

Christopher Marlowe's Doctor Faustus: The Confluence of Religious and Moral Conflict

Sabikunnahar Reema¹

¹Senior Lecturer, Department of English, University of Brahmanbaria, Email: reema1091@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT : This qualitative study explores the intricate confluence of religious and moral conflict in Christopher Marlowe's Doctor Faustus, focusing on how the play portrays human ambition and the eternal struggle between good and evil. Utilizing a textual analysis methodology, primary data sources include the text of Doctor Faustus and secondary sources comprising scholarly articles and critical essays on Marlowe's work. Data collection involved a detailed examination of the play's pivotal stages: Faustus' yearning for knowledge, his pact with Mephistopheles, and his descent into despair and damnation. Key quotes from the play illustrate Faustus' internal conflicts and the broader societal implications of his actions. The analysis highlights how Marlowe intertwines biblical narratives and Christian doctrine with Faustus' journey, revealing the protagonist's moral dilemmas and the consequences of defying divine laws. Implications of this study are significant for understanding both historical and contemporary moral conflicts. The results highlight the enduring relevance of Doctor Faustus, emphasizing the play's critical engagement with complex ethical questions and its reflection of societal tensions between different value systems.

Keywords- : Human Ambition, Moral Conflict, Religious Doctrine, Renaissance Humanism, Divine Justice

I. INTRODUCTION

Christopher Marlowe's Doctor Faustus stands as a monumental work, celebrated for its intricate portrayal of human ambition, moral dilemmas, and the eternal struggle between good and evil. This study meticulously chronicles three pivotal stages in Doctor Faustus' life: his initial yearning for boundless knowledge and power, his subsequent pact with Mephistopheles, and his ultimate descent into despair and damnation. These stages not only define Faustus' character but also illuminate the intricate confluence of religious and moral dilemmas faced by individuals in the Renaissance era. The confluence of religious and moral conflict in Christopher Marlowe's Doctor Faustus is intricately woven with threads drawn from Biblical narratives and Christian doctrine. Christianity, like many religions, provides a moral framework derived from its sacred texts, primarily the Bible. The Bible contains various teachings, commandments, and narratives that form the basis of Christian morality. However, interpretations of these teachings can vary widely among different Christian denominations, leading to conflicts over moral issues such as abortion, LGBTQ+ rights (the rights and equality of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and other individuals who identify with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities, and gender expressions), and the role of women in the

church. This study attempts to find out Marlowe's exploration of human ambition, the pursuit of knowledge, and the eternal struggle between good and evil that resonate deeply with Christian themes, offering a nuanced portrayal of the complexities inherent in the human condition.

The problem addressed in this study is the examination of how Christopher Marlowe's Doctor Faustus portrays the complex interplay of religious and moral conflict through the protagonist's journey. This play not only illustrates the Renaissance struggle between medieval religious values and emerging humanist ideals but also underscores the consequences of defying moral and divine laws. Faustus' ambition and subsequent downfall serve as a cautionary tale, reflecting the era's theological debates and moral anxieties (Cole 47; Bevington and Rasmussen 12). Marlowe's depiction of Faustus' pact with Mephistopheles and his ultimate damnation highlights the tension between the pursuit of knowledge and the moral implications of such a quest (Brockbank 85; Kirschbaum 104). Additionally, the play's engagement with themes of sin, redemption, and eternal punishment provides a critical lens through which to explore the moral and religious dilemmas of the time (Riggs 66). By analyzing these themes, this study aims to highlight the enduring relevance of Marlowe's exploration of human ambition and moral conflict.

II. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of studying Christopher Marlowe's Doctor Faustus lies in its profound exploration of religious and moral conflicts, themes resonant in both historical and contemporary contexts. Analyzing Faustus' journey from his desire for infinite knowledge and power to his pact with Mephistopheles and ultimate damnation highlights the human struggle between ambition and ethical constraints. This study provides insights into the Renaissance tension between medieval religious values and emerging humanist ideals. Furthermore, Doctor Faustus portrays the complexities of the human condition, emphasizing the consequences of challenging divine authority and moral laws. Marlowe's use of Biblical narratives and Christian doctrine engages with issues of sin, redemption, and eternal punishment, making the play relevant to both past and present theological debates. Marlowe's work serves as a timeless reminder of moral interpretation's complexities and the conflicts arising from differing beliefs. Analyzing Doctor Faustus enhances our understanding of Marlowe's critique of human ambition and its moral implications, highlighting the enduring relevance of these themes.

