

# The Seven Deadly Sins



- Vanity/Pride
- Sloth
- Gluttony
- Lust
- Avarice
- Envy/Jealousy
- Wrath/Anger

# Vanity/Pride





# Vanity/Pride

- “ But he, as loving his own pride and purpose...non-suits my mediators.” Act 1, Scene 1
- “ But, alas, to make me the fixed figure for the time of scorn to point his slow unmoving finger at.” Act 4, Scene 2

# Vanity/Pride



- Punishment for the deadly sin of pride was to be broken on the wheel - laced on a cartwheel with limbs stretched out along the spokes. The wheel revolved slowly and a large iron bar was then applied to the limb over the gap between the beams, breaking the bones

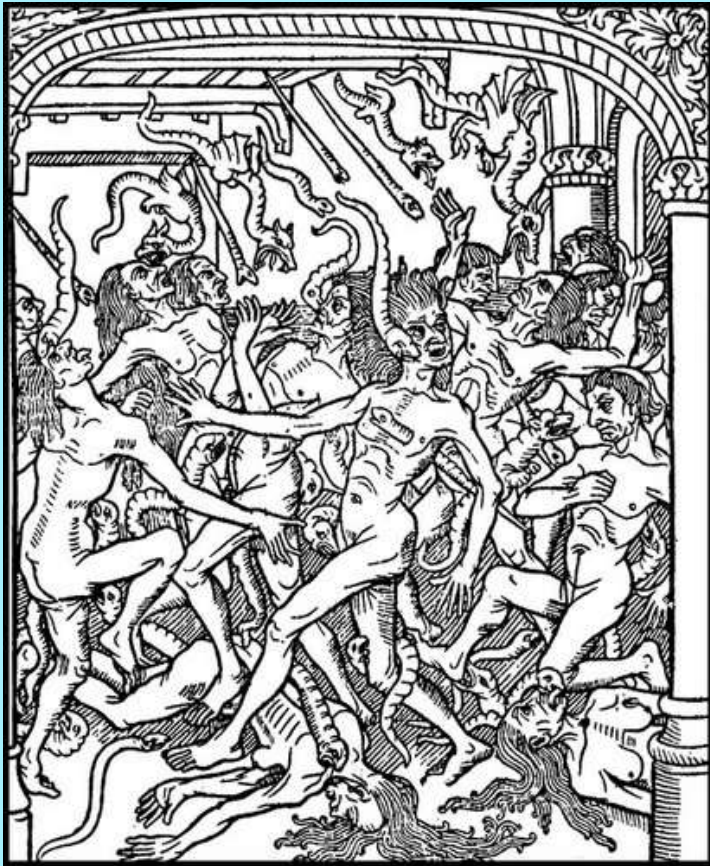
# Sloth



# Sloth

- Sloth is apathy - not caring about others or living life in a fulfilling way.
- When one is apathetic they do not help their fellow people and this affects their spiritual well-being.
- An slothful person commits no good deeds.
- In *Othello* the storm's destruction of the Turkish fleet leaves the group idle and therefore prone to trouble and open to manipulation by Iago.

# Sloth



- The deadly sin of sloth was punished by being thrown into snake pits.



