

Tartuffe By Moliere

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EXPLORING OUR EXTENSIVE COLLECTION INCLUDING TARTUFFE BY MOLIÈRE

Le Tartuffe Prabhat Prakashan

Nachdruck des Originals von 1881.

Tartuffe Bloomsbury Publishing

Tartuffe or The Hypocrite by Moliere Tartuffe, or The Impostor, or The Hypocrite, was first performed in 1664, is one of the most famous theatrical comedies by Moliere. The characters of Tartuffe, Elmire, and Orgon are considered among the greatest classical theatre roles. Jean Baptiste Poquelin, better known by his stage name of Moliere, stands without a rival at the head of French comedy. Born at Paris in January, 1622, where his father held a position in the royal household, he was educated at the Jesuit College de Clermont, and for some time studied law, which he soon abandoned for the stage. His life was spent in Paris and in the provinces, acting, directing performances, managing theaters, and writing plays. He had his share of applause from the king and from the public; but the satire in his comedies made him many enemies, and he was the object of the most venomous attacks and the most impossible slanders. Nor did he find much solace at home; for he married unfortunately, and the unhappiness that followed increased the bitterness that public hostility had brought into his life. On February 17, 1673, while acting in "La Malade Imaginaire," the last of his masterpieces, he was seized with illness and died a few hours later. The first of the greater works of Moliere was "Les Precieuses Ridicules," produced in 1659. In this brilliant piece Moliere lifted French comedy to a new level and gave it a new purpose-the satirizing of contemporary manners and affectations by frank portrayal and criticism. In the great plays that followed, "The School for Husbands" and "The School for Wives," "The Misanthrope" and "The Hypocrite" (Tartuffe), "The Miser" and "The Hypochondriac," "The Learned Ladies," "The Doctor in Spite of Himself," "The Citizen Turned Gentleman," and many others, he exposed mercilessly one after another the vices and foibles of the day.

Tartuffe and the Bourgeois Gentleman Sagwan Press

Condemned and banned for five years in Moliere's day, "Tartuffe" is a satire on religious hypocrisy. Tartuffe worms his way into Orgon's household, blinding the master of the house with his religious "devotion," and almost succeeds in his attempts to seduce his wife and disinherit his children before the final unmasking.

Tartuffe Hackett Publishing

This study seeks to demonstrate an influential relationship between Moliere's classical reading and his character, Tartuffe. The work is divided into five sections: Introduction, The Satiric Element in "Tartuffe," Moliere's "Tartuffe," An Interpretation Based on Significant Parallels with the Traditions in Roman Satiric Literature, and Conclusion.

The Misanthrope, Tartuffe, and Other Plays Penguin

When the seemingly perfect Tartuffe ingratiates himself with the wealthy Orgon and his mother Madame Pernelle, he is soon welcomed into their home and into their lives. His combination of charm, respectability and religious authority proves so irresistible that he is eventually promised the hand of Orgon's daughter in marriage. But the rest of Orgon's family have grave doubts - is there more to Tartuffe than meets the eye? When the threat of eviction for the family and imprisonment for Orgon become apparent, is it all too late to find out? This hilarious and irreverent whirlwind of lies, religious hypocrisy and family feuds features one of theatre's most perfect comedy creations, the beguiling Tartuffe.

Molière's Tartuffe and the Traditions of Roman Satire Oxford University Press

Two classic plays translated by a Pulitzer Prize-winning poet into English verse. In *The Misanthrope*, society itself is indicted and the impurity of its critic's motives is exposed. In *Tartuffe*, the bigoted and prudish Orgon falls completely under the power of the wily Tartuffe. Introductions by Richard Wilbur.

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Tartuffe by Moliere Dramatic Publishing

Jean-Baptiste Poquelin is better known to us by his stage name of

Molière. He was born in Paris, to a prosperous well-to-do family on 15th January 1622. In 1631, his father purchased from the court of Louis XIII the posts of "valet of the King's chamber and keeper of carpets and upholstery" which Molière assumed in 1641. The benefits included only three months' work per annum for which he was paid 300 livres and also provided a number of lucrative contracts. However in June 1643, at 21, Molière abandoned this for his first love; a career on the stage. He partnered with the actress Madeleine Béjart, to found the Illustre Théâtre at a cost of 630 livres. Unfortunately despite their enthusiasm, effort and ambition the troupe went bankrupt in 1645. Molière and Madeleine now began again and spent the next dozen years touring the provincial circuit. His journey back to the sacred land of Parisian theatres was slow but by 1658 he performed in front of the King at the Louvre. From this point Molière both wrote and acted in a large number of productions that caused both outrage and applause. His many attacks on social conventions, the church, hypocrisy and other areas whilst also writing a large number of comedies, farces, tragicomedies, comédie-ballets are the stuff of legend. 'Tartuffe', 'The Misanthrope', 'The Miser' and 'The School for Wives' are but some of his classics. His death was as dramatic as his life. Molière suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis. One evening he collapsed on stage in a fit of coughing and haemorrhaging while performing in the last play he'd written, in which, ironically, he was playing the hypochondriac Argan, in 'The Imaginary Invalid'. Molière insisted on completing his performance. Afterwards he collapsed again with another, larger haemorrhage and was taken home. Priests were sent for to administer the last rites. Two priests refused to visit. A third arrived too late. On 17th February 1673, Jean-Baptiste Poquelin, forever to be known as Molière, was pronounced dead in Paris. He was 51.

