio, Paradiso

(Penguin Classics Illustrated Edition)

We are delighted to publish this classic book as part of our extensive classic literature collection. This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Unlike some other reproductions of classic texts, We have not used OCR(Optical Character

Recognition), as this leads to bad quality books with introduced typos. Also in books where there are images such as portraits, maps, sketches etc We have endeavoured to keep the quality of these images, so they represent accurately the original artefact. Although occasionally there may be certain imperfections with these old texts, we feel they deserve to be made available for future generations to enjoy. We use state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works. The final volume of Dante's, Divine Comedy; Paradise. Having plunged to the uttermost depths of Hell and climbed the Mount of Purgatory, Dante ascends to Heaven, continuing his soul's search for God, guided by his beloved Beatrice. As he progresses through the spheres of Paradise he grows in understanding, until he finally experiences divine love in the radiant presence of the deity. Examining eternal questions of faith, desire and enlightenment, Dante exercised all his learning and wit, wrath and tenderness in his creation of one of the greatest of all Christian allegories.

This Everyman's Library edition—containing in one volume all three cantos, Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso—includes an introduction by Nobel Prize—winning poet Eugenio Montale, a chronology, notes, and a bibliography. Also included are forty-two drawings selected from Botticelli's marvelous late-fifteenth-century series of illustrations. Translated in this edition by Allen Mandelbaum, The Divine Comedy begins in a shadowed forest on Good Friday in the year 1300. It proceeds on a journey that, in its intense recreation of the depths and the heights of human experience, has become the key with which Western civilization has sought to unlock the mystery of its own identity. Mandelbaum's astonishingly Dantean translation, which captures so much of the life of the original, renders whole for us the masterpiece of that genius whom our greatest poets have recognized as a central model for all poets.

"Inferno" tells the story "of those who have rejected spiritual values", of those who are lost and are unable to find the right way to salvation. It describes each sin and the corresponding punishment. It differentiates between Purgatory and Hell by presenting people begging for forgiveness and others willing to justify their sins. "Inferno" represents the Christian soul who gets to see what it really is to commit a sin and what is to be expected in the afterlife. "Inferno" is the first part of Dante Alighieri's medieval poem "The Divine Comedy" which was written in the period 1308-1320. It depicts the nine circles of Hell and Dante's journey through them. Dante Alighieri was an Italian poet, philosopher, language and political theorist, born in Florence in 1265. He is one of the best known poets of the Middle Ages and his masterpiece "The Divine Comedy" is considered to be a representative of the medieval world-view. "The Divine Comedy" and "The New life" were written in vernacular, i.e. the speech variety that was used in everyday life. This made the literature accessible to most people and this is mainly why Dante is called "The father of Italian language". Dante's life was divided by poetry and politics and the relationships between secular and religious authority were topics which were often depicted in his literary works.

THE DIVINE COMEDY: ORIGINAL AND COMPLETE EDITION By Dante Alighieri, translated by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dante Alighieri (1265 - 1321), was an Italian poet. His Divine Comedy, originally called Comedia (modern Italian: Commedia) and later christened Divina by Giovanni Boccaccio, is widely considered the most important poem of the Middle Ages and the greatest literary work in the Italian language. The Divine Comedy is a long Italian narrative poem by Dante Alighieri, begun c. 1308 and

completed in 1320, a year before his death in 1321. It is widely considered to be the pre-eminent work in Italian literature and one of the greatest works of world literature. The poem's imaginative vision of the afterlife is representative of the medieval world-view as it had developed in the Western Church by the 14th century. It helped establish the Tuscan language, in which it is written (also in most present-day Italian-market editions), as the standardized Italian language. It is divided into three parts: Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso.

*Doré's Illustrations for "Paradise Lost"
Inferno, Purgatorio, Paradiso*

The Divine Comedy: Inferno - Purgatorio - Paradiso by Dante Alighieri

Cary's, Longfellow's, Norton's Translation With Original Illustrations by Gustave Doré

"The enjoyment of The Divine Comedy is a continuous process," observed T.S. Eliot. "It is not necessary to understand the meaning first to enjoy the poetry...our enjoyment of the poetry makes us want to understand the meaning." Arguably the greatest single poem ever written, The Divine Comedy presents Dante Alighieri's all-encompassing vision of the three realms of Christian afterlife. In the Purgatorio, Dante struggles up the terraces of Mount Purgatory, still guided by Virgil, in continuation of his difficult ascent to purity. "The clean force of the original comes through with astonishing success," said poet and translator Dudley Fitts in praise of John Ciardi's rendition of the Purgatorio. "Dante cannot speak in English, perhaps; but Ciardi has given us the next best thing--a credible, passionate persona of the poet, stripped of the customary guards of rhetoric and false decoration, strong and noble in utterance."

