

**A Study Guide to  
THE  
CHRONICLES  
OF NARNIA  
Written by C.S. Lewis**

By Jeffrey L. Gerig,  
© April 1993

# 1

## – THE LION, THE WITCH, and the WARDROBE pp. 1-50

1. Describe the character of each person. Be specific.

Peter

Susan

Edmund

Lucy

2. Why do you think that it was Lucy who discovered Narnia? (see Matthew 19:13-15)

3. What is Narnia like? What did it used to be like before the White Witch took power? Why do you think she made it always winter, but never Christmas?

4. Who does the Witch represent from our world? How are they similar?

5. Why do you think that the time in Narnia is different from the time in our world?

6. How did the Witch entice and manipulate Edmund? (see James 1:13-15) What does this tell us about who is to blame when we fall into temptation?

7. Once Edmund had given ground to the Witch, why was it easier to give in the second time?

8. In what areas of your life does the devil tempt you and take advantage of you? How can you resist him and not give in to his temptations?

9. Why did Edmund lie about having been in Narnia? Didn't he want to get back (to get more Turkish Delight)? Do you know anyone so proud that they would rather give up something good than be shown up by someone else?

10. Peter and Susan talk to the professor about Lucy and her unbelievable story. The professor says that there can be only three possibilities (p. 45). What are they?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

They finally conclude Lucy must be telling the truth, based on her character. How would you respond if someone tried to tell you about a place like Narnia? What if that person's character was much like Lucy's?

11. What type of character do you demonstrate? Are you like Lucy, reliable and trustworthy? Or like Edmund, mean and self-serving?

12. In witnessing to a non-believer, your story of Christ dying for the sins of the world may sound as far-fetched as telling someone about a secret place such as Narnia. What role does 'character' play in sharing the gospel with others?

## 2 THE LION, THE WITCH, and the WARDROBE pp. 51-118

1. How did Edmund's thinking about people get so confused? Why did he distrust just about anyone who could have helped him, such as the robin (p. 58), the fauns (p. 59) or the beavers (p. 63)?

2. Who does the lion, Aslan represent from our world? How are they similar?

3. What different thoughts popped into the the kids' minds when they heard the name 'Aslan?' Why, when they didn't even know him yet (pp. 64,65)?

Edmund –

Peter –

Susan –

Lucy –

4. Why do you think Edmund betrayed his own brother and sisters (pp. 33, 85)?

- a. he was under a curse from the Turkish Delight
- b. he wanted to get more Turkish Delight
- c. he wanted to become a prince, and later a king
- d. he wanted to get even with the others, especially Peter
- e. all of the above

5. If Edmund was really under a magical curse from the Turkish Delight, should he really be blamed for his actions (p. 33)? What does the Turkish Delight symbolize in this story?

6. Why should we be held accountable for sin in our lives, when we are born with a sin nature? We can't help but sin, so why should we be punished for it?

7. There were a few times when Edmund almost decided not to go to the witch, but turn back to join the others. What kept him from changing his mind? What keeps us from turning away from doing things we know are wrong?

8. Why is it that the kids can only save Edmund by finding Aslan, and not by going to rescue him at the home of the White Witch? What does this tell us about sin (p. 81)?

9. Whose role does Father Christmas represent (pp. 102,103)? Why does he bring presents? What kind of presents are they?

10. Why did the four children need to get to the four thrones in order for the spell of the Witch to be broken? Why can't Aslan just strike the White Witch dead and do away with her spell?

11. Why did the curse begin to break early, even before the four children actually reigned on the four thrones?

# 3

## THE LION, THE WITCH, and the WARDROBE pp. 119-end

1. What does the Stone Table represent? What is written on it?
2. Lucy just wished that Edmund's sin could be taken away and forgotten. Aslan said that it would, but that it would be much harder than she thought (p. 124). Why did he say that? (see Romans 6:23)
3. Do you think that there is any significance in Peter's name and his being the oldest and in charge (p. 126)? Why does Peter accept part of the blame for Edmund's betrayal? Why did Aslan say nothing to him at that time (p. 124)?
4. Why did the White Witch have a claim on the life of Edmund based on the Stone Table and the magic that the Emperor put into Narnia at the very beginning of time (pp. 138,139)? What is this 'deep magic'?
5. What happened to the Stone Table when Aslan awoke and came back to life? How does this relate to the time when Jesus Christ rose from the dead and the temple curtain was torn in two? (see Luke 23:44-46) What happened to the Law of Moses at that time?
6. After Edmund had met with Aslan, why was there no need for the others to talk to him about the past (pp. 135,136)? What do you think Aslan said to Edmund in this unforgettable conversation?

7. Why didn't Susan think they should tell Edmund what Aslan had done for him (p. 177)?

8. How is Edmund and his sin much like you and me, when we willfully sin and disobey? Is there sin in your life which needs to be confessed and forgiven? (see I John 1:9) Explain, how does Jesus Christ forgive your sins?

## **4** PRINCE CASPIAN pp. 1-67

1. How long have the kids been away from Narnia, in earth years? How long has it been in Narnian years? What differences are there between getting into Narnia through a wardrobe, and being drawn into Narnia off the railroad platform?

2. What is Cair Paravel an island now? What has happened to this once beautiful castle?

3. Why do you think that the four kids have been brought back? Who or what brought them back? Why do you think they were first sent to the ruins of Cair Paravel?

4. How does God at times prepare us for some great task or ministry? How important is preparation in sharing the gospel with friends, or in doing a service project?

5. Why were the gifts in the treasure room of Cair Paravel worth more than the whole kingdom itself to Peter and the others (p. 23) ?

6. Describe the 'new' Edmund, as compared to the old Edmund of the first book. Why is there still some of the 'old' Edmund, such as his temper and lack of trust in people?

7. Where has Aslan been all these years, as the Telmarines took control over Narnia? Why did he do nothing to stop the invasion? Do you think that he even knows everything that has been taking place? How do you know?

8. If God knows everything that happens to us, including the bad times and he also has the power to stop those bad times, why does He allow them into our lives?

9. What undesirable circumstances are in your life right now that you wish God would do something about? Why might they be there?

10. Who is Caspian?

11. How did Miraz come to power? What did he do to the nobles who were faithful to Caspian's father? (p.56)

12. Describe the character of each person. Be specific:

Dr. Cornelius

Nikabrik

Trufflehunter

Trumpkin



13. Why do you think everyone has forgotten all the facts about Old Narnia? Why do even the faithful remnant have their doubts? What has happened over this time that would have made everyone forget the way things used to be? (pp. 38,39)

14. How is this forgetting the facts about Old Narnia much like how many view our Bible? Do you believe the old stories in the Bible? Which one is your favorite? Which one do you find the most difficult to believe?

## **5** PRINCE CASPIAN pp. 1-67

1. Notice that even the bad characters of Old Narnia still had descendants around, such as the Ogre and the Hag (p. 72). Do you think the group made the right decision not to invite them? Would Aslan really not be their friend anymore if they invited these people?

2. Nikabrik said that he would be for anyone who would batter the cursed Telmarines, even if it was the white witch herself (p. 73). He said the witch had been good to dwarfs. Why did this seem so?

3. What should be our relationship with non-believers?

- a. totally withdraw from them, like they withdrew from the Ogre and the Hag?
- b. work with them toward common goals, like getting rid of the Telmarines (the black dwarf's idea)?
- c. compromise our beliefs to reach the ends we desire, like Nikabrik wanted to do?

4. What is Aslan's How? Notice that several of the remnant didn't even know what it was (p. 85). What had they forgotten? What had become of the stone table now?

5. Again, Edmund almost loses his temper with Trumpkin (p. 98). After all that Edmund had been through, why do you think that he still carries around some of his old attitudes?

6. As Dr. Cornelius and the others discuss blowing the horn, he says there are three magical spots from where help would most likely appear (pp. 90,91). What are these spots, and why are they the most likely?

a.

b.

c.

7. When Lucy saw Aslan, nobody really believed her, but Edmund went along with her anyway (p. 123). Why did he do this?

8. Why is it so difficult to believe in things that we can't see (pp. 123-124)? Why would the others rather follow their own judgement, than to follow the faith of Lucy?

9. According to John 20:24-29, who else had difficulty believing without seeing? How did Jesus answer him?

10. Why does Aslan keep coming to Lucy first (p. 132)?

11. Aslan says the reason he appears bigger to Lucy is because she has gotten bigger (p. 136). This isn't normal. As Lucy gets bigger, objects and people should appear smaller. Why will Aslan appear bigger as Lucy grows bigger?

12. Why does Aslan tell Lucy she may never know what would have happened, but only what will happen (p. 137)?

13. Aslan wanted Lucy to go alone if no one else would follow her. Do you think that this is a reasonable request (pp. 137-138)? Why does God sometimes make us do things alone, without the benefit of Christian support?

14. Why was it that the more they believed and followed Lucy, the more they would be able to see Aslan?

15. Describe the character of each person:

The three bulgy bears

Pattertwig

The seven brothers of Shuddering Wood (Red Dwarfs)

The five black dwarfs

Centaur Glenstorm and his three sons

Reepicheep

Wimbleweather

Nikabrik

# 6 PRINCE CASPIAN pp. 141-end

1. Lucy had to tell her story about Aslan four times. In what order did the group all see Aslan?

2. Susan confessed that she did believe Aslan was with them all the time, even though she couldn't see him. What kept her from using her faith at the beginning? What was she afraid of (p. 147)? What keeps us from putting our faith into practice at times?

3. What were Aslan's responses to the other children and the dwarf, when he met them (p. 148)?

Peter

Edmund

Susan

Trumpkin

4. Who were Bacchus and Silenus (p. 154)? Why did Susan say, 'I wouldn't have felt very safe with Bacchus and all his wild girls if we'd met them without Aslan?'

5. How has Nikabrik distorted the story of Aslan and the white witch (p. 162)? What did Nikabrik not know about those Olden Days?

