Paradise lost for higher education

Aldemaro Romero Jr.
CUNY Bernard M Baruch College

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One of the most famous poems in English literature is “Paradise Lost” by the British writer John Milton. Originally published in 1667, it is the bibli-
cal story of the temptation of Adam and Eve by Satan in the Garden of Eden.

In the Garden of Eden, according to Milton’s poem, Satan entices Adam and Eve with the promise of knowledge and freedom. They are promised that by eating the fruit of the tree of knowledge, they will be able to know good and evil and have dominion over creation.

Adam and Eve succumb to Satan’s temptation and eat the forbidden fruit, leading to their expulsion from the garden. Their disobedience is seen as the cause of humanity’s fall from grace.

Milton used the story of Adam and Eve to critique the political and social structures of his time, especially the role of church and state. He saw the fall as the result of an immoral and power-hungry ruler, who sought to control the people by imposing his will on them.

In a broader sense, the story of Adam and Eve illustrates the tension between individual freedom and collective action. It raises questions about the nature of human nature and the role of reason in determining moral behavior.

The poem is full of symbolism and allegory, with the Garden of Eden representing a state of innocence and purity, and the Fall representing the corruption of humanity by sin and self-interest.

Ultimately, “Paradise Lost” is a work of profound depth and complexity, inviting readers to explore its themes and ideas in a variety of ways.

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