

APPENDIX I BIOGRAPHY

Composer

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. was born in Alcalá de Henares, Spain, 29 September 1547 and died in Madrid, Spain 22 April 1616 at the age of 68. He was a Spanish novelist, poet and playwright. He is known for his novel “Don Quixote de Lamancha” (Don Kihot/Kiyot), which is considered by many to be the first modern novel, one of the greatest works of western literature, and the greatest in Spanish. This novel is one of (the largest book in the western world) in the encyclopedia britannica. Russian author Fyodor Dostoveysky considers it "the highest and most sublime word of human thought

Translator

John Ormsby (1829–1895) was a nineteenth-century Anglo-Irish translator. He is most famous for his 1885 English translation of Miguel de Cervantes' *Don Quixote de la Mancha*, perhaps the most scholarly and accurate English translation of the novel up to that time. It is so precise that Samuel Putnam, who published his own English translation of the novel in 1949, faults Ormsby for duplicating Cervantes' pronouns so closely that the meaning of the sentences sometimes becomes confusing.

APPENDIX II

DON QUIXOTE SUMMARY

Volume I

In short, once upon a time there lived an old man who was very fond of books about knights. he spends his days reading books in his room. one day he decided to go on a big adventure by preparing himself as a knight. from naming his horse, himself, creating an image of the woman of his dreams, to recruiting his neighbor as a knight's servant. the journey begins with a meeting with a giant windmill which he thinks is a giant. the story continues with his encounters with adventure and meeting new people. he introduced himself as a sad-faced knight. his love for his imaginary girlfriend Dul Cienna del tobozo is immense. everyone he helped was ordered to go to his village to immediately report the good done by Don Quixote in an effort to melt the heart of his lover. this is very confusing because Dulcinea does not really exist in reality. With the help of Dorothea, a woman who has been tricked by Don Fernando, the priest and barber Hutch plan to get Don Quixote home. Dorothea pretends to be Princess Miko Mikona who desperately needs Quixote's help. The final chapter of the novel combines a romantic intrigue with a comedy of errors revolving around Don Quixote. Dorothea is reunited with Don Fernando and Cardenio is reunited with Lucinda. Many guests arrive at the inn, long-lost brothers are reunited, two more lovers are blessed, and Don Quixote is nearly arrested. Arrested for "liberating" a group of slaves. The priest begs the policeman for Quixote's mercy because the knight is insane. The officer agrees. Quixote is locked in a cage and driven home in a cart. Quixote thinks the cage is magical, but he doesn't resist when it's revealed he's going home. his battles with police and circus troupes are inevitable in this volume. and closes with a fight between The Night of the Grove and Don Quixote's return to the village he lives in, La Mancha.

Volume II

The novel begins with an impassioned denunciation of the misguided sequel Don Quixote, published tentatively between two volumes of Cervantes. Wherever Don Quixote goes, his reputation - compiled by others from true and false versions of history - precedes him. As the two begin their journey, Sancho lies to Don Quixote, telling him that an evil witch has turned Dulcinea into a farm girl. Breaking this spell, in which even Sancho believes, becomes Don Quixote's main

goal. Don Quixote meets the duke and duchess who plan to trick him. For example, they have a maid dress as Merlin and tell Don Quixote that Dulcinea's enchantment - which they know is a trick - can only be undone if Sancho slaps her on the back 3300 times. Don Quixote and Sancho go through several adventures under the leadership of the Duke and Duchess. They set out on a flying wooden horse, hoping to slay the giant who had turned the princess and her lover into meek statues and shaved the princess' maids. Living with the duke, Sancho becomes governor of an imaginary island. He reigned for ten days until he was injured in an attack on the dukes and nobles' entertainment sponsors. Sancho concluded that it was better to be a happy worker than a miserable governor. A young maid in a noble house falls in love with Don Quixote, but he remains a staunch supporter of Dulcinea. Their endless cases amused the courts endlessly. In the end, Don Quixote begins his journey again, but his death comes quickly. Shortly after arriving in Barcelona, he was defeated by the Knight of the White Moon - actually an old friend in disguise. Cervantes describes the story of Don Quixote as one that he is said to have translated from a Moorish manuscript called Cide Hamete Benengeli. Cervantes became part of his own fiction, even allowing Sancho and Don Quixote to change his own stories and comment negatively on fake stories published in their name. In the end, the sick Don Quixote renounced all the chivalrous truths he so zealously followed and died of a fever. With his death, the wandering knight became extinct. Benengeli returns at the end of the novel to tell us that presenting the knight's death was his main goal in writing Don Quixote's story.

