

Prince Caspian Study Guide

Prince Caspian by C. S. Lewis

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Overview

Prince Caspian is the first novel of a trilogy involving Caspian X. In this novel, he is a boy who has lived in a large fortress with his uncle Miraz. Caspian's father was king and brother of Miraz. Miraz had murdered Caspian's father and took his place. This means that Prince Caspian is the rightful king of Narnia, and Miraz is a usurper.

Miraz seems content to train young Caspian to be his successor until his wife gives birth to a son; then Miraz decides to murder Caspian. The Prince rushes off into the night in a perilous ride to Archenland, but he does not reckon with the Old Narnians who still lurk in the forest to the south, and some Talking Trees sweep him off his horse and leave him at the mercy of people who have the most reason to hate him and the other Telmarine humans who have ruled Narnia for ten generations.



About the Author

Clive Staples Lewis was born on November 29, 1898, in Belfast, Ireland, son of Albert James and Flora Augusta (Hamilton) Lewis. As a small child, he decided that he wanted to be called "Jack," perhaps taking the name from a friend's dog. He was known as "Jack" to his friends throughout the rest of his life. On April 21, 1905, Lewis and his family moved to a large house named "Little Lea." This house was oddly designed, with the interior walls not matching the exterior walls, so that there were numerous nooks where Lewis and his older brother could get between the walls.

In these hidden places, they would play games. The house had rooms that were unused, and in these rooms Lewis would sit with a stack of sandwiches and a stack of books and spend a day working through them. "Little Lea" became the model for the professor's house in *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*.

Lewis remembered his mother as being somewhat remote, perhaps because she had been seriously ill through much of his early life. She had breast cancer, and it was discovered too late for surgery, and medical science of the time had little else to offer in hope for a cure. On August 23, 1908, she died; Lewis himself was sick at the time and did not understand why she did not check in on him that night. The loss of his mother was a source of grief for the rest of his life.

Lewis's father Albert was desperately depressed by his wife's death, and it was all he could do to keep up with his work as a solicitor in Belfast, where he was noted for his eloquence. Albert became withdrawn and sad, and he grew remote from his sons, who were also grieving. As was typical for middle-class families of the time, Albert sent his sons away to "public schools" (they would be called "private schools" in America). The adult Lewis remembered these schools mostly with loathing. The first school he attended was run by a madman who loved beating boys and would do so for no reason at all. Other schools proved equally brutal; at one or two, bullies were allowed to beat up anyone they chose without reprisal or discipline from the adults running the schools. It is no wonder that Lewis called these places "concentration camps" and that he despised most schools throughout his life. This loathing appears in *Prince Caspian*, where a girl and a teacher are liberated by Aslan himself from miserable schools.

Lewis blamed his father for his miseries because his father had been the one to send him to such awful places. Yet, his father did him a great favor when he persuaded a favorite, but retired, teacher from his own days in school to tutor Lewis. Perhaps Albert recognized in him great potential that was not being developed in schools. The teacher was William Kirkpatrick, with whom Lewis went to live in 1914. Kirkpatrick was a great logician as well as a great teacher, and he taught Lewis how to reason and how to debate logically; this training would make Lewis one of the most intimidating public debaters of his day, and it would be reflected in his carefully reasoned theology.



Lewis loved Kirkpatrick and renames him Digory Kirke, the professor of *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, the boy adventurer of *The Magician's Nephew*, and the kindly man of *The Last Battle*.

World War I began in 1914, and so when Lewis went to attend college at Oxford in 1917, he found it to be a mostly empty place because most of the students had been drafted into the army. As an Irishman, Lewis was exempt from the draft, but he volunteered to join the army anyway. England was desperate for troops, especially junior officers, so Lewis went through a quick officer training program and was sent to the front lines in 1917. While training, he made friends with Paddy Moore, and they made a pact with each other that if one died but the other survived, the survivor would care for the other one's family. Lewis's family was not really in need of care. Lewis's older brother Warnie had become an officer in the navy and was on his way to a fine naval career, and their father Albert was a successful, although always depressed, solicitor. But it was Paddy who was killed; after the war, Lewis took into his home Paddy's mother and sister, and he cared for the mother, called "Minto," until her death a couple of decades later.

Lewis, an officer, was horribly wounded in combat while standing at the front-line trenches, talking with his sergeant. A German shell blew apart the sergeant, sending shrapnel and bones through Lewis's body.

He would spend the remainder of the war, and some months afterward, recuperating at hospitals in England. It is from his experiences in World War I that he draws on for the depiction of combat and soldiers in *The Chronicles of Narnia*. The war may have been the source of the terrible nightmares that plagued him for the rest of his life and that are reflected in the account of the Darkness in *The Voyage of the "Dawn Treader,"* although his mother's premature death is also a possible source.

Lewis had decided that there was no God when he was a child, perhaps fourteen years old. When he returned to Oxford, he became an outspoken advocate of atheism.

He was an outstanding student and eventually became a member of the faculty, teaching literature to undergraduates. He also helped form a club called the "Inklings," which met at his Oxford home. A number of Christians were part of the club, most notably J. R. R. Tolkien, a Roman Catholic.

As Lewis recalled it, at age thirty, he had a moment of revelation and while riding a bus, he realized that his arguments against the existence of God were nonsense and logically insupportable. He thus believed that there was a God. In 1931, while on a trip with Tolkien and another friend, Lewis had a profound religious experience in which he abruptly became Christian. He would later say that he came to this belief partly from his love of mythology and that he regarded Christianity as the one "true myth" because Christ's resurrection was historical fact.

During the 1930s, Tolkien would read chapters from the books he was writing— *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings*—to the Inklings. Tolkien's reworking of ancient



northern European mythologies captivated Lewis, and he was inspired to begin a book of his own in 1938: *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*. He worked on this book throughout World War II. Because the Germans were bombing London and other British cities, children were sent from the cities to live in the country, and Lewis took many of these children in. Few of them realized that he was the world-famous C. S. Lewis, who made radio broadcasts about God and religion and whose writings on religion were read the world over, but they liked him, perhaps because of his kind behavior, perhaps because he told them stories. Some of these stories formed the basis of books in *The Chronicles of Narnia*, and the children, especially the girls, taught him much about their capacity for courage.

After the war, Lewis finished writing *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, and he was inspired to write another novel about Lucy, Peter, Susan, and Edmund—the Pevensie children. This book was *Prince Caspian*. In a burst of creativity, Lewis wrote *The Chronicles of Narnia* over a few years, most likely finishing them, except for revising, by 1950.

To maximize sales and thereby profits, his publisher brought out only one volume a year, which allowed Lewis time to tinker with them until the last one was published.

At first, critics deplored Lewis's taking time from his important literature for adults to write what they considered to be unimportant writings for children. Given the brilliance of the novels of *The Chronicles of Narnia*, such an opinion seems baseless.

Even so, there are still people who believe anything written for young readers is automatically unimportant.

On the other hand, children loved Lewis's books. By 1956, he was inundated with letters from children who loved *Narnia* and wanted to tell him so. He would awaken before dawn just so he could read and reply to letters before breakfast; he tried to send a reply to every child who wrote to him. In America, public libraries had to keep several copies of each volume in stock because of the demand to check them out. By 1960, people were calling the novels *The Chronicles of Narnia* because they are told in a first-person voice, which sounds like a storyteller recounting (chronicling) history for his audience.

During the 1950s, Lewis suffered from a bad heart. He was a heavy drinker and smoked sixty-six cigarettes a day, but the harmful effects this could have on hearts were not as well publicized in those days as they are now. His brother Warnie retired from the navy and came to live with Lewis at the Kilns, his home in Oxford since 1930.

Adding to his physical stress was his commute by train to Cambridge. Lewis's advocacy of Christianity had offended atheists at Oxford University, and his popularity with the students and with a large body of readers made others envious, hindering the promotions he deserved. Cambridge University, on the other hand, saw an opportunity to add a great literary scholar to their staff and gave Lewis many of the honors that he was due. In those days, a train ran directly between the two universities, and Lewis



would make the commute both ways many times in a week, although he had sleeping quarters at Cambridge.

Lewis had another reason to be concerned about his weak heart. He had fallen in love. An American poet, Joy Gresham, twenty years younger than he, had fled to England with her two sons to escape an abusive husband. A generous man, Lewis found them housing and even paid for the sons' schooling. Gresham could swear as well as any man, which Lewis liked, and she shared his passion for literature. They fell deeply in love but did not marry at first.

When Gresham was diagnosed with cancer, Lewis most likely felt the same desperation caused by his mother's death from cancer. Under English law, Gresham had to pay for her own medical care because she was a foreigner; the costs of her care were very high, even for a successful author such as Lewis. Thus, Gresham and Lewis had a civil wedding ceremony in secret, making her eligible for free medical care in England because she was married to a British subject. Occasionally in accounts of Lewis's life, one may find the claim that the marriage was one of convenience, that Lewis, who loved his bachelor life, married only for the sake of helping Gresham. This is not true; Gresham's son Douglas recalls his mother and Lewis having a passionate relationship long before the wedding. Douglas (as cited in A. N. Wilson's *C. S. Lewis: A Biography*, 1990) says that he saw Gresham and Lewis's physical affection himself. They were in love.

When Gresham's cancer went into remission, Lewis was overjoyed, even though he began to suffer from osteoporosis (loss of bone density). For several years, Gresham, the boys Douglas and David, and Lewis lived together at the Kilns. When Gresham fell ill again, and she seemed certain to die, she and Lewis had a hasty religious wedding in the hospital. Gresham recovered enough to take a trip to Greece with Lewis and friends, but she died soon thereafter.

Her death on July 13, 1960 devastated Lewis, who had a crisis of faith, which he worked out by writing *A Grief Observed* (1961). Determined not to become remote from David and Douglas, Lewis included them in his grief. Openhearted and open-minded, he consulted a rabbi about where to buy kosher foods and how to observe David's spiritual needs when David decided he wanted to follow his mother's ancestral faith, Judaism, rather than her actual faith, Christianity. Douglas remembers Lewis with great affection, referring to Lewis as his real father.

