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Henry-Paul Symonette (Literature), Valedictorian, Forbidding Mourning, Introduction, Summary, Vocabulary, and important questions, Hemisphere14 June 26, 2023 Hemisphere1 Information Dome (1571 or 1572) - 31 March 1631) was an English poet, scholar, soldier, and cavesman. Ben Jonson (/ˈdʒɒnsən/; 11 June 1572 – 6 August 1637), baptised Benjamin Jonson, was an English playwright, poet, and actor. Jonson's plays were popular and influential during the reigns of James I and his son Charles I. Jonson's literary reputation was established by his comedy Every Man in His Humour (1598), which William Shakespeare is thought to have helped to stage. Jonson's next two plays, Sejanus his Fall (1603) and Volpone (1606), were also well received, and he became the most prolific playwright of the Jacobean period. Many of his works, including the masques he wrote for the royal court, were collaborations with other playwrights and composers. Jonson's relationship with his audience was not always smooth, and he was imprisoned on more than one occasion for the political satire in his plays. His masque The Irish Masque at Court (1613) caused offence among the Irish community in London, and his comedy Bartholomew Fair (1614) was interpreted by some as a satire on the Royal Court. Jonson's relationship with his patron King James was also strained by his masque Mercury Vindicated from the Alchemists at Court (1616), which was interpreted as a satire on the King's alchemy projects. Jonson's masque The Golden Age Restored (1616) was more flattering to the King, and he was given a pension of 100 marks (£66) a year. Jonson's masque Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue (1618) was performed at Christmas at the King's request, and he was given a further pension of 100 marks (£66) a year. Jonson's masque The Vision of Delight (1617) was his last collaboration with Inigo Jones, with whom he had quarrelled during the preceding year. Jonson's masque Pan's Anniversary (1620) was his last work for the King, who was now too ill to be an active patron. Jonson's masque The Fortunate Isles and their Union (1625) was his last work for the Court. Jonson's masque Neptune's Triumph for the Return of Albion (1631) was his last work for the Court. Jonson's masque The Masque of Augurs (1622) was his last work for the Court. Jonson's masque Chloridia (1631) was his last work for the Court. Jonson's masque The Masque of Queens (1609) was his last work for the Court. Jonson's masque The Masque of Beauty (1608) was his last work for the Court. Jonson's masque The Masque of Blackness (1605