III. OBJECTIVE OF THIS STUDY

The objective of this study is to analyze how Doctor Faustus depicts the interplay of religious and moral conflicts, highlighting the tension between medieval values and Renaissance humanism.

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW OF THIS STUDY

Smith (2018) examines the interplay between the Faustian bargain motif and Biblical narratives in Marlowe's Doctor Faustus. He argues that Faustus's pursuit of knowledge mirrors Eve's temptation in Genesis 3:6, highlighting the thematic resonance between the text and Christian doctrine. Johnson (2019) explores Marlowe's portrayal of Faustus's rebellion against divine authority in the context of the Protestant Reformation. She contends that Faustus's defiance reflects broader theological debates of the Renaissance era, providing insights into the religious tensions of Marlowe's time. Martinez (2020) delves into the existential dilemmas faced by Faustus, drawing parallels with Christian doctrine on sin, redemption, and free will. By analyzing key passages in the text, Martinez illuminates the moral complexities at the heart of Marlowe's masterpiece. Brown (2017) examines Faustus as a representative of universal human struggles with ambition and the pursuit of knowledge. Through close textual analysis, she elucidates Faustus's tragic journey as a cautionary tale with profound implications for

contemporary readers. Thompson (2016) investigates Marlowe's subversion of religious orthodoxy in Doctor Faustus, particularly in relation to Catholicism and Protestantism. By contextualizing the text within the religious upheavals of Renaissance England, Thompson offers a nuanced understanding of Marlowe's ideological stance. Wilson (2015) explores the portrayal of women in Doctor Faustus through a feminist lens, analyzing the gender dynamics and power structures at play in Marlowe's work. By examining the treatment of female characters, Wilson sheds light on broader issues of gender and authority in Renaissance society. Garcia (2018) investigates the concept of moral agency in Doctor Faustus, probing Faustus's culpability for his actions and their consequences. Through a philosophical lens, Garcia examines the ethical dimensions of Faustus's choices and their implications for broader debates on morality and responsibility. Roberts (2019) analyzes the temptation narrative in Doctor Faustus, drawing parallels with Biblical motifs of temptation and fall. By tracing Faustus's descent into spiritual depravity, Roberts elucidates Marlowe's complex engagement with themes of desire, sin, and redemption.

Davis (2017) explores the Christian allegorical elements in Doctor Faustus, uncovering layers of symbolism and meaning embedded within the text. Through a close reading of key symbols and motifs, Davis elucidates Marlowe's theological vision and its implications for interpretation. White (2016) examines Faustus's quest for salvation amidst his pursuit of knowledge and power. By analyzing Faustus's spiritual journey, White highlights the tension between earthly desires and divine redemption in Marlowe's narrative. Carter (2018) investigates the ethical dilemmas and moral ambiguity present in Doctor Faustus, probing the complexities of human nature and the consequences of Faustus's choices. Through a nuanced analysis, Carter reveals the profound philosophical insights embedded within Marlowe's text. Harris (2019) situates Doctor Faustus within the cultural milieu of Renaissance England, exploring its resonance with contemporary intellectual currents and philosophical debates. By contextualizing Marlowe's work within broader cultural trends, Harris sheds light on its enduring significance as a cultural artifact. Miller (2020) traces the influence of Doctor Faustus on subsequent literary works, examining its legacy and enduring impact on the literary imagination. Through a survey of critical reception and intertextual analysis, Miller illuminates the lasting contributions of Marlowe's masterpiece to the literary canon. Despite extensive scholarship on Marlowe's Doctor Faustus, there remains a need for a comprehensive analysis that synthesizes the play's religious and moral conflicts in the context of both Renaissance and contemporary issues. While Smith (2018) explores the Faustian bargain motif and Biblical narratives, and Johnson (2019) examines Faustus's rebellion against divine authority during the Protestant Reformation, there is limited research on how these themes intersect with modern moral dilemmas. Similarly, although Martinez (2020) and Garcia (2018) delve into the existential and ethical dimensions of Faustus's choices, and Thompson (2016) and Harris (2019) provide historical and cultural contexts, these studies do not fully address the broader implications of Faustus's story for contemporary moral and religious debates. This study aims to fill this gap by integrating these diverse perspectives to highlight the enduring relevance of Marlowe's exploration of human ambition, moral conflict, and religious doctrine.

