The work of French dramatist Molière is uniquely influential, blurring together seemingly oppositional concepts such as comedy and dread. His peculiar ability to combine irony with common life events makes him a precursor of contemporary theatre, and, at the same time, shows his profound awareness of the Greek and Roman traditions. Some of his characters, such as The Hypochondriac and The Miser, were taken from the classical world and were able to enjoy a new life on Molière’s stage, others, like Tartuffe and Don Juan, were part of the modern tradition and require a more nuanced interpretation to be understood. The whole of mankind is displayed on Molière’s stage, and, like with all great playwrights, bits of his personality are Molière is considered as one of the greatest artists in the history of French theatre. According to the Google Doodle website, his satirical plays fearlessly lampooned human folly and blended ballet, music, and comedy into a new genre that transformed buffoonery into witty social critique. Born Jean-Baptiste Poquelin in 1622, Molière decided to embark on a career on the stage at 21. In 1658, he performed for the King at Louvre in Paris. Molière was known for his bold writing, often risking offending the most powerful people in the country. His religious satire Tartuffe was banned by the cour