An acclaimed translation of Dante Alighieri's The Divine Comedy Volume 1: Inferno that retains all the style, power and meaning of the original A Penguin Classic This vigorous translation of Inferno preserves Dante's simple, natural style, and captures the swift movement of the original Italian verse. Mark Musa's blank verse rendition of the poet's journey through the circles of hell recreates for the modern reader the rich meanings that Dante's poem had for his contemporaries. Musa's introduction and commentaries on each of the cantos brilliantly illuminate the text. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators.

The Paradise, which Dante called the sublime canticle, is perhaps the most ambitious book of The Divine Comedy. In this climactic segment, Dante's pilgrim reaches Paradise and encounters the Divine Will. The poet's mystical interpretation of the religious life is a complex and exquisite conclusion to his magnificent trilogy. Mark Musa's powerful and sensitive translation preserves the intricacy of the work while rendering it in clear, rhythmic English. His extensive notes and introductions to each canto make

accessible to all readers the diverse and often abstruse ingredients of Dante's unparalleled vision of the Absolute: elements of Ptolemaic astronomy, medieval astrology and science, theological dogma, and the poet's own personal experiences.

This epic poem written by Dante Alighieri between c. 1308 and his death in 1321 is widely considered the preeminent work of Italian literature, and is seen as one of the greatest works of world literature. The Divine Comedy serves as the physical (scientific), political, and spiritual guidebook of Dante's Fourteenth Century universe. The poem's imaginative and allegorical vision of the afterlife is a culmination of the medieval world-view as it had developed in the Western Church. It helped establish the Tuscan dialect, in which it is written, as the standardized Italian language. It is divided into three parts: Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso. On the surface, the poem describes Dante's travels through Hell, Purgatory, and Heaven; but at a deeper level, it represents allegorically the soul's journey towards God. At this deeper level, Dante draws on medieval Christian theology and philosophy, especially Thomistic philosophy and the Summa Theologica of Thomas Aquinas. Consequently, the Divine Comedy has been called "the Summa in verse". Dante Alighieri (1265 - 1321), was a major Italian poet of the Late Middle Ages. His Divine Comedy, originally called Comedia (modern Italian: Commedia) and later christened Divina by Boccaccio, is widely considered the most important poem of the Middle Ages and the greatest literary work in the Italian language.

Inferno, Purgatorio, Paradiso (Deluxe Library Binding)

The Divine Comedy: Inferno, Purgatorio, Paradiso (3 Classic Unabridged Translations in one eBook: Cary's + Longfellow's + Norton's Translation + Original Illustrations by Gustave Doré)

Purgatorio

Paradise: Pocket Edition

A Guide for the Spiritual Journey

This eBook edition of "The Divine Comedy: Inferno, Purgatorio & Paradiso" has been formatted to the highest digital standards and adjusted for readability on all devices. Divine Comedy is one of the greatest works of world literature. The poem's imaginative vision of the afterlife is representative of the medieval world-view. The narrative describes Dante's travels through Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise or Heaven, while allegorically the poem represents the soul's journey towards God. Contents: Divine Comedy Inferno Purgatorio Paradiso Six Sonnets on Dante's Divine Comedy

This edition of the complete Divine comedy in English features Longfellow's translation and engravings by Gustave Doré.

The Divine Comedy describes Dante's travels through Hell,

Purgatory, and Paradise and represents the soul's journey towards God. This edition includes the complete texts of Dante's Inferno, Purgatoria, and Paradiso. Inferno - Inferno begins with Dante lost in a dark wood, assailed by beasts he cannot evade, and unable to find the straight way to salvation. Conscious that he is ruining himself and that he is falling into a dark place, Dante is at last rescued by Virgil, and the two of them begin their journey to the underworld. Allegorically, the Inferno represents the Christian soul seeing sin for what it really is, and the three beasts represent three types of sin: the self-indulgent, the violent, and the malicious. Purgatoria - Having survived the depths of Hell, Dante and Virgil ascend out of the undergloom to the Mountain of Purgatory on the far side of the world. The mountain has seven terraces, corresponding to the seven deadly sins. Dante's illustrative examples of sin and virtue draw on classical sources as well as on the Bible and on contemporary events. Paradiso - After an initial ascension, Beatrice guides Dante through the nine celestial spheres of Heaven. These are concentric and spherical, as in Aristotelian and Ptolemaic cosmology. The structure of Paradiso is based on the four cardinal virtues and the three theological virtues. In Paradiso, Dante meets and converses with several great saints of the Church, including Saint Peter, and St. John. Allegorically, the poem represents the soul's ascent to God. This case laminate collector's edition includes a Victorian inspired dust-jacket.