6. Who did Nikabrik get to help them conquer the Telmarines (p. 159)? Is this the hag and the ogre that they had decided against inviting (p. 72)? Could this possibly be the white witch herself, with her captain, Feneris Wolf?

7. Why does Miraz decide to fight King Peter (p. 177)? Have you ever done something you didn't want to, simply because you were worried how it might look to others if you didn't do it?

8. What scared off the enemy Telmarines (p. 190)? Do you know a Bible story that is very similar to this (see 2 Samuel 5:17-25)?

9. In Aslan's victory march, why is it primarily the women and children who are joining Aslan (p. 197)? Where are the men?

10. Aslan heals the old lady, has Bacchus turn her water into wine, and tells her that she is not yet ready for the long journey. Who is this old lady, and what long journey is Aslan talking about?

11. Why did Reepicheep get his tail back (p. 203)?

12. Where were the Telmarines from (p. 211)? How did they get into Narnia and how were most of them sent back to where they came from?

### REMEMBER

1. The land of Telmar was unpeopled when they stumbled into this world.
2. A famine in Telmar is the reason they moved into Narnia and conquered it.
3. A son of Adam is always to rule over Narnia (p. 210). Why do you think this is?

# 7

## THE VOYAGE OF THE DAWN TREADER pp. 1-67 (book chapters 1-5)

1. What is the last name of Edmund and Lucy?
2. Why did Eustace like to have Edmund and Lucy come to visit him (p. 2)?
3. Why is it that Peter and Susan do not get to go to their cousin, Eustace's house (p. 2)?  
Peter-  
Susan-
4. How long has it been since Edmund and Lucy's last adventure in Narnia?
5. How does a picture of a Narnian ship get into our world (p.4)? Who possibly could have given it to them?
6. What is your description of a person like Eustace? How does he compare with Edmund's character in book one? Why can't he find the good in anything?
7. Do you know a person who acts like Eustace? How do you counteract a spoiled person like this, who always wants to complain? (See Ephesians 4:29, 31-32; Colossians 4:5-6)

8. Eustace has convinced himself that everyone is out to get him, just like Edmund had done earlier. Things end up getting distorted and do not appear as they really are to Eustace (pp. 59,60). How do some people distort Christianity? How do you feel when you hear things which are not true or are misrepresented about the Christian faith?

9. Why does Reepicheep really want to get to the Eastern Edge of the world so badly (p.16)? Do you think that Reepicheep will ever get to the Eastern Edge? Is it even possible to get there? Why do you think this way?

10. Do you think it is possible for someone to get to heaven if he travels in space long enough? Where do you think heaven is? Is there anything a man can do to get to heaven?

11. When the ship harbors at the unknown island, p. 62 says, that 'what awaited them on this island was going to concern Eustace more than anyone else.' It also says, 'Eustace forgot about keeping his diary for a very long time.' What do you think is going to happen to Eustace?

# 8

## THE VOYAGE OF THE DAWN TREADER pp. 68-149 (book chapters 6-11)

1. Why did Eustace become a dragon (p. 75)? What is Eustace to learn from this?
2. What were Eustace's first thoughts after becoming a dragon (p. 75)?
3. Which do you think is true, that Lord Octesian was eaten by the other dragon, or that the dragon only found Lord Octesian's bracelet, or that the other dead dragon was actually the Lord Octesian himself (p. 92)? Why?
4. What made Eustace finally realize that he had alienated himself from the people who cared about him the most (p. 76)?
5. How did they all react to Eustace as a dragon (pp. 84,85)? How do you feel when something bad happens to mean people? How should you feel?
6. Eustace told Edmund that when he met Aslan, 'there was moonlight where the lion was, but there was no moon out that night.' How do you account for this? What does it mean (p. 88)?
7. Why was Eustace unable to peel off his dragon skin (p. 90)? Why was Aslan able to do so? What does peeling off the dragon skin by Aslan represent? Why does it hurt and burn so much?



8. When did God peel off your 'dragon skin' and make you a new creation? (see 2 Corinthians 5:17)

9. Notice that Edmund never forgot what he had done on his first trip to Narnia (p. 91). 'Between ourselves, you haven't been as bad as I was on my first trip to Narnia. You were only an ass, but I was a traitor.' Why does Edmund consider himself worse than Eustace?

10. What Bible character have you read about who considered himself the least in God's kingdom because of his past sins? (see 1 Timothy 1:15,16)

11. Was Eustace's character changed overnight (p. 93)? What differences were evident to all?

12. What temptation faced Caspian at Goldwater (p. 107)? Why did getting a glimpse of Aslan make a difference in their plans?

13. In the magician's room, Lucy wanted to say a spell that would make her beautiful beyond compare. Why didn't she say the spell (p. 131)? Why would it be wrong for her to say it?

14. What spell did Lucy say and why didn't Aslan stop her this time?

15. What does Aslan mean by Lucy making him visible (p. 135)? Had Aslan been there all the time?

16. Aslan chose to work differently with the Island of the Dufflepuds than he did with Narnia. How does he rule this land differently? How does God deal with different cultures in our world?

17. When Lucy is talking with Aslan, she asks him if she will see him again soon. He answers, 'I call all times soon (p. 138).' What does he mean by this?

18. Why did the dufflepuds think the magician was a mean magician? How do our misconceptions of God sometimes hold us back from really getting to know Him?

19. What made the dufflepuds accept themselves (p. 147)?

# 9

## THE VOYAGE OF THE DAWN TREADER pp. 150-end (book chapters 12-

16)

1. Describe Dark Island. Would you ever want to visit a place like this? What might this island represent?

2. Lucy called to Aslan for help in the darkness. She cried, 'If you ever loved us at all, send us help now (p. 159).' Did Aslan come? Why did he wait until Lucy called? Why didn't he steer them around the darkness, or take the darkness away, instead of making them go through it?

3. Why did Aslan not come as himself, but instead as an albatross? And why did he only whisper to Lucy, 'Courage dear heart,' and not so that all the others could hear?

4. Why do you think that no one noticed the albatross when he left (p. 162)?

5. Why is it that when we find ourselves in a crisis situation, we often forget to ask God for help? And then when help does come, we forget to say 'thank you?'

6. Describe the Beginning of the End of the World, otherwise known as the Island of the Star (p. 187). Why is the witch's knife there? Why is there a table full of food?

7. Why are the three lords fast asleep at the table? Which three lords are they?

8. Who is this old man, Ramandu, who says he saw the Eastern lands and seas ages ago, but from a great height? How do you think he came to have a daughter?

9. What exactly is a star (p. 180)? Eustace said it was 'a huge ball of flaming gas,' but Ramandu answered, 'that is only what a star is made of, not what a star is.' What did he mean?

10. Why do you think that Caspian wanted to talk with Ramandu's daughter later (p. 188)? What did he miss earlier in her words (p. 174)?

11. Why was the water sweet near the end? Why did it satisfy them more than food (p. 199)? Why was it getting so bright? How were they able to bear the brightness (p. 189)? (see Revelation 21: 23-27)

12. Why did they feel they were getting younger, and becoming very excited, they weren't really able to talk about it (p. 204)?

13. Lucy and Caspian said to one another, 'I feel that I can't stand much more of this, yet I don't want it to stop.' Why do they feel this way?

14. Why do you think that there were so many bad things before they go to the beginning of the world's end (ex. Dark Island, the witch's knife, the fierce sea people)?

15. Caspian almost blows it when they get right near the end. What did he do? Why did he act this way? What causes him to change his attitude?

16. Have you ever had to give up a dream, or something you really wanted to do, because God told you to? How do you react when God works in ways that you don't like or understand?

17. Who finally goes out to the edge?

18. Do you think that Reepicheep makes it to Aslan's world? Why or why not?

19. What is it like at the edge of the world? What is behind the sun?

20. Why does Aslan appear to them as a lamb (p. 214)? Why must Edmund, Lucy and Eustace go back to their world, and learn to know Aslan by his earthly name (p. 216)? Why can't they return to Narnia?

21. How might Edmund, Lucy, and Eustace learn to know about Aslan by his earthly name?

22. What happens to Caspian (p. 216)?

## THE FINAL LOG

### OF THE DAWN TREADER'S VOYAGE EAST

**Cair Paravel** – the royal city of Narnia, from where the voyage began.

**Galma** – the location of the jousting tournament for the king

**Terebinthia** – because of an epidemic on this island, it is passed by without a visit

**The Seven Isles** – including Muil, and Brenn – the Dawn Treader harbors at Red Haven and the children are picked up at sea.

#### **The Lone Islands:**

**Felimath** – where Caspian and the children are captured by Pug and his pirates. Caspian is bought by Lord Bern.

**Doorn** – in this city of Narrowhaven, Governor Gumpas is deposed of his office, the slaves are all set free and Lord Bern is made Duke over the islands. They harbor here for twenty-eight days.

**Avra** is also mentioned.

**Dragon Island** – the stop where Eustace is turned into a dragon then meets with Aslan, who makes things right. Lord Octesian's body is discovered.

**Burnt Island** – once an inhabited island, but recently deserted

**The Sea Serpent** – attacks the Dawn Treader, but the ship narrowly escapes

**Goldwater, aka Deathwater** – home of a deadly spring that turns all that touches the water to gold. One of the lords, Lord Restimar, is found at the bottom of the spring.

**The Island of the Dufflepuds** – where Lucy helps the Dufflepuds become visible again

**Dark Island** – the frightening place where one's dreams become reality. Lord Rhoop is found and picked up by the Dawn Treader.

**The Island of the Star** – the beginning of the end of the world. The last three lords, Lords Revilian, Argos and Mavramorn are found. They meet Ramandu, a retired star being recharged.

**The Sea People** – a fierce people living under the sea are seen by Lucy, Caspian, Drinian, and Reepicheep.

**The Silver Sea** – the final sea which appears silver because of its covering of unique lilies. This sea leads them to the wall of water and the very edge of the world.