APPENDIX III
TABLE OF DATA

This section is intended to help the writer present data from the novel Don Quixote de La Mancha from the point of view of the social conflicts that occur in the novel.

No.	Main event	Sub event	Chapter	Page
1	Introduction to Don Quixote	a. Description of the main Character. <i>'there lived not long since one of those gentlemen that keep a lance in the lance-rack, an old buckler, a lean hack, and a greyhound for coursing.'</i>	1	76
		b. Reason 1 of main Character. <i>'gave himself to reading books of chivalry with such ardour and avidity that he almost entirely entirely neglected the pursuit of his field-sports'</i>		77
		c. Reason 2 of main character <i>"the reason of the unreason with which my reason is afflicted so weakens my reason that with reason I murmur at your beauty"</i>		78
		d. Reason 3 of main Character <i>'what with little sleep and much reading his brains got so dry that he lost his wits. His fancy grew full of what he used to read about in his books, enchantments, quarrels, battles, challenges, wounds, wooings, loves,</i>		80

		<p><i>agonies, and all sorts of impossible nonsense'</i></p> <p>e. Main character introduced As DonQuixote. <i>'this point, till at last he made up his mind to call himself "Don Quixote,"'</i></p>		
2	Introduction to Don Quixote family	<p>a. Description of family of Don quixote. <i>'house keeper past forty a niece under twenty and a lad for the field and market place, who used to saddle the hack as well'</i></p> <p>b. Surname. <i>'They will have it his surname was Quixada or Quesada although from reasonable conjectures it seems plain that he was called Quexana.'</i></p>	1	76 77
3	Introduction to Nicholas	<p>a. Many an argument did he have with the curate of his village (a learned man, and a graduate of Siguenza)</p> <p>b. <i>'Master Nicholas, the village barber'</i></p>	1	78
4	Introduction to the horses	<p>a. Don Quixote into horses. <i>'four days were spent in thinking what name to give him.like the other knight-errant'</i></p> <p>b. <i>'He decided upon calling him Rocinante, a name, to his thinking, lofty, sonorous, and significant of his condition as a hack before he became what he now was, the first</i></p>	1	79 79

		and foremost of all the hacks in the world.'		
5	Introduction to Aldonza Lorenzo (dulciena del Toboso)	<p>a. A farm girl. <i>'so far as is known, she never knew it nor gave a thought to the matter. Her name was Aldonza Lorenzo'</i></p> <p>b. Don Quixote Girl. <i>'after some search for a name which should not be out of harmony with her own, and should suggest and indicate that of a princess and great lady, he decided upon calling her Dulcinea del Toboso she being of El Toboso'</i></p>	1	81 81
6	Introduction to Sancho	<p>a. Background of Sancho. <i>'a neighbour of his, an honest man (if indeed that title can be given to him who is poor), but with very little with in his pate.'</i></p> <p>b. Sancho reveal. <i>'On these and the like promises Sancho Panza (for so the labourer was called) left wife and children, and engaged himself as esquire to his neighbour.'</i></p>	7	127 127
7	Introduction to a sampson as a bachelor, knight of grove, and as The Knight of	a. Samson first reveal. <i>'for last night the son of Bartholomew Carrasco, who has been studying at Salamanca, came home after having been made a bachelor</i>	54	722 723