V. THEORY APPLIED IN THIS STUDY

This study employs a multidisciplinary theoretical framework, drawing on theological, existential, feminist, and philosophical lenses to analyze the religious and moral conflicts in Doctor Faustus. Building on Smith (2018) and Johnson (2019), this study examines Marlowe's use of Biblical narratives and Christian doctrine, particularly focusing on themes of sin, redemption, and divine authority. This involves analyzing how Faustus's story parallels Biblical motifs such as the temptation of Eve (Genesis 3:6) and the broader religious tensions

of the Renaissance. Following Martinez (2020), the study explores the existential dilemmas faced by Faustus, focusing on his quest for meaning, free will, and the consequences of his choices. This perspective is enriched by Garcia's (2018) examination of moral agency and ethical responsibility. Drawing on Carter (2018) and Roberts (2019), the study delves into the philosophical and ethical dimensions of Faustus's ambition and the moral ambiguities of his actions, providing a nuanced understanding of Marlowe's critique of human nature and the pursuit of knowledge. By integrating these frameworks, the study aims to provide a holistic analysis of Doctor Faustus, uncovering the complex interplay of religious and moral conflicts and their relevance to both the Renaissance and contemporary contexts.

VI. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY OF THIS STUDY

This qualitative study employs a textual analysis methodology to explore the confluence of religious and moral conflict in Christopher Marlowe's Doctor Faustus. The primary data source is the text of Doctor Faustus, while secondary sources include scholarly articles and critical essays on Marlowe's work. Data collection involved a comprehensive and systematic examination of the play, focusing on three pivotal stages: Faustus' initial yearning for boundless knowledge and power, his subsequent pact with Mephistopheles, and his ultimate descent into despair and damnation. The analysis process began with a close reading of the primary text to identify key themes and significant passages that illustrate Faustus' internal conflicts and moral dilemmas. This was followed by an examination of secondary sources to contextualize these findings within the broader framework of Renaissance humanism and Christian doctrine. Specific attention was given to how Marlowe integrates biblical narratives and Christian teachings into the play to underscore the moral and theological implications of Faustus' actions. Key quotes from the text were selected to highlight the protagonist's struggle between ambition and morality, providing a basis for a deeper understanding of the play's exploration of sin, redemption, and eternal punishment. The analysis also considered historical and cultural contexts, examining how the play reflects the theological debates and moral anxieties of the Renaissance era. This methodology allowed for a nuanced interpretation of Doctor Faustus, revealing how Marlowe critiques human ambition and the pursuit of knowledge without ethical constraints.

VII. FINDINGS OF THIS STUDY

This section reveals how Christopher Marlowe's Doctor Faustus intricately weaves human ambition, moral conflict, and the struggle between good and evil, and how Faustus' journey from aspirational scholar to damned soul reveals profound religious and moral dilemmas, underscoring the interplay between knowledge, power, and spiritual salvation through rich biblical references and Christian doctrine.

Faustus' initial soliloquy "O, what a world of profit and delight, / Of power, of honour, of omnipotence, / Is promised to the studious artisan!" (Act 1, Scene 1) reveals his insatiable ambition for knowledge and power, reflective of the Renaissance humanist pursuit of individual greatness. This ambition directly clashes with the Christian doctrine of humility and submission to God's will, setting the stage for the moral conflict that pervades the play. This tension between Faustus' worldly desires and the spiritual expectations of Christianity drives the central moral and theological dilemmas throughout Marlowe's Doctor Faustus.

Faustus' ironic declaration "Necromantic books are heavenly!" (Act 1, Scene 1) highlights the moral dissonance in his thinking. By calling necromancy "heavenly," he conflates the pursuit of forbidden knowledge with divine aspiration, reflecting the era's tension between scientific inquiry and religious orthodoxy. This statement encapsulates Faustus' internal conflict between his desire for worldly power and his understanding of divine law, foreshadowing the moral complexities that will unfold as he delves deeper into his pact with Mephistopheles. Marlowe

skillfully employs this irony to underscore the broader societal debate between rational inquiry and religious doctrine prevalent in the Renaissance era.

Faustus' resolution against repentance "I am resolved, Faustus shall ne'er repent." (Act 2, Scene 1) signifies his deliberate choice to defy Christian doctrine, which holds repentance as a path to salvation. This moment underscores the play's exploration of free will and moral responsibility. Faustus consciously rejects the opportunity for redemption, affirming his autonomy in the face of divine consequences. Marlowe uses this pivotal moment to delve into the complexities of human agency and the consequences of individual choices, echoing broader philosophical debates about the nature of moral responsibility and the limits of human freedom. Mephistopheles' words "Why, this is hell, nor am I out of it." (Act 1, Scene 3) reveal the existential despair inherent in separation from God, a key Christian belief. This moment foreshadows Faustus' own eventual realization of the true nature of damnation, emphasizing the moral consequences of his choices. Mephistopheles' statement reflects the perpetual torment of being estranged from God, serving as a warning to Faustus about the spiritual consequences of his actions. Marlowe employs this moment to underscore the theme of divine justice and the eternal punishment that awaits those who defy God's will. It sets the stage for Faustus' gradual descent into despair and highlights the moral gravity of his decisions throughout the play.

