

Chapter 1 : The Pilgrim's Progress in Modern English - John Bunyan - Google Books

*A celebrated English minister and preacher, he wrote The Pilgrim's Progress (), the book that was the most characteristic expression of the Puritan religious outlook. His other works include doctrinal and controversial writings; a spiritual autobiography, Grace Abounding (); and the allegory The Holy War ().*

Christian enters the Wicket Gate, opened by Goodwill. Engraving from a edition printed in England. Evangelist, the religious man who puts Christian on the path to the Celestial City. He also shows Christian a book, which readers assume to be the Bible. Obstinate, one of the two residents of the City of Destruction, who run after Christian when he first sets out, in order to bring him back. Like his name, he is stubborn and is disgusted with Christian and with Pliable for making a journey that he thinks is nonsense. Pliable, the other of the two, who goes with Christian until both of them fall into the Slough of Despond, a boggy mire composed of the decadence and filthiness of sin and a swamp that makes the fears and doubts of a present and past sinner real. Pliable escapes from the slough and returns home. Like his name, he is insecure and goes along with some things for a little while but quickly gives up on them. Worldly Wiseman, a resident of a place called Carnal Policy, who persuades Christian to go out of his way to being helped by a friend named Mr. Legality and then move to the City of Morality which focuses salvation on the Law and good deeds instead of faith and love in Jesus Christ. His real advice is from the world and not from God, meaning his advice is flawed and consists of three objectives: Worldly Wiseman has brought down many innocent pilgrims and there will be many more to come. Christian calls him "captain" of the Foul Fiend Apollyon, who he later met in the Valley of Humiliation. He has been identified in the Second Part as the Holy Spirit. Shining Ones, the messengers and servants of "the Lord of the Hill," God. They are obviously the holy angels. He and his companion Hypocrisy come from the land of Vainglory. He takes one of the two bypaths that avoid the Hill Difficulty but is lost. Hypocrisy, the companion of Formalist and the other false pilgrim. He takes the other of the two bypaths and is also lost. Timorous, one of two men who try to persuade Christian to go back for fear of the chained lions near the House Beautiful. He is a relative of Mrs. Timorous of the Second Part. His companion is Mistrust. Watchful, the porter of the House Beautiful. He also appears in the Second Part and receives "a gold angel" coin from Christiana for his kindness and service to her and her companions. Discretion, one of the beautiful maids of the house, who decides to allow Christian to stay there. Prudence, another of the House Beautiful maidens. She appears in the Second Part. Piety, another of the House Beautiful maidens. Charity, another of the House Beautiful maidens. He takes fiery darts from his body to throw at his opponents. Apollyon is finally defeated when Christian uses the Sword of the Spirit to wound him two times. They are allegories of Roman Catholicism and paganism as persecutors of Protestant Christians. He dies later in Vanity Fair for his strong faith and first reaches the Celestial City. Wanton, a temptress who tries to get Faithful to leave his journey to the Celestial City. She may be the popular resident of the City of Destruction, Madam Wanton, who hosted a house party for friends of Mrs. Adam the First, "the old man" representing carnality and deceit who tries to persuade Faithful to leave his journey and come live with his three daughters: Moses, the severe, violent avenger representing the Law, which knows no mercy who tries to kill Faithful for his momentary weakness in wanting to go with Adam the First out of the way. Moses is sent away by Jesus Christ. Talkative, a pilgrim that Faithful and Christian meet after going through the Valley of the Shadow of Death. He is the son of Say-Well and Mrs. He is said to be better-looking from a distance than close up. His enthusiasm for talking about his faith to Faithful deceives him into thinking that he is a sincere man. Christian lets Faithful know about his unsavory past, and in a conversation that Faithful strikes up with him, he is exposed as shallow and hypocritical in his Christianity. Lord Hate-Good is the opposite of a judge, he hates right and loves wrong because he does wrong himself. His jury is twelve vicious rogue men. Envy, the first witness against Faithful who falsely accuses that Faithful shows no respect for their prince, Lord Beelzebub. Superstition, the second witness against Faithful who falsely accuses Faithful of saying that their religion is vain. Pick-Thank, the third witness against Faithful who falsely accuses Faithful of going against their prince, their people, their laws, their "honorable" friends, and the judge himself. Hopeful, did not; however, of him,