	<p>the White Moon</p>	<p>b. Sancho Doubt. <i>"a sage and an enchanter! Why, the bachelor Samson Carrasco (that is the name of him I spoke of) says the author the history is called Cide Hameetse Berengena."</i></p> <p>c. Knight of Grove first reveal. <i>"turn thine eyes and look, and thou wilt see stretched there a knight-errant, who, its strike me, is not over above happy, for I saw him fling himself off his horse and throw himself on the ground."</i></p> <p>d. Knight of the white moon reveal. <i>"Illustrious knight, and never sufficiently extolled Don Quixote of La Mancha, I am the Knight of the White Moon, whose unheard-of achievements will perhaps have recalled him to thy memory"</i></p> <p>e. Samson anger Tom Cecial left him and went home, while he stayed behind meditating vengeance;</p>	<p>66</p> <p>67</p>	<p>804</p> <p>806</p> <p>833</p>
8	<p>Don Quixote and his book</p>	<p>a. Reason to the book. <i>Reason You must know, then, that the above-named gentleman whenever he was at leisure (which was mostly all the year round) gave himself up</i></p>	<p>1</p>	<p>77</p>

		<p><i>to reading books of chivalry with such ardour and avidity that he almost entirely</i></p> <p>b. Compelling reason "<i>the reason of the unreason with which my reason is afflicted so weakens my reason that with reason I murmur at your beauty;</i>"</p> <p>c. Compelling reason "<i>the high heavens, that of your divinity divinely fortify you with the stars, render you deserving of the desert your greatness deserves.</i>"</p> <p>d. '<i>and his days from dawn to dark, poring over them; and what with little sleep and much reading his brains got so dry that he lost his wits.</i>'</p> <p>e. Next reason..'<i>His fancy grew full of what he used to read about in his books, enchantments, quarrels, battles, challenges, wounds, wooings, loves, agonies, and all sorts of impossible nonsense;</i>'</p>		<p>78</p> <p>78</p> <p>69</p> <p>78</p>
9	Don quixote First journey to castle (hotel)	a. First meet with girl on hotel. <i>Girl on laugh. "Modesty becomes the fair, and moreover laughter that has little cause is great silliness; this, however, I say not to pain or anger you, for my</i>	2	89

		<i>desire is none other than to serve you."</i>		
		b. Don Quixote making sure. <i>"completely convinced Don Quixote that he was in some famous castle, and that they were regaling him with music, and that the stockfish was trout, the bread the whitest"</i>	3	90
		c. Don Quixote with the landlord. <i>He asked if he had any money with him, to which Don Quixote replied that he had not a farthing, as in the histories of knights-errant he had never read of any of them carrying any.</i>		95
		d. Don quixote with the carrier. <i>touch it not unless thou willst lay down thy life as the penalty of thy rashness."</i>		96
		e. Don Quixote with a Carrier fight <i>Dropping his buckler he lifted his lance with both hands and with it smote such a blow on the carrier's head that he stretched him on the ground, so stunned that had he followed it up with a second there will have been no need of a surgeon to cure him.</i>		97
		f. Don Quixote with the carriers team. <i>were in began</i>		98

		<p><i>from a distance to shower stones on Don Quixote</i></p> <p>g. Carriers to Don Quixote with one of them he began so to belabour our Don Quixote that, notwithstanding and in spite of his armour, he milled him like a measure of wheat</p> <p>h. Landlord to to the Carriers. The landlord shouted to them to leave him alone, for he had already told them that he was mad, and as a madman he will not be accountable even if he killed them all.</p> <p>i. Don Quixote Appointed to be knight On girding him with the sword the worthy lady said to him, "May God make your worship a very fortunate knight, and grant you success in battle."</p> <p>j. Don Quixote and Dulciena "O Lady of Beauty, strength and support of my faint heart, it is time for thee to turn the eyes of thy greatness on this thy captive knight on the brink of so mighty an adventure."</p>		<p>99</p> <p>99</p> <p>96</p> <p>97</p>
10	Don Quixote next Journey on a farm	a. With a tortured boy. "I won't do it again, master mine; by God's passion I won't do it again, and I'll take more	4	100