Warnie remembered that in late 1963, Lewis had said that he thought he had done all that God had set for him to do. On November 22, 1963, after writing letters in the morning, Lewis fell in his bedroom and died, heart failure the most likely cause. His death was little noted because of the assassination of President Kennedy in the United States, which also occurred that day, dominating the news media for weeks.



Plot Summary

Prince Caspian: The Return to Narnia tells the story of Peter, Edmund, Lucy, and Susan as they are pulled back to the magical land of Narnia for the second time. The Narnia that they remember has all but been destroyed by men called Telmarines. The young Prince Caspian has called Susan, Lucy, Peter, and Edmund back to Narnia to help them in the fight against the Telmarines that want to destroy everything native to Narnia.

The land of Narnia has been invaded by men referred to as Telmarines. The Telmarines have worked to destroy all talking animals and dwarfs, leaving the old Narnia a thing of legend. Young Prince Caspian is next in line to be king. But when his uncle, Miraz, has a son of his own, Prince Caspian's life is suddenly in danger. Prince Caspian, being a believer in the old Narnia, goes looking for any that may still be alive that are a part of Narnian history. Prince Caspian is given a magical horn that belonged to Queen Susan and is told to blow it in order to summon a strange kind of help. Prince Caspian is able to find Narnians and they begin to talk of waging war on King Miraz, but quickly begin to loose and so Caspian blows the horn.

In England, Peter, Edmund, Lucy, and Susan, are waiting for a train to take them back to school when suddenly they feel magic pulling at them. They are pulled to a land that they don't recognize but soon begin to find things that had belonged to them when they ruled as queens and kings in Cair Paravel in Narnia. While trying to figure out what has happened to their old kingdom, they find a dwarf named Trumpkin. Trumpkin, finding out that these children are the help that was brought by the horn, begins to relate the story of what has brought them back to Narnia.

They begin the long walk back towards Prince Caspian. Shortly before they reach the cave where Prince Caspian is they find Aslan. Aslan is a talking lion that holds great magic ability and helped the children the first time they were in Narnia. Aslan takes Lucy and Susan with him and sends the other three on to Prince Caspian.

Edmund, Peter, and Trumpkin find Prince Caspian and a few others discussing their options. They have already faced King Miraz and found that the kings army is far greater than the Narnians. Peter, being the High King, issues a challenge to King Miraz with the hope that either he will win or that Aslan will return with a plan in place should Miraz win. Miraz's advisers push him towards fighting until Miraz feels he has no way to refuse with dignity. Peter has knocked Miraz down when Miraz's advisers fall upon him and kill him. They accuse Peter of stabbing King Miraz in the back and the battle begins. Suddenly the trees of the forest are there fighting. Aslan has awoken them and the river.

The Narnians win the battle and Aslan places Prince Caspian as the new king. Aslan sends all the Telmarines that don't want to stay in Narnia back to their home world, the same one that Peter and the others are from. Peter and the other children walk through the door to prove it is safe and find themselves back safely in the train station.



Chapter 1-3

Chapter 1-3 Summary

Prince Caspian: The Return to Narnia tells the story of Peter, Edmund, Lucy, and Susan as they are pulled back to the magical land of Narnia for the second time. The Narnia that they remember has all but been destroyed by men called Telmarines. The young Prince Caspian has called Susan, Lucy, Peter, and Edmund back to Narnia to help them in the fight against the Telmarines that want to destroy everything native to Narnia.

Chapter one introduces Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy Pevensie, who had once traveled to the land of Narnia through a magical doorway in a wardrobe closet. While in Narnia they had defeated the evil White Witch and grew up ruling as queens and kings in the magical land of talking animals. When they returned to England through the wardrobe, they found that they were once again children and that they had been gone only moments. It has been one year since the Pevensie children returned from the land of Narnia and they are sitting in a train station getting ready to go to school. Suddenly all of the children realize they are being pulled by something magical. They hold hands and suddenly find themselves on a beach. The children play on the beach, enjoying themselves until dark and then begin to explore the woods in an attempt to figure out where they are. Shortly before dark, the children come upon several apple trees and begin to eat their fill of the ripe red apples. Soon they find a stone wall behind the trees.

In chapter two, Susan realizes that the stone wall was a part of a castle at some point in time, although it has been reduced to rubble by age. The children decide to camp in the castle ruins for the night and build a fire and sit down to eat more apples. Shortly, Susan goes to get a drink and returns holding a chess piece that was made of pure gold. The children remembered playing chess with pieces like this when they were in Narnia before. Peter begins to list off the things about this abandoned place that should stick out to all of them. What remains of the once castle is exactly the same shape and size of the castle they ruled in when they were in Narnia the first time. Also the children find a chess piece that looks completely identical to the ones that they used to play with. The apple trees that they have been eating off of would have been in the right spot for the apple trees that were planted by the moles when the children were in Narnia the first time. Although much of this makes sense, the children are confused since so much has changed in the year since they have been gone. Lucy remembers that in their castle there had been a secret door. Peter and Edmund easily find the door and the four of them walk down into the secret room where their treasures were hidden. Edmund happened to have a flashlight on him that he had gotten for his birthday to light the way.

The children investigate the room and find that although it was well hidden and forgotten, the room looks much as they left it. Lucy finds her bottle with the magic potion that heals almost any wound. Peter gets his sword that had been given to him as High King, but Susan sees that her magic horn isn't there. The horn was used to call help to a person no matter where they were. They each take a few items and leave the chamber.



In chapter three, the next day they decide they have to find a way off the island. While making plans for the day, Edmund reminds everyone that when they were in Narnia the first time they returned after many years and found that they had been gone only a moment. Since that was the case, since they have been in England for a year there is no way to tell how much time has passed for Narnia. The children are walking around the island trying to decide where to cross when they see a boat with two men in it and a bundle that is moving. The moving bundle turns out to be a dwarf and the two men are talking of drowning him. Susan draws her bow and shoots at the men. The men, being frightened of the woods, drop the dwarf and jump off the boat, making an escape. The dwarf turns out to be a messenger from Prince Caspian, the Tenth King of Narnia. The children are unclear what the dwarf is talking about and become more confused when the dwarf refers to the "old Narnians". The dwarf says that old Narnians are more or less a rebellion and that Prince Caspian is their leader despite the fact that he is a Telmarine. Realizing that the children are confused beyond a simple understanding, the dwarf begins at the front to retell the events that have led him to this point.

Chapter 1-3 Analysis

The start of the book is devoted largely to the tale of the Pevensie children. Since this book isn't the first in the series, the author has taken time to relate several facts that otherwise might not have known to the reader from the first time the Pevensie children were in Narnia. While much of the story is focused on the four Pevensie children, Prince Caspian is an important character and the next few chapters will be focused on him and his life. The author will give a detailed explanation as to what a Telmarine is, although it will be much later in the plot when the origin of these men is revealed.

Also in the next several chapters one learns what it is that brought the children back to Narnia. There will also be a vague explanation as to why the children were drawn back to their old castle and not to the spot of the person that called them. When Susan went down into the secret chamber in their old castle home, she finds that her horn is missing and recalls that she must have had it with her when they left Narnia to go back to England the first time. This horn that calls forth help will be revealed as the magic that calls the Pevensies back to Narnia.

While the children were discussing the horn, Susan refers to their going back home as "When we blundered back into that other place- England I mean." While it is never fully explained, it appears that all the children seem to hold this as much their home as England was. They have family and friends in England, but they appear to feel completely at home in this strange land. As the story continues, the children will continue to gain their memories and feel for this unique land.

The dwarf that has found them will not have his identity revealed until the story of Prince Caspian is being retold. While the dwarf doesn't necessarily believe in Aslan, the talking lion, or the magic horn that Prince Caspian has blown, he is faithful to Caspian. Many of the old Narnians that are loyal and seemingly desperate to have a leader once again. Peter is referred to as the High King, but Peter seems aware of the fact that he isn't

needed to rule in Narnia and will spend his time making sure that Caspian's place on the throne is secure.



Chapter 4-6

Chapter 4-6 Summary

In chapter four, at the castle is where Prince Caspian lives with his uncle, King Miraz. Prince Caspian's mother and father were both dead. As a young boy, Prince Caspian was taught by his nurse about the ancient stories of Narnia, Aslan, talking animals and the ancient queens and kings. When Prince Caspian asked his uncle Miraz about Aslan and the old Narnia, Miraz became angry and told Caspian that Caspian was too old to be thinking on childish things like talking animals and sent the nurse away.

In the nurse's place came a tutor. The tutor was very short and fat with a large beard. The tutor began taking Caspian up on top of high towers to teach him about the stars and tell him stories of old Narnia where no one could hear. The tutor, Doctor Cornelius, warned Caspian that the nurse was sent away and that Caspian would be whipped and Cornelius would be beheaded if the King knew that they were speaking of Aslan and things of the old world. Doctor Cornelius told Caspian that it was the Telmarines that silenced the animals and made the trees and rivers quiet. It was the Telmarines who tried to kill any faun or dwarf that was found. Caspian is shocked to hear these things and then, looking at the Doctor, realizes that Cornelius is a half dwarf. Cornelius admits he doesn't know if any of the old ways are still alive but he is hopeful and tells Caspian in the forbidden woods is where they would be found.

In chapter five Caspian is learning sword fighting and all the things he would need when he was to succeed his uncle. One night while Caspian is sleeping in his bed, Cornelius comes and wakes Caspian. Caspian at first believes that they are going to look at the stars and have a talk about old Narnia as they often do. Cornelius begins to get Caspian ready to leave and tells Caspian that King Miraz's wife had just given birth to a son and plans to kill Prince Caspian to ensure that the throne goes to his own son. Prince Caspian is unable to believe that King Miraz would kill him just to get the throne for the new baby, but Cornelius then tells Caspian that it was Miraz who killed Caspian's father for the throne. Caspian is given food for a journey to a neighboring kingdom and then gives Caspian a horn, telling him that it is magic and is said will call forth strange help.