we read " Theologically and allegorically it would follow in that "faith" is trust in God as far as things present are concerned, and " hope ," biblically the same as " faith ," is trust in God as far as things of the future are concerned. Hopeful would follow Faithful. The other factor is that Vanity Fair is right on the straight and narrow way. Ignorance, in contrast to Hopeful, was unconcerned about the end times of God, unconcerned with true faith in Jesus Christ, and gave false hope about the future. Ignorance was told by Christian and Hopeful that he should have entered the highway through the Wicket Gate. He makes it his aim to avoid any hardship or persecution that Christians may have to undergo. He supposedly perishes in the Hill Lucre a dangerous silver mine with three of his friends, Hold-the-World, Money-Love, and Save-All, at the behest of Demas, who invites passersby to come and see the mine. A "by-end" is a pursuit that is achieved indirectly. For By-Ends and his companions, it is the by-end of financial gain through religion. Demas, a deceiver, who beckons to pilgrims at the Hill Lucre to come and join in the supposed silver mining going on in it. He is first mentioned in the Book of Second Timothy by the disciple Paul when he said, "Demas has deserted us because he loved the world". Demas tries two ways to trick Christian and Hopeful: Christian, filled with the Holy Spirit, is able to rebuke Demas and expose his lies. Giant Despair, the savage owner of Doubting Castle, where pilgrims are imprisoned and murdered. He is slain by Greatheart in the Second Part. She is slain by Old Honest in the Second Part. Knowledge , one of the shepherds of the Delectable Mountains. Experience , another of the Delectable Mountains shepherds. Watchful, another of the Delectable Mountains shepherds. Sincere, another of the Delectable Mountains shepherds. For him, Jesus Christ is only an example, not a Savior. Christian and Hopeful try to set him right, but they fail. He gets a ferryman, Vain-Hope, to ferry him across the River of Death rather than cross it on foot as one is supposed to do. When he gets to the gates of the Celestial City, he is asked for a "certificate" needed for entry, which he does not have. The King upon hearing this, then, orders that he be bound and cast into Hell. The Flatterer, a deceiver dressed as an angel who leads Christian and Hopeful out of their way, when they fail to look at the road map given them by the Shepherds of the Delectable Mountains. Second Part[ edit ] Mr. Sagacity, a guest narrator who meets Bunyan himself in his new dream and recounts the events of the Second Part up to the arrival at the Wicket Gate. Christiana, wife of Christian, who leads her four sons and neighbor Mercy on pilgrimage. Samuel, the second son, who marries Grace, Mr. Joseph, the third son, who marries Martha, Mr. Timorous, a relative of the Timorous of the First Part, who comes with Mercy to see Christiana before she sets out on pilgrimage. Inconsiderate, a resident of The City of Destruction and friend of Mrs. She wonders if Christiana will actually go on pilgrimage. Ill-favoured Ones, two evil characters Christiana sees in her dream, whom she and Mercy actually encounter when they leave the Wicket Gate. The two Ill Ones are driven off by Great-Heart himself. Innocent, a young serving maid of the Interpreter, who answers the door of the house when Christiana and her companions arrive; and who conducts them to the garden bath, which signifies Christian baptism. He proves to be one of the main protagonists in the Second Part. He is also known as "Bloody-Man" because he has killed many pilgrims or sent them on mazes of detours, where they were lost forever. He is shown to be a foppish, worldly-minded person who is double-minded about his beliefs. Skill, the godly physician called to the House Beautiful to cure Matthew of his illness, which is caused by eating the forbidden apples and fruits of Beelzebub which his mother told him not to, but he did it anyway. He holds a grudge against Greatheart for doing his duty of saving pilgrims from damnation and bringing them from darkness to light, from evil to good, and from Satan, the Devil to Jesus Christ, the Savior. Old Honest, a pilgrim from the frozen town of Stupidity who joins them, a welcome companion to Greatheart. Old Honest tells the stories of Mr. Fearing and a prideful villain named Mr. Fearing, a fearful pilgrim from the City of Destruction whom Greatheart had "conducted" to the Celestial City in an earlier pilgrimage. Noted for his timidness of Godly Fears such as temptations and doubts.

**Chapter 2 : The Pilgrim's Progress in Modern English by John Bunyan**

*Carefully revised in modern English, this modern classic includes Bunyan's original scripture references plus hundreds of additional references, chapter end-notes to help clarify scriptural and historical references, and an Index of words, meanings, titles, characters, and places. 50+ illustrations.*