**The Wall of Water** – a thirty-foot high wall of water which Reepicheep rides up and over, in order to break the enchantment on the three lords on the Island of the Star. It is not known if Reepicheep survived.

**Aslan's Mountains** – seen from the edge of the world. Aslan's land, located on mountains so high they should be snow-capped, but they are not.

# 10 THE SILVER CHAIR pp. 1-66 (book chapters 1- 5)

1. How did Eustace and Jill get into Narnia? Was it their own words that brought them there (p. 19)?
2. Where did Eustace and Jill enter Narnia? Why enter here?
3. What happened on the cliff (p. 12)?
4. Jill found herself in an awkward position at the stream with the lion (p. 17). Why did Aslan make it tough for her to get water? What was he trying to do?
5. Why wouldn't Aslan promise Jill that he would not eat her? What did he mean when he said, 'I have swallowed up girls and boys, women and men, kings and emperors, cities and realms?'
6. Aslan not only made Jill put trust in him, but he also confronted her with her pride and foolishness (p. 18). The lion forgave her, but also said that her job would now be harder. Why?
7. Aslan's charge to Jill was, with Eustace, to 'seek the lost prince until either they had found him and brought him to his father's house, or else died in the attempt, or gone back to their own world (p. 19).' Which of these three do you think will happen? Why?



8. Aslan gave Jill four signs (pp. 19,20). What were they?

Sign #1 –

Sign #2 –

Sign #3 –

Sign #4 –

9. Eustace and Jill were to accomplish their task from Aslan by obeying the Four Signs. As Christians, we are called to discover God's will in our lives, by obeying His Word.

\*Why is it important not to forget God's Word (pp. 20, 21)?

\*When Jill said that she understood the instructions, Aslan said, 'Child, perhaps you do not see quite as well as you think.' Why did he say this (p. 20)? What does this tell us about God's Word?

\*When were Jill and Eustace to go over the signs (p. 21)? When is the best time for you to be in God's Word? Why?

10. What did Aslan mean when he said, '...the Signs which you have learned here will not look at all as you expect them to look, when you meet them there (p. 21)'? How is this true when we take the truth we learn in God's Word into our daily lives?

11. Why did Eustace and Jill miss the first sign (p. 38)? How long had it been, in Narnian years, since Eustace's first visit?

12. When they saw all the food set before them in Cair Paravel, Eustace cheered up and said that it was 'something like the greatest feast ever served (p. 40).' What might he be referring to?

13. Why was the king sad? Who was the queen, and how was she killed (p. 49)?
14. What message do you think the queen tried to deliver just before her death (p. 49)?
15. What happened to the prince (p. 50)? Why didn't the green serpent kill him also? Who does this green serpent represent (p. 51)?
16. Why couldn't Eustace go up to Trumpkin and explain things?
17. How would you describe a 'Marshwiggler' (p. 58)? How would you describe Puddleglum? Do you know anyone like him? Is it possible to change a person with this outlook?
18. Who do you think the owls represent in this story?
19. How good are you at receiving advice and constructive criticism from others? Why is it important to surround ourselves with wise people who can help us with our shortcomings?

#### THINGS TO REMEMBER:

- 1. The story of Prince Cor and Aravis and the horse, Bree, which was told to Eustace and Jill on their first night in Narnia (p. 40)*
- 2. The story of Prince Cor and Aravis happened in Narnia and Calormen and the lands between, in the Golden Age when Peter was High King at Cair Paravel.*
- 3. King Caspian had moved the throne from his uncle's palace to Cair Paravel once again. They must have restored it.*

# 11 THE SILVER CHAIR pp. 67-135 (book chapters 6-10)

1. Who was the Lady, the Queen of the Green Kirtle (p. 75)? Who is the silent black knight? Why would she show up in the land of the giants?
2. Why did the witch send Eustace, Jill, and Puddleglum to the Gentle Giants for the Autumn Feast (p. 76)? Do you think she knows what they are up to (*sent by Aslan on a mission to free the prince*)?
3. Why did Jill forget to recite the Signs (pp. 79,80)? How does this relate to our lives and God's Word?
4. Like the disciple, Peter walking on water (see Matthew 14:25-33), why do we sometimes turn our eyes away from Christ and focus on ourselves and our circumstances?
5. Why did Eustace and Jill miss the second and third Signs (p. 102)? Whose fault was that?
6. How did the Witch tempt the children to turn from following the Signs (p. 103)?
7. What important things in our lives will Satan try to distract us from doing? Is he doing a good job of distracting Christians today? How successfully does he distract you from what God wants you to do?

8. After missing Signs two and three, Jill tried to rationalize, saying that possibly Aslan put the letters there after they had passed by. She didn't want to believe they had messed up again (p. 103). What are ways we try to rationalize our failures?

9. What does 'UNDER ME' mean? What did it mean a long time ago (p. 133)?

10. In the last book, we got a glimpse of what heaven would be like in the Narnian world. What are we getting a glimpse of in this book? Describe this place.

11. Why was the idea of eating a stag so horrible to the Marshwiggle (pp. 111,112)? Describe the feelings each one felt:

Jill –

Eustace –

Puddleglum –

12. By eating Stag, do you think that they brought on themselves the curse of Aslan, like Puddleglum thought? Are we held accountable for the sins we commit in ignorance?

13. What was the phrase they repeated over and over in the Underworld? Why did they keep saying it (p. 122)?

14. What did all the Earthmen have in common (p. 123)? What is the picture in your mind when you think of Hell?

15. Who is the old man sleeping below the earth (p. 127)? Why is he there, and why is he sleeping?

16. If the silent black knight is Prince Rilian, what has happened to him, that he now swears such allegiance to the Queen?

# 12 THE SILVER CHAIR pp. 136-end (book chapters 11-

16)

1. How does Prince Rilian understand the magical spell over him? What is really the enchantment (p. 137)?
2. Why does the Queen (Witch) need the prince? Why can't she simply take over Narnia by herself?
3. On p. 138, Prince Rilian states, *'Is it not the most comical and ridiculous thing in the world to think of them all going about their business and never dreaming that under their peaceful fields and floors, only a fathom down, there is a great army ready to break out upon them like a fountain!'* How is this similar to the way Satan and his demons work?
4. Do you ever think that you may have been deceived by Satan at times and never even realized it? Can you think of a specific instance? How does this realization make you feel?
5. When the Queen took the Prince out on trips in the overworld, what was the real reason the Prince went fully armed, with his visor down? What did the Prince think was the reason (p. 139)?
6. Why was the Queen usually the only one with the Prince during his ravings (p. 140)? What did the Prince think was the reason?

7. Why did Eustace, Jill and Puddleglum have so much difficulty in following the fourth Sign (p. 146)? Is it ever hard to follow God's instructions? Does it ever seem like He's asking too much from us, or even has made a mistake?

8. Why does the Witch spend so much time trying to convince them that their world is just a copy of her 'real' world (pp. 155,156)? How does Satan twist things around, getting us to believe his counterfeits are better than God's originals?

9. How do they escape the Queen's spell (p. 158)? Similarly, how are we able to overcome and escape Satan's schemes?

10. Puddleglum says, 'She's the sort that wouldn't so much mind dying herself if she knew that the chap who killed her was going to be burned, or buried, or drowned five minutes later (p. 166). ' How does this accurately describe Satan's character?

11. Who was Golg (p. 176)?

12. Describe the Land of Bism (p. 177). What voice was heard from there and what did it say (p. 183)?

13. How is this underworld like Hell? How is it different?

<u>Similarities</u>	<u>Differences</u>

14. Jill was afraid of meeting Aslan after their mission was accomplished (p. 210). Aslan said to her, 'Think of that no more. I will not always be scolding.' What does this say about God?

15. If Rilian had stayed with the Witch, he would have become a King over a land that was already rightfully his to inherit. Satan likes to promise us things that by our rights as God's children, we will inherit anyway. What are some of the lies Satan gets us to believe?

16. Why wasn't Caspian a ghost in Aslan's land, but would have been had he showed up in Narnia (p. 213)?

17. Why did Caspian get younger in Aslan's land, yet have no particular age (p. 212)? What age do you picture yourself being in heaven, once you are there?

18. Why did Eustace put a thorn into Aslan's paw (p. 212)?

19. Why did Eustace and Jill have to go back to their own world? What does this tell you about salvation?

20. Why did Aslan let Caspian enter our world for a short time? What did Caspian do?



# 13 The Horse and His Boy pp. 1-62 (chapters 1 - 5)

1. When and where did this story take place? (p.1)

2. Retell Shasta's story of how he came to find himself in Calormene, living with a fisherman. (p. 5)

3. Describe each of the characters, based on your present knowledge of them.

Arsheesh -

Shasta

The Tarkaan from the south, known as Anradin -

The Tisroc -

Bree -

Hwin

Aravis -

Tash

Zardeenah -

Aravis' Father, the Lord of the province, Calavar -

4. If you were standing in the middle of Narnia, based on your readings of the Chronicles of Narnia, what would be to the...

East?

West?

North?

South?

5. If Narnians are really the people favored by Aslan, why do the Calormenes call them “the accursed, but beautiful barbarians who inhabit the north”? (p.5)

6. Why do people today still evaluate others based on appearance, race, or culture? What is God's response to prejudice? (see Numbers 15:15)

7. Do you think that it was real Lions chasing them, or maybe just what they thought were lions, or possibly even Aslan himself? (p. 25) Why did they think there were two lions, when it ended up being only one?

