

• Man is under gods' control.

• He accepts the divine rule, but doesn't think that it is right to do so. If man doesn't accept the divine rule, he is not a sinner.

• Gods have the monopoly of Power not of virtue.

• The tragic hero has free will. Reason is given an important role.

• Evil or tragedy comes when passion overcomes reason.

Lessing's Study of the relationship between poetry and the plastic arts is based on two considerations: the art forms and our own modes of perception.

Time is the element of poetry.

• Space is the element of plastic arts

When we look at a work of art we apprehend the whole by seeing the relation of its objects in space.

• When we read a poem, our grasp of it depends upon a sequence of effects in time.

• The painter should choose the "most pregnant moment" of action to portray.

• The poet is freer in his choice of material but is limited in his means.

• What the painter expresses with colour and line in space is more difficult to render with words in time.

• The treatment

3- Aristotle and Schiller (their points of view concerning literary genres)

• Purely linguistic kinds of literary works is of a great

significance. In order to exclude from a work of art everything that is foreign, its kind. One would have to include everything that is germane to it. So we are forced to mix them.

Aristotle divided the literary kinds into drama and epic.

Tragedy is superior to the epic because it has all the epic elements with scenic effects as important accessories; and these afford the combination of pleasures and vividness of impression