Prince Caspian is riding into the forest but soon is lost, and in the dark and rain he begins to worry about the trees and other things surrounding him. Suddenly Caspian is hit in the head and knocked unconscious. When Caspian awakes, he can hear three voices arguing on killing the young Telmarine or letting him go. Caspian speaks up asking the men to be kind to his horse, Destrier, even if they do kill him. The voices explain that his horse has fled. One of the voices comes close, Trufflehunter, and Caspian realizes he is a Badger. When Caspian looks at the other two in the room he finds that they are dwarfs. The Black Dwarf, Nikabrik, wanted to kill Caspian. The other was a Red Dwarf named Trumpkin. The three in the room are discussing what to do with Caspian since he could tell of their existence and put them in danger. Caspian suddenly grows excited and tells them who he is and that he can't go back.



Trufflehunter, the Badger, reminds the other two that Narnia was the best when a son of Adam, a human, was king. Trufflehunter tells Caspian that as long as Caspian is true to old Narnia that Caspian will be his king and Trufflehunter swears his loyalty. They decide that they should take Caspian out to see what is referred to by Trumpkin as the others.

In chapter six, Caspian goes out with Trufflehunter, Trumpkin, and Nikabrik to meet others of old Narnia. The first they meet are the Bulgy Bears and then a squirrel named Pattertwig, who agreed to take word to the other squirrels. Trufflehunter tells them that they are going to have council on Dancing Lawn at midnight in three days. Trufflehunter, Trumpkin, Nikabrik, and Caspian continue to spread the word meeting dwarfs, centaurs, mice, moles, hedgehogs, hares, and many other animals that all talked and agree to have Caspian as their ruler and meet on the Dancing Lawn for a council about making war on Miraz and the rest of the Telmarines. Caspian even gets a chance to meet many fauns that dance about inviting Caspian and those with him to join them.

Chapter 4-6 Analysis

At this point it is proven that there are many of the old Narnians still alive and well. They have a lot of reason to despise the Telmarines since it is the Telmarines that have taken their land and the Telmarines that have tried to kill them. There are a few that will cause Caspian trouble but the majority are willing to take Caspian in their community as their leader and most will follow his orders without question.

The horn has yet to be used at this point. To some extent Prince Caspian seemingly was shocked to think about making war but appears to realize rather quickly that there are few choices. The war will begin soon. It was shown that Prince Caspian's horse fled after Caspian was knocked out. It will be the horse that helps to unwittingly lead King Miraz's troops to the Narnians. They will have been in battle for some time when Peter and the other Pevensie children find them. It wasn't told in the earlier part of the story which dwarf it was that had found Peter and his siblings. In the coming chapters it will be told that the dwarf was Trumpkin.

Nikabrik has told everyone that he doesn't care who he has to side with to kill off the Telmarines and says that he would even choose to side with the White Witch despite the fact that she had killed off many of the animals during her reign. Nikabrik will continue to grow bitter at the way things are going. Anything that goes wrong Nikabrik appears to take as a personal affront and blame everyone, especially the Telmarine Caspian. It is not told if Nikabrik would have had a different future if Peter and the others had gotten there sooner.



Chapter 7-9

Chapter 7-9 Summary

In chapter seven, on the day when the council is to meet on the Dancing Lawn, all the animals show up and discuss the options that they have. They decide to begin the council discussing war at once, but don't have a chance to begin talking when one of the animals senses a human approaching. Several Narnians go into the woods to capture the human and Prince Caspian is delighted to find it is Doctor Cornelius. The dwarfs are disgusted by him because he is half human and half dwarf, but Caspian announces that anyone that doesn't want to accept Cornelius can leave. Cornelius quickly explains that the horse belonging to Caspian had made its way back to the castle. King Miraz sent someone after Caspian to kill him but found so many tracks around the forest that Miraz realizes that the Narnians of legend aren't destroyed and is advancing to attack.

Cornelius tells them of a place in the earth called Aslan's How. It is here that a stone table that was used to kill Aslan thousands of years earlier was taken. The war council decides to go to Aslan's How to try and hold off King Miraz. Once in the hollowed out cave, King Miraz find them and they begin battle. Caspian tried to plan an attack on Miraz but it was bungled by a dimwitted but well meaning giant named Wimbleweather. With things going so badly Trufflehunter suggests that Caspian use Susan's Horn. Caspian is worried that there will come a time when they may need it worse, but Nikabrik tells him that by that logic he will not use the horn until it is too late. Caspian agrees to blow it the next morning, but they know that it is possible that the horn will call the help back to a place that the magic began, and so Caspian picks two that will go to look for whatever help the Horn summons. One of the two is the Squirrel Pattertwig and the other the Dwarf Trumpkin. Trumpkin feels that it is truly a waste of time but is loyal to Caspian and willing to do his king's bidding. Before he goes, Trumpkin warns the king to not tell any in their camp of the Horn or the intent to use it so that they won't become discouraged when help doesn't arrive.

At the start of chapter eight, Trumpkin has finished the story. The children realize that they were the help that was called back. Trumpkin is saddened to realize that the children are the help, feeling sure that they will be unable to help. Edmund challenges Trumpkin to a sword fight to prove his abilities. He easily beats Trumpkin, who himself is an accomplished fighter. Susan then challenges Trumpkin to an archery contest. Trumpkin is easily beaten by Susan. Trumpkin admits that he was wrong about the children when he winces. Upon realizing he is hurt, Lucy comes with her bottle and dabs Trumpkin's wounds and they heal immediately. Trumpkin feels foolish for having wasted so much time and the five of them begin the journey to meet with Prince Caspian. They take the boat that Trumpkin had been in when the children saved him and begin to row away from the island.



In chapter nine, the children reach the show and soon go off to sleep. Lucy has trouble getting to sleep. Lucy gets up and begins to walk through the woods that had once been her home. Lucy is sad that the trees aren't awake any longer but can remember each of them. The trees rustle and Lucy hopes for a moment but they become still again. Lucy, feeling suddenly tired, goes back to them others and falls asleep.

They eat a few apples and quickly continue their journey. Before long all the travelers are forced to admit they are lost. As they travel, Peter is saddened to realize that a pass across a gorge isn't where Peter thought it should have been. Trumpkin then points out that land changes with time and since it had been so long since they had been in Narnia it was possible that the pass had been gone for a long time. As they begin to turn and leave, Lucy suddenly sees Aslan, the talking lion that helped them on their first trip to Narnia, across the gorge beckoning her to come to him. When the others turn to look where Lucy is pointing, Aslan is gone and no one believes that Lucy saw Aslan. They decide to go on the way that Susan and Peter have decided on with Lucy quietly crying.

Chapter 7-9 Analysis

The older children aren't listening to Lucy. It seems she is more in touch with the things in Narnia. When Lucy went out among the trees while the others were asleep, the trees seemed to try and awake. Edmund remembers the fact that Lucy was right the first time and he tries to side with Lucy, but to no avail. As the children go the direction opposite from what Lucy wanted, they will find that they quickly fall into enemy territory and are forced to go back the way that Lucy had originally told them to go. Despite the fact that Lucy's feelings are hurt, she will appear to remain happy to be in Narnia and won't become angry at the others for refusing to listen to her.

The Dwarf, Trumpkin, had thought it was nonsense to go looking for anyone brought by a magic horn. Even though Trumpkin has found the children he is still resistant to the idea that a talking lion is going to appear to help anyone. Susan also will have trouble letting herself believe. The last two that will be able to see Aslan will be Susan and Trumpkin. Although the author doesn't tell the reader a definite reason, it appears that the lack of faith directly contributes to the inability to see Aslan.

The author spends large portions focusing on different sets of characters. The story won't focus again on Prince Caspian and the battle until Peter and Edmund join them. Although the old Narnians are brave and willing to fight to some extent, it appears that the arrival of the two ancient kings of Narnia will be a large factor in their hope and faith in winning the war.

Aslan doesn't appear in the story when the horn is blown. It isn't told why Aslan forces them to come to him in this way. As the story resumes, Aslan has a large impact on the land and it will be Aslan that awakens much of the land of Narnia, though long dormant such as the trees and the river. Aslan has control over Narnia but doesn't appear until the Pevensie children come to him. The reasons for this and the connection won't be

fully explained, but it reinforces the importance of Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy in the story.



Chapter 10-12

Chapter 10-12 Summary

In chapter ten, the children have begun to travel the edge of the gorge, looking for a way across since they have refused to listen to Lucy's claim to have seen Aslan calling them across the gorge at a treacherous looking pass. They finally reach a place where the children had fought a battle on their first trip to Narnia. When they begin to enter the town, they are quickly shot at by Telmarine soldiers. They quickly and silently make their way back the way they came. At this point, Lucy points out that they need to go back to the spot where she had seen Aslan. The others reluctantly agree.

While traveling back to their original point, it becomes dark and the children stop to go to sleep. Lucy wakes out of a deep sleep hearing someone calling her name. Lucy travels through the woods and sees that the trees are getting closer to waking up but still not there. After a little more traveling, Lucy finds a large lion and runs into its paws. Aslan welcomes Lucy. Lucy notes that Aslan is much bigger, and he explains that each year that Lucy grows that he will grow also. Aslan tells her that she should have come to him today even if the others didn't and Lucy apologizes. Aslan sends her to wake the others. Before Lucy goes, Aslan tells her that at first they won't see him and she must make them come or come on her own. Lucy is frightened but agrees to do what she is told.

Lucy has trouble waking the other children, but eventually awakens Edmund. Edmund isn't sure and can't see Aslan but is determined to trust Lucy and agrees to help her wake the others.