8. If the lions were really Aslan, why would he be chasing them and roaring at them?

9. Can you give an example of how God uses circumstances to get what He wants accomplished?

10. A major theme up to this point has been PRIDE. How did the following people show evidence of pride in their lives?

The Calormenes -

Shasta -

Bree -

Aravis -

The Tarkaans –

“For in Tashbaan there is only one traffic regulation, which is that everyone who is less important has to get out of the way for everyone who is more important, unless you want a cut from a whip or a punch from the butt end of us spear.” (p. 53)

11. Is having pride always wrong? Is it wrong to take pride in the work that you do? Is pride ever right?

12. Hwin is the contrast to the others in this story. She demonstrates true humility. (p.45) Because of her humility, she is often put down, and taken for granted. How can a Christian demonstrate true humility, without being walked over by others?

13. How do things get messed up in Tashbaan?

14. Who is Shasta mistaken for?

15. Why are Edmund and Susan in Tashbaan? Give at least three reasons why Susan should not marry Prince Rabadash.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

16. What do the Calormene nation represent? How about the land of Narnia? Why don't they get along well together?

17. Remember that Aravis is not from Narnia and is not yet a believer in Aslan. She still says, "Long live the Tisroc" and still acts like a Calormene. She does not know any different at this point. Do you think Aslan should reveal himself to her all at once or by a little at a time? Why?

# 14 The Horse and His Boy pp. 63-146 chapters 6 to 10

1. What is the size of Narnia compared to Calormen? What is the significance of this? (p. 65)
  
2. There is a secret way to cross the desert from Calormen to Narnia. What is it? (p. 66)
  
3. What about this cat at the tomb of the ancients? (p. 82-86) Who was this cat and what did he do?
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
  - d.
  
4. Why did Aslan appear as a cat this time, and not as himself, or as a lion?
  
5. Notice that Susan mentioned that the moles were planting an orchard for them at Cair Paravel. (p. 67) What story does this information tie in with?
  
6. Describe Lasaraleen. Do you know anyone like her?

7. Why wasn't the Tisroc in such a hurry to attack Narnia? (p. 107-109) What does the prince think is the real reason? Is the Tisroc a believer in Aslan?

8. What is Prince Rabadash's plan for attacking Narnia? (p.110)

9. Once the runaways had crossed the desert, why was it so hard to get motivated to go on the rest of the way to Narnia? Why did Bree want to rest and snack, instead of getting to Archenland? (p.131) How does this apply to the Christian's life?

10. After they had crossed the river, they are attacked by a lion again? Is this one Aslan? Why is he chasing them? Why does he claw Aravis? (p.137-139)

11. Why didn't Aslan just make them wake up from their nap? Why did he wait until it was almost too late, and then scare them to death, by chasing them to the hermit's house?

12. Aravis thought she was "lucky" not to have been scratched as badly as she first thought. The hermit said, "I have now lived a hundred and nine winters in this world and have never yet met any such thing as luck". (p.143) What does he mean by this?

13. What are the results of the lion's attack on each person?

Shasta -

Aravis -

Bree -

Hwin -

14. How did the hermit know all the facts about everything before he was told anything? (p. 140)

15. Why was Shasta the only one sent to warn King Lune? (p. 141)

16. Why did Bree want to go back to Tashbaan? (p. 145) How is Aslan breaking Bree's attitude of pride?

17. Aravis' words to Bree were, "it is better to stay and say we're sorry, then go back to Calormen." How does this statement relate to human pride, forgiveness of sins, and salvation?

# 15 The Horse and His Boy pp. 147- end (chapters 11 to the end)

1.. Why did Shasta feel that he is the most unfortunate and unlucky person who ever lived? (p. 155,157) Was it really true? Why or why not?

2. Why do difficult situations often cause us to lose our perspective on things? What can a person do to regain his perspective, quit feeling sorry for himself, and see things clearly again?

3. We finally find out for certain that the lion was Aslan all the time. (p.158) What all did Aslan do in this story?

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

4. Why would Aslan not tell Shasta why he had clawed Aravis? (p.159, also p. 194) Why did he say, "I tell no-one any story but their own?"

5. When Shasta arrived in Narnia and told his story, no one really wanted to send the news to Cair Paravel. (p. 164) Why?

When things go well in our Christian lives, we too tend to get a little careless. We take our faith for granted. What are some things we can do to keep our guard up against Satan's attacks, especially when things are going well?

6. Why did Lucy ride to the wars, but Susan did not? Isn't Susan to blame for all this mess? Why didn't she try to make things right? (p.176)

7. How could the hermit tell the future? (p.180) what role did he play for Aslan? What would we call this type of person in the Bible?

8. Bree, for a second time, was worried about going back to Narnia. (p.180) The first time it had to do with his lack of courage. What was his problem this second time?

9. Bree believed in Aslan, but in a figurative sense. He didn't believe that Aslan was a real lion. (p.191) Today many believe in God, but have the wrong impression of Him. What misconceptions do people have about God?

10. Who is Shasta really? (p.195) How did he come to end up in Calormen?



11. Pride was a major theme in this book. How do all the characters show that they are a little humbler by the end of the book? (p. 204)

Aravis -

Cor -

Bree and Hwin -

Rabadash – (p. 213)

12. What traitor is Edmund talking about when he says, "... even a traitor may mend. I have known one that did." Why does he not let himself forget that experience?

13. Rabadash was the last prideful person, and would not give in, even when turned into a donkey. Why would he not change?

14. How does everyone in the story end up? (p.215-216)

Shasta (Prince Cor) -

Prince Corin -

Aravis, the Tarkheena -

Bree and Hwin -

Rabadash –

# 16 The Magicians Nephew pp. 1- 65

1. About how long had Narnia existed in earth years? (p.1)

2. Describe each of the characters, based on your first impression of them.

Digory Kirke –

Polly Plummer –

Uncle Andrew Ketterly –

3. Who exactly is Digory Kirke? (p.36)

What were some of the hints given to you in the first book *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*? (See *The Lion the Witch and the Wardrobe* pp. 45-47; 185-186)

4. How do the children end up in Uncle Andrew's study?

5. How did Uncle Andrew happen to be able to make the rings? (pp. 16-20)

6. What was Uncle Andrew's plan for the children?

7. Describe how the rings actually worked. How did Uncle Andrew think they worked? (p.39)

8. Do you think it is possible that there is a and in-between place like the passageway between the houses and the woods, 'places which lead to somewhere, but are really no place is themselves?' (p. 34)

9. Describe the land of Charn, which the children jump into? What had happened there? (p. 43)

10. What was on the pillar by the bell? (p.50)

What does this tell us about how Satan sometimes tempts us to do his will?

11. After striking the bell, the book reads that he was very sorry for doing it afterward, and so were a good many other people? (p. 51) Why?

How might other people be affected by our actions and sins? Give an example.

12. There are two main lessons being learned by the people in this book.

A. Everybody is governed by some sort of rules. No one is above God's Word, or any law.

"Men like me who possess hidden wisdom, are freed from common rules just as we are cut off from common pleasures. Ours, my boy, is a high and lonely destiny."

Said by the professor. p. 18

"You must learn, child, that what would be wrong for you or for any of the common people is not wrong in a great queen such as I. The weight of the world is on our shoulders. We must be freed from all rules. Ours is a high and lonely destiny."

Said by the queen of Charn, pp. 61, 62

Why are rules so important? Are there any people beyond the authority of roles?

What should be done to people who break rules? Why do all of us break rules at times?

B. You can get into big trouble doing things you really don't understand, especially when dealing with magic!

"I had to get to know some devilish queer people, and go through some very disagreeable experiences. That was what turned my head grey. One doesn't become a magician for nothing."

Said by the professor p. 20

"We can't get out of it now. We shall always be wondering what would have happened if we had struck the bell. I'm not going home to be driven mad I always thinking of that. No fear!"

Said by Digory p. 50

What does this tell us about dabbling with Satanism, and things in general that we don't understand?

What does this teach us about taking chances? Is there a time when we should take chances? How do you know?

13. Digory and Polly had to get into Narnia by and in-between world. Why didn't Lucy and the others go through this world, but instead went directly from our world into Narnia?

# 17 The Magicians Nephew pp. 66-128

1. What were the two themes to be learned from the last section's discussion?

A.

B.

2. Why was the witch (queen) having such a hard time breathing in the wood and why was she losing her power? (p. 67)

3. When the queen met Uncle Andrew, Polly thought that there was a sort of likeness between them. (p.69) Why did she think that?

4. In these pages we now learn another lesson. It is that we tend to forget how bad things really were, once we get away from them for a while. How do we see this happening with the Queen (p.72), and with Uncle Andrew (p. 76)?

The Queen –

Uncle Andrew –

5. Once the queen had gotten into their world, and had Uncle Andrew doing all her work, she no longer took notice of Digory or Polly. Polly's thinking was that those kind of people "are not interested in things or people unless they can use them". (p.72) Do you know someone who is like that, who only cares about people so they can use them? Why are some people like that?

6. Why was the lady with the grapes so important to Digory? (p.85)

7. Who ended up in the wood after the big street fight in London, and then later found themselves in a new dark world? (There are six.)

8. Why did the creation of this new world affect each of the travelers in a different way? Why did the witch or Uncle Andrew not join in the singing of a hymn in that dark land? (p.97)

9. How was Narnia created? Why did the stars simply pop out all at once? (pp. 99-107) How is the creation of this land similar to how God created our world?

10. Where did they enter this new land of Narnia?

11. What happened to the iron bar that the witch had thrown at Aslan? (pp.108-110)

12. Uncle Andrew showed himself a real coward at times. What was the excuse he used all the time? (pp.102, 109) Have you heard this excuse before? How do some non-Christians use it to keep from accepting Christ?

13. It didn't take Uncle Andrew long to forget about his complaining. He quickly got over it and was very excited. (p.111) What came over him to make you feel so young?

14. Who were the animals that wandered away? (p.115) What did they symbolize?

15. "What you see in hear depends a good deal on where you are standing and on what sort of person you are." (p.125) Explain this statement. Is it true? To whom did it refer?