# Gluttony



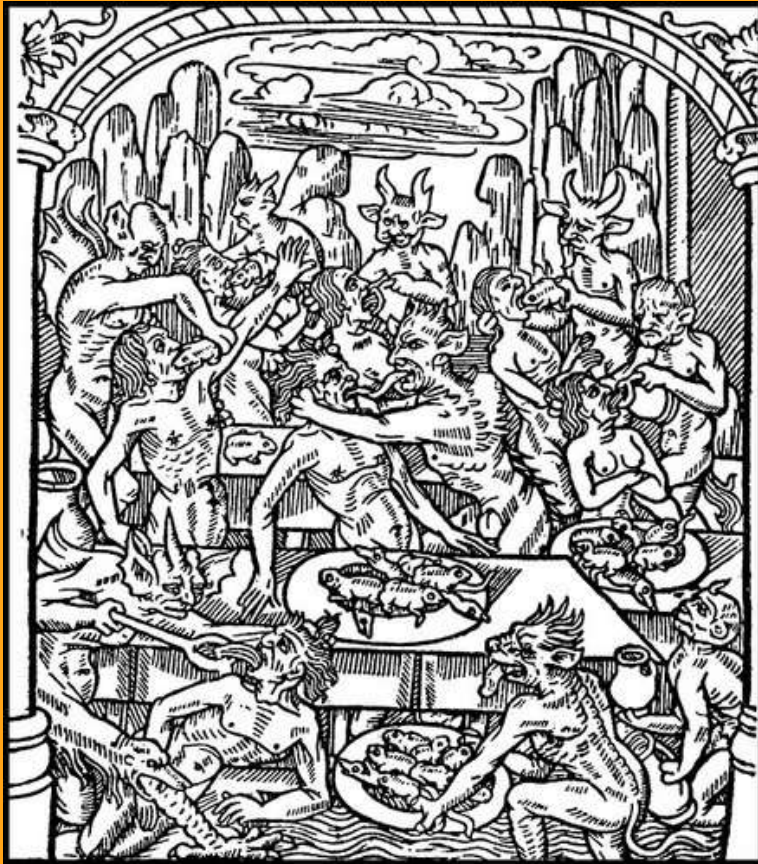
# Gluttony

- The consumption of more of anything than you need.
- Not just confined to food - can also include resources and excess materialism.
- Cassio's problem with alcohol and the fights that follow excessive drinking in *Othello* can be seen as a warning from Shakespeare against gluttony.

# Gluttony

- “Let’s teach ourselves that honourable stop, not to outsport discretion.” Act 2, Scene 3
- “The very elements of this warlike isle, have I tonight fluster’d with flowing cups.” Act 2, Scene 3

# Gluttony



- The deadly sin of gluttony was punished by being forced in the afterlife to eat rats, toads and snakes.

# Lust

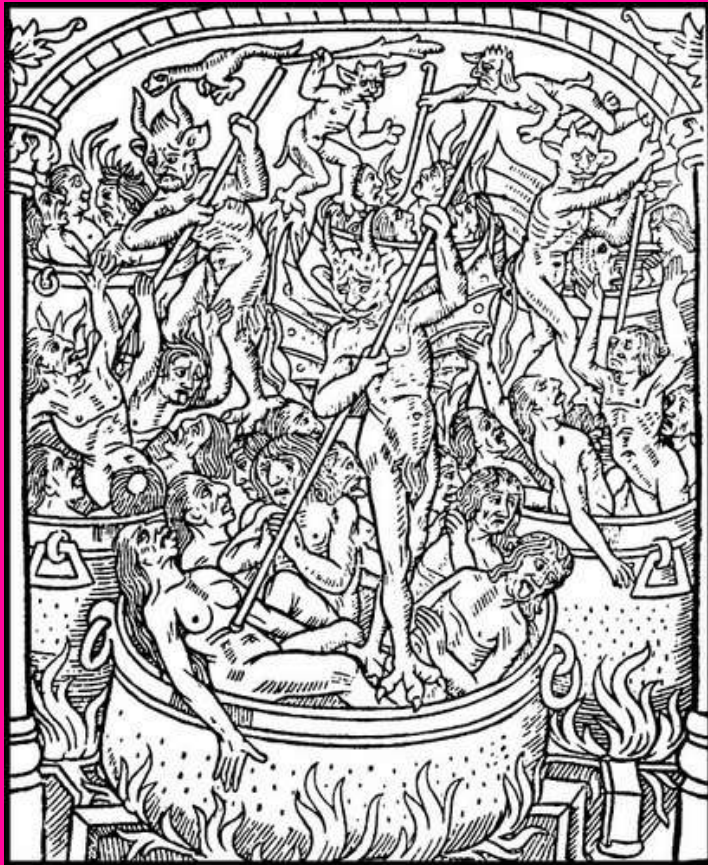


The sin that will consume you is

## LUST

Lust is best described as depraved thought, unwholesome morality, desire for excitement, or need to be accepted or recognized by others. It also includes obsessive, unlawful, or unnatural sexual desire, such as desiring to engage in unnatural sexual appetites. Bestiality, rape, adultery and sodomy are considered to be extreme forms of lust. Dante's criterion was "excessive love of others," thereby detracting from the love due to God. However, lust and love are two different things; while love involves mutual appreciation, trust, deep friendship, and willingness to sacrifice, lust is little more than extreme sexual arousal. In Purgatorio, the penitent walks within flames to purge himself of lustful thoughts.

# Lust



- In *Othello*, Roderigo is so consumed by lust for Desdemona that he is easily manipulated by Iago.
- Iago constantly tries to debase Othello's and Desdemona's relationship by inferring that it is based on lust.