Chapter eleven shows Edmund and Lucy waking Peter, Susan, and Trumpkin. Susan is very angry and tells Lucy that she is just being naughty. Lucy stands up to her older brothers and sister and tells them that if they don't come then Aslan has told her that she must come alone. Susan becomes angry but Peter finally says that they will go with Lucy. Susan becomes angry but Trumpkin reminds Susan that Peter is the High King and is not to be disobeyed. When they make it to the gorge, Lucy sees Aslan go over the side although no one else has seen anything. Lucy goes to the spot that Aslan disappeared and sees him going down a hidden narrow path and she begins down. The others begin to yell at Lucy to stop but then see the path that she is taking and begin to follow. When they near the bottom of the gorge, the others begin to see him one at a time. First Edmund sees him, then Peter. When Susan sees Aslan, she apologizes to Lucy. Trumpkin swears his loyalty to Aslan. Aslan takes the girls and goes off and tells Peter, Edmund and Trumpkin to go and find Prince Caspian, who is now only a short distance from where they stand.

The boys and the dwarf run off and the girls leave riding Aslan. Aslan begins to awake the trees and other parts of Narnia that have been dormant and sleeping during the rule of the Telmarines.



In chapter twelve, the boys reach Aslan's How and Trumpkin leads them into the cave to the room where Caspian, Trufflehunter, and Nikabrisk are holding council. Once near the room, Peter stops the other two and they listen to the voices. Nikabrisk has brought a Hag and a Wer-Wolf into the council to discuss the option of bringing back the White Witch so that she can destroy the Telmarines. Trufflehunter reminds them all what a tyrant the White Witch had been but Nikabrisk says that she was only that way to select animals and to humans. There is soon an argument and Nikabrisk and the two with him attack Caspian and those with him. Peter, Edmund, and Trumpkin run into the room and begin fighting the Hag and Wer-Wolf and the light is put out in the process. When the candle is lit again, Nikabrisk and the two with him lay dead. Trufflehunter has the body taken out to the other dwarfs.

Chapter 10-12 Analysis

It has been seen that Nikabrisk attempts to overthrow Caspian and bring back the White Witch. Before Trumpkin had left, Trumpkin had insisted that no one be told that the Horn had been blown. It is never told who revealed the secret of what the Prince had done, but it becomes clear as the reader returns to Caspian's camp that someone had told of the plan and the hope it was supposed to bring. In the remaining chapters it will be seen that Peter has a good plan to stall, but they seem to place all of their hopes on Aslan. The story will follow Aslan and the girls while they go on their journey in the later chapters.

King Miraz has been spoken of in the book but little has been seen of him firsthand. In the next few chapters, Miraz is not liked by his people anymore than he is like by the Telmarines. It will be Miraz's own people that kill him. Although no mention is made of Caspian, they seem to be content to think of themselves living without any king.

The White Witch was spoken of quite a bit and the author even introduced some of those that serve her. This will be the last mention made of her or her servants in this book.

Something inside Susan and Peter seemingly made it difficult for them to believe Lucy when she told them the first time that she saw Aslan. Even though they know how magical Narnia is, they weren't able to put their faith in Lucy despite her past successes. In the approaching chapters, it is told that Susan and Peter are growing too old to return to Narnia. Their age may have had an impact on their reaction to Lucy but this isn't explained or focused on. The fact that Peter and Susan aren't allowed to come back to Narnia will not be talked of in great detail.



Chapter 13-15

Chapter 13-15 Summary

As chapter thirteen begins, Prince Caspian and Peter are discussing their options in regards to King Miraz. Miraz's troops are superior to the Narnian troops, so Peter dictates a letter to King Miraz with a challenge of single combat between Peter and Miraz to decide the winner of the war. Peter isn't sure if he can win or not, but knows that they have to do something to stave off the battle until Aslan gets ready with whatever he is doing. To send the challenge, Edmund goes with the giant and a centaur. When they reach Miraz's camp there are two of Miraz's supporters that look at Edmund and comment on the fact that Edmund is much kinglier than Miraz. The two supporters, Glozell and Sopespian, decide that it must be a challenge that is being brought and decide to trick Miraz into accepting with the thought that either they will win without battle or their king will die and then they will win the war anyway and be without the tyrant Miraz.

King Miraz talks to Glozell and Sopespian, telling them he had been planing on refusing the challenge. The two of them assure the king that it is acceptable to refuse and no one would suggest the king old or a coward since this king offering the challenge is so young. King Miraz becomes outraged that his lack of bravery has been hinted at and accepts the challenge. King Miraz calls Glozell a coward as he walks out. Glozell tells Sopespian that he won't forget that the king called him a coward.

In chapter fourteen, both sides prepare for the combat between the two kings. Behind them, Trufflehunter realizes that Aslan has awakened the trees. Peter and Miraz walk to the middle of the area that has been sectioned off for the competition, and when the fight begins both sides begin to yell loudly, each cheering on their respective king. Peter is able to draw first blood, pricking Miraz in the arm in a chink in the armor, but Peter's arm is obviously hurt with the way he is holding his sword. The fighting stops for a moment as the two kings agree on taking a short reprieve before continuing. Peter's wrist is most likely sprained, but he is doing well other than that. When they return to the circle, Miraz and Peter begin to fight in earnest. Peter is down for a short moment but is able to use Miraz's weight against him and then Peter quickly is up. After a moment, Miraz is down, but Peter refuses to kill King Miraz while his back is turned Peter turns to walk towards his side when he hears Glozell and Sopespian yelling that King Miraz has been stabbed in the back. When Peter turns around, Glozell stops at King Miraz's side and stabs him, whispering in the king's ear that this is for calling him a coward.

The battle begins quickly, with Glozell and Sopespian being two of the first men killed. The trees quickly join in the battle and the troops of Miraz begin to run towards the bridge away from the fighting. When the troops reach the bridge's location they find the bridge is gone and all the men left alive surrender.



When the boys had left to head to Prince Caspian, Aslan took Lucy and Susan and began waking the rest of Narnia. When they came to the bridge that the Telmarine soldiers had used to march to war, Aslan awoke the river and destroyed the bridge that was his prison. Throughout the Telmarine town, Aslan destroys the buildings and frees the animals that are treated badly. Most of the people run scared of the giant lion but a few join happily. An old woman that is dying in the town is revived by Aslan and turns out to be Prince Caspian's old nurse.

In chapter fifteen, the Telmarine soldiers see Aslan and what is left of them and surrender. Prince Caspian comes before Aslan and bows. Aslan asks if Prince Caspian is ready to be king and Caspian admits he is not. Because Caspian knows he is not ready to rule Narnia, Aslan tells him that is the sign that he is ready and announces Caspian will rule Narnia.

There is a great feast for all to enjoy and the Narnians fall asleep under the starlight. Aslan announces that the Telmarines that wish to stay in Narnia and let the animals live in peace are welcome to stay and all those that wish to leave will be given a different home. When the day comes for the Telmarines to decide, many of them show up with the desire to leave despite the fact that they believe Aslan to be untrustworthy. Aslan explains to the Telmarines that they aren't native to Narnia and that their ancestors were pirates that found a magical door to Narnia many generations ago. Aslan makes a door appear that will transport those that wish to leave to an uninhabited island in the same world that the Pevensie children have come from. One of the Telmarines volunteers to go and steps through the door and disappears. The rest of the Telmarines are afraid and accuse Aslan of killing the man. Peter and Susan announce that they will be the next to go through the door. It is here that Peter explains that he and Susan won't be allowed to come back to Narnia. They make tearful farewells and step through the door, catching a glimpse of the island that the Telmarines will be sent to.

When the trip through the doorway is over, the children find that they are back in England at the train station with virtually no time passed from the moment they left. It is here that Edmund remembers that he left his flashlight in Narnia.

Chapter 13-15 Analysis

The view of King Miraz from that of some of his closest followers will be focused on for a short period of time in order to show the kind of leader he is. The ones that actually are responsible for Miraz's death are those that helped him to take the crown. It is unclear if they wanted Miraz dead more because of Miraz's tyrannical behavior or if it was because they desired to have more power of their own. The author uses Aslan to explain that the Telmarines' ancestors were pirates. The Telmarines have exhibited behavior to a great extent throughout the story that reinforces this history. At the end, when the Telmarines are given the option to leave and go to the place that they were originally from, they are skeptical and think that Aslan may be out to get them despite the fact that Aslan hasn't done anything to them. They seemingly believe that the Narnians have the same values and mannerisms that the Telmarines have regardless of



the kindness that was shown in sparing them after the battle. The author will note in the last chapter that many of the older Telmarines are upset simply because they aren't able to rule and must live with the animals.

Peter is talking to Lucy and Edmund when he explains that they have been told by Aslan that Peter and Susan won't be permitted to return. Lucy, being the youngest, seems more upset by this than Peter does. Although Peter has strong feelings for Narnia, he seems to accept this, as does Susan. The reason for the acceptance that is seen won't be explained. Aslan says it is because Peter and Susan are getting to old to return. It could be that it is because they have matured enough that they are able to leave Narnia behind. Aslan seems to have magical ability to calm people and give them courage. It also a possibility that Aslan has given them peace about leaving.

The author won't expand on what happens to Prince Caspian's aunt or the baby that caused his need to flee to the Narnians. After the Pevensie children leave Narnia, there is no more mention made of what happens in Narnia. The reader won't be told what becomes of the Telmarines that wished to leave. The Telmarines had been so afraid but it wasn't told definitely that watching Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy go through the gate would convince the Telmarines to go as well.



Characters

Peter Pevensie

Peter Pevensie is the oldest of the Pevensie children and the High King of Narnia. The story focuses largely on the Pevensie children and Prince Caspian with Peter being one of the main characters. It is shown that Peter is only a child, but through his past experience in Narnia he begins to exude a kingly demeanor after only a short time in Narnia. Peter seems to have missed Narnia and that it has had a direct effect on the type of person that he has become. He also has taken the role of a natural leader seen in a large way when Peter arrives at Aslan's How and suggests the action of challenging King Miraz in single combat, a thing that no one else had thought of.