16. Our section ends with Uncle Andrew trying to believe only what he wanted to believe. (p.126) Finally he had convinced himself that what was false was actually real, and what was real was foolish. How do non-believers sometimes do this?

# 18 The Magician's Nephew pp.129 - end

1. What do the animals think of Uncle Andrew? (p.132) What is a "neevil"?
2. Describe the bulldog. What was he so sensitive about? (pp.131-133) What is your sore spot in regards to yourself that you don't like to hear talked about?
3. How did the evil come to Narnia? (p.135) Whom did Digory try to place the blame on? Who did Aslan say was to blame? Is it fair?
4. Who gets blamed in our world's creation? Adam? Eve? Or the Serpent? Who did God place the blame on?
5. What was Aslan referring to when he said, "As Adam's race has done the harm, so Adam's race shall help to heal it."? (p.136) Why did he send only Digory?

What did Aslan mean when he told Digory that he would see to it that the worst fell upon himself? (p.136)

6. What did Aslan mean when he said to the cabbie, "I have known you long, do you know me? (p.136) What happens to the cabbie?
7. Digory was going to tell Aslan that he would get the apple only if Aslan would heal his mother. But then he said to himself, "The lion is not the sort of person you make deals with." (p.141) How do people today try to make deals with God?



8. What is in the western part of this world? (p.143)

9. Digory forgot to ask Aslan about food on their trip. What do you think Fledge meant when he said, "I think Aslan is the sort that I likes to be asked?" (p.150) Have you ever expected things from God, without really asking for them? Give a few examples.

10. The words at the gate to the orchard read... (p.157)

"Come in by the gold gates or not at all,

Take of my fruit for others or forbear.

For those who steal or those who climb my wall

Shall find their hearts desire and find despair."

What is meant by those words?

11. The witch flew over them at night and arrived at the wooden garden before the others. (p.160) When the others arrived, the witch was waiting for them. How was the witch's temptation similar to the serpent's temptation in the bible? (Gen. 3)

12. What was the real reason that the witch wanted Digory to go back with the apple and heal his mother? (p.163)

13. Aslan said about the witch eating the apple, "She has won her heart's desire; she has unwearing strength and endless days like a goddess. But length of days with an evil heart is only length of misery and already she begins to know it. All get what they want: they do not always like it." (p. 174) What did Aslan mean by this last statement?

14. What nickname did they give to Uncle Andrew? (p.170) Why?

15. If the tree was protection for hundreds of years, how then do you think the witch came to cast a spell of winter over all Narnia?

16. The magic rings were only cheap imitations of what Aslan's power could do. (p.177) Why is that important for us to remember today?

17. As Aslan talked with Digory and Polly about Charn and how that world had gotten so wicked and died off, Polly states that our world is not quite that bad. Aslan agreed, and said, "not yet, not yet". But he added, "someone may come up with a 'deplorable word' and a mean tyrant may come along and use it to destroy all living things'.

What is meant by a "deplorable word"?

How bad off is our world getting?

18. How does the wardrobe come about?

19. On page 179 Digory said, "I believe the whole adventure has taken no time at all.' Does this sound familiar? (Check out *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, p.46.)

# 19 THE LAST BATTLE pp. 1-67

1. Where and when does this story began? (p. 1)
2. Describe the following characters:
  - Shift –
  - Puzzle –
3. Was Puzzle to blame for the misfortunes which came his way? What was his real problem? (p. 7) Do you know anyone like Puzzle? What makes them that way?
4. In what ways did Shift distort the truth? (pp. 10,11)
5. Describe the following characters:
  - King Tirian of Narnia –
  - Jewel, the Unicorn -
  - Roonwit -
6. What was Roonwit's two-part message to King Tirian? (p.15)
7. Why do you think that Aslan had not been in Narnia for so many years? Why does God seem to take a spectator view in our lives at times?

8. What does the phrase, "Aslan is not a tame lion" mean? (pp. 16,20,24) How did King Tirian take its meaning? In what ways is our God not tame?
  
9. King Tirian did a very foolish thing. What was it? (p.20) (гл. 2) "Why did much evil come of their rashness in the end?"
  
10. Why did they go back to the scene of the crime and turn themselves in? (p.24) Would you have gone back? Why or why not?
  
11. How would you feel if it turned out that our God had a dark side, and decided to live only for himself from now on? (p.24)
  
12. The ape said that Tash was only another name for Aslan. What was the ape trying to do by saying this? Does he really believe in Tash or Aslan? Does the Calormene leader believe in Tash? (p.31)
  
13. Why do you think Ginger, the cat was not disturbed about this new information that Tash and Aslan were the same? (p.32)
  
14. When tied to the tree, what made King Tirian feel better and find hope? (p.41) How do you feel about the old Bible stories? Do they seem real to you, or do you feel they are too far removed to be true or of any value to your life?

15. Do you think something like the people crossing the Red Sea, or Jonah and the great fish could happen today? Why or why not?

16. Describe King Tirian's dream? Or was it a dream? (pp.42-44)

17. What did the King see? Who was missing from the table? Why do you think she was missing? (p.42)

18. Why were the two youngest of the 7 sent to help King Tirian? (p.50) Why not King Peter?

19. How did Eustace and Jill get into Narnia? (pp.50,51)

20. What did Jill discover just before the end of this section? (p. 65)

# 20 THE LAST BATTLE pp.68-124

1. What do you think about the attitude of the dwarfs? (pp. 71-73) Why wouldn't they fight for freeing Narnia? Why did they kill the fighting horses of Narnia? (See also 104-111)

2. Do you know someone like this, who got burned once with Christianity, maybe in a youth group or a church, and now they want nothing to do with God? Is there anything a person could do for them?

3. Describe the following characters:

Griffle -

Poggin -

4. Rishda, the Calormene captain, and Ginger, the cat take authority away from the ape, Shift. What were they both in it for? (p.77)

5. Ginger, the cat is first mentioned on page 32. He seemed to have it all figured out. He was sure there was no such thing Aslan or Tash. What became of Ginger? (p. 108)

6. Is there really a Tash? What does he look like? (pp.81,82) Who does Tash represent? Why are there people today who do not believe in Satan?

7. The ape Shift first told the people that Tash and Aslan were the same. (p.31) At that time a little lamb spoke up, "Please, I can't understand. What have we to do with the Calormenes? We belong to Aslan. They belong to Tash..." The ape spit on him and called him names. Jewel tells us later (p.84), that the lamb must have been put in the stable for execution, for he was in there with him. Who might this little lamb have been that demands so much attention?

8. While Jill was talking with Jewel about the golden years of Narnia, she said that she wished that Narnia could continue millions of millions of years. (p.89) Why? Would you wish that this world would last for millions and millions of years?

9. Farsight, the eagle, brings bad news to the company. (p. 91) What was this bad news?

10. Eustace and Jill got to talking about death. (p.96) What would have happened to them if they had died in Narnia? What about Eustace's words about the jerk that brought them into Narnia being like the beginning of a railway accident. Did Aslan save them, to have them die in Narnia? What about the rest?

11. Who was Emeth? What happened to him? Why was he not killed? (p.112) Who was the person killed and thrown out of the stable?

12. Who actually do you think is in the stable? (p.115)

13. How are the events in this book similar to what will happen at the end of our world, as recorded in Matthew 24:4-14; 26-35?

# 21 THE LAST BATTLE pp.125-end

1. Who was thrown into the stable?
2. Who had been in the stable all the time?
3. Why did Aslan say that Rishda Tarkaan was Tash's lawful prey? (pp.132,133) Is that also true of non-believers today? Are they Satan's lawful prey?
4. When king Tirian regained his senses, who was standing before him? How did they come to enter Narnia? (pp.137-138)
5. What had become of Queen Susan? (pp.134,135) Why do some in our world turn their back on God's truth?
6. How would you describe the stable? (p.140)
7. What was Lucy referring to when she said, "In our world too, a stable once had something inside it bigger than our whole world"? (p.141) Explain.
8. Can you remember another time when Aslan put up a door frame in the middle of space, which led into another dimension? (See Prince Caspian p. 211)



9. Why could no one, including Aslan himself help the dwarfs to understand? (p.148)

10. Aslan opened the stable door and the end of the world began. Describe how the present Narnia came to be no more?

11. Why did animals and people come, whom they thought were dead, like the bear, the boar, Poggin the dwarf, Roonwit the centaur, and Jewel the unicorn? Why was a dwarf who had shot one of the Narnian horses also allowed to gather behind Aslan? (p. 154)

12. Why was Emeth not destroyed by Tash, while the Tarkaan was not as fortunate? (pp.161,162) Does this mean that as long as you are a nice person, God will let you into heaven?

13. Why were they to go further in, and further up? Describe the new Narnia. (pp. 168,169)

14. Why were Digory, Polly, Peter, Lucy, Edmund, Jill, and Eustace allowed to enter into Aslan's land through Narnia? Before Aslan had told them they must go through their own world. (p.183)

15. Whom do they see on another run traveling up to the middle, Aslan's country?

16. How does this new Narnia compare with what our new heavens and new earth will be like? (See Revelation 21)

17. What do you look most forward to about getting to heaven? Whom do you long to see the most?

**Reflection:**

After reading all these books, what are your feelings regarding them? What did they do for your Christian faith?

Which book was your favorite? Why?

## Leader's Guide

The questions in this guide are not meant to limit your group discussion, but rather to bring out new thoughts, as well as open a door of new questions for your group. Below are possible suggested answers for some of the more difficult questions in this study guide.

### **Study 1 The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe pp. 1 – 50**

**Question 2:** Lucy was probably the one who discovered Narnia because of her child like faith, that made it easier for her to believe. She hadn't learned to distrust people yet, or be cynical, unlike her Brother Edmund.

**Question 5:** It seems reasonable that since this was a totally different world, that it would have a time all its own. God is not bound by the time in any world, so it would not be any big thing for Him.

