

Pilgrim's Progress: Vanity Fair (pp. 102-116)

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I. Evangelist again “It is my good friend Evangelist”

“You are not yet out of the _____.”

“You will soon come _____.”

“Be you sure that one or both of you must _____.”

He that shall die there will have it better, because he will:

1. _____

2. _____

II. Vanity Fair “at the town there is a fair kept”

A. Who is it that set up this Fair? _____

B. What is the nature of the wares of this fair? _____

C. Why *must* Pilgrims progress through this fair? _____

To miss this town, one must needs go _____.

The town was moved “in a hubbub” about them, because of:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

“What will ye buy?” “We buy _____.”

Why do you think Vanity Fair is given such a name? _____

What is the difference between the pilgrim’s earlier trials (with Apollyon, or the Valley of the Shadow, for example) and the trials they experienced in Vanity Fair?

“Those who have nothing in their lives to distinguish them from the rest of the world have no reason to conclude that they are new creatures in Christ.”¹

III. In the cage “put them into the cage”

In the cage, a complicated sequence of events unfolds:

A. Christian and Faithful give _____ for injuries done.

B. Some kind observers, “more observing and less prejudiced,” rebuked the crowd. The angry crowd counted these kind men as _____

C. The kind men replied, “there are many that trade in the fair that are _____.”

¹ Maureen L. Bradley, *The Pilgrim’s Progress Study Guide*, p. 60.

D. After divers (various) words, the two groups of observers did _____

E. Christian and Faithful were taken to the examiners, and charged as _____

F. Christian and Faithful behaved themselves _____

G. The pilgrims won to their side _____

H. The “other party” (the angry crowd) concluded _____

I. The pilgrim’s were comforted by calling again to mind _____

IV. Trial “they brought them forth to their trial”

The judge’s name was _____

Three witnesses:

Envy: “I heard him [Faithful] once affirm, that Christianity and the customs of our town of Vanity were _____.”

Superstition: “I heard him say, That our religion was _____.”

Pickthank: “He hath railed on _____.”

“Pick-thank: A flatterer, a person who is studious to gain favor or to pick occasions for obtaining thanks. A word so common once that it may be said to have been a favorite...”² “A pickthank is a man who has no religious principles but will assume the garb of whatever party best suits his interests and advances him in the world.”³

Judge: “Sirrah, sirrah, thou deservest to _____.”

Sirrah- rude form of “sir” used as an insult, often in anger.

Judge: Let us hear what thou, vile runagate, hast to say.

Runagate- deserter, from “ran agate” to run away, perhaps influenced by the similar renegade (traitor, deserter, outlaw, from Latin “one who denies”)

Faithful: “The prince of this town [is] more fit for _____.”

V. Charge to the jury and verdict “then the judge called to the jury”

The judge cites three ancient pagan kings:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Mr. Blindman, the foreman said, “I see clearly that _____.”

Last of all, they _____

² A Glossary by Nares and Wright, 1867.

³ Maureen L. Bradley, *The Pilgrim’s Progress Study Guide*, p. 62.