Peter is also treated differently by his brother and sisters. This may be in part because he is the oldest, but constant reference is made to the fact that he is in fact the High King. Edmund will tell Peter at one point in time that it should be Edmund to do battle with the dwarf they meet, Trumpkin, so that if Trumpkin wins it will be Edmund that loses and not the High King. Edmund gives Peter a lot of respect but also is very protective of him.

Prince Caspian

Prince Caspian is a young man described as being about the same age as Peter when Peter and the others are called back to Narnia. Prince Caspian's life is followed to some extent from the time he was young. This gives a background in Prince Caspian's learning and the things that lead him to side with the natives of Narnia. Prince Caspian's life is in danger but it becomes clear that Prince Caspian believes in the old ways of Narnia, despite the way that the rest of his family has treated them.

The brief pieces of background given show that Prince Caspian is treated in an unloving and sometimes foul manner by his uncle, King Miraz, and Prince Caspian will learn early on in the story that it was King Miraz that killed Prince Caspian's father. It isn't until King Miraz has a son of his own to take the throne he plans to have Prince Caspian killed. The person that helps to save Prince Caspian is his tutor, a half dwarf. Despite the fact that his tutor is only half dwarf it appears to further convince Prince Caspian of old Narnia's existence and goodness.

When the battle is over and Miraz and his army has been defeated, Aslan will ask Prince Caspian if he is ready to rule. Prince Caspian will admit to his youth and lack of knowledge and the fact that he is not ready to rule. His honesty and the fact that he knows that he isn't ready to rule the kingdom is what makes Aslan sure that Prince Caspian is ready for it. It isn't explained whether King Miraz's treatment of Caspian caused Caspian's humility or not.



Miraz

Miraz is the uncle of Prince Caspian. Miraz wanted to be king and so killed his brother, Prince Caspian's father. Miraz was going to have Prince Caspian become king when Miraz died, but Miraz's wife gave birth to a son, putting Prince Caspian's life in danger. Miraz is a cruel leader with no compassion or honor. King Peter will do battle with Miraz.

Lucy Pevensie

Lucy Pevensie is the youngest of the Pevensie children. It will be Lucy that first sees Aslan and speaks to him. Susan won't believe Lucy when Lucy sees Aslan.

Edmund Pevensie

Edmund brought his flashlight with him into Narnia but will leave it behind when they travel back through the door. Edmund will enter into a duel with a dwarf named Trumpkin to prove that they are accomplished warriors and leaders. It will be Edmund that takes Peter's challenge of single combat to King Miraz.

Susan Pevensie

Susan Pevensie is next to oldest of the Pevensie children. Susan will take the longest of the children to see Aslan because of her lack of faith. It will be Susan's horn that she left in Narnia that will call her and the other Pevensie children back to Narnia.

Nikabrik

A black dwarf. Nikabrik believes that Narnia should side with whoever would rid them of the Telmarines, even if it is the evil White Witch. Nikabrik will attempt to call back the White Witch and will be killed, although it is never revealed who killed him.

Trufflehunter

Trufflehunter is a badger. He will be the first Narnian to befriend Prince Caspian, despite the fact that Caspian is a Telmarine. He will be constant and loyal to Narnia, the old queens and kings, and Prince Caspian.

Aslan

Aslan is a talking lion that helped Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy the first time they were in Narnia. Aslan has almost become complete myth in Narnia, but he arrives to



help the children. It will be Aslan that creates the door that takes the Telmarines and the Pevensie children back to their own worlds.

The White Witch

The White Witch has powerful magic and some of the dwarfs want to loose her from her prison. During her first reign it was perpetual winter and she sacrificed Aslan on a stone tablet, although he later came back to life.

Doctor Cornelius

Cornelius is the tutor of Prince Caspian and is a half dwarf. Cornelius is the one that gets the prince out of the castle when King Miraz begins to plot to kill Prince Caspian in order to secure the throne for his own son.

Glozell

Glozell is one of King Miraz's men. Glozell and one of the king's other men will trick the king into accepting the invitation to do battle with Peter. Peter doesn't kill the king straight off and Glozell waits till the king is on the ground and stabs him claiming Peter stabbed him in the back. Glozell will be killed in battle.



Objects/Places

Narnia

Narnia is a magical land where the animals and trees talk. It is this magical land that Lucy, Peter, Edmund, and Susan ruled as queens and kings. The four children have been away in England for a year, but thousands of years have passed for Narnia.

Aslan's How

Aslan's How is a magical place that was created in the side of a mountain long ago. This will be where Prince Caspian and his army stand against Miraz.

Cair Paravel

Cair Paravel is the castle where Lucy, Peter, Edmund, and Susan ruled while they were in Narnia. When they are called back to Narnia, there is nothing remaining of Cair Paravel except ruins and an underground chamber.

Susan's Horn

A magical horn given to Susan on her first trip into Narnia by Santa Clause. When blown it has the power to summon strange help. Prince Caspian blows the horn and the horn brings back Lucy, Peter, Edmund, and Susan to Narnia.

Dancing Lawn

Prince Caspian and the old Narnians have their council of war on the Dancing Lawn. It is here that Caspian's tutor, a half dwarf, Cornelius shows up and tells them about Aslan's How.

Edmund's Electric Torch

Edmund happens to have a flashlight on him that the children laughingly call a torch. Edmund will accidentally leave it in Narnia when they leave.

Train Station

The children are sitting at a train station when they are pulled away by magic. When Aslan returns them to their world he returns them to the exact spot in the train station that they had been when they left.



Door

Aslan creates a magical door that appears to go no where. It is this door that leads all the Telmarines that wish to leave Narnia back to their homeworld. It will also take the Pevensie children back to the train station.

Challenge to Single Combat

Peter sends a challenge to King Miraz for single combat knowing that the Narnian troops are no match for the Telmarines. It will be during this battle that King Miraz is betrayed by his own men and killed blaming his death on a treacherous Peter.

Reepicheep's Tail

Reepicheep loses his tail in battle. Reepicheep wants his tail to be restored by Aslan, claiming that the tail of a mouse is his glory. When Aslan refuses, the other mice following Reepicheep begin to cut off their own tails, explaining that they won't have such an honor if it is denied to their leader. Because of their love for Reepicheep, Aslan grants the request.

Lucy's Diamond Bottle

Lucy's bottle contains life giving elixir. It will be this elixir that saves Reepicheep's life. The bottle had been given to Lucy during her first trip to Narnia.

Setting

Pirates of Earth's South Pacific passed through a link between Earth and the world of Narnia, ending up in Telmar, a land to the southwest of Narnia. They invaded and conquered Narnia, and their first king in Narnia was Caspian I, whose line continued unbroken through Caspian IX, father of Prince Caspian. The Telmarines are afraid of the Old Narnians, the Talking Animals, spirits, and other beings who have populated Narnia at least since the Golden Age of 1000 to 1028 when Lucy, Susan, Peter, and Edmund ruled as Queens and Kings of Narnia, as recounted in the novels *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe* and *The Horse and His Boy*. Because of their fear, the Telmarine humans have suppressed all the Old Narnians to the point that hardly any Telmarines have ever seen an Old Narnian and most think that the Old Narnians are mythical.

Even so, the Telmarines fear the forest of southeast Narnia, saying that it is haunted.

So pervasive is the fear of the forest, along the coast in particular, that even Old Narnians half expect it to be haunted. The sea to the east is even more feared by the Telmarines because that is where Aslan has come from when he has visited Narnia in ancient times.

The fear of the sea is such that Telmarines do not fish there. Miraz sent seven lords still faithful to Caspian on a mission to find lands to the east of the sea, believing that they would not return; when they do disappear, it only adds to the possibility that the sea is a very bad place for Telmarines.

The castle of the Telmarine kings seems to be in the general area of where the White Witch's castle was in *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*. The road Prince Caspian uses to flee toward Archenland runs south over the Great River and probably merges with the road that Lucy, Edmund, and their troops used when marching to the aid of Archenland when it was invaded by Calormenes in *The Horse and His Boy*. The southern part of the road is overgrown, probably little used because of the Telmarine fear of the forest and perhaps because the Telmarine kings would not have gotten along well with Archenlanders, who would still be true to Aslan's creed that all talking beings be treated well. The Talking Trees of the forest would be angry at their suppression by the Telmarines, which would explain why their branches reach out and sweep Caspian off his horse.



Social Sensitivity

Although there is more adventure than violence in *Prince Caspian*, it is a novel about a civil war, and people are hurt in it—even killed. It was Lewis's belief that young readers want decisive results for good and evil in their books; having a wicked witch die is a decisive way of showing evil getting what it deserves. *Prince Caspian* is much more complex than a fairy tale, and the violence is more complicated than commonly found in fairy tales, but it still reflects Lewis's view of the matter. The usurper Miraz, murderer of his own brother, is murdered by one of the men who helped him seize Narnia's throne. High King Peter lops off the head of one of Miraz's traitorous opponents. Lewis believed that good people had to take active roles in fighting evil or they were not fulfilling their obligations to God or to other people. He fought in World War I and was grievously wounded, but he thought the war was necessary, that good people had to fight the tyranny represented by Germany and its allies; he had the same view of World War II.

The roles of women in the conflict in *Prince Caspian* are problematic, meaning they are somewhat unclear. This probably reflects the process of thought Lewis himself was undergoing while writing "The Chronicles of Narnia." In *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, he says that women should stay out of fighting, that women in war is an ugly business. In *Prince Caspian*, the second book he wrote for "The Chronicles of Narnia," Lucy takes a more active role in the fighting, although it is still in the background.

