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John Milton and Stuart England



John Milton was not just a poet, but also a _____, political theorist, and civil servant under the Commonwealth of _____. His work and thoughts were deeply influenced by the _____ between the monarchy and the parliament during the Stuart period. Milton's famous _____, "Paradise Lost," is not only an epic poem but also reflects his _____ on authority and governance, themes highly relevant during the times of political _____. He was born in 1608, a time of relative peace, but he would later become an advocate for the parliamentary _____ against King Charles I. During the English Civil War, Milton wrote _____ supporting the abolition of the monarchy and the establishment of a republic, aligning himself with the radical puritans. His _____ in both prose and poetry made him a significant figure in English _____ and political discourse. After the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, Milton was arrested for his roles in the _____, but was soon released. Despite becoming blind in the later part of his life, _____ continued to write, completing "Paradise Lost," which would become one of the most important _____ of English literature. Through his writings, Milton argued for _____ of speech and religion, which were controversial at the time but would later influence future democratic _____. His life and works remain a testament to the power of the written word in shaping political _____.

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