**Question 6:** The witch manipulated Edmund by getting him to think that the good people were really bad and the bad people were really good. Edmund ended up trusting nobody. She also appeals to his likes, which is definitely Turkish delight. Once she had broken his will, she then used force and fear to get him to do what she wanted. Satan is just like that as well. He preys on our sin nature, and our evil desires, which we try to control. He questions our willpower. Satan does all this enticing, but he cannot get us to sin. We always have a choice, so we will always be to blame, when we give in to Satan.

**Question 8:** Satan always tries to find our weak spot in which to tempt us. There are many ways in which we can resist him. Reading God's word and prayer are the two most effective ways to fight off temptation. Others include, talking about it to a friend, singing Christians songs, or finding something else constructive to do.

**Question 10:** The only three options to explain Lucy's story would be 1) she is lying to them, 2) she is going crazy or 3) she is telling the truth and there really is a Narnia.

### **Study 2 The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe pp 51-118**

**Question 1:** Once Edmund had put an element of trust in the witch, it began to confuse his thinking. If she were telling the truth, then the people who he would have considered good would really be bad. He is no longer sure who to believe, the robin, the fauns, the beavers, or the witch.

**Question 3:** The Bible tells us that we all have some sort of idea of God written upon our hearts. We all have an urge to fill the empty spiritual void in our lives. To Edmund, the name of Aslan brought "a sensation of mysterious horror", which probably was because he had aligned himself with the witch. Peter felt "brave and adventurous", while Susan felt as if "some delicious smell or some daylight strain of music had floated over her". Lucy got "the feeling you have when you wake up in the morning and realize

that it is the beginning of holidays or the beginning of summer". Her faith and innocence drew her closer to Aslan than the others.

**Question 5 & 6:** We are still accountable for our sin, because we are to blame for our sin nature. Adam was our representative of the human race, when he sinned. When he sinned, it was as though we all sinned. We must also remember, that even though we have a sin nature which draws us toward sin, we also have a free will which allows us to choose the right way. If the Holy Spirit lives in us as Christians, He will also help us resist sin.

**Question 10:** Not much time should be spent trying to find out why Father Christmas was in this story. Most probably it was because C.S. Lewis liked the idea of tying the two Christmas stories together. But without drawing too much parallel, could Father Christmas possibly be a type of the Holy Spirit, equipping them with gifts for fighting the witch's advances. The gifts could be references to the armor of the Lord, or possibly the gifts of the Spirit, which are to be used for building up the family of believers. Whatever opinion you might lean toward is probably the correct one.

**Question 11:** Aslan always wanted to use humans to carry out his will, whenever possible. He could have zapped the witch, but instead he chose to work through humans. This leads to an important thought for those in your group. Is God right now waiting for you to do something, which He could easily do Himself, but would rather you do?

### **Study 3 The Lion, the Witch & the Wardrobe pp. 119 - end**

**Question 1:** The Stone Table represents the covenant of the Old Testament, with the Law and all its regulations. Under the law of this table, anyone who breaks it must be put to death. That is why a death must occur to cover Edmund's sin of betrayal. Aslan gave up his life in place of Edmund's on the Stone Table, but he could not stay dead, because he himself was without sin.

**Question 6:** There was no need for the others to bring up Edmund's sin because it was forgiven through the dying of Aslan. It was in the past, and was not to be brought up. The same is true of our sin. Once it is confessed and forgiven, we are not to dwell on it, or go back to it.

### **Study 4 Prince Caspian pp. 1 - 67**

**Question 1:** The children have been away from Narnia one earth year, but hundreds of years have passed in Narnia. The main difference is that the first time they found Narnia, but this time Narnia found them.

**Question 3:** There must be some danger in Narnia which Aslan wants the human children to face. The safest and most normal place is to be brought to Cair Paravel.

Aslan knew they would need the gifts from Father Christmas, and that this was where they would rescue Trumpkin. Aslan had things well planned out.

**Question 8:** There may be several reasons why Aslan did not intervene earlier to stop the invasion of Narnia, and several others for why bad things happen to us. If God always protected us from calamity, we would never grow in our faith, or learn dependence on Him. We would take God for granted, and become very spoiled children of God.

**Question 13:** What people don't use, they lose. The people have wandered from God, and now are no longer sure He is there or that He cares. Usually in times of persecution, the word of God spreads, but in this case, everyone ran for their lives, and the fellowship of believers was broken. No one trusted anyone.

## **Study 5 Prince Caspian pp. 68-140**

**Question 1:** An ogre is a monster from fairy tales that feeds on human beings. A hag is a witch or an ugly evil looking old woman. As believers, it is our duty to reach out to non-Christians and witness to them, but 2 Corinthians 6:14-18 clearly states that we are not to enter into close relationships with them. Aslan would have been very displeased if the remnant of followers would have sided with these two characters.

**Question 2:** Nikabrik may have thought the witch was always good to dwarfs, but that is because most of the dwarfs were on her side in the previous book.

**Question 6:** The three magical spots mentioned by Dr. Cornelius are 1) Cair Paravel, where the four children sat on the thrones which broke the spell of the witch. 2) Lantern Waste, where the four children first entered into Narnia. 3) Aslan's Howe, also called the Stone Table, where Aslan defeated sin and the white witch, by allowing himself to be killed for the sin of everyone. These were the three spots which seemed most likely for the children to appear.

**Question 11:** Aslan (God) should appear bigger to us as we grow in our faith. It is our faithlessness which limits what God can do in our lives. We must be very careful not to put God in a neat little box. Rather we should make use of His mighty power.

**Question 14:** The reason the others could not see Aslan at first was because of their lack of faith. As they saw things working out, their faith began to grow, and they could see Aslan. We learn just who has the strong faith, as we see in what order they get a glimpse of Aslan.

## **Study 6 Prince Caspian pp. 141-end**

**Question 3:** When Aslan met them, he tried to calm their fears, and put a positive construction on things. He said to Peter, "My dear son". Peter probably was feeling like he let everyone down since he was seen as the leader, and he should have been the first to see Aslan. To Edmund, Aslan said "well done", because of the loyalty he

showed toward Lucy. Aslan expressed his forgiveness to Susan by saying, "You have listened to your fears, child. Come, let me breathe on you. Forget them." And what else could he say to Trumpkin. He tells him, "Son of earth, shall we be friends?"

**Question 4:** Bacchus and Silenus were gods of mythology. Bacchus, also known as Dionysus, was a son of Zeus, but of an earthly mother, Semele. Bacchus was the god of wine. He was known for being kind and compassionate one minute and cruel the next. He often had women around him, who were wild with wine. They danced around in a frenzy. Silenus was the jolly old fat man who usually rode on a donkey, because he was too drunk to walk. He was Bacchus' teacher, but eventually became Bacchus' follower.

**Question 5:** Nikabrik had only bothered learning the story up to where the white witch has Aslan killed. This is probably because most of the dwarfs had been on her side. They didn't dwell on what happened afterward, where Aslan rose from the dead, and defeated the witch, releasing all those who had been put under her spell.

**Question 12:** The Telmarines were from our world, earth. They were pirates sailing the South Seas and got lost on a deserted island, which had yet to be discovered. Six couples were chased into a cave, and stumbled into this new world. Aslan set most of them back to earth through a magical doorway.

## **Study 7 Voyage of the Dawn Treader pp. 1- 67**

**Question 3:** Peter had an exam to study for and went to be tutored by Professor Kirke. He was the professor whose house they had stayed in the first time they found Narnia. Since that first visit, the professor had fallen on bad times, and now lived in a small cottage. Susan was able to go to America with her parents. They said that she would get more out of the trip than the others, for she was not great at school, but in other ways she acted grown up.

**Question 5:** We are told that it is a wedding present for someone Aunt Alberta did not want to offend. At this point it is not known who would have a picture of a Narnian ship, but that will come to light later.

**Question 8:** There have been distortions of the Christian faith ever since the beginnings of the church. The Romans thought of the early Christians as barbarians, because they did not understand the concept of the Lord's Supper. Non-Christians often see Christianity as a crutch to get through life. Today, Christians are even coming under criticism for causing the problems in our government. It should bother us, but should not surprise us, when we come under criticism for our faith, or when we are misunderstood. Instead of getting defensive, we must strive to help people get a clearer concept as to what the Christian faith is all about.

## **Study 8 Voyage of the Dawn Treader pp. 68 -149**

**Question 1:** Eustace became a dragon because, “by sleeping on a dragon’s hoard with greedy, dragonish thoughts in his heart, he had become a dragon himself”. Being a greedy person can turn you into a monster.

**Question 7:** The reason Eustace could not tear off his skin is because he could not tear deep enough to cut through all the layers of scales. The same is true of the sin in our lives. There is no way in our human ability to cut through our sin nature and clean up our lives. We can only scratch the surface. Jesus Christ must come and cut deep into our lives, and make us totally pure and clean. So to it is only through Jesus Christ that we can overcome the sin in our lives, if we but let him. Then we will become a “new creation”.

**Question 13, 14:** Lucy did not say the spell that would have made her beautiful beyond compare, because she caught a glimpse of Aslan in the pages of the book. Aslan stopped her from making a big mistake, that she would regret. This would have been wrong for Lucy because it was a selfish act and would have caused a lot of fighting and bloodshed of innocent people. It also was not the reason she was there. Lucy did not learn her lesson the first time, and wishes over another spell. This time Aslan allows her to learn the hard way. God does not always protect us from our foolishness. Keeping this in mind should make us more careful in our actions.

**Question 15:** Lucy made Aslan visible because she chose to see him. Our faith helps make God real to us. Aslan had been there all the time. How real is God to us in everyday matters?

**Question 19:** The dufflepuds accepted themselves because Reepicheep showed them that they were unique and that their foot could be used for other things and that they really weren't ugly at all. We must all remember that we are God's creation. We are unique, and we each have a special purpose here on earth for God's work. We are all special to God, and he died for each one of us.