However, her connection to Aslan is plainly supreme among those in Narnia. It is to her that he first delivers any signs. Elsewhere in the novel, it is women who are being liberated from the miserable schools in Beruna, and it is to Caspian's old nurse that Aslan gives a blessing. Lewis's views on women and the roles they play in combating evil changed as he wrote the novels. By the time he wrote *The Silver Chair*, his main character Jill will play a great role in the physical daring of the novel, and by the time he writes *The Last Battle*, Jill will be in the thick of the fighting, risking as much as Peter ever did.

Literary Qualities

Prince Caspian is filled with adventure and magic, but it is the interaction of the characters that has its greatest claim on the imagination. The choice of having the Pevensies remain children is a pivotal one.

Lewis could have had them appear in Narnia as grown-ups, leaving Caspian as the sole representative of children among the major characters, but much of "The Chronicles of Narnia" is about the potential for courage in children as well as their potential for making good decisions. Having the Pevensies struggle through the wilds of Narnia and then face down evildoers fits well into the overall chronicles. It is in Prince Caspian that Lewis introduces the air of Narnia as somehow charged with Aslan's power, a mechanism for restoring the Earth children to their former strength and skills. This is useful for Lewis in that it allows Peter and the others to retain the usual concerns of children while leaving Peter capable of standing against Miraz after several days of trekking in Narnia's air.



Themes

Importance of Faith

When the children find that they are once again in Narnia, it becomes clear very early on that Lucy, the youngest of the children, is able to sense and see Aslan when the others are unable. While Lucy is asleep, she is awoken by the sound of Aslan calling to her. Aslan knows that the others can't see him. The reason for them being unable to see him isn't explained, but it appears to be because of their lack of faith. Edmund is the second that attains the ability to see Aslan. Edmund had doubted Lucy on their first trip to Narnia and it is because of this that he chooses to side with Lucy and seemingly force himself to believe. The last two that will believe enough to see Aslan will be the red dwarf, Tumpkin, and Susan. Trumpkin had said from the beginning that he didn't believe in the horn, which did work, or Aslan, who does appear. Susan had become increasingly upset at the lack of sensible actions that her siblings are showing.

It will be witnessed as the story proceeds that being in Narnia brings out a mixture of emotions in the children. It will become obvious that the children begin to act more and more like they did when they were the kings and queens of Narnia. It is also seen that while they continue to become more kingly that they will become more willing to take into account the magical abilities of things and eventually put their faith fully in Aslan and the things of Narnia.

Growing Up

The children have been away from Narnia for some time, but upon returning much of what their life there had been begins to return to them little by little. The fact that the children are growing older becomes a more and more significant piece of the story for Peter, Susan, Edmund, Lucy and even Prince Caspian. Peter and Susan will be the two that it has some of the largest impact on as will be shown in the end of the story.

When Lucy first comes to Aslan and they sit and talk, she tells him that he is larger. Aslan explains to her that each year that Lucy grows larger that he will too. This isn't fully explained immediately, but at the end of the story Peter and Susan won't be permitted to return to Narnia because they are growing older. Everything that Aslan told them isn't revealed to the reader. The significance of them growing up isn't clarified, but it continues to be an ever present factor for all the children.

The author also shows that Prince Caspian has to journey from the life of a boy at a safe castle to that of a king who is leading an army into battle. The transformation seen in him will be from a gullible child, who believes his uncle couldn't want to hurt him, to a man that is thinking about what is best for those around him.



Desire for Power

The Telmarines aren't originally from Narnia and are from the same world that Peter, Lucy, Susan and Edmund are from. It seems, however, that the time they are from most likely differs despite the world being the same. Their ancestors had been pirates at one point in time, but strove to take over parts of Narnia and virtually killed off the original inhabitants of Narnia. The Telmarines appear to have struggled for power and have been willing to do anything to rule the land that they wanted. This isn't the main plot of the story but it is one clear struggle for power that occurs and will set the stage for the war that is to come led by Miraz.

Miraz desires the crown and all that goes with it. Throughout the course of the story it is learned that Miraz killed members of the royal council in order to crown himself, as well as his own brother who was Caspian's father. It is evident that King Miraz would have killed his nephew, Prince Caspian, once Miraz's son was born in order to secure the throne for his own line. While Miraz is easily disliked for his actions in his attempt to move the line of the throne to his own son, it is shown that many of his supporters are traitorous men, and it is one of his own men that kills King Miraz because they want to be without a king and to have the power themselves.

There will be other small struggles for power in the book, such as by the White Witch and her followers, but the main people that desire power will be the Telmarines. The ones that don't desire the power but simply desire their freedom will be the ones that have the most to fight for and will eventually win. Prince Caspian doesn't fully care about being king and admits to Aslan that he believes himself to be a child and not ready for the crown. This reply is what convinces Aslan that Caspian isn't desiring power and will make a good leader.



Themes/Characters

Lewis said that when he wrote *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, he had no idea that he would be writing another book about Narnia and that once the idea for *Prince Caspian* came to him, he did not realize his Caspian stories would become three novels. Thus *Prince Caspian* can be read as a reflection of Lewis's believing that there was more to be said and as part of a desire to continue to explore the possibilities of a world other than Earth, as well as a curiosity about how Earth and Narnia's world might continue to interact.

Only true Sons of Adam and Daughters of Eve may rule Narnia, whatever their effect, and the Telmarine kings, being from Earth, fulfill this rule. On the other hand, in *The Magician's Nephew*, Aslan tells King Frank and Queen Helen that they must rule justly, never favoring one kind of talking being over another, not evens humans over anyone else, and in this the Telmarine rulers fail utterly. They and their followers have forced the Old Narnians into nooks and crannies of the kingdom, where they hide from Telmarine oppressors, and the Telmarine humans have filled the land with their towns and farms. The Old Narnians exist in their greatest number in the ancient forest of southeast Narnia, which grows against the hills of northern Archenland; there they are left alone because the Telmarines grew to fear the Old Narnians that they oppressed, eventually believing the forest to be haunted.

Therefore, it is odd that the Old Narnians should find their greatest hope for justice in the form of the descendant of the first Telmarine king of Narnia, a boy who inherits all the old cruelty of his line of kings. Yet, Narnia is fortunate in its heir to the throne because *Prince Caspian* learned early in life from his nurse about the Old Narnians, and he has always wanted to meet them. He is well educated, plucky, and eager to help the Old Narnians once he meets them. Not that this is easy because there are those who would just as soon kill him, as they would just as soon kill all humans. Young Caspian has plenty of backbone, and he presents to the Old Narnians a clear vision of what he wants—a place free of evil, where all may live free. This means that he will put his life on the line to prevent evil being done by his own side as well as to battle the forces of the usurper Miraz.

However, a good vision and courage are not enough to win battles against the professional army of the Telmarines, and in desperate straits, Caspian uses an ancient artifact: he blows on the horn given to Susan by Father Christmas in *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*. The results are somewhat disappointing because no one appears to come to help. Perhaps greater is the disappointment of the Pevensies—Peter, Lucy, Susan, Edmund—who plop down on an island in Narnia and find themselves still to be children, not the grown-up kings and queens they were when they left Narnia at the end of *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*.

High King Peter continues to be the leader as he was in *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*. The Narnian air works on him, as it does the other children, so that day-by-day he grows stronger and more like the great military leader he was in Narnia's



Golden Age. Worthy of note is that Prince Caspian is willing to recognize Peter as his superior, that High King Peter outranks him, which is a sign that Caspian is prepared to follow Aslan's laws because Aslan named Peter as the High King over Narnia for all time. Tough and smart, Peter nonetheless has a weakness that can undo the good he is supposed to do: he tends to insist on going his own way even when Lucy says Aslan has shown another way. In *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, he and Susan disbelieved Lucy's accounts of Narnia, even though they knew her to always tell the truth. He and Susan continue to have this problem; in spite of ample evidence that Lucy knows what she is talking about, they tend to doubt what they have not seen for themselves.

Lucy has become a prophet. She may be modest, and she may be unsure of herself, but she knows Aslan and, more than any other character, follows his ways. It is to her that Aslan most often appears, and it is to her that the most difficult spiritual tasks are assigned. Tired, discouraged, sure that Peter and Susan will not believe her, she still must tell them about meeting Aslan in the woods and what Aslan told them to do.

Telling what she has seen to people she knows think she is imagining things is difficult to do, but, like Old Testament prophets, the price of walking with God is facing the unbelief of others.

The development of Edmund's character in this regard is interesting. In *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, he betrayed his brother and sisters, knowing the price of his betrayal could be their deaths, yet Aslan gave his own life to save Edmund from doom. Edmund has most certainly learned from his experiences because he alone accepts Lucy's accounts of seeing Aslan and declares himself ready to go where she says Aslan leads them. This is a far cry from the miserable bully of *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, although he is still capable of cruel remarks, such as one disparaging girls' minds. He has a way to go, but he is smart enough to realize that Lucy has special knowledge he does not.

The Pevensies are joined by Trumpkin, the Dwarf sent to find them if they had arrived at Cair Paravel when summoned by Susan's horn. Trumpkin is skeptical when he encounters them because he is expecting mighty kings and queens, not four oddly dressed young humans. He serves to give the Pevensies a taste of the sort of skepticism they will face from others when they try to assert their true status in Narnia, and Trumpkin proves willing enough to believe them after an archery demonstration and a thumping at swordplay by Edmund.

Trumpkin is good and faithful, and his many survival skills are handy, especially his abilities to fish and to cook. However, he is the decisive third vote against going in the direction Lucy saw Aslan when at the river gorge—a mistake, Aslan tells Lucy.

Still, his trustworthiness and general good sense make him an important figure in Caspian's court in *The Voyage of the "Dawn Treader"* and *The Silver Chair*.