I had seen this book referenced often and I wanted to read it on my own. But also there were three major hurdles to finishing this book--for me, at least: It was first published in so it is not an easy read. The diction is alien to me, but also one does I read this book during my second deployment to Iraq as well and it took me quite a while to finish it. The diction is alien to me, but also one does not fall into the parlance of Mr. Here is an example of the text: Then said Mercy, I confess my ignorance: I spake what I understood not: I acknowledge that thou doest all things well. Also, the original was not written like a screenplay so it is at times confusing who is speaking to whom. Luckily, the Penguin Classics version marks all dialog with the speaker as a preface in italics. Secondly, the allegory is very simple. The characters names are the likes of: Feeble-Minded, the Giant Despair," etc. The situations that all the characters face are definitely unique, but not so riveting as a result of surprise. This barrier for me though is acceptable: The story is not for the sake of story-telling; the allegory actually need not be so imaginative in this case. The poem opens with a long bit of rhyming poetry that almost made me quit reading. I actually found myself skipping even the shortest attempts at rhyme in the plot by the first 30 pages of the book. Bunyan earns most of his Paul Dollars approximately worth 5 Shrewt bucks or Stanley Nickles, for you Office fans in the transcendence of the story into the heart of the Christian reader. At the beginning of the story when Christian tells his plans to his family, they chastise him and mock him--after ignoring him of course. As he finally departs alone, his family and neighbors snub him and hurl curses from both sides of the road. This forces Christian to "put his fingers in his ears" and run as quickly as possible away from the City of Destruction. It made me love a holy life, and long to do something for the honour and glory of the name of the Lord Jesus. Yea, I thought that had I now a thousand gallons of blood in my body, I could spill it all for the sake of the Lord Jesus. This book was a good spiritual book for me at this time in my life. I recommend it for anyone who wishes to keep the fire of their faith burning.

**Chapter 3 : The Pilgrim's Progress by John Bunyan - Free at Loyal Books**

*The Pilgrim's Progress from This World, to That Which Is to Come is a Christian allegory written by John Bunyan. It is regarded as one of the most significant works of religious English literature, has been translated into more than languages, and has never been out of print.*

Writing of the book[ change change source ] Bunyan started to write the book in jail. Bunyan, who was a Reformed Baptist , did not qualify for a licence. Only ministers of the Church of England were allowed to preach. He spent 12 years in Bedford jail. He might have been freed if he had promised not to preach, but he refused. He was let out only when the law changed, in He was jailed again for a short time in Each part is a continuous narrative , with no chapter divisions. When the first part was published in , it immediately became extremely popular. Allegory[ change change source ] The story is an allegory about a man called Christian, who goes on a journey, and meets many strange people. Eventually he gets to the Celestial City. The strange people he meets are characters who represent good and bad things in life. The story is therefore an allegory of the life of a good Christian. To be precise, it is an allegory of the Protestant view of Christianity. The many indirect references to the Bible is a sure sign of Protestant belief. For example, the Slough of Despond is thought to be the marshes in Tempsford now on the A1 road. House Beautiful is thought to be Houghton House now a ruin , just outside Ampthill. The heavy burden the load , which Christian carries on his back, represents his sins: However, the burden is also based on the heavy anvil which he carried on his back as he walked from place to place. He worked as a tinker someone who mends pots and pans. Engraving from a edition printed in England. Christian finds himself weighed down by a great burden which he gets from reading a book obviously the Bible. He wonders what he can do to be saved. The character Evangelist appears several times during the story, pointing him in the right direction. Christian tries to persuade his family to join him on the journey, but they refuse, so he leaves them behind. The first person he meets is called Mr. Worldly Wiseman, who says he can be saved by looking at the law , and that Mr. Legality can help him. Evangelist stops him from going that way. He must go to the Wicket Gate. At the Wicket Gate the gatekeeper, Goodwill, tells him to keep to the straight path. In the Second Part, Goodwill is shown to be Jesus himself. This is meant to be the hill with the cross where Jesus died. There his burden falls off his back, so he is very relieved. Three shining ones give him the greeting of peace. They give him new clothes and a passport to the Celestial City heaven. This is like a Christian Baptism. At the top of the Hill of Difficulty, Christian stops at the House Beautiful, which is an allegory of the local Christian congregation. Christian spends three days here. When he leaves he is wearing armour which protects him when he fights a battle with the monster Apollyon. Then he goes to the Shadow of Death. He is not afraid because his friend Faithful reminds him of the words of Psalm Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: The sun rises as he leaves. They go together to Vanity Fair, where they are both arrested because they do not like the kind of business which is being done at the fair, all based on greed. Faithful is put on trial , and executed. Together Christian and Hope have several adventures. They are captured by Giant Despair, who takes them to Doubting Castle, where they are imprisoned, beaten and starved. The giant wants them to commit suicide , but they refuse. Suddenly Christian realizes that a key he has, called Promise, will open all the doors and gates of Doubting Castle. Using the key, they escape. On the way, Christian and Hopeful meet a man called Ignorance. He thinks he can enter the Celestial City even though he does not believe. A ferryman called Vain Hope ferries Ignorance across the River of Death, but Ignorance is turned away from the gates of Celestial City and thrown into hell. Christian and Hopeful eventually reach the Celestial City. They visit the same places that Christian visited, but they take a longer time. This is because the story includes the marriage of his sons, and children for the four sons and their wives. The story shows that women can be as brave as men. They visit the same stopping places that Christian did, but they take longer because they marry and give birth to children on the way. He kills four giants , including Giant Despair, and helps to kill a monster that terrorizes the city of Vanity. Expert critics think the second part is important, and brings in more ideas: It clarifies and reinforces and justifies the story of Part I. Feeble-mind lingers in order to be left behind. He is encouraged to come with