The complete Divine Comedy (Inferno, Purgatorio, Paradiso) in one volume from Vintage Classics. The greatest poem of the Middle Ages, in the standard Carlyle-Okey-Wickstead translation, with full notes. Dante's Divine Comedy relates the allegorical tale of the poet's journey through the three realms of the dead. Accompanied through the Inferno and Purgatory by Virgil—author of the Roman epic the Aeniad—Dante encounters mythical, historical, and contemporaneous figures in their respective afterlives. Relying on classical (pagan) mythology and Christian imagery and theology, Dante imagines diverse vivid and inventive punishments for the various sinners he encounters, which have become part of the Western imagination. Upon their approach to Paradise, which as a pagan, no matter how worthy, the Latin poet cannot enter, Virgil relinquishes his

role as guide to Beatrice. Dante's chaste beloved then accompanies him along the ascent, as they encounter the blessed and the holy, and Dante arrives at a vision of the heavenly paradise.

Dante's Divine Comedy

The Devine Comedy

The Divine Comedy of Dante Alighieri

The Divine Comedy: Inferno, Purgatorio & Paradiso

Inferno, Purgatory, and Paradise

"The Divine Comedy is more than a text that professors feel has to be brushed up periodically students. It's one of the reasons there are professors and students." -Joan Acocella ; The New Yorker The Divine Comedy is a long Italian narrative poem by Dante Alighieri, begun c. 1308 and completed in 1320, a year before his death in 1321. It is widely considered to be the pre-eminent work in Italian literature and one of the greatest works of world literature. The poem's imaginative vision of the afterlife is representative of the medieval world-view as it had developed in the Western Church by the 14th century. It helped establish the Tuscan language, in which it was written, as the standardized Italian language. It is divided into three parts: Inferno, Purgatorio and Paradiso. The narrative describes Dante's travels through Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise or Heaven, while allegorically the poem represents the soul's journey towards God. Dante draws on medieval Christian theology and philosophy, especially Thomistic philosophy derived from the Summa Theologica of Thomas Aquinas. Consequently, the Divine Comedy has been called "the Summa in verse". A True Classic that Belongs on Every Bookshelf!

An epic masterpiece, Dante Alighieri's "The Devine Comedy" is an incredible dramatic journey that takes the reader from the glories of heaven to the searing pit of hell. Dante's poem is one of the finest and most enduring works in Western Civilization.

Robert Durling's spirited new prose translation of the Paradiso completes his masterful rendering of the Divine Comedy. Durling's earlier translations of the Inferno and the Purgatorio garnered high praise, and with this superb version of the Paradiso readers can now traverse the entire Dante's epic poem of spiritual ascent with the guidance of one of the greatest living Italian-to-English translators. Reunited with his beloved Beatrice in the Purgatorio, in the Paradiso the poet-narrator journeys with her through the heavenly spheres and comes to know "the state of bliss for souls after death." As with the previous volumes, the original Italian and its English translation appear on facing pages. Readers will be drawn to Durling's precise and vivid prose, which captures Dante's extraordinary range of expression--from the high style of divine revelation to colloquial speech, lyrical interludes, and scornful diatribes against corrupt clergy. This edition boasts several unique features. Durling's introduction explores the chief interpretive issues surrounding the Paradiso, including the nature of its allegories, the status in the poem of Dante's human body, and his relation to the mystical tradition. The notes at the end of each canto provide detailed commentary on historical, theological, and literary allusions, and unravel the obscurity and difficulties of Dante's ambitious style. An unusual feature is the inclusion of the text, translation, and commentary on one of Dante's chief models, the famous cosmological poem by Boethius that ends the third book of his Consolation of Philosophy. A substantial section of Additional Notes discusses myths, symbols, and themes that figure in all three cantiche of Dante's masterpiece. Finally, the volume includes a set of indexes that is unique in American editions, including Proper Names Discussed in the Notes (with thorough subheadings concerning related themes), Passages Cited in the Notes, and Words Discussed in the Notes, as well as an Index of Proper Names in the text and translation. Like the previous volumes, this final volume includes a rich series of illustrations by Robert Turner.