		<p><i>care of the flock another time."</i></p> <p>b. Don Quixote protect the boy. <i>"Discourteous knight, it ill becomes you to assail one who cannot defend himself; mount your steed and take your lance"</i></p> <p>c. Don Quixote treath. <i>" I have a mind to run you through with this lance. Pay him at once without another word; if not, by the God that rules us I will make an end of you"</i></p> <p>d. Farmer try to trick Don Quixote. <i>"I do not refuse, brother Andres," said the farmer, "be good enough to come along with me, and I swear by all the orders of knighthood there are in the world to pay you as I have agreed, real by real, and perfumed."</i></p> <p>e. Farmer acting. <i>"Now, Master Andres," said the farmer, "call on the undoer of wrongs; you will find he won't undo that, though I am not sure that I have quite done with you, for I have a good mind to flay you alive."</i></p> <p>f. Don Quixote proud. <i>'satisfied with what had taken place, as he considers he had made a very happy</i></p>	<p>102</p> <p>103</p> <p>103</p> <p>104</p> <p>104</p>
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		<i>and noble beginning with his Knighthood'</i>		
11	Don Quixote first fight with Traders	<p>a. Don Quixote order to traders "All the world stand, unless all the world confess that in all the world there is no maiden fairer than the Empress of La Mancha, the peerless Dulcinea del Toboso."</p> <p>b. Don Quixote mockig a Traders <i>but ye must pay for the blasphemy ye have uttered against beauty like that of my lady."</i></p> <p>c. Rocinante falls. <i>'if luck had not contrived that Rocinante should stumble midway and come down, it will have gone hard with the rash trader.'</i></p>	4	105 105 105
12	Don Quixote lose	a. Don Quixote Beaten upone of them he began so to belabour our Don Quixote	4	107
13	Society and the book of Don Quixote	<p>a. The maid who tapped the book. <i>"Here, your worship, senor licentiate, sprinkle this room; don't leave any magician of the many there are in these books to bewitch us in revenge for our design of banishing them from the world."</i></p> <p>b. Nicholas anger. <i>"there is no reason for showing mercy to any of them; they have every one of them done mischief;</i></p>	6	115 116

		<i>better fling them out of the window</i>		
14	Don Quixote after heal	a. Don Quixote defence to his niece <i>"Oh, niece of mine, how much astray art thou in thy reckoning: ere they shear me I shall have plucked away and stripped off the beards of all who dare to"</i>	7	126
15	Next Journey with Sancho Panza	a. Sancho First madness adventure <i>"friend Sancho Panza, where thirty or more monstrous giants present themselves, all of whom I mean to engage in battle and slay"</i>	8	132
		b. Sancho confused <i>"Look, your worship," said Sancho; "what we see there are not giants but windmills"</i>		132
		c. Don Quixote madness to priest <i>"for those black bodies we see there must be, and doubtless are, magicians who are carrying off some stolen princess in that coach"</i>		138
		d. Don Quixote Action <i>"Devilish and unnatural beings, release instantly the highborn princesses whom you are carrying off by force in this coach"</i>	9	139
			10	139

		<p>e. Sancho beaten up <i>falls upon Sancho, knocked him down, and leaving hardly a hair in his beard, belaboured him with kicks</i></p> <p>f. Don Quixote power. <i>lady of my soul, Dulcinea, flower of beauty, come to the aid of this your knight</i></p> <p>g. Don Quixote defeat enemies. <i>stood looking on very calmly, and, when he saw him fall, leaped from his horse and with great briskness ran to him, and, presenting the point of his sword to his eyes</i></p> <p>h. Sancho amazed. <i>watching the battle of his master, Don Quixote, and praying to God in his heart that it might be his will to grant him the victory</i></p>		<p>141</p> <p>149</p> <p>150</p>
16	The Goatherd and Prayers	<p>a. After hear the Goatherd stories. <i>He did so, and passed all the rest of the night in thinking of his lady Dulcinea, in imitation of the lovers of Marcela.</i></p> <p>b. Don Quixote imagination meet the prayer. <i>This, then, sirs, is to be a knight-errant, and what I have spoken of is the order of his chivalry, of which, as I have already said, I, though a sinner</i></p>	<p>12</p> <p>13</p>	<p>173</p> <p>175</p>

