John Milton: The Prose Works

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John Milton, English scholar and classical poet, is one of the major figures of Western literature. He was born in 1608 into a prosperous London family. By the
Next, came his prose work inspired by his Puritanism and his political sympathies. His three greatest works belong to the last group.

First Group: Shorter Poems At Horton, Milton studied Greek, Latin, English, French, and Italian poets. His pastoral shorter poem L’Allegro (the happy man) describes the joy of life in the country in spring season. The IL Penseroso (the thoughtful man) describes his study during the day and his visits to a church in the evenings of autumn season. Lyric Poets Apart from John Milton there were other several lyric-writers who have left us sweet songs. One of them was Richard Lovelace, who wrote To Althea, from Prison and To Lucasta, on Going to the Wars. One of the best living lyric poets of that time was Robert Herrick. John Milton (9 December 1608 – 8 November 1674) was an English poet, polemicist, man of letters, and civil servant for the Commonwealth of England under its Council of State and later under Oliver Cromwell. He wrote at a time of religious flux and political upheaval, and is best known for his epic poem Paradise Lost (1667), written in blank verse. Writing in English, Latin, Greek, and Italian, he achieved international renown within his lifetime, and his celebrated Areopagitica (1644), written in