the party by Greatheart: I have it in commission, to comfort the feeble-minded, and to support the weak. You must needs go along with us; we will wait for you, we will lend you our help, we will deny ourselves of some things, both opinionative and practical, for your sake; we will not enter into doubtful disputations before you, we will be made all things to you, rather than you shall be left behind. He gave his characters symbolic names, which may have sounded lively and imaginative to a 17th century audience. Bunyan was of humble origin, and had no higher education. He was, however, highly literate, and wrote in a way that ordinary people could understand. These ideas are turned into imaginary people, whom Christian meets and talks to, on his way to Heaven. Samuel Johnson said that "this is the great merit of the book, that the most cultivated man cannot find anything to praise more highly, and the child knows nothing more amusing". Three years after its publication, it was reprinted in colonial America, and was widely read in the Puritan colonies. Bunyan presents a decrepit and harmless giant to confront Christian at the end of the Valley of the Shadow of Death that is explicitly named "Pope": Now I saw in my Dream, that at the end of this Valley lay blood, bones, ashes, and mangled bodies of men, even of Pilgrims that had gone this way formerly: But by this place Christian went without much danger, whereat I somewhat wondered; but I have learnt since, that Pagan has been dead many a day; and as for the other, though he be yet alive, he is by reason of age, and also of the many shrewd brushes that he met with in his younger dayes, grown so crazy and stiff in his joynts, that he can now do little more than sit in his Caves mouth, grinning at Pilgrims as they go by, and biting his nails, because he cannot come at them. But as in other fairs, some one Commodity is as the chief of all the fair, so the Ware of Rome and her Merchandize is greatly promoted in this fair: Only our English Nation, with some others, have taken a dislike thereat. The story has been made into films and used in video games. This simplifies the vocabulary and concepts for younger readers, while keeping the story line intact. Published by Moody Press, Chicago, Illinois, Dry Ice Publishing directed by Danny Carrales. Edited by Jesse Lyman Hurlbut. Thomas [3] Moody Publishers, Drawings by Robert Lawson. Large samples of the text are available at [http: Oxford University Press Chicago, McClurg and Co. American Book Company](http://www.oxfordup.com), It has been published in innumerable editions, and has been translated into over languages"; also F. The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church. Oxford University Press, A short biographical dictionary of English Literature. The book was licensed and entered in the Term Catalogue for the following Hilary Term, 18 February; this date would customarily indicate the time of publication, or only slightly precede it". If God spare my life: It does not mean quite the same as weak. Perhaps it is connected with early death. Children often died of infections in the first years of their life. Many women died in childbirth.

#### Chapter 4 : The Pilgrims Progress in Modern English : John Bunyan :

*Pilgrim's Progress: Updated, Modern English. Includes Original Often rated second in importance to the Bible as a Christian document, this famous story of man's progress through life in search of salvation remains one of the most entertaining allegories of faith ever written.*

#### Chapter 5 : The Pilgrim's Progress - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*John Bunyan was born November , in Elstow, England. A celebrated English minister and preacher, he wrote The Pilgrim's Progress (), the book that was the most characteristic expression of the Puritan religious outlook.*

#### Chapter 6 : The Pilgrim's Progress - Wikipedia

*John Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress' was a must read for me having lived in Bedfordshire for most of my adult life. Bunyan haunts the area. There's The Bunyan Centre, The Bunyan Meeting House, (which houses a wonderful museum reflecting his life and beliefs) Bunyan Road, The Statue of Bunyan.*

#### Chapter 7 : The Pilgrim's Progress : In Modern English by John Bunyan | eBay

*Now in modern English and packed full of helpful features, this new edition will enable you to enjoy this classic of classics with greater understanding than ever before. The Pilgrim's Progress has been called "the greatest allegory ever written."*

## Chapter 8 : Pilgrim's Progress in Modern English - John Bunyan - Google Books

*THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS iii Original Title Page, First Edition Pilgrim's Progrefs That which is to come: F R O M T O T H I S W O R L D, DREAM Wherein is Difcovered, The manner of his fetting out.*

## Chapter 9 : Pilgrim's Progress - Contents

*The Pilgrim's Progress from This World, to That Which Is to Come is a Christian allegory written by John calendrierdelascience.com is regarded as one of the most significant works of religious English literature, has been translated into more than languages, and has never been out of print.*