The Divine Comedy Inferno, Purgatorio, Paradiso (Penguin Classics Deluxe Edition) Penguin
A Midsummer Night's Dream, Romeo and Juliet and Richard III
THE DIVINE COMEDY: Inferno, Purgatorio & Paradiso (3 Classic Translations in One Edition)
Paradise Lost
The Vision of Hell
The Divine Comedy, Book Two

This edition gives a side-by-side parallel translation of Dante's Divine Comedy using Longfellow's translation. The Divine Comedy is an epic poem written by Dante Alighieri between 1308 and his death in 1321. It is generally considered to be the preeminent work of Italian literature and one of the greatest works of world literature. The poem is written in the Tuscan dialect, and the poem helped establish this dialect as the standardized Italian language. The poem is divided into three parts: Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso. At the superficial level, the poem describes Dante's travels through Hell, Purgatory, and Heaven; but at a deeper level, it is an allegory of the soul's journey towards God. In order to articulate this journey towards God, Dante uses medieval Christian theology and philosophy, especially Thomistic philosophy and the Summa Theologica of Thomas Aquinas. Longfellow's translation is considered to be the best translation, overall. Longfellow, being a poet himself, was able to create a flowing translation that has not been surpassed.

Divine Comedy is one of the greatest works of world literature. The poem's imaginative vision of the afterlife is representative of the medieval world-view. The narrative describes Dante's travels through Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise or Heaven, while allegorically the poem represents the soul's journey towards God. Contents: Divine Comedy Inferno Purgatorio Paradiso Six Sonnets on Dante's Divine Comedy

Dante's Divine Comedy is widely considered to be one of the most significant works of literature ever written. It is renowned not only for its ability to make truths known but also for its power to make them loved. It captures centuries of thought on sin, love, community, moral living, God's work in history, and God's ineffable beauty. Like a Gothic cathedral, the beauty of this great poem can be appreciated at first glance, but only with a guide can its complexity and layers of meaning be fully comprehended. This accessible introduction to Dante, which also serves as a primer to the Divine Comedy, helps readers better appreciate and understand Dante's spiritual masterpiece. Jason Baxter, an expert on Dante, covers all the basic themes of the Divine Comedy, such as sin,

redemption, virtue, and vice. The book contains a general introduction to Dante and a specific introduction to each canticle (Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso), making it especially well suited for classroom and homeschool use. Dante Alighieri's poetic masterpiece, The Divine Comedy, is a moving human drama, an unforgettable visionary journey through the infinite torment of Hell, up the arduous slopes of Purgatory, and on to the glorious realm of Paradise-the sphere of universal harmony and eternal salvation.

Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso

The Divine Comedy 1: Hell

Divine Comedy

A translation of Dante's Inferno (Purgatorio, Paradiso) by D. Johnston

The Divine Comedy

Dante Alighieri was early in recognizing that our age has a problem. His hometown, Florence, was at the epicenter of the move from the medieval world to the modern. He realized that awareness of divine reality was shifting, and that if it were lost, dire consequences would follow. The Divine Comedy was born in a time of troubling transition, which is why it still speaks today. Dante's masterpiece presents a cosmic vision of reality, which he invites his readers to traverse with him. In this narrative retelling and guide, from the gates of hell, up the mountain of purgatory, to the empyrean of paradise, Mark Vernon offers a vivid introduction and interpretation of a book that, 700 years on, continues to open minds and change lives.

Paradise Lost remains as challenging and relevant today as it was in the turbulent intellectual and political environment in which it was written. This edition aims to bring the poem as fully alive to a modern reader as it would have been to Milton's contemporaries. It provides a newly edited text of the 1674 edition of the poem-the last of Milton's lifetime-with carefully modernized spelling and punctuation.

In his introduction to THE INFERNO, the translator says: "I suppose that a very great majority of English-speaking people, if they were asked to name the greatest epic poet of the Christian era in Western Europe, would answer Dante." THE DIVINE COMEDY continues to be widely read today, whether for its religious inspiration or for the sheer power of its verse. In the second part of the epic, THE PURGATORIO, Dante climbs out of the pit of Hell with the guidance of the ancient Roman poet, Virgil, who then takes him on a journey up the mountain of Purgatory. Here we find the souls of those who died in sin, but whose transgressions have not placed them irredeemably beyond the saving grace of God's mercy. Sooner or later, they WILL reach Heaven. A first-rate English-language rendition of a classic of western literature.

An informative introduction and commentary accompany this classic translation of Dante's epic poem about a spiritual pilgrim being led by Virgil through the nine circles of hell, available in a dual-language edition. Reissue.

Inferno - Purgatorio - Paradiso Original and Complete Edition

Dante's Paradise

Volume 1: Inferno

Hell, Purgatory, Paradise
Inferno

Climbing out of Hell, Dante in the Purgatorio reaches an island set in the southern ocean. This is Mount Purgatory, where he encounters the penitents who heroically endure their sufferings and speak of their time on Earth. Strange and fresh at every turn, Dante's narrative evokes the mountain landscape in terms of intense physical sensation, right up to the summit. There, before rising to heaven, he enters the Earthly Paradise, where he is movingly reunited with his lost love, Beatrice. This gloriously vivid portrayal of the search for redemption transformed the traditional conception of Purgatory and affirmed the dignity of human will and compassion.

