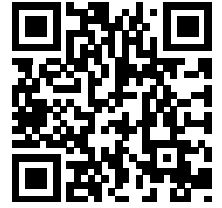


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Allegories in Medieval Plays



In the _____, English drama was deeply rooted in religious and moral teachings. Plays, often performed during religious festivals, used _____ to convey complex messages. An allegory is a story where characters and events symbolize deeper truths or moral lessons. The characters in these dramas were not just people, but often represented abstract qualities like _____, Sin, or Death. This made the plays both educational and entertaining for the audience.

One famous example is the play "Everyman". In this _____, Everyman represents all of humanity. He is visited by Death and realizes he must account for his life's deeds. The plot revolves around Everyman's journey to find companions for his final _____. However, characters like Fellowship and Goods, symbolizing false friends and material wealth, abandon him. In the end, only his Good _____ accompany him, highlighting the play's moral that only good actions have value in the afterlife.

Medieval drama used simple sets and costumes, relying on the power of the _____ and actions to convey the story. The use of allegory allowed these plays to address complex ethical and _____ topics in a way that was accessible to the common people. It wasn't just about entertainment; these plays aimed to teach lessons about virtue, morality, and the _____ condition.

Though the language and settings of these plays might seem distant to us, their themes remain _____. They explore universal questions about life, death, and morality, which continue to resonate in modern _____. Medieval drama, through its allegories, provides a window into the values and beliefs of its time, offering valuable insights into history and human _____.

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Middle Ages relevant allegories Deeds