Tartuffe; Or, The Hypocrite Polygon

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Tartuffe Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

Seven plays by the genius of French theater. Including *The Ridiculous Precieuses*, *The School for Husbands*, *The School for Wives*, *Don Juan*, *The Versailles Impromptu*, and *The Critique of the School for Wives*, this collection showcases the talent of perhaps the greatest and best-loved French playwright. Translated and with an Introduction by Donald M. Frame With a Foreword by Virginia Scott And a New Afterword by Charles Newell

Tartuffe; Or, The Hypocrite Gale, Cengage Learning

Two timeless works by one of France's greatest playwrights: "Tartuffe," a 1664 verse comedy concerning a con artist, and the

1670 prose farce "The Bourgeois Gentleman," in which a member of the middle class apes the nobility. Original French texts; English translations on facing pages.

Tartuffe, by Moliere, Translated by Richard Wilbur CreateSpace

Drawing on real accounts of the Ebola outbreak that devastated West Africa, this poignant, timely fable reflects on both the strength and the fragility of life and humanity's place in the world. Two boys venture from their village to hunt in a nearby forest, where they shoot down bats with glee, and cook their prey over an open fire. Within a month, they are dead, bodies ravaged by an insidious disease that neither the local healer's potions nor the medical team's treatments could cure. Compounding the family's grief, experts warn against touching the sick. But this caution comes too late: the virus spreads rapidly, and the boys' father is barely able to send his eldest daughter away for a chance at survival. In a series of moving snapshots, Véronique Tadjo illustrates the terrible extent of the Ebola epidemic, through the eyes of those affected in myriad ways: the doctor who tirelessly treats patients day after day in a sweltering tent, protected from the virus only by a plastic suit; the student who volunteers to work as a gravedigger while universities are closed, helping the teams overwhelmed by the sheer number of bodies; the grandmother who agrees to take in an orphaned boy cast out of his village for fear of infection. And watching over them all is the ancient and wise Baobab tree, mourning the dire state of the earth yet providing a sense of hope for the future. Acutely relevant to our times in light of the coronavirus pandemic, *In the Company of Men* explores critical questions about how we cope with a global crisis and how we can combat fear and prejudice.

A Reality Show W W Norton & Company Incorporated

Tartuffe; Or, The Hypocrite by French playwright Molière (Jean-Baptiste Poquelin) was first performed in 1664 for Louis XIV. The representation in the play that pious men are not as pious as they make themselves out to be, was what got the play almost immediately banned. Those opposed to it were members of upper-class French society, and the Roman Catholic Church. Louis XIV actually liked the play. However, it took several rewrites before it was finally performed as a five-act play without controversy in 1669. It is a comic tale that features the characters of Tartuffe, Elmire, and Orgon - considered some of the best roles in theatre. Tartuffe, a so-called pious man who claims to speak with divine authority is taken in by a family, the head of which is Orgon. Whilst Orgon and his mother fall completely for Tartuffe's pious act, the rest of the family hate him and devise a scheme to show him for what he really is. All in all, the play exposes the folly of believing things without checking facts or appealing to reason. Much like how Machiavellian became part of the language after 'The Prince' was published, Tartuffe became a word used to describe a religious hypocrite. № 78 in Anne Haight's List of Banned Books. Part of the Encyclopaedia Britannica's Great Books of the Western World set. Part of the Harvard Classics set.

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CONCLUSION

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Tartuffe: Moliere Courier Corporation

The religious Madame Pernelle decides to leave her son Orgon's house because she finds their behavior immoral and decadent. Damis (her grandson) is a brat, and her granddaughter Mariane, a weakling. Moliere puts in Madame Pernelle's mouth the now famous saying about 'still waters' — "Good-luck! Grand-daughter, you play the prude, and to look at you, butter would not melt in your mouth. But still waters run deep, as the saying goes. And I do not like your clever doings at all." In contrast, she sees the new houseguest, Tartuffe, as an admirable character. Tartuffe has been invited to stay by the house's master Orgon, who is very much taken in by Tartuffe's deep piety. Contrary to what the master believes, the rest of the family sees Tartuffe to be a fraud and a liar. The servant Dorine and the others discuss how they

