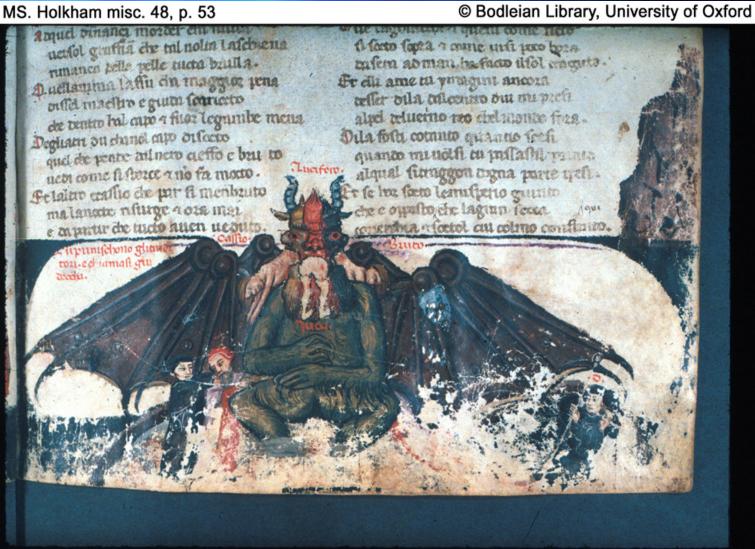
DANTE

THE INFERNO

ABANDON ALL HOPE YE WHO **ENTER** HERE



DANTE ALIGHIERI

- Born in Florence, May, 1265.
- His family was old and of noble origin,
- But no longer wealthy. He probably spent a year or a part of a year at the University of Bologna as part of his education.

- The trivium and the quadrivium were typical of Medieval curriculum.
- As customary, Dante had an arranged marriage in his youth to Gemma Donati, daughter of Manetto Donati.

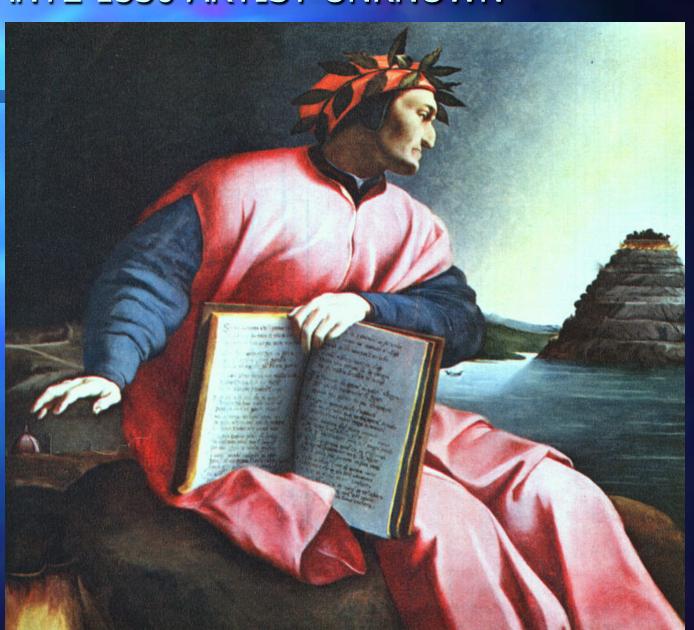
BEATRICE

- Dante's great love, and the greatest single influence on his work.
- He met her when he was nine, she eight, at his father's home.
- Most likely at a May Day festival.

- She was his angel,
- And from that day on his life and work were dedicated to her.
- He could not touch her. This was the age of Courtly love.
- Beatrice married about 1287, and died in 1290 at the age of 25.

DANTE 1530 ARTIST UNKNOWN

An
Allegorical
Representation.



BEATRICE

Dante's muse,
Inspiration, the female
Aspect behind the
Genius.

SHE IS THE DIVINE LIGHT OF LOVE.



DANTE'S MEDIEVAL WORLD

- His world was threefold:
- The world of politics,
- The world of theology,
- The world of learning.
- His Comedy utilizes all three; these areas are
- Interdependent, so that
- It is impossible to say
- That one was more important than the other.

- The middle ages was dominated by the struggle between the papacy
- And the empire.
- Both thought that they were of divine origin, and indispensable to the welfare of mankind.

THE PAPACY

The Vatican, Rome, Italy.



One of the few remaining city-states in the world.

CONSTANTINE

The Empire



WHERE CHURCH AND STATE WERE FIRST TIED UP.