# Lust

- “ When the blood is made dull with the act of sport...” Act 2, Scene 1
- “ When she is sated with his body she will find the error of her choice.” Act 1, Scene 3
- “ If thou canst cuckold him, thou dost thyself a pleasure...” Act 1, Scene 3

# Avarice/Greed





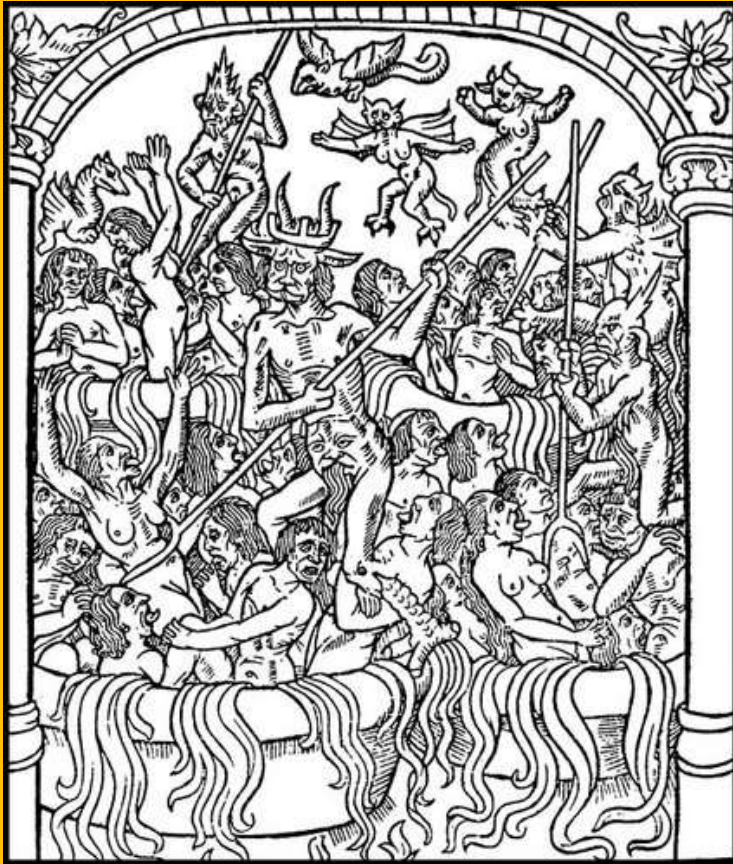
# Avarice/Greed

- Avarice is the desire for material gain.
- It is similar to gluttony but possession rather than consumption is the key.
- Iago can be considered to commit the sin of avarice when he uses Roderigo for his money. He abuses Roderigo's friendship for financial gain.

# Avarice/Greed

- “Thou, Iago, who hast had my purse as if the strings were thine...” Act 1, Scene 1
- “Thus do I ever make my fool my purse.” Act 1, Scene 3

# Avarice/Greed



- The deadly sin of greed was punished by being boiled alive in oil for all of eternity.

# Envy/Jealousy



# Envy/Jealousy

- Envy is the desire to possess what others have, whether it be material objects, like cars; or character traits, like beauty, patience, etc.
- Jealousy relates to the fear that someone has something that belongs to you.
- In *Othello*, Iago is envious of Cassio's position as lieutenant, Roderigo is envious of Othello's marriage to Desdemona.
- Iago claims to believe that Othello has slept with Emilia and this jealousy is part of his reason for hating Othello.
- Iago suggests to Othello that Desdemona and Cassio are having an affair and therefore destroys him with his own jealousy.

# Envy/Jealousy

- “ He, in good time, must his lieutenant be, and I...his Moorship’s ancient.” Act 1, Scene 1
- “ I do suspect the lusty Moor hath leap’d into my seat, the thought whereof doth like a poisonous mineral gnaw my inwards...” Act 2, Scene 2
- “...yet that I put the Moor at least into a jealousy so strong that judgment cannot cure.” Act 2, Scene 2
- “ O beware, my lord, of jealousy: it is the green-eyed monster which doth mock the meat it feeds on.” Act 3, Scene 3

# Envy/Jealousy



- Punishment for committing the deadly sin of envy was to be immersed in freezing water for all eternity.

# Wrath/Anger





# Wrath/Anger

- Choosing violent and hateful actions over love and patience.
- Desire to seek revenge outside the workings of the justice system.
- Suicide was considered a form of wrath as it was seen as extreme anger at oneself.
- In the play, Othello orders the death of Cassio and kills Desdemona out of rage at her perceived infidelity. He then kills himself upon realising that he has been utterly deceived by Iago.

# Wrath/Anger

- “Thou hadst been better have been born a dog than answer my wak'd wrath.” Act 3, Scene 3
- “O that the slave had forty thousand lives! One is too poor, too weak for my revenge.” Act 3, Scene 3
- “Arise, black vengeance, from thy hollow cell!” Act 3, Scene 3

# Wrath/Anger



- Punishment for the deadly sin of wrath was being dismembered alive.