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This is a rare copy of a famous moral play called the somonynge of everyone, first written in the late Middle Ages and typed c. 1530. He seeks to achieve salvation on the journey to death. What is moral play? Morality play was popular in Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries, they used bizarre stories to teach moral messages by Christian teachings. The unique character of the abstract properties of goodness and evil, virtue and secondary, which engages in the struggle to win the spirit of the 'humanity' figure. After giving in to the temptations of happiness and sin of the world, the human representative repents and is saved, just in time to go to heaven. What happens in everyone? As shown in the title page, the iconic drama of Everyman's encounter with death before the final judgment. God sees everyone walking away with his thoughts on 'lustes fleshshely' and sends death to ask him for an account of his life as a tally of good and bad deeds (A2r–A3r). Everyone tries to get other bizarre characters such as 'Fellowship' and 'Cargo' material to join him on his journey, but he is forced to realize that they didn't help him. Eventually, knowledge led him to make a confession, and he was forgiven, but when he died, everyone was left with his goodness only to help him reach heaven (D3v–D4r). Morality playwright and critic Christopher Marlowe has accused Christopher Marlowe, a playwright, of adapting and breaking the moral playing tradition in his work. In Doctor Faustus and Edward II, the protagonists are both like Everyman distracted from good deeds by the wishes of the world. They tried to reform repeatedly and seemed to be caught between good and bad advisers, but in a radical shift away from the moral play structure, both died without salvation. Faustus continued to bargain with the devil and launched against the curse while Edward II was murdered. One can also argue that both Faustus and Edward II are special individuals, unlike the 'kind' agents in moral play. He seeks to achieve salvation on the journey to death. What is moral play? Morality play was popular in Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries, they used bizarre stories to teach moral messages by Christian teachings. The unique character of the abstract properties of goodness and evil, virtue and secondary, which engage in the struggle to win the spirit of the 'humanity' figure after giving in. The temptations of happiness and the sins of the world, the human representative repents and is saved, just in time to go to heaven. What happens in everyone? As shown in the title page, the iconic drama of Everyman's encounter with death before the final judgment. God sees everyone walking away with his thoughts on 'lustes fleshshely' and sends death to ask him for an account of his life as a tally of good and bad deeds (A2r–A3r). 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One can also argue that both Faustus and Edward II are special individuals, unlike the 'kind' agents in moral play, written in England in the 1400s. No one knows who wrote the play. Historians note that priests and priests often write this kind of drama. Moral play is a vernacular drama spoken in people's languages rather than the Latin of the Church. Like any other moral play, Everyman is an accusation. The lessons that are conveyed are taught by each peculiar character, representing abstract concepts such as good deeds, material possession and knowledge. God decides that Everyman (a character representing the average human in everyday life). Has become obsessed with the wealth and wealth of too much material. So everyone must be taught a lesson in pedies, and who better to teach life lessons than a character named Death? The lord's chief's complaint is that man unwittingly leads a sinful life. They did not realize that Jesus died because of their sins. Everyone lives for his own happiness, forgets about the importance of charity and the potential threat of eternal fire. In God's auction, death summons everyone to make a pilgrimage to the Almighty. When everyone realized that the Grim reaper had called for him to confront God and remind him of his life, he tried to bribe death to Postpone this story until One, the negotiations didn't work. Everybody has to go before God. Death suggests that flawless heroes can be compatible with anyone or anything that might benefit him during this spiritual experiment. After death, leave Everyman to prepare for the day of his trial (the moment god judged him). Approach a character named Fellowship, a supporting role that represents everyone's friends. At first, the fellowship was full of bravado. When Fellowship knew everyone was in trouble, he promised to stay with him until the problem was resolved. However, as soon as everyone revealed that death had called him to stand before Lord Fellowship, he, Kindred and Cousin, two characters representing family ties, gave a similar promise. Mercy declares that in wealth and woe, we will be with you to his relatives, but when Kindred and his cousins realize everyone's destination, they come back out. One of the funniest moments in the drama was when a cousin refused to go by claiming he had cramps on his feet. The overall message of the first half of the drama is that relatives and friends (as reliable as they may seem). Pale versus God's steadfast companion. After being rejected by a fellow human being, Everyman turns his hopes to an inanimate object. He talks to a character called Product, a role that represents everyone's possession of materials and wealth. Everyone pleaded for goods to help him in times of need, but they did not provide comfort. In fact, everyman chide product suggests that he should have moderately appreciated objects, and he should give his goods to the poor. Do not want to visit God (and will later be sent down from there). Finally, everyone finds a character who will truly take care of his happiness, Good-Deeds is a character who symbolizes the act of charity and kindness carried out by everyone. However, when the audience first encountered Good-Deeds, she was laying on the ground, severely weakened by everyman's many sins. This is another friendly character who will give good advice to the protagonist. Knowledge serves as an important guide for everyone, suggesting he search for another character: confession. Everyone is taken to confess their sins, many readers expect to hear. Scandal on the main character and expect him to apologize or hope that he apologizes for any sins he committed. Such readers will be amazed here, but everyone asks that his deputy is wiped clean. Confessions say that with pensions, everyone's soul may be clean again. What does pensions mean? In this play, it means that everyone is physically punished, severely and innocent. After he suffered, everyone was amazed to discover. Good-Deeds is now independent and strong, ready to stand by him at the time of his judgment. After the removal of this spirit, everyone is ready to meet his creator. Goodness and knowledge tell everyone to call three of his greatness and five wits (his senses) as mentors. Unlike the first half of the drama, when he begged for help from his friends and family, Everyman now relies on himself. However, although he received good advice from each agency, he realized that they would not go far when he traveled closer to God. Like previous characters, these agencies promise to be by his side. But when everyone decides it's time for his body to die physically (probably part of his pension), he's not going to be able to do it. Beauty, strength, discretion and five wits abandoned him. Beauty is the first to leave disgusted by the idea of lying in the grave. Others followed suit and everyone was left alone with good ness and knowledge again. Knowledge explains that he will not go into the heavenly sphere with Everyman, but will stay with him until he leaves his body. This indicates that the soul does not preserve temporal knowledge. However, Good-Deeds (as promised) will travel with everyone. At the end of the play, everyone praises his spirit to God. After his departure, the angel arrived to declare that the soul of all people was taken from his body and presented before God. The last narrator explains to the audience that everyone should termite every lesson of Everyman: Everything in life is running away except for acts of kindness and charity, as one might expect from playing morality. The scary religious message is simple: the comfort of the world is escaping. Only God's good deeds and grace can provide salvation. Many moral plays are a concerted effort by clerks and residents (often businessmen and guild members) in The United Kingdom. Therefore, Everyman may be the result of many authors and literary evolution for decades. When everyone calls five wisdom, an interesting discussion about the importance of the priesthood follows FIVE-WITS: For the priesthood beyond all other things. For us, the holy scriptures they teach and convert men from heaven to sin to reach; This reflects the widespread role of priests in medieval society. In most European villages, clerks are moral leaders. However, the characters Knowledge says priests are not perfect, and some have committed serious sins. The debate ended with the Church's general endorsement as the most definite path to salvation. Salvation

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