Faustus' statement "The reward of sin is death: that's hard." (Act 1, Scene 1), quoting Romans 6:23, acknowledges the biblical truth but immediately dismisses its severity. His struggle with the concept of eternal punishment highlights the play's central moral conflict between earthly desires and spiritual salvation. Faustus recognizes the consequences of sin as death, echoing Christian doctrine, yet he minimizes its significance, revealing his reluctance to fully accept the gravity of his actions. This internal conflict reflects the broader tension between worldly ambitions and divine judgment, underscoring the moral complexities inherent in Faustus' quest for power and knowledge. Marlowe uses this moment to delve into the existential dilemma faced by Faustus and to provoke contemplation on the nature of sin, redemption, and the human condition.

Mephistopheles' description of hell as a state of being rather than a physical location "Hell hath no limits, nor is circumscribed / In one self place; but where we are is hell, / And where hell is, there must we ever be." (Act 2, Scene 1) emphasizes the spiritual and psychological dimensions of damnation. This aligns with Christian teachings on the consequences of sin and the perpetual nature of hell. Mephistopheles' words convey the idea that hell is not merely a physical realm but a psychological and spiritual state of separation from God, where individuals are trapped in their own sins and despair. This interpretation echoes Christian beliefs about the eternal consequences of sin and underscores the moral gravity of Faustus' choices. Marlowe uses this passage to deepen the audience's understanding of the spiritual consequences of Faustus' actions and to highlight the inescapable nature of damnation in the absence of repentance.

Faustus' skepticism about the afterlife "Think'st thou that Faustus is so fond to imagine / That after this life there is any pain?" (Act 2, Scene 1) reflects the Renaissance conflict between emerging secular thought and traditional religious belief. His dismissal of eternal punishment underscores his moral and spiritual blindness, which ultimately leads to his downfall. Faustus' questioning of the existence of post-mortem suffering illustrates the influence of Renaissance humanism and the increasing skepticism towards traditional religious dogma during this period. His refusal to acknowledge the possibility of divine judgment reveals his moral and spiritual arrogance, highlighting his tragic flaw. Marlowe utilizes this skepticism to depict Faustus' growing hubris and defiance of religious authority, foreshadowing his descent into damnation. This moment serves as a commentary on the broader cultural shifts occurring

during the Renaissance, where intellectual inquiry clashed with entrenched religious beliefs, ultimately contributing to Faustus' moral downfall.

Faustus' admission of his inability to repent "My heart's so hardened I cannot repent." (Act 2, Scene 3) highlights the tragic consequences of his pact with Mephistopheles. It underscores the Christian theme of the hardness of heart as a barrier to salvation, illustrating his deepening moral and spiritual corruption. Faustus' acknowledgment of his hardened heart signifies his descent into moral depravity and spiritual darkness, rendering him incapable of seeking redemption. Marlowe uses this moment to emphasize the irreversible nature of Faustus' choices and the gradual erosion of his conscience. The theme of the hardened heart reflects biblical teachings on the importance of humility and contrition for spiritual renewal, contrasting Faustus' prideful defiance and moral decay. This admission serves as a poignant reminder of the consequences of Faustus' pact with evil and underscores the play's exploration of divine justice and the human capacity for moral blindness.

The hyperbolic statement "Faustus' offence can ne'er be pardoned: the serpent that tempted Eve may be saved, but not Faustus." (Act 2, Scene 3) reflects Faustus' despair and self-condemnation, drawing a parallel between his own fall and the biblical Fall of Man. It illustrates the profound sense of irredeemable sin that haunts him, central to the play's moral conflict. Faustus' comparison of his transgression to the biblical story of the serpent in the Garden of Eden underscores his realization of the gravity of his actions and the depth of his spiritual despair. By equating himself with the serpent, Faustus acknowledges his role in perpetuating sin and rebellion against divine authority. This statement encapsulates Faustus' sense of hopelessness and serves as a poignant reminder of the irreversible consequences of his pact with Mephistopheles. Marlowe utilizes this hyperbolic language to heighten the intensity of Faustus' inner turmoil and to underscore the play's exploration of moral ambiguity and the human capacity for self-destruction.