The enemies of Caspian are not as fully depicted as are his allies. The usurper Miraz murdered his brother and would have murdered his nephew; therefore, he is a bad man. He seems to be an accomplished military leader, and he has a well-organized army that nearly destroys the Old Narnian army. Yet, he does not inspire loyalty among his lieutenants. When Peter challenges Miraz to a one-on-one combat to determine the outcome of the war, two of his lieutenants imply that he would be a coward not to accept the challenge, hoping to get him killed by Peter or to be able to kill him afterward, in order to seize power for themselves. Indeed, when they start a panic after Miraz falls down, one of them stabs Miraz in the back.

The magic by which the Pevensies were summoned to Narnia comes from Aslan, so even though he does not appear until late in the narrative, his presence is felt earlier. It seems to be his expectation that upon seeing him, Lucy will follow him. He tells her as much when they meet in the woods, when he chides her for not following him earlier along the hills beside the river gorge.

Her defense that her companions outvoted her is a weak one; she is supposed to follow Aslan regardless of what others may think.

This is a stern lesson from him, but he is nonetheless a source of great joy. Lucy breathes in his breath and is fortified by it.

His breath represents the Holy Spirit and her strong spiritual connection to Aslan.

When the Second Battle of Beruna takes place, Aslan walks through the village, accompanied by dancers and figures such as Bacchus, the god from Greek mythology.

There, Aslan frees people from the awful school system the Telmarines have created (much like the one Lewis hated in real life), especially a tormented girl and a miserable teacher. The good people rejoice in seeing Aslan, the bad fear him, but the overall impression is of freedom. The girl doffs her restricting school uniform and dances for joy, and the procession Aslan leads to the battlefield is of happiness and liberty. Even the river god, created at the very beginning of Narnia in *The Magician's Nephew*, is freed from his bonds imposed by the bridge at Beruna. Aslan's coming is a daybreak of freedom for Narnia.



Style

Point of View

The story is written in third person point of view. The view is omniscient, proven by the fact that the reader has insight into the motives of Prince Caspian, King Miraz's advisors, and that of the three children Lucy, Peter, Edmund, and Susan. While the point of view will allow the reader to see the story from different characters, there will still be many pieces of the story that otherwise wouldn't be understood. Aslan is the mythical talking lion in the story that eventually comes to the aid of Narnia and the four children. Despite the fact that Aslan has a large role in the story, it won't be shown what Aslan is doing or thinking until Aslan reveals it to the children.

The point of view will be helpful to the reader, since much of the story will be focused on the four children, Peter, Edmund, Lucy and Susan, and their growth. The author depicts much of what plagues the children prior to coming to Narnia is the fact that they had grown into adults in Narnia just a year before the story starts but upon returning to their own land they are children once again and so were treated as children. The effects that being back in Narnia begins to have on them as the story unfolds quickly once the children are called back.

While the dialogue in the story is important, there are many passages that consist of narration of the events that are occurring. The author will also explain things to the reader to help in the retelling of events. When the red dwarf, Trumpkin, is telling the children about the events leading up to Prince Caspian blowing the horn, the author explains that the children asked many questions and left some events out. The author explains that for the reader, this account of the events was a little confusing and is talking out of character directly to the reader. The author then begins an account of Prince Caspian's events.

Setting

The majority of the story takes place in a fictional land called Narnia. The land of Narnia has a real world basic outline but everything in Narnia is seemingly touched by magic. It will be explained that most of the animals in Narnia are larger than real world animals and can talk and walk like people. There are also mythical creatures that exist here such as fauns, centaurs, and giants. The trees and the water also have a life force of their own and are able to move and to converse with other creatures. While the majority of the story takes place in Narnia, the book will begin and end in England where the children are about to go to boarding school.

When the children are taken to Narnia, they first find the place where their castle had stood in Cair Paravel many years earlier. The children remember how the land should have looked and did look when they last were in Narnia. The reader will be able to see



how the children believe things should have been and what has changed so much that leave them feeling confused. There will be an orchard that they had seen started and find it full grown and bearing lots of fruit. There will also be pieces of land that connected peninsulas that are no longer there. While the children will find much of what they knew gone, they will see occasional pieces of their past that leave them no question as to their location.

Language and Meaning

The language in the story will take on many different aspects. There are characters that are considered noble and they will speak, and will be spoken to, in a much more formal way with the use of "sire" and "your majesty" to signify the title and the respect that these characters are given. The main characters in the story, Peter, Lucy, Susan, and Edmund, are the kings and queens of Narnia, but are children as well. There will be a change in their speech through the course of the story. When Peter is dictating the letter to King Miraz challenging him to battle, it is shown that Peter is very formal, but Peter is still a young boy and that is evident at other places in the story.

There are characters in the book that are considered unintelligent or slow. The speech at these points in time will correspond to that image that the author is trying to portray for each animal. The centaurs are another group of characters that the author will give eloquent speech to in order to convey their intelligence.

The language in the story mirrors that of the children's own time despite the vast differences in their cultures and worlds. There will be phrases that the reader may not recognize but the meanings are easily understood. The language will add to the setting and feel that the author has created for the world of Narnia.

Structure

Prince Caspian: The Return to Narnia is the fourth of seven books in The Chronicles of Narnia series. Despite the fact that this book is the fourth in the series, the reader will not have a hard time understanding what is taking place since the author will spend a great deal of time having the children recall memories and summarize what happened the first time and how things have changed. The author also has the characters in the book that are native to Narnia tell what they know of the old legends of the days when Peter, Edmund, Lucy, and Susan were the rulers of Narnia.

Prince Caspian contains 223 pages divided into fifteen chapters. Each chapter lasts from as little as ten pages to as much as eighteen. Each of the chapters are given a title at the front as an indicator as to the focus of the coming pages. When Peter is dictating the letter to King Miraz, the letter is written in italics to indicate which part is the letter and which part is him speaking. There will be other places in the book that refer to readings and books that will be italicized.

The author has also enclosed a list at the front of the book with the page number and title of each chapter for quick reference as well as a map in the back. The map in the book gives the lay out of the land of Narnia and the surrounding countries. The map will contain small pictures that are labeled with different titles of the various books in The Chronicles of Narnia series.



Quotes

"Once there were four children whose names were Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy, and it has been told in another book called *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe* how they had a remarkable adventure." Chap. 1, p. 3

"It was indeed a shattering loss; for this was an enchanted horn and, whenever you blew it, help was certain to come to you, wherever you were." Chap. 2, p. 27

"'And that means,' continued Edmund, 'that, once you're out of Narnia, you have no idea how Narnian time is going. Why shouldn't hundreds of years have gone past in Narnia while only one year has passed for us in England?'" Chap. 3, p. 32

"It is you Telmarines who silenced the beasts and the trees and the fountains, and who killed and drove away the Dwarfs and Fauns, and are now trying to cover up even the memory of them. The King does not allow them to be spoken of." Chap. 4, p. 51

"'I'll believe in anyone or anything,' sad Nikabrik, 'that'll batter these cursed Telmarine barbarians to pieces or drive them out of Narnia. Anyone or anything, Aslan or the White Witch, do you understand?'" Chap. 6, p. 77

"It looked first like a black mist creeping on the ground, then like the stormy waves of a black sea rising higher and higher as it came on, and then, at last, like what it was—woods on the move. All the trees of the world appeared to be rushing toward Aslan." Chap. 11, p. 157

"Why, if not, we should be as able to win it without the King's grace as with him. For I need not tell your Lordship that Miraz is no very great captain. And after that, we should be both victorious and kingless." Chap. 13, p. 180

"But Glozell stopped to stab his own King dead where he lay: 'That's for your insult, this morning,' he whispered as the blade went home." Chap. 14, p. 194

"If you had felt yourself sufficient, it would have been a proof that you were not. Therefore, under us and under the High King, you shall be King of Narnia, Lord of Cair Paravel, and Emperor of the Lone Islands." Chap. 15, p. 206

"Any who chose to stay under the new conditions might do so; but for those who did not like the idea, Aslan would provide another home." Chap. 15, p. 214

"I can't tell it to you all. There were things he wanted to say to Su and me because we're not coming back to Narnia." Chap. 15, p. 221

"One was the mouth of a cave opening into the glaring green and blue of an island in the Pacific, where all the Telmarines would find themselves the moment they were through the Door. The second was a glade in Narnia, the faces of Dwarfs and Beasts, the deep eyes of Aslan, and the white patches on the Badger's cheeks. But the third



(which rapidly swallowed up the other two) was the gray, gravelly surface of a platform in a country station, and a seat with luggage round it, where they were all sitting as if they had never moved from it—a little flat and dreary for a moment after all they had been through, but also unexpectedly, nice in its own way, what with the familiar railway smell and the English sky and the summer term before them." Chap. 15, pp. 222-223



Adaptations

Lewis said that his publisher chose the order in which his Narnia books were published, and when asked in what order they Prince Caspian 321 should be read, if possible, he provided this sequence: The Magician's Nephew The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe The Horse and His Boy The Voyage of the "Dawn Treader" The Silver Chair The Last Battle Each novel can stand on its own, without being read in any particular order, but the sequence Lewis preferred is chronological, from the beginning of Narnia's world to its ending.

The Magician's Nephew was written after The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe, so Lewis had the task of making his account of the beginning of Narnia's world match the events that would later occur in The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe. The Magician's Nephew provides explanations for the origins of the mysterious lamp post in the woods, the White Witch, the wide variety of talking animals, and the introductions of evil into Aslan's young world. The professor in The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe is presented as the boy Digory.

In the period between the events in The Magician's Nephew and The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe, the kingdom of Archenland, south of Narnia, is established by the younger son of King Frank and Queen Helen, and the kingdom of Calormen is established by people from Archenland. One hundred years before the beginning of The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe, the White Witch takes over Narnia and declares herself its queen.

When the Pevensie children show up, they fulfill a prophecy that the witch would be overthrown by two sons of Adam and two daughters of Eve—that is two boys and two girls from Earth. It is in The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe that Aslan makes his great sacrifice, surrendering his life for that of the traitor Edmund, and his resurrection makes death run backwards, meaning eternal life is possible for all who live in Narnia's world.

