

SHAKESPEARE AND HIS VISION HOW HUMANS

intellectual freedom. Shakespeare expressed his philosophy through his characters in his plays. Shakespeare especially about the human nature in his writings. 4. .. He didn't impose his own vision on reality; he let reality impose itself on.

We may profitably consider how close this image brings us to Shakespeare's artistic core. Mandela, son of a Xhosa chief, was born and grew up in Transkei, 6, miles from Britain. Assuming Shakespeare did indeed transform human consciousness, how quickly did the change occur? Davis shows that this brilliance has a cerebral dividend. The more we read Shakespeare, the more we find our interpretive responses not only anticipated but voiced by characters whose perspectives we have learned not to trust. But when he says that if "any author has become a mortal god, it must be Shakespeare," are we approaching "superstitious veneration" and starting to slide down a slippery slope from harmless Bardolatry to offenses against Moses's first and second commandments? Even if he had to tunnel his way out. Please do not reproduce without permission. Bloom claims that if Shakespeare had died at twenty-nine, like his friend Christopher Marlowe, the world would be a different place: "we would be very different, because we would think and feel and speak differently. With the aid of brain imaging scientists, Davis has conducted neurolinguistic experiments that investigate the ways in which the human brain processes individual sentences. Isn't the playwright also responsible for fashioning the modern psychopath or, as Bloom might have it, the "criminal visionary"? There is not much more to be said. Each, moreover, has something quite specific to teach the 21st century mind. It was a mass-produced edition of a text once owned by Nelson Mandela, inked with his pen. Shakespeare's brilliance, moreover, had little to do with power of observation. It would have given Bloom the opportunity to explain more precisely what Shakespeare's unique intelligence consists of and why "the aesthetic achievement of Shakespeare cannot be separated from his cognitive power. Though richly packed with brilliant observations from a lifetime of reading and teaching Shakespeare, these essays do not add up to the kind of systematic support Bloom's central claim deserves and demands. If Shakespeare, as Bloom predicts, will also "go on enclosing those likely to come after us," could it be about time for humanity to make its break? Such ambitions came naturally. I found that they quickly caught on to the overarching complexity of Shakespeare's dramatic language. Samuel Johnson thought that Shakespeare should be criticized "without envious malignity or superstitious veneration. Linguistically, the world was his oyster.