Robin Kirkpatrick's masterful verse translation of *The Divine Comedy*, published in a single volume, is the ideal edition for students as well as the general reader coming to this great masterpiece of Italian literature for the first time. *The Divine Comedy* describes Dante's descent into Hell with Virgil as a guide; his ascent of Mount Purgatory and encounter with his dead love, Beatrice; and finally, his arrival in Heaven. Examining questions of faith, desire and enlightenment, the poem is a brilliantly nuanced and moving allegory of human redemption. This volume includes a new introduction, notes, maps and diagrams 'The perfect balance of tightness and colloquialism... likely to be the best modern version of Dante' - Bernard O'Donoghue 'The most moving lines literature has achieved' - Jorge Luis Borges 'This version is the first to bring together poetry and scholarship in the very body of the translation - a deeply-informed version of Dante that is also a pleasure to read' - Professor David Wallace, University of Pennsylvania Individual editions of Robin Kirkpatrick's translation - *Inferno*, *Purgatorio* and *Paradiso* - are also available in Penguin Classics, and include Dante's Italian printed alongside the English text.

The Divine Comedy describes Dante's travels through Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise and represents the soul's journey towards God. This edition includes the complete texts of Dante's *Inferno*, *Purgatoria*, and *Paradiso*. *Inferno* - *Inferno* begins with Dante lost in a dark wood, assailed by beasts he cannot evade, and unable to find the straight way to salvation. Conscious that he is ruining himself and that he is falling into a dark place, Dante is at last rescued by Virgil, and the two of them begin their journey to the underworld. Allegorically, the *Inferno* represents the Christian soul seeing sin for what it really is, and the three beasts represent three types of sin: the self-indulgent, the violent, and the malicious. *Purgatoria* - Having survived the depths of Hell, Dante and Virgil ascend out of the undergloom to the Mountain of Purgatory on the far side of the world. The mountain has seven terraces, corresponding to the seven deadly sins. Dante's illustrative examples of sin and virtue draw on classical sources as well as on the Bible and on contemporary events. *Paradiso* - After an initial ascension, Beatrice guides Dante through the nine celestial spheres of Heaven. These are concentric and spherical, as in Aristotelian and Ptolemaic cosmology. The structure of *Paradiso* is based on the four cardinal virtues and the three theological virtues. In *Paradiso*, Dante meets and converses with several great saints of the Church, including Saint Peter, and St. John. Allegorically, the poem represents the soul's ascent to God.

The medieval classic that takes readers on a guided tour of the afterlife and on a spiritual journey toward God. Written in the fourteenth century, this epic poem continues to entrance readers as it explores the nine circles of hell, the mountain of purgatory, and the spheres of heaven, detailing those who inhabit each and the sins and virtues that led them there. This masterpiece is a work of literature, history, psychology, and philosophy—and a deeply insightful exploration of Christian theology that, in painting a picture of the afterlife, allows us to reflect on earthly life as

well.

A Verse Translation

Le Morte Darthur

Dante's Divine Comedy: Inferno

Volume 3: Paradiso

Inferno, Purgatorio, Paradiso (Penguin Classics Deluxe Edition)

The Inferno is by far the most popular and well-known of the books in the Divine Comedy trilogy because of its depiction and understanding of the moral and spiritual pitfalls which still plague us today. This beautifully presented edition is illustrated with astonishing artworks, from Hieronymus Bosch's depictions of a surreal, hellish landscapes and other Renaissance visions of the Last Judgement, to Gustave Doré's intricate engravings of the pilgrim's spiritual travails.

A stunning 3-in-1 deluxe edition of one of the great works of Western literature An epic masterpiece and a foundational work of the Western canon, The Divine Comedy describes Dante's descent into Hell with Virgil as his guide; his ascent of Mount Purgatory and reunion with his dead love, Beatrice; and, finally, his arrival in Heaven. Examining questions of faith, desire, and enlightenment and furnished with semiautobiographical details, Dante's poem is a brilliantly nuanced and moving allegory of human redemption. This acclaimed blank verse translation is published here for the first time in a one-volume edition. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators.

All 3 Books in One Edition – Inferno, Purgatorio & Paradiso

The Divine Comedy / La Divina Commedia - Parallel Italian / English Translation

A Beginner's Guide to Dante's Divine Comedy

The Purgatorio