Critics fail to confine Margery Kempe into either an orthodox or heterodox mold, since 'The Book of Margery Kempe' suggests both orthodoxy and heterodoxy. Spiritually, Kempe essentially advocated a simple and traditional belief. However, her willfulness, self-judgment and her penchant for moralizing about scripture connotes a Lollard-like style. She tackled dissent by discussing interpretations of her involvement in heresy and not by directly talking about Lollardy.

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Ruth Shklar. Cobham's Daughter: The Book of Margery Kempe and the Power of Heterodox Thinking. James Mulvihill. Consuming Nature: Wordsworth and the Kendal and Windermere Railway Controversy. Simone Weil Davis. "The Burden of Reflecting": Effort and Desire in Zelda Fitzgerald's Save Me the Waltz. Review essay. Author. Title. John M. Ganim. Recent Studies on Literature, Architecture, and Urbanism. Reviews. Author. Kempe's unusual and fraught production process creates a non-chronological account of feelings and experiences recalled in the relative peace of her "retirement life" (she doesn't write down her memories until over twenty years after the fact). Because she couldn't write without help, she recalls everything—direct speeches, images, contexts, emotions, conversations—from her memory. You might be hesitant to spend spring break on the beach with The Book of Margery Kempe, but we really think you should. Passersby will think you're intellectually beautiful because you're reading the first autobiography written in English. The Book of Margery Kempe is a book written Margery Kempe. Margery Kempe is a well-off middle-class townswoman in the medieval English town of King's Lynn. After the birth of her first child, Margery has a nervous breakdown, seeing hideous devils all around her. Margery recovers after having a vision of Jesus Christ, and she decides to devote her life to holiness and contemplation of God. One of the first hurdles Margery has to overcome is convincing her husband to live a life of celibacy with her—she Margery Kempe and Translations of the Flesh will be of interest to students and scholars of medieval studies, intellectual history, and feminist theory. © 1991 by the
The book of Acts can be subjected to such an interpretation and the intentions of the author viewed as a speech-act performed to elicit a specific response from the reader/hearer. The Areopagus speech of Paul in Acts 17 will serve as an example of the existence of speech acts within a narrative and how they function.