		c. Prayers realize. <i>By these words of his the travellers were able to satisfy themselves of Don Quixote's being out of his senses and of the form of madness that overmastered him</i>		175
17	Rocinante beaten up by Yanguesans make sancho mad to DQ	<p>a. Rocinante beaten by Tanguesans. <i>seeing the violence he was offering to their mares, came running up armed with stakes, and so belaboured him that they brought him sorely battered to the ground.</i></p> <p>b. Don Quixote revenge <i>"aid me in taking due vengeance for the insult offered to Rocinante before our eyes."</i></p> <p>c. Sancho being victim. <i>in fact, at the second blow they brought Sancho to the ground, and Don Quixote fared the same way, all his skill and high meetstle availing him nothing</i></p> <p>d. Don Quixote stop <i>they came to a halt in a glade covered with tender grass, beside which ran a pleasant cool stream that invited and compelled them to pass there the hours of the noontide heat</i></p>	15	195 196 196 200 203

		<p>e. Don Quixote as knight <i>and if he had not been succoured in that sore extremity by a sage, a great friend of his, it will have gone very hard with the poor knight;</i></p> <p>f. Sancho first mad <i>the delight of Don Quixote must needs be a castle. Sancho insisted that it was an inn</i></p>		204
18	Don Quixote in the middle of war	<p>a. Don Quixote imagination. <i>this other that marches behind me is that of his enemy the king of the Garamantas, Pentapolin of the Bare Arm, for he always goes into battle with his right arm bare."</i></p> <p>b. Don Quixote and the Dust <i>Don Quixote and his squire were going along, when, on the road they were following, Don Quixote perceived approaching them a large and thick cloud of dust, on seeing which he turned to Sancho and said:</i></p> <p>c. Sancho Doubting <i>"I hear nothing but a great bleating of ewes and sheep," said Sancho</i></p>	18	231 234 234
19	Between Don Quixote and the prisoners	<p>a. Don Quixote Vision <i>"That is a chain of galley slaves, on the way to the galleys by</i></p>	22	289

		<p><i>force of the king's orders." "How by force?" asked Don Quixote; "is it possible that the king uses force against anyone?"</i></p>	
		<p>b. Don Quixote to the Officier <i>"'Tis you that are the cat, rat, and rascal," replied Don Quixote, and acting on the word</i></p>	290
		<p>c. Don Quixote release the prisoner <i>and no doubt it will have gone badly with him if the galley slaves, seeing the chance before them of liberating themselves</i></p>	291
		<p>d. Prisoner to Don Quixote. <i>being by this time thoroughly convinced that Don Quixote was not quite right in his head as he had committed such a vagary as to set them free</i></p>	291
		<p>e. Prisoner turns backand fight Don Quixote. <i>finding himself abused in this fashion, gave the wink to his companions, and falling back they began to shower stones on Don Quixote</i></p>	291
		<p>f. DQ and Pasamonte <i>and as the wicked are always ungrateful, and necessity leads to evildoing, and immediate advantage overcomes all</i></p>	292

		<i>considerations of the future, Gines, who was neither grateful nor well principled, made up his mind to steal Sancho Panza's ass, not troubling himself about Rocinante, as being a prize that was no good either to pledge or sell.</i>		
20	Don Quixote wake	a. Don Quixote realizes his condition. <i>that I mean to imitate Amadis here, playing the victim of despair, the madman, the maniac, so as at the same time to imitate the valiant Don Roland</i>	25	328
21	The droll and the love	a. Sancho Calm Don Quixote <i>"especially if my master has the good fortune to redress that injury, and right that wrong, and kill that son of a bitch of a giant your worship speaks of; as kill him he will if he meets him, unless, indeed, he happens</i>	29	397
22	Sancho and his master Don Quixote in the next inn	a. Don Quixote orders to Sancho <i>"punish him Sanchoo" without a doubt Sanchoo puch the barbarian faces"</i> b. Don Quixote captured. <i>'He had one against Don Quixote, whom the Holy Brotherhood had ordered to be arrested for setting the galley slaves free'</i>	45 45	610 618