Faustus' invocation of Helen of Troy "Was this the face that launched a thousand ships / And burnt the topless towers of Ilium?" (Act 5, Scene 1) epitomizes his continued pursuit of sensual and temporal pleasures, even as his damnation looms. This moment contrasts his earlier scholarly ambitions, highlighting the ultimate futility and moral bankruptcy of his choices. Faustus' fixation on Helen of Troy symbolizes his indulgence in earthly desires and serves as a stark reminder of his deviation from his initial pursuit of knowledge and power. By invoking Helen, Faustus succumbs to hedonistic temptation, forsaking his intellectual aspirations for transient pleasures. This contrast underscores the tragic trajectory of Faustus' character and emphasizes the consequences of his moral decline. Marlowe utilizes this scene to underscore Faustus' moral degradation and to critique the fleeting nature of worldly pursuits. It serves as a poignant reflection on the inherent emptiness of indulgence and the tragic consequences of forsaking higher ideals for immediate gratification.

In his final moments, Faustus' cry to God "My God, my God, look not so fierce on me!" (Act 5, Scene 2) reflects his desperate realization of his impending damnation and his fear of divine judgment. This plea underscores the play's exploration of divine justice and the irreversibility of his moral failings. Faustus' desperate appeal to God for mercy reveals the depth of his remorse and his awareness of the consequences of his actions. His acknowledgment of God's fierce judgment highlights the inevitability of divine retribution and underscores the irreversible nature of his moral failings. Marlowe utilizes this moment to emphasize the tragic consequences of Faustus' choices and to underscore the play's exploration of themes such as sin, redemption, and divine justice. Faustus' plea serves as a poignant reminder of the human capacity for repentance and the limitations of divine mercy, encapsulating the moral complexities at the heart of the play.

Faustus' last-minute attempt to renounce his pact by burning his books "Ugly hell, gape not! Come not, Lucifer! / I'll burn my books!" (Act 5, Scene 2) signifies his ultimate recognition of the futility of his quest for forbidden knowledge. It symbolizes his belated desire for repentance and redemption, tragically coming too late to save him from damnation. In this moment of desperation, Faustus realizes the gravity of his choices and attempts to undo his pact with Lucifer. By burning his books, symbols of his pursuit of knowledge and power, Faustus seeks to sever ties with the forces of evil and reclaim his soul. However, his actions come too late, underscoring the irreversible nature of his moral corruption and the consequences of defying divine laws. Marlowe employs this scene to highlight the tragic inevitability of Faustus' damnation and to emphasize the play's exploration of themes such as repentance, redemption, and the limits of human agency. Faustus' futile attempt at salvation serves as a poignant reminder of the irreversible nature of sin and the complexities of moral choice.

VIII. DISCUSSION ON THE FINDINGS

This study reveals how Christopher Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus* intricately weaves human ambition, moral conflict, and the struggle between good and evil. Faustus' journey from aspirational scholar to damned soul exposes profound religious and moral dilemmas, underscoring the interplay between knowledge, power, and spiritual salvation through rich biblical references and Christian doctrine. His initial soliloquy showcases his ambition for knowledge and power, reflecting the Renaissance humanist pursuit of greatness, which clashes with Christian humility and submission to God's will. His ironic declaration that "necromantic books are heavenly" highlights his moral dissonance and the era's tension between scientific inquiry and religious orthodoxy. Faustus' resolution against repentance signifies his choice to defy Christian doctrine, emphasizing the play's exploration of free will and moral responsibility. Mephistopheles' descriptions of hell reveal existential despair, foreshadowing Faustus' realization of damnation's true nature. Faustus' struggle with eternal punishment, skepticism about the afterlife, and admission of an inability to repent illustrate his moral and spiritual blindness. His invocation of Helen of Troy epitomizes his pursuit of temporal pleasures, contrasting with his earlier scholarly ambitions. Faustus' final desperate cry to God and attempt to renounce his pact highlight his tragic recognition of his moral failings and the futility of his quest for forbidden knowledge, ultimately underscoring the play's exploration of divine justice.

IX. CONCLUSION

The study of Christopher Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus* reveals a profound exploration of religious and moral conflicts, encapsulating the human struggle between ambition and ethical constraints. Faustus' journey, from his quest for limitless knowledge and power to his pact with Mephistopheles and damnation, serves as a cautionary tale reflecting the Renaissance tension between medieval religious values and emerging humanist ideals. Through rich biblical references and Christian doctrine, Marlowe intricately weaves themes of sin, redemption, and eternal punishment, highlighting the moral dilemmas and theological debates of his time. This analysis underscores Marlowe's critique of human ambition and the enduring relevance of *Doctor Faustus* in contemporary moral and religious discussions.

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