might convince Orgon that Tartuffe is manipulating him. As the play progresses, we see that Tartuffe's exterior conduct and rhetoric has great influence on Orgon—the master of the household. In short, Tartuffe leads Orgon "by the nose." The close association jeopardizes the tranquility of the house: Mariane—in love with Valere—is now pressed by her father to marry Tartuffe. But Dorine (the servant) has a plan. She wants Elmire to control Tartuffe, since it is clear that he lusts after her. Tartuffe, alone with Elmire, takes some liberties, which confirms what Dorine suspected. When Damis and Elmire inform Orgon about Tartuffe's liberties, Orgon refuses to believe the accusation. What is even more ironic, he names Tartuffe his heir; not only that: he even shares a grave political secret with him. To prove that Tartuffe is a hypocrite and lecherous man who has made sexual advances to her, Elmire lures Tartuffe into a sexual encounter; an act that takes place within Orgon's hidden presence. Seeing Tartuffe's less than pious and less than noble conduct, Orgon turns him out of the house. Tartuffe leaves, but not without threatening Orgon with taking away all his property, and landing him in jail. Tartuffe carries out his threat and a court official—Monsieur Loyal—, appears to confiscate the property and enforce a warrant for Orgon's arrest. But, a police officer of the King arrives with Tartuffe. The resolution is quite surprising as the police officer suddenly arrests Tartuffe, explaining that the King knew about the hypocrite's record.

Comedy in Five Acts, 1669 Ecco

In brilliant rhymed couplets, Pulitzer Prize-winning poet Richard Wilbur renders two of seventeenth-century French playwright Moliere's comic masterpieces into English, capturing not only the form and spirit of the language but also its substance. The *Misanthrope* is a searching comic study of falsity, shallowness, and self-righteousness through the character of Alceste, a man whose conscience and sincerity are too rigorous for his time. In *Tartuffe*, a wily, opportunistic swindler manipulates a wealthy prude and bigot through his claims of piety. This latter translation earned Wilbur a share of the Bollingen Translation Prize for his critically-acclaimed work of this satiric take on religious hypocrisy. "Mr. Wilbur has given us a sound, modern, conversational poetry and has made Moliere's *The Misanthrope* brilliantly our own."—The New York Times Book Review "Richard Wilbur's translation of *Tartuffe* is a continuous delight from beginning to end."—Pulitzer Prize and National Book Award-winning poet Richard Eberhart

Moliere BEYOND BOOKS HUB

Including "The Ridiculous Precieuses, The School for Husbands, The School for Wives, Don Juan, The Versailles Impromptu," and "The Critique of the School for Wives," this collection showcases the talent of perhaps the greatest and best-loved French playwright. Revised reissue.

Molière's Tartuffe - a Creative Thesis in Directing CreateSpace

Tartuffe är ett av franskklassicismens portalverk. Tillsammans med filosofer som Descartes var dess författare Molière en del av den katolska världens inre reformation och bröt väg för upplysningens intåg. En rik och ansedd borgare, Orgon, har blivit betagen av den skenhelige Tartuffe. Denne förvänder huvudet på Orgon till den grad, att han låter honom flytta in i hans hus, vill gifta bort sin dotter med honom och skänka honom sina pengar. Övriga personer i och kring hushållet, däribland dottern Mariane och hennes kammarjungfru Dorine, Orgons nya fru Elmire och Marianes trolovade Valère, lägger dock upp en plan för att avslöja Tartuffe som den bedragare han är... Verket sattes upp första gången i Versailles 1664, men förbjöds under inflytande av den franske ärkebiskopen att spelas i offentliga sammanhang. Ludvig

XIV var personligen inte motståndare till pjäsen, och när de samhällskretsar som opponerat sig, främst kyrkan, hade förlorat något av sin ställning, tilläts den åter 1669. Den blev då omedelbart en publiksuccé. Ännu idag används uttrycket "en tartuffe" för att beskriva en hycklare, i synnerhet en religiös hycklare.

A Verse Translation, Backgrounds and Sources, Criticism
Houghton Mifflin Harcourt

Tartuffe Or The Hypocrite By Jean Baptiste Poquelin Moliere
Translated By Curtis Hidden Page Classic Drama Brand New Edition
Jean-Baptiste Poquelin, known by his stage name Moliere, baptised January 15, 1622 - February 17, 1673, was a French playwright and actor who is considered to be one of the greatest masters of comedy in Western literature. Among Moliere's best-known works are *Le Misanthrope* (The Misanthrope), *L'Ecole des Femmes* (The School for Wives), *Tartuffe ou L'Imposteur* (Tartuffe or the Hypocrite), *L'Avare* (The Miser), *Le Malade Imaginaire* (The Imaginary Invalid), and *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* (The Bourgeois Gentleman). Born into a prosperous family and having studied at the College de Clermont (now Lycee Louis-le-Grand), Moliere was well suited to begin a life in the theatre. Thirteen years as an itinerant actor helped him polish his comic abilities while he began writing, combining Commedia dell'arte elements with the more refined French comedy.