23	Don Quixote vs knight of the grove	<p>a. Samson Carrasco being Knight of the grove to bring Don Quixote home. <i>“with one casildea de vandalia, the rawest and best roasted lady.”</i></p> <p>b. Don quixote Seing copy of him, <i>he become more wiser of a challenge. ‘ on the contrary, with a composed and dauntless air, he said to the knight.</i></p> <p>c. Don Quixote vs The Knight of the Grove deal.”<i>remember , terms of our combat, that the vanquished, as I said before, shall be at the victor’s disposal.”</i></p> <p>d. The Knight of The grove reveal as Samson Carrasco. <i>because, beyond all dispute, it is the rash and ill-advised bachelor Samson Carrasco, our fallsow townsman.”</i></p>	70 72 72 72	812 823 825 827
24	Lion circuss	<p>a. Don Quixote prepared <i>“Give me that helmeets, my friend, for either I know little of adventures, or what I observe yonder is one that will, and does, call upon me”to arm myself.”</i></p> <p>b. Sancho Request. <i>“Senor, for God’s sake do someetshing to keep my master, Don Quixote, from</i></p>	74	847 850

		<p><i>tackling these lions; for if he does they'll tear us all to pieces here."</i></p> <p>c. Sancho compliment to Don Quixote. <i>"He is not mad," said Sancho, "but he is venturesome."</i></p> <p>d. Don Quixote Forces the carter <i>"By all that's good, sir scoundrel, if you don't open the cages this very instant, I'll pin you to the cart with this lance."</i></p> <p>e. Carter Consider <i>'but he found himself ill-matched as to arms, and did not think it prudent to come to blows with a madman,</i></p> <p>f. Don Quixote order to Carter <i>"Don Quixote ordered the keeper to take a stick to him and provoke him to make him come out Be satisfied, sir knight, with what you have done, which leaves nothing more to be said on the score of courage</i></p> <p>g. Don Quixote conclusion. <i>close the door, my friend, and let me have, in the best form thou canst, what thou hast seen me do, by way of certificate;</i></p>		<p>850</p> <p>852</p> <p>854</p> <p>854</p> <p>855</p>
25	Roque Guinard and his squires	a. Fight between Sancho and Donquixote. <i>'He lost all</i>	112	1270

		<p><i>patience when he considers the laziness and want of charity of his squire Sancho'</i></p> <p>b. Don Quixote anger. <i>"I come to whip thee, Sancho, and wipe off some portion of the debt thou hast undertaken."</i></p> <p>c. Sancho's attack. <i>'Sancho got up, and grappling with his master he gripped him with all his might in his arms, giving him a trip with the heel stretched him on the ground on his back'</i></p> <p>d. Don Quixote promise. <i>'Don Quixote gave his promise, and swore by the life of his thoughts not to touch so much as a hair of his garments'</i></p> <p>e. Don Quixote meet Roque Guinard. <i>for I am Don Quixote of La Mancha, he who hath filled the whole world with his achievements."</i> Roque Guinart at once perceived that Don Quixote's weakness was more akin to madness than to swagger</p> <p>f. Roque the wise. <i>though he had someetimes heard him spoken of, he never regarded the things attributed to him as true, nor could he persuade</i></p>		<p>1271</p> <p>1271</p> <p>1272</p> <p>1274</p> <p>1274</p> <p>1283</p>
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		<p>g. Don Quixote joke. <i>according to roque come with me, and I will show you how to become a knight-errant, a calling wherein so many</i></p> <p>h. Roque gift to Don Quixote and his servants <i>Roque then withdrew to one side and wrote a letter to a friend of his at Barcelona, telling him that the famous Don Quixote of La Mancha, the knight-errant of whom there was so much talk.</i></p>		1286
26	The last fight with Knight of the White Moon	<p>a. Knight of the moon to the point. <i>I come to do battle with thee and prove the might of thy arm If thou dost acknowledge this fairly and openly, thou shalt escape death and save me the trouble of inflicting it upon thee; if thou fightest and I vanquish thee</i></p> <p>b. Don Quixote <i>Accep the challenge. I accept your challenge, with the conditions you have proposed, and at once, that the day you have fixed may not expire</i></p> <p>c. They deal <i>"If there be no other way out of it, gallant knights, except to confess or die, and Don Quixote is</i></p>	116	1323 1323 1324