Prince Caspian is the beginning of the "Prince Caspian" trilogy within "The Chronicles of Narnia." In the novel, Caspian, who will be known as Caspian the Navigator, is introduced. Caspian is the tenth in a line of Telmarine kings; the people from Telmar, southwest of Narnia, had conquered Narnia and had so oppressed the Old Narnians that they disappeared from view. The Telmarines came to Narnia from the South Pacific of Earth. In Prince Caspian, the usurper Miraz has murdered Caspian's father and claimed the crown of Narnia for himself, but the Old Narnians and the Pevensie children help defeat Miraz and place Caspian on the throne, with Aslan's blessing.

The miserable boy Eustace is introduced in The Voyage of the "Dawn Treader." He is a plague on Lucy and Edmund Pevensie, as well as everybody on the Dawn Treader until he learns that he is a monster by actually transforming into one and thereby learns the importance of friendship. King Caspian swore an oath to Aslan that he would seek out the seven faithful lords who had been banished to the east by Miraz, and he voyages



across the sea looking for them, eventually sailing all the way to the End of the World and the Last Wave, beyond which are the cliffs of Aslan's Country. It is for this feat that he becomes known as Caspian the Navigator or sometimes Caspian Seafarer, rather than just Caspian X. In *The Silver Chair*, Caspian is a very old man whose son Rilian has been missing for ten years. Aslan calls Eustace and a new character Jill to Narnia to find Rilian and return him to his home. Eustace and Jill team up with one of the most delightful characters in "The Chronicles of Narnia," Puddleglum, a Marsh-wiggle, to trek through the northern wastes into very dangerous giant country and eventually plunge deep underground to a vast but very unhappy civilization. There they meet the green witch, who seems to have ties to Jadis, the White Witch.

The Last Battle has been both a sad and happy book for generations of readers. It is sad because it is the last of Lewis's "The Chronicles of Narnia." It is happy because all the favorite characters of the series are reunited in Aslan's Country in perfect health, and they discover a universe of adventures without end, all with the blessing of Aslan's Father, the Emperor-beyond-Sea. In *The Last Battle*, Lewis draws on Isaiah, Revelation, and letters by Paul and Peter to portray a cataclysmic battle between good and evil in which Narnia is overthrown by traitors and Calormenes, and its subjects are enslaved and murdered. When all seems lost, with even the evildoers afraid of what they have done, the demon Tash takes his lawful prey and then is banished to his own realm, and Aslan begins the process whereby not only Narnia's world but the entire universe of Narnia's world dies. Yet, within Aslan's Country, everything good about Narnia is preserved, better, brighter, more joyous than before, and no one is ever afraid, and miracles abound.



Topics for Discussion

When Aslan talks to Lucy he explains that every year that she grows larger he will also. What does this say about the connection that Aslan has to Lucy? Does Aslan share this connection with all the children? Speculate on why it took the others so long to see the lion.

King Miraz's pride forced him to accept Peter's challenge to do battle. Was there any way that King Miraz could have graciously refused? Would the outcome have been much different if Miraz had managed to turn down the challenge? From what the reader has seen of King Miraz in what ways, if any, was his pride a positive?

The things of the old Narnia, the talking animals, dwarfs, and Aslan, are forbidden to be spoken of. Speculate on the reasons that the kings would have outlawed the teaching of old Narnia. Did their refusal to speak about old Narnia help or hinder the Telmarines?

Describe the animals in Narnia that have retained their human characteristics. In what way did the author give accurate characteristics and quirks to each animal? In what ways were the characteristics given not what would have been typically thought of for that animal?

Lucy asks Peter if he can bear the fact that he and Susan won't be coming back to Narnia. Peter tells her that it is different than what he thought and says that Lucy will understand when it's her last time in Narnia. Speculate on what Peter could have meant when he tells Lucy this. What in the story brings you to this conclusion?

When Prince Caspian blew on the magical horn belonging to Queen Susan it brought forth Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy, but Aslan wasn't seen until much later in the story. Speculate on the reason for this. Is it more likely that Aslan needed the children or that he was simply waiting on them? Explain.

Nikabrik was anxious to defeat the army of King Miraz. Was it his desperation or lack of faith that drove him to the point of looking to the White Witch for help? What, other than fear, kept the other Narnians from turning to the White Witch?

After Peter, Lucy, Edmund, and Susan stepped through the gate that Aslan had produced, is it likely that the Telmarines that were left believed it was safe at that point to proceed? Explain why they were so suspicious of Aslan and the other native Narnians despite the fact that Aslan had done nothing to them.



Essay Topics

1. Why do any of the Old Narnians trust Prince Caspian despite the fact that his ancestors have persecuted the Old Narnians?
2. What role does the railway station play in Prince Caspian?
3. Why would the treasure room of Cair Paravel still be intact when the Pevensies return?
4. Why does Aslan enter Beruna as he does, rather than rushing to the battle?
5. Is Aslan's offer to send Telmarine humans back to Earth's South Pacific, where their ancestors came from, a good one? If you were a Telmarine, would you choose to go to Earth or to remain in Narnia?
6. Why is Prince Caspian to be the last adventure in Narnia for Peter and Susan? Why would Lewis decide to exclude them?
7. What is the special connection between Lucy and Aslan? Why Lucy and not someone else?
8. Is Lucy a lioness by the end of Prince Caspian?
9. What problems do the Pevensies face after arriving in Narnia? How good are they at solving them?
10. Why would Doctor Cornelius risk his life to tell Caspian the truth about Narnia?
11. What does the order in which the Pevensies and Trumpkin see Aslan tell about each child and the Dwarf?



Ideas for Reports and Papers

1. Compare the attitude of Nikabrik with that of the ungrateful Dwarfs in *The Last Battle*. What point is Lewis making with these attitudes?
2. Schools are not cast in the best light in *Prince Caspian*. What were the schools Lewis attended like? Do you think this affected how he depicted them in *Prince Caspian*? Why or why not?
3. Peter challenges Miraz to single combat, medieval European style, to determine the outcome of the battle. What were the rules for this in the Middle Ages? How closely does Lewis follow the rules in his depiction in *Prince Caspian*?
4. The parade of Aslan and his friends through Beruna is one of joy, but it is also very inviting as a subject for a drawing or painting. See whether you can capture the wonder of it all.
5. What talents do Lucy, Peter, Susan, and Edmund bring to their adventure in *Prince Caspian*? How does each contribute to the success of their enterprise?
6. What is the history of the Stone Table? Why would Caspian choose to make his stand there against Miraz?
7. What makes people think Trumpkin is trustworthy? How is this reflected in *Prince Caspian* as well as *The Voyage of the "Dawn Treader"* and *The Silver Chair*?
8. Aslan tells Lucy that "every year you grow, you will find me bigger." How much bigger does he become in *Prince Caspian*? Does he continue to appear bigger during Lucy's adventure in *The Voyage of the "Dawn Treader"*? What does his increasing size mean?
9. Who are the mythological figures who accompany Aslan? What are their roles in mythology? Why would Lewis make them companions to Aslan?



Further Study

Beetz, Kirk H. Exploring C. S. Lewis' "The Chronicles of Narnia." Osprey, FL: Beacham Publishing, 2001. This book is intended for general audiences and covers Lewis's life and career and provides extensive details about the characters and themes in "The Chronicles of Narnia," along with original maps for all the settings and in-depth chapter-by-chapter analyses of each novel in the chronicles, as well as explanations of the biblical sources for some of the events in the novels.

Bingham, Derick. C. S. Lewis: The Storyteller.

Tain, Ross-shire, Scotland: Christian Focus, 1999. This book is an engagingly written fictionalized version of Lewis's life, intended for young readers.

Coren, Michael. The Man Who Created Narnia: The Story of C. S. Lewis. Grand Rapids: William B. Eerdmans, 1994. This is a well-illustrated and well-rounded account of Lewis's life, intended for young readers.

Ford, Paul F. Companion to Narnia, 4th ed.

New York: HarperCollins, 1994. This reference book for "The Chronicles of Narnia" is geared towards adults rather than young adults. It is an alphabetical listing of characters and themes, with some sharp, insightful explanations of major issues.

Gormley, Beatrice. C. S. Lewis: Christian and Storyteller. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1998.

In this spiritual biography, Gormley traces Lewis's development as a Christian writer. It is best suited for teenaged readers.

Gresham, Douglas. The Narnia Cookbook: Foods from C. S. Lewis's "The Chronicles of Narnia." New York: HarperCollins, 1998.

Gresham provides recipes for preparing foods mentioned in "The Chronicles of Narnia." Children should have adult supervision when they prepare the dishes.

Lewis, C. S. C. S. Lewis Letters to Children.

Edited by Lyle W. Dorsett and Marjorie Lamp Mead. New York: Macmillan, 1985.

Lewis had an extensive correspondence with children, who wrote to him from all over the world. He made a point of replying to every letter he received, although near the end of his life he needed his older brother Warnie's help. This book is a selection from his many letters written to young readers. He is charming, and he gives serious answers to serious questions.



Prince Caspian 323 Sibley, Brian. The Land of Narnia. New York: Harper Trophy (HarperCollins), 1989.

Sibley finds the beginnings of Narnia in Lewis's childhood fantasies and includes some early drawings of "Animal-Land."

It is well suited to young readers.

Swift, Catherine. C. S. Lewis. Minneapolis: Bethany House, 1989. This is an inspirational book that uses Lewis's spiritual journey as an example of how people can discover Christ in their lives.

Wellman, Sam. C. S. Lewis: Author of "Mere Christianity." Uhrichsville, OH: Barbour, 1996. This thoughtful book for young readers tells of how Lewis tried to show how all Christians are united by faith.

Wilson, A. N. C. S. Lewis: A Biography. London: Collins, 1990. In this biography, Wilson sorts through the legend to uncover the real C. S. Lewis, explaining much of Lewis's private life as well as his public career.



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