Tartuffe Other Press, LLC

Madame Pernelle is visiting her son Orgon's house and uses the opportunity to criticize all the members of the household and to praise a visitor named Tartuffe because he is a man of holiness and zeal. The other members of the family object, believing that Tartuffe is hypocritical. Madame Pernelle will not accept such ideas. She admonishes everyone to follow Tartuffe's precepts. After Madame Pernelle leaves, Cléante, Orgon's brother-in-law, and Dorine, a maid, discuss the situation, and they agree that Tartuffe has deceived Madame Pernelle and Orgon. Orgon's son, Damis, wonders if his father will still allow his daughter Mariane to marry her true love, Valère. Damis is concerned because he wants to marry Valère's sister, so he asks Cléante to question Orgon about his promise to allow the marriage to take place. When Orgon arrives, he seems much more concerned about the welfare of Tartuffe than anything else, including his wife, who has been ill. Cléante tries to discuss with Orgon the influence Tartuffe has had upon the household, but Orgon is only interested in singing Tartuffe's praises. When Cléante questions Orgon about what can be done about Tartuffe, he refuses to give an answer. However, when his daughter Mariane arrives, Orgon tells her he wants to bring Tartuffe into his family by the marriage of Mariane to Tartuffe. Mariane is shocked at the news. Dorine, the maid, later reprimands Mariane for not having refused with determination to the marriage proposal. Mariane is in love with Valère, who accuses her of consenting to the marriage with Tartuffe. Dorine listens to them argue, and then promises to help them prove that Tartuffe is a hypocrite. Damis, Orgon's son, is also determined to reveal Tartuffe's hypocrisy. When Elmire and

Tartuffe have occasion to meet alone, Damis hides in a closet and listens. Tartuffe, thinking he is alone with Elmire, suggests they become lovers. Damis bursts from the closet and threatens to expose Tartuffe's plans. When Orgon arrives, Damis tries to convince him regarding Tartuffe's proposition, but Orgon refuses to believe it. He believes his son is evil for trying to defame Tartuffe. He then disinherits his son. Orgon states his intention to make Tartuffe his sole heir, as well as his son-in-law. Cléante later confronts Tartuffe and tries to reason with him, but Tartuffe will only respond in religious clichés. Orgon and Elmire arrive, and when she hears Orgon's plans, she extracts a promise from him to hide and observe Tartuffe's actions. Orgon consents, and Elmire sends for Tartuffe. When he arrives, he is accosted by Elmire, and soon he begins to make declarations of love to her. Finally convinced of Tartuffe's hypocrisy, Orgon orders him from the house. Tartuffe then reveals that he is now the legal owner of the house, since Orgon has signed over his property. Orgon reveals that he is frightened because he has previously entrusted some secret documents to Tartuffe's care--documents which could ruin Orgon's relationship to the Prince. Despite the numerous calamities that have befallen Orgon due to his own gullibility, surprising events transpire, and all ends well at last.

REVIEW OF TARTUFFE BY MOLIÈRE

- I saw this book for sale when I went to the World Famous San Diego Zoo to photograph animals. It is an amazing book - I look at it to lift my mood, which it never fails to do. Baby humans and baby animals always bring out that nurturing, sensitive, capable-of-awe part of me that can only be described as spiritual. The book is a nice, compact size. The pictures are bright and glossy. It is stunning to see baby animals negotiate all of the developmental tasks they need to master to become adults and survive on their own. When I look at this book, I can only breathe a prayer of thanks and adoration to the Creator for the vast variety of colors, textures, individual personalities, functions, and LIFE He created and splashed across the canvas of this Earth for His (and our) enjoyment. For this reason alone, conservation efforts to preserve species and habitats are well worth it. In these pictures the drama of birth, death, humor, attachment, danger, play, loss, finding food, and survival are depicted in living color. Indeed, "a picture is worth a thousand words."

- Excellent O'Reilly how-to oriented book containing the barebolts on installing Red Hat 8 with lots of pointers to more information on hardware compatibility, additional software packages, etc. It is **not** an in depth tour of Linux, rather, it's a "how to get started" oriented book for those familiar with Windows (or other OSes) but not necessarily with Linux. Included freebie: The book bundles Red Hat 8 on two CDs, so you'll have the media in hand to get started quickly. Also has an appendix on boot loader issues (useful if, as many of us will want to do, one needs to dual boot Linux and some other OS). BTW, be sure you purchase the latest, 3rd edition (just out this month). Among other updates, it includes R.H. 8 CDs and information instead of the previous edition's R.H. 7.2 media and info.