## **Study 9 Voyage of the Dawn Treader pp. 150 - end**

**Question 2:** Many times, God takes us through the tough times instead of taking us around them. This is so we can learn to depend on God and put our faith in him. Also, it strengthens our character, and helps us to relate to others who are going through struggles. Notice that Aslan didn't come until Lucy prayed. God's Word tells us that at times “we have not because we ask not”. Too often God is the last person we think about when we are in trouble. He should be the first.

**Question 10:** Caspian is interested in starting up a relationship with this young lady, but he missed the fact that she already promised him one if he goes to the end of the world.

**Question 15:** As king Caspian demands that he go to the end with the others, even though it would mean giving up his kingdom. He wants to experience adventures, and

is acting very selfishly. Narnia would be left without a king. He was so close to his dream, but he knew he had to leave it behind. Still thinking selfishly, he announces that if he can't go, no one could go. But this means that the three lords will never wake up, and Reepicheep would never reach his dream. A bit later Aslan meets with Caspian, chews him out, and gets him thinking clearly.

**Question 20:** Christ is the lamb who sacrificed his life for our sins. The lamb is making breakfast by the shore. This sounds much like Jesus after his resurrection from the dead, and meeting the disciples by the shores of Lake Galilee (John 21).

## **Study 10 The Silver Chair pp. 1 - 66**

**Question 4:** Aslan wanted Jill to exercise faith in him, not knowing what the consequences would be. It is only through the lion that we can get the living water to live by. There is no other stream.

**Question 5:** Aslan would make no deals with Jill. This is just how we must approach God. He makes us no deals that when we accept Christ that things will all work out great. We must first trust, and leave the results to God. God has swallowed up nations in judgement, but never those who are searching for Him, or seeking to do His will.

**Question 8:** The four signs were...

1. You will meet an old and dear friend the moment you set foot in Narnia.
2. Go north out of Narnia until you come to the ruined city of the ancient giants.
3. As you travel, you will find writing on a stone in that ruined city, and you must do what it tells you.
4. You will know the lost Prince because he will be the first person you meet who tells you to do something in the name of Aslan.

**Question 12:** Eustace had once before shared in a mighty feast at the beginning of the end of the world. This must have been something like that great feast.

**Question 15:** At first the prince thought of nothing else but revenge for his queen mother. Eventually he became intrigued by the witch herself, and then the very person he most wanted dead, he now followed. He became so preoccupied with her, that he lost touch with reality. This green serpent also represents Satan. The queen needed the prince because of the way Aslan had set up this world. There was to always be a human on the throne of Narnia. This was her chance to rule.

**Question 18:** the owls probably represent wise people with the gift of discernment. They would be other Christians who help direct us in carrying out God's will for our lives. The owls help direct Eustace and Jill.



## **Study 11 The Silver Chair pp. 67 -135**

**Question 3:** Once Jill and Eustace began thinking of good things for themselves, they have a hard time concentrating on God's will. They took their eyes off of Aslan and the Signs, and focused them on their own selfish desires. This is often how Satan gets us to waste time and be ineffective for the cause of Christ.

**Question 8:** When they missed the signs, all of them wanted to pass the buck, but all were somewhat to blame. We too try to pass the buck or rationalize our mistakes. Often we say things like, "There is someone else better than me who can do it", Or "no one told me to do it specifically", or even "the instructions weren't clear enough".

**Question 9:** These were the words Aslan was using to tell the children where to go. Long ago the words meant "Though under earth and throneless now I be, yet, while I lived, all earth was under me." Aslan made sure just the right words were showing to lead the children on their way.

**Question 12:** their eating of the Stag was a sin, but one committed in ignorance. They did not know what they were doing. Now if they had kept on eating, they would have been bringing on Aslan's judgement. We sin many times in ignorance, but if we have Christ in our lives, these sins are forgiven, even without our knowing of them. If Christ is not in our lives, we will face the full judgement of God, even for sins we do not know we have committed.

## **Study 12 The Silver Chair pp. 136 – end**

**Question 5:** The real reason that the witch took the prince with him is that she did not trust leaving him alone. She did not want anything to go wrong. The prince thought it was too accustom his eyes to the light. Notice how ridiculous the prince's reasoning has become.

**Question 7:** The sign was nothing like what they expected. Aslan had warned them that it would not be what they expected. Notice that to try and figure out God's will can only get you confused at times. It wasn't until Puddleglum remembered that Aslan only told them to obey the signs, regardless of what happened to them. Only then did they finally obey.

**Question 12:** A voice from below says quick, quick, to the cliffs, to the cliffs. We aren't sure who said this, but it must have been, from Aslan's orders to hurry the children all along.

**Question 17:** Heaven has no ages. There will be no decaying in heaven, so there is no aging process. Your body will not grow old, but no one knows exactly what the age will be.

## **Study 13 The Horse and His Boy pp. 1 - 63**

**Question 4:** To the east would be all those lands visited by Caspian, and ultimately the end of the world, and Aslan's country. To the West we don't know yet. To the North are the giants and the witch's underground home and to the South is Calormene.

**Question 8:** If the lions were really one lion, Aslan, his purpose would probably be to get the two parties together, so that they could work together toward the same goal. Aslan was in charge of the situation, even though they were unaware of his working. That is how it is with God also. He works many times behind the scenes and we are not even aware of it.

**Question 15:** There are more than three reasons why Susan should not marry the Prince, but three might be that he is not a believer in Aslan, he is selfish, and he is not the same at home, then when he was courting her in Narnia.

**Question 16:** the Calormene nation represents non-Christian, worldly lifestyle, which is characterized by pride, and selfish living. The Narnian lifestyle is more Christian, and thinks of others.

## **Study 14 The Horse and His Boy pp. 63-146**

**Question 2:** The secret way is to first go to the Tombs of the Ancients and travel northwest so that the double peak of Mount Pire is always straight ahead. After this travel the bit more than a day, and one will come up on a valley, and deep down inside it, there is a stream and grass.

**Question 3:** This cat lead Shasta through the tombs to the other side. He protected him from the jackals. He comforted him at a time when he was all alone and scared. And he scratched Shasta when he mentioned what he had done to a stray cat one time. This cat must be none other than Aslan himself.

**Question 5:** See Prince Caspian

**Question 6:** Lasaraleen is a very shallow person who is really more concerned with her dresses, then with the trouble Aravis is in. It isn't until she is faced with a life or death situation, that she panics and falls apart. She does help Aravis though.

**Question 10:** Aslan is forced to chase them since they overslept, and had wasted much time. Now they needed to run as fast as they never had before. It was to accomplish his will. Aravis is clawed for her treatment of her attendant, who she had left to get into trouble for her escape. This is her punishment from Aslan. Aravis up to this point had never shown any remorse. (p. 40)

## **Study 15 The Horse and His Boy pp.147 - end**

**Question 2:** Aslan was the lion who forced Shasta and Aravis together. He was the cat who comforted him among the Tombs of the Ancients. He was the lion who drove the

jackals away from him in the night. He gave the horses the extra strength to get to the Hermit's house to warn King Lune. He was the one who guarded him through the pass into Narnia. And he was the one who pushed the boat to the shore to be found by Arsheesh, the fishermen, when Shasta was but a little baby.

**Question 5:** Since the downfall of the white witch, the animals had gotten a bit careless. They weren't ready for such an attack and weren't sure quite what to do. Luckily a few were still cautious to the danger. As Christians we too should not get careless with our faith. Satan is constantly on the attack.

**Question 9:** Some make God out to be softer than He really is, hoping He will overlook our faults and sins. Others make Him out to be meaner than He is, thinking of Him as a Judge who is out to spoil all our fun. Others think of him as they do their earthly fathers. Many do not think He is powerful enough to handle their problems. Others think He is too big to be concerned with our troubles.

**Question 10:** Shasta is really Prince Cor, the crown prince of Archenland. The Lord Bar, King Lune's chancellor had been embezzling money and was afraid he would be caught. When Prince Cor was born, a prophet said that he would save Archenland from some evil. The Lord Bar thought it was him who would be caught. He kidnapped the child and fled to Calormen. He had secretly been selling secrets to them as a spy. His ship was overtaken, but the child and a servant escaped. The servant died, but Aslan pushed the boat to Arsheesh the fisherman.

## **Lesson 16 The Magician's Nephew pp.1 - 67**

**Question 3:** Digory Kirke is Professor Kirke from the first book, *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*. He gives it away in some ways in some things he says, such as, "Once a king in Narnia, always a king in Narnia" (p.186) also he said, "don't mention your travels to anyone else unless you find that they've had adventures of the same sort themselves". The children ask, "How will we know?" "Oh, you'll know all right", said the professor. Odd things, they say - even their looks will let the secret out. Keep your eyes open." (p.186)

**Question 7:** Uncle Andrew thought the yellow ring took you into another world, and the green ring brought you back. Actually, the yellow ring drew you to are in-between place, and the green ring drew you away from it, into another world.

**Question 13:** If Digory and Polly needed the dust to get into the in-between world, there must be something that drew Lucy and the others into Narnia. The wardrobe drew Lucy and the others, while Eustace went through the picture frame.

## **Lesson 17 The Magician's Nephew pp. 66-128**

**Question 2:** There was no wickedness in the in-between world for her wickedness to draw upon. In Charn there was much evil, and her powers worked very well in our world. In Narnia, Aslan gave her free will to use your power, as with Satan, but his

power is much greater. In the in-between world, it appears that everyone is much the same in regards to strengthen knowledge.

**Question 3:** It was the look all wicked magicians have, called the “Mark”. Their evil shows up in their physical features. The queen had remarked that Digory did not have the mark. It comes from focusing one’s attention on evil for too long.

**Question 7:** Digory, Polly, Uncle Andrew, the Witch, Strawberry the horse, and the cabbie.

**Question 9:** Aslan was singing this world into existence, just as he spoke ours into existence. By all the stars popping out at once, this shows Aslan’s great power. Remember stars in this world are living beings. Then they all begin to sing as well.