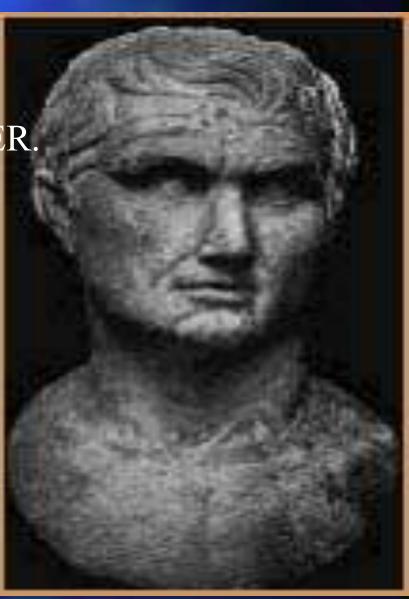
CAUSE OF THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN PAPACY AND EMPIRE

- THE PAPAL CLAIM TO TEMPORAL POWER,
- JUSTIFIED BY THE FORGED
- "DONATION OF
 CONSTANTINE" IN THE 8TH
 CENTURY, STATED THAT
 THE EMPEROR, BEFORE
 LEAVING FOR BYZANTIUM
 HAD GIVEN POWER TO THE
 BISHOP OF ROME
- POPE SYLVESTER I,
- POLITICAL DOMINION OVER
- ITALY AND THE WESTERN EMPIRE.

- THIS CLAIM CREATED
- GREAT STRIFE AND DISCORD IN
- THE
- EMPIRE. NOTHING NEW BETWEEN RELIGION AND
- POLITICS.

THE IMPORTANCE OF VIRGIL

IN THE MIDDLE AGES VIRGIL WAS REGARDED AS A SAGE AND NECROMANCER. HIS POEM'S WERE OPENED IN A MANNER OF DIVINATION CALLED SORTES. THE BOOK WAS OPENED AT RANDOM AND A VERSE SELECTED AS AN ANSWER TO A QUESTION. THE BIBLE IS STILL USED THIS WAY.



VIRGIL 70 B.C.E. 19 B.C.E

- He was the greatest of the Roman poets.
- His Aeneid provided the pattern for the
- Structure of Dante's Hell. However, Virgil was chosen as Dante's guide through hell
- Because Dante saw him as his master and inspiration for Dante's
- Poetic style.

- Virgil is also revered as the poet of the Roman Empire.
- The Aeneid tells of the Empire's founding. Virgil also wrote in his fourth ecologue
- Of the coming of a Wonder Child who will bring the Golden Age,
- Interpreted in the Middle Ages as the coming of Christ.

STRUCTURE OF THE COMEDY

- DANTE'S WORLD
 WAS ONE THAT
 BELIEVED IN
 MYSTICAL
- CORRESPONDENCES
- NUMBERS, STARS, STONES, EVENTS OF HISTORY— CONTAINED A MYSTICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

- DANTE'S NUMERICAL SYMBOLISM:
- 3 A SYMBOL OF THE HOLY TRINITY;
- 9 THREE TIMES THREE.
- 33 A MULTIPLE OF 3;
- THE 7 DAYS OF CREATION;
- 10 CONSIDERED IN THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD A PERFECT NUMBER;
- 100, THE MULTIPLE OF 10.

THIS PLAN WAS CARRIED OUT WITH CONSUMMATE PRECISION.

THERE ARE THREE MAJOR DIVISIONS OF SINS:

1. INCONTINENCE
2. VIOLENCE
3. FRAUDULENCE

EACH DIVISION HAS 33 CANTOS, A TOTAL OF 99.

THE FIRST CANTO OF THE INFERNO IS AN INTRODUCTION THAT MAKES 100 CANTOS IN ALL.

HELL IS NO PLACE FOR THE WISHY-WASHY, AS WE SHALL SEE.

BEFORE WE ARE DONE, EVERYONE WILL KNOW WHAT CIRCLE OF HELL THEY MAY FIND THEMSELVES IN!!!

THE SPIRALING INFERNO

- DANTE'S HELL IS A
 HUGE FUNNEL
 SHAPED PIT.
- THE CENTER IS
 LOCATED BENEATH
 JERUSALEM.
- ITS REGIONS ARE
 ARRANGED IN A
 SERIES OF
 DESCENDING
 CIRCULAR
 STAIRCASES

- THAT DIMINSH IN CIRCUMFERENCE
- THE DEEPER THAT VIRGIL AND DANTE TRAVEL.
- THE NINE REGIONS

 ARE DESIGNATED FOR
 A PARTICULAR SIN.
- THE HIGHER UP A
 SINNER, THE LIGHTER
 THE SIN, THE DEEPER
 THE SINNER, THE
 DARKER AND MORE
 TERRIBLE THE SIN.

CONCEPT OF DIVINE RETRIBUTION

- PUNISHMENTS IN
 HELL ARE
 REGULATED BY
 THE LAW OF
 RETRIBUTION.
- PUNISHMENTS
 ARE RELATED TO
 THE SINS EITHER
 BY ANALOGY OR
 ANTITHESIS.
- AS ONE SINNED IN LIFE, SO HE OR SHE IS PUNISHED IN DEATH.
- WE WILL SEE THIS CONCEPT
- NUMEROUS TIMES
- IN
- THE INFERNO.

VESTIBULE: UNCOMMITTED ACHERON

CIRCLE I (LIMBO) VIRTUOUS UNBAPTIZED

CIRCLE II: LUSTFUL

CIRCLE III: GLUTTONOUS

CIRCLE IV: PRODIGAL, AVARICIOUS

CIRCLE V (STYX); THE WRATHFUL

WALLS OF THE CITY OF DIS (CAPITOL OF HELL

CIRCLE VI: HERETICS

CIRCLE VII: VIOLENT AGAINST NEIGHBORS;

VIOLENT AGAINST THEMSELVES; VIOLENT AGAINST

GOD, NATURE, ART.

ABYSS

CIRCLE VIII (MALEBOLGE).

GIANTS WELL

CIRCLE IX (COCYTUS):

TRAITORS TO

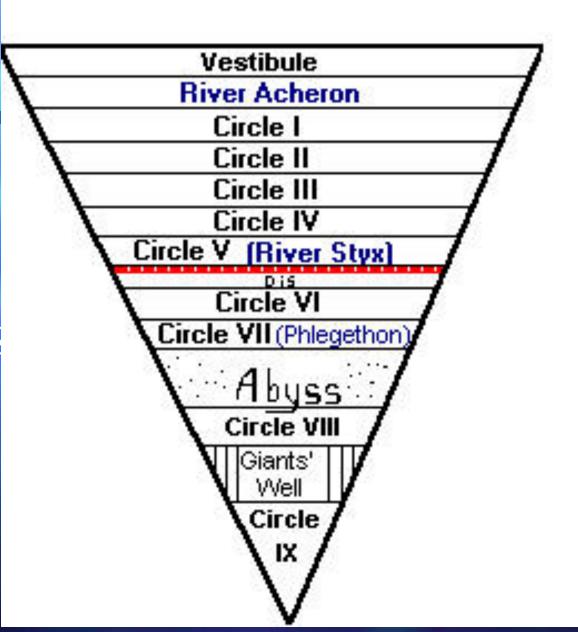
KINDRED

COUNTRY

GUESTS

MASTERS

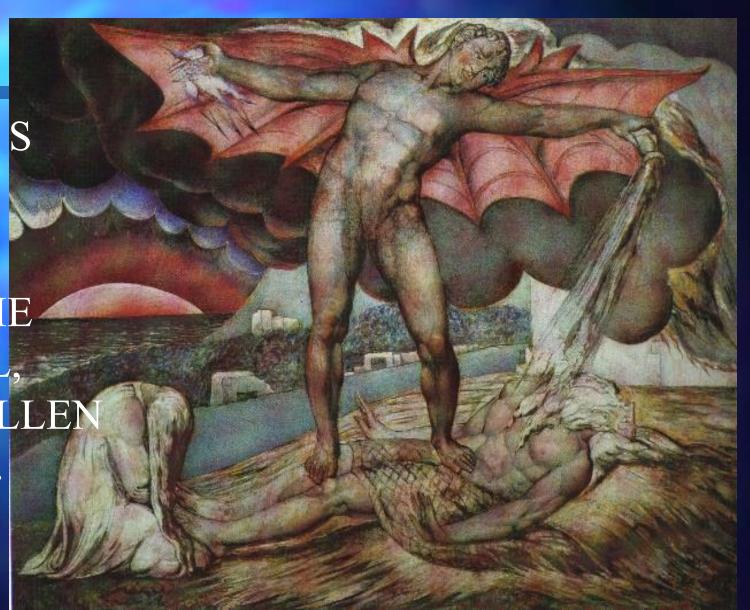
DANTE'S
FUNNEL
SHAPED
HELL



AT THE BOTTOM OF THE INFERNO

IS
DANTE'S
SATAN.

THE
EPITOME
OF EVIL,
THE FALLEN
ANGEL.



POINTS TO REMEMBER

- THE INFERNO IS

 PART OF A WORK

 CALLED THE DIVINE

 COMEDY.
- IN THE MIDDLE
 AGES COMEDY
 MEANT SOME
 HUMAN
 EXPERIENCE THAT
- BEGAN IN TRAGEDY AND ENDED IN HAPPINESS.

- IT IS ALSO AN ALLEGORY.
- THE MORAL
 PURPOSE IS TO
 POINT OUT TO
 THOSE STILL
 LIVING THE ERROR
 OF THEIR WAYS
- AND TO PUT THEM ON THE PATH OF SALVATION.

THE FINAL GOAL:

SALVATION BY THE

CROSS.