		<p><i>inflexible, and your worship of the White Moon still more so, in God's hand be it, and fall on."</i></p> <p>d. Don Quixote defeat. <i>"You are vanquished, sir knight, nay dead unless you admit the conditions of our defiance."</i></p> <p>e. Samson order . <i>all I require is that the great Don Quixote retire to his own home for a year, or for so long a time as shall by me be enjoined upon him, as we agreed before engaging in this combat</i></p> <p>f. Samson Confess. <i>I am of the same village as Don Quixote of La Mancha, whose craze and folly make all of us who know him feel pity for him, and I am one of those who have felt it most;</i></p> <p>g. Don Antonio regret to Samson, <i>Do you not see, senor, that the gain by Don Quixote's sanity can never equal the enjoyment his crazes give?</i></p> <p>h. Don Antonio promise <i>I'll hold my peace and say nothing to him, and we'll see whether I am right in my suspicion that Senor Carrasco's efforts will be fruitless."</i></p>	117	<p>1325</p> <p>1325</p> <p>1328</p> <p>1329</p> <p>1329</p> <p>1329</p>
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		i. The viceroy disagree. <i>“the viceroy was not very well pleased to hear it, for with Don Quixote's retirement there was an end to the amusement of all who knew anything of his mad doings.</i>		
27	Heal and Death of Don Quixote de La Mancha	<p>a. Don Quixote falls. <i>fever settled upon him and kept him in his bed for six days</i></p> <p>b. Cause of death. <i>The doctor's opinion was that melancholy and depression were bringing him to his end.</i></p> <p>c. Don Quixote Mind's heal. <i>My reason is now free and clear, rid of the dark shadows of ignorance that my unhappy constant study of those detestable books of chivalry cast over it.</i></p> <p>d. Don Quixote get back become Alonso Quixano. <i>Good news for you, good sirs, that I am no longer Don Quixote of La Mancha, but Alonso Quixano</i></p> <p>e. Don Quixote sorry to Shanco <i>“Forgive me, my friend, that I led thee to seem as mad as myself, making thee fall into the same error I myself falls into, that there were and still are knights-errant in the world.”</i></p>	126	<p>1397</p> <p>1398</p> <p>1398</p> <p>1398</p> <p>1400</p> <p>1402</p>

		<p>c. Don Quixote meet army <i>On reaching the top he saw at the foot of it over two hundred men, as it seemed to him, armed with weapons of various sorts, lances, crossbows, partisans, halberds, and pikes, and a few muskets and a great many bucklers.</i></p> <p>d. Sancho got punch <i>One of those, however, that stood near him, fancying he was mocking them, lifted up a long staff he had in his hand and smote him such a blow with it that Sancho dropped helpless to the ground.</i></p>		967
29	Sancho be govenor	<p>a. Don Quixote suggest to sancho in the letter <i>but those thou makest take care that they be good ones, and above all that they be observed and carried out; for proclamations that are not observed are the same as if they did not exist;</i></p> <p>b. Don Quixote Fight Duke and Duchess <i>A thing has occurred to me which I am inclined to think will put me out of favour with the duke and duchess; but though I am sorry for it I do not care, for after all I must obey my calling rather than their</i></p>	103	1188 1190

		<p><i>pleasure, in accordance with the common saying, amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas</i></p> <p>c. Sancho defense <i>That about the scratching I don't understand; but I suppose it must be one of the illturns the wicked enchanters are always doing your worship; when we meet I shall know all about it</i></p> <p>d. Don Quixote with vilager <i>On reaching the top he saw at the foot of it over two hundred men, as it seemed to him, armed with weapons of various sorts, lances, crossbows, partisans, halberds, and pikes, and a few muskets and a great many bucklers.</i></p>	<p>1192</p> <p>962</p>
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