**Question 10:** They are on the west side of Narnia looking eastward. Southward were mountains, northward were lower hills, and to the east was a valley, with a swift river flowing through it. They are not at the far western edge yet though.

## **Lesson 18 The Magician’s Nephew pp.129 – end**

**Question 2:** The bulldog is very sensitive about his smashed in nose and his lack of intelligence.

**Question 5:** A man brought sin into our world, so a man had to die as punishment for the sin. That is why Jesus Christ had to come as a man, and die as a man. In this case, Aslan was testing Digory to see if he would be faithful this time, or disobey. Another lesson we can learn from this is that we must always try to undo the trouble that we cause for others. In this case the trouble could that be undone, but it could be put off for number of years. Aslan looked ahead to when he would die for the others.

**Question 15:** Apparently the tree must have died, or had been blown over in a storm, but the tree which had been planted in London, from the core of the apple.

**Question 18:** The apple core planted by Digory grew to a large tree. The apples on it did not give eternal life in our world, but tasted sweeter than any other apple tree. It blew over in a bad storm. Instead of burning it up, Digory cut it up into boards and built the wardrobe. This is what drew Lucy, Edmund, Peter, and Susan into Narnia. It is possible that Digory also built a picture frame as well, which took Lucy, Edmund, and Eustace into Narnia.

## **Lesson 19 The Last Battle pp. 1 – 67**

**Question 4:** Shift, to get his own way, convinced puzzle that Aslan sent the lion-skin for them to use. (p.10) He also said the thunderclap was a sign from Aslan that they were doing his will. (p.11)

**Question 6:** His message was: 1) Aslan had not come into Narnia, and 2) some great evil is to befall Narnia.

**Question 7:** As we will learn later, Aslan has been in Narnia, but no one realized it. Possibly he did not make himself known because no one ever called on him for help. But even though he was not seen, he was in control.

**Question 17:** The King saw in his vision a table with seven people present around it. Professor Digory Kirke, Aunt Polly, King Peter, King Edmund, Queen Lucy, Eustace Scrubb, and Jill Pole were there. Susan is absent from the group. She was not interested in the things of Narnia anymore.

**Question 18:** Knowing there was trouble, Peter and Edmund had tried to dig up the rings. They were waiting for the professor, Polly, Lucy, Jill and Eustace at a train station in London. But after a sudden jerk, Eustace and Jill found themselves in Narnia. They didn't need the rings after all. Aslan must have called them, or the King's calling actually worked.

## **Lesson 20 The Last Battle pp.68 – 124**

**Question 1:** Since the counterfeit Aslan, the dwarfs lost hope in the real Aslan. They decided to take care of things themselves, because at least they could trust themselves. Since they felt they might get tricked into something, they decided not to trust anyone.

**Question 6:** Tash does exist. He has the head of a bird, but the body of a man. He looks as though he would be a cruel bird of prey. He has four arms, with long, pointed claws. All around him appeared darkness, and there was a smell of death on him. He represents Satan and his demonic world. Many in our world today do not recognize that Satan exists, and it gets them into big trouble.

**Question 7:** This little lamb might just be Aslan. There is little belief in him, so he appears yet small, but he is present in those tough times.

**Question 8:** Jill overlooks all the present trials and hard times. Jewel also exaggerates a bit in saying that Narnia has had thousands and thousands of peaceful years. When we are in tough circumstances, the past may look very good, but we must not live our lives in it. Our hope is in our next life, Aslan's country.

**Question 11:** Emeth was a Calormene soldier who wanted to see Tash face to face. He went into the stable, but did not come out. He seemed very sincere in wanting to find out the truth, and possibly because he was walking in the light that he thought was right, he was spared. And this point in the story, it could also be that since he was a believer in Tash, Tash let him live.

## **Lesson 21 The Last Battle pp. 125 – end**

**Question 1:** Ginger the cat, Shift the ape, Emeth the Calormene, Eustace, 11 bound dwarfs, Jill, the Tarkaan, and King Tirian and were thrown into the stable.

**Question 4:** The seven Kings and Queens of Narnia: Digory Kirke, Polly, Peter, Edmund, Lucy, Eustace and Jill. Here had been a terrible train wreck, which killed all of

them, including Peter and Edward at the platform, and also their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pevensie, who were also on the train. They are technically not in Narnia, but in the new Narnia. One actually had to be dead to be there, unless one entered through the stable door.

**Question 6:** “It seems then, that this Stable seen from within and the Stable seen from without are two different places”, said Tirian. “It’s inside is bigger than its outside”, added Digory. Heaven and earth in this world appear to be in the same place, but in a different dimension. Possibly part of heaven we’ll be right here on earth also.

**Question 10:**

1. Aslan calls forth Father Time from the Northern Moors.
2. The stars began to be called home by Aslan, first by a few, and then by the millions.
3. All types of people entered through the stable door: talking beasts, dwarfs, satyrs, fauns, giants, Calormenes, men from Archenland, Monopods, and strange beings from the remote islands.
4. Some passed on Aslan’s left into a dark shadow, and others gathered behind him on his right. This was the Great Judgment.
5. Dragons and Giant Lizards destroy the whole land of Narnia. All the grass died. The world became all bare rock. Then the creatures died themselves.
6. The Great Waterfall let loose and all the land was covered with water. Narnia was no more.
7. Father Time stretched out his hand and squeezed out the sun and the moon. And there was darkness.

**Question 12:** Emeth had been walking in the light of what he knew. It was obvious to all that he was a good person and wanted to do the right thing. He had only heard of Tash, and thought of him as a Narnian would think of Aslan. Aslan tells him that all the good things he did in the name of Tash, were really done to him. It is not possible to do good in Tash’s name, and it is not possible to do evil in Aslan’s name. All good things come from Aslan, while all bad things come from Tash. Emeth’s good was credited to him for Aslan. The Tarkaan was more concerned with his own desires. This does not mean that good persons all go to heaven. You must believe in the Lord Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of your sins to be saved. The Bible promises that if we walk in the light that we have, more light will be given. Possibly the lamb shared the Gospel with Emeth in the Stable.

**Question 14:** Actually, they have entered through their own world. They had died on earth, and were now in Aslan’s country, which is the same for all of Aslan’s worlds.

## C.S. Lewis' outline of Narnian History, as far as it is known

Narnia years		English years
1	Creation of Narnia. The beast's made able to talk. Digory plants the tree of Protection. The White Witch Jadis enters Narnia but flies into the far North. Frank I becomes King of Narnia.	1888 Digory Kirke born 1889 Polly Plummer born 1900 Polly and Digory carried into Narnia by magic rings
180	Prince Col, younger son of King Frank V of Narnia, leads followers and into Archenland (not then inhabited) and becomes the first king of that country.	1927 Peter Pevensie born
204	Certain outlaws from Archenland fly across the Southern desert and set up the new kingdom of Calormen.	1928 Susan Pevensie born
300	The empire of Calormen spreads mightily. Calormenes colonize the land of Telmar to the West of Narnia.	1930 Edmund Pevensie born
302	The Calormenes in Telmar behave wickedly and Aslan turns them into dumb beasts. King Gale of Narnia delivers the Lone Islands from a dragon and is made Emperor by their grateful inhabitants.	1933 Eustace Scrubb and Jill Pole born.
407	Olin of Archenland kills the Giant Pire	
460	Pirates from our world take possession of Telmar.	
570	About this time lived Moonwood the hare	
898	The White Witch Jadis returns into Narnia out of the far North	
900	the long winter begins	
1000	The Pevensies arrive in Narnia. The treachery of Edmund. The sacrifice of Aslan. The White Witch defeated and the Long Winter ended. Peter becomes the High King of Narnia.	1940 The Pevensies, staying with Digory (now Professor) Kirke, reach Narnia through the Magic Wardrobe.
1014	King Peter carries out a successful raid on the Northern Giants. Queen Susan and King Edmund visit the court of Calormen. King Lune of Archenland discovers his long-lost son King Cor and defeats a treacherous attack by Prince Rabadash of Calormen.	
1015	The Pevensies hunt the White Stag and vanish out of Narnia.	

<p>1050 Ram the Great succeeds Cor as King of Archenland.</p> <p>1502 At about this time lived Queen Swanwhite of Narnia</p> <p>1998 The Telmarines conquer Narnia. Caspian I becomes King of Narnia.</p> <p>2290 Prince Caspian, son of Caspian IX, born. Caspian IX murdered by his brother, Miraz who usurps the throne.</p> <p>2303 Prince Caspian escapes from his uncle Miraz. Civil war in Narnia. By the aid of Aslan and the Pevensies, whom Caspian summons with Queen Susan's magic Horn, Miraz is defeated and killed. Caspian becomes king Caspian X of Narnia.</p> <p>2304 Caspian X defeats the Northern Giants.</p> <p>2306-7 Caspian X's great voyage to the end of the World.</p> <p>2310 Caspian X marries Ramadu's daughter.</p> <p>2325 Prince Rilian born</p> <p>2345 The Queen killed by a Serpent. Rilian disappears.</p> <p>2356 Eustace and Jill appear in Narnia and rescue Prince Rilian. Death of Caspian X.</p> <p>2534 Outbreak of outlaws in Lantern Waste. Towers built to guard that region.</p> <p>2555 Rebellion of Shift the ape. King Tirian rescued by Eustace and Jill. Narnia in the hands of the Calormenes. The last battle. End of Narnia. End of the World.</p>	<p>1941 The Pevensies again caught into Narnia by the blast of the Magic Horn.</p> <p>1942 Edmund, Lucy and Eustace reach Narnia again and take part in Caspian's voyage.</p> <p>1942 Eustace and Jill, from Experiment House, are carried away into Narnia.</p> <p>1949 Serious accident on British railways.</p>
--	--