

Captain John Smith	First American author,	Wrote The General Historie of Virginia, New England, & the Summer Isles (1624)
Nicholas Noyes	Wrote Doggerel verse.	
Michael Wigglesworth	was known for his bestselling poem	The Day of Doom.
John Winthrop	A journal written by him	Discussed the religious foundations of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
Benjamin Franklin	The first widely read American author	Whose witty aphorisms & sound advice written in the yearly journal Poor Richard's Almanack helped shape ideas of what it means to be an American.
Washington Irving	first American to gain an international literary reputation	(The Legend of Sleepy Hollow)
James Fenimore Cooper's	Verbal landscapes in his Leather stocking	Tales captured the nation's vast beauty.
Walt Whitman & Emily Dickinson	broke from poetic tradition	& brought a sense of individuality to the nation's literature.
Mark Twain	still captivates readers	with his unique—& uniquely American—humor & insight
F. Scott Fitzgerald & Ernest Hemingway.	The modernists of the 1920s & 1930s	produced such talents

Toni Morrison & Cormac McCarthy	continue to make American literature	relevant & exciting
Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant, James Fenimore Cooper, & Edgar Allan Poe.	With the War of 1812 & an increasing desire to produce uniquely American literature & culture,	Number of key new literary figures emerged, perhaps most prominently
Irving	first writer to develop a unique American style	(Although this has been debated) wrote humorous works in Salmagundi & the satire A History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker (1809).
Bryant	Wrote early romantic & nature-inspired poetry, which evolved away from their European origins.	
Poe <u>In 1832,</u>	began writing short stories – including "The Masque of the Red Death", "The Pit & the Pendulum", "The Fall of the House of Usher", & "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" – that explore previously hidden levels of human psychology & push the boundaries of fiction toward mystery & fantasy.	
Cooper's Leather stocking Tales about Natty Bumppo	(Which includes The Last of the Mohicans)	were popular both in the new country & abroad.
Humorous writers were also popular & included Seba Smith & Benjamin P. Shillaber in New England & Davy Crockett, Augustus Baldwin Longstreet, Johnson J. Hooper, Thomas Bangs Thorpe, & George Washington Harris writing about the American frontier.		

Mary Rowlandson, William Bradford, Anne Bradstreet & John Winthrop.	Colonial American literature includes the writings	
Anne Bradstreet's, & Pastor Edward	Anne Bradstreet's poetry, the " Bay Psalm Book ," & Pastor Edward Taylor's " Preparatory Mediations "	Good examples of religious texts of the era.
John Smith & William Penn	Great figures from American history have also contributed to this genre,	
Mary Rowlandson's	narrative account, " The Sovereignty & Goodness of God "	Rowland's story is categorized as an autobiography & a captivity narrative.
Benjamin Franklin	Rational thought & science were the new themes. " The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin "	
Thomas Paine	the pamphlet " Common Sense "	Explored many of these new ideas.
Poe, Emerson, & Hawthorne	near perfect representations	For Romanticism.
Edgar Allan Poe-	" Narrative of Arthur Gordon Rym ", " A Tell Tale Heart ", " The Raven ",	Inventor of the American short, <u>known for his Gothic writings, & viewed</u> the countryside as a phantasm or an illusionary mental image.

Poe's	Poetry has that happy, His subjects may be gloomy, but his poems contain sentimentality & supernatural characteristics & are about exploring the human psyche.	lyrical, & metrical verse. <u>"The Raven"</u> is about a sleepless narrator who is absolutely haunted by a raven.
Emerson	In "Self Reliance," In his poem "Give All to Love," espouses the ideas of Transcendentalism	He also talks of the importance to trusting oneself & giving oneself over to the divine power of love.
In Hawthorne's short stories, these abstract qualities take on a symbolic meaning.		
Nathaniel Hawthorne-	"Young Goodman Brown", "The Scarlet Letter",	"The House of Green Gables", one of the anti-romantics.
Alymer	In "The Birthmark," involved in achieving perfection that he ended up killing his wife in the process	
Washington Irving	"Rip Van Winkle", "Sleepy Hollow", Father of American Literature, saw the country as an escape from city life, & fought for copyright infringement laws for authors.	
Walt Whitman	- the controversial "Leaves of Grass", "Franklin Evans",	One of the bridge poets between American Romanticism & the 20th century.

Henry David Thoreau-	"Civil Disobedience",	Practical transcendentalist.
Harriet Beecher Stowe-	"Uncle Tom's Cabin". The "little lady who started the Civil War"	& kept European nations from aiding the south in the Civil War.
James Fenimore Cooper-	"The Last of the Mohicans"	Father of the American novel.
Emily Dickinson	"is My verse...alive",	one of the bridge poets Between American Romanticism & the 20th century.
William Dean Howells, Rebecca Harding Davis, Henry James, Mark Twain,	wrote fiction devoted to accurate representation & an exploration of American lives in various contexts.	
Amy Kaplan	has called realism a "strategy for imagining & managing the threats of social change"	(Social Construction of American Realism ix).
Joseph Kirkland, E. W. Howe, & Hamlin Garland;	Among the Midwestern writers considered realists	
John W. DeForest's Miss Ravenal's	the Southern writer - Conversion from Secession to Loyalty is often considered a realist novel, too.	
Samuel Clemens, fiction	The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Life on the Mississippi	"Fenimore Cooper's Literary Offenses", A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court

Bret Harte, short fiction	Selected Stories of Bret Harte - "The Outcasts of Poker Flat"	"The Luck of Roaring Camp"
Ambrose Bierce, fiction	Tales of Soldiers & Civilian	(1891)
William Dean Howells, fiction, essays	A Modern Instance (1882),	The Rise of Silas
Lapham,	A Hazard of New Fortunes	
Henry James, fiction	"Daisy Miller,"	Portrait of A Lady, The American, The Turn of the Screw
Edith Wharton, fiction	The House of Mirth, Ethan Frome,	The Age of Innocence
Kate Chopin, fiction	The Awakening	
George Washington Cable, fiction	The Grandissimes , Old Creole Days	
Joel Chandler Harris, fiction	Uncle Remus stories	
Charles Chestnutt, fiction	The Conjure Woman (1899), The House Behind the Cedars (1900)	"The Goophered Grapevine," "The Passing of Grandison"
Paul Lawrence Dunbar, poet		
Hamlin Garland, fiction	"Under the Lion's Paw"	
Emile Zola	The term naturalism was initially coined by him	renowned French author who is also credited as a key figure in the development of French literary naturalism
	"human beasts,"	Characters can be studied through their relationships to their surroundings.

Stephen Crane, Theodore Dreiser, & Frank Norris	American authors,	Utilized the form, which noticeably declined in popularity by the early twentieth century.
Herbert Spencer & Joseph LeConte.	American naturalists	
George Becker's	Famous & much-annotated & contested phrase,	Naturalism's philosophical framework can be simply described as " pessimistic materialistic determinism. "
Walcutt	says that the naturalistic novel offers	" clinical, panoramic, slice-of-life " drama that is often a " chronicle of despair "
Zola's L'Assommoir & Norris's Vandover & the Brute,	The novel of degeneration	For example--is also a common type.
Walcutt	Identifies survival, determinism, violence, & taboo as key themes.	
Wordsworth	The romantic vision of Wordsworth--	" nature never did betray the heart that loved her "--
Stephen Crane's	view in " The Open Boat ": "	This tower was a giant, standing with its back to the plight of the ants.
American Modernism	Known as " The Lost Generation " American writers of the 1920s	Brought Modernism to the United States.
Hemingway & Fitzgerald,	For writers like World War I destroyed the illusion that acting virtuously brought about good.	

Ernest Hemingway	<p><u>The Sun Also Rises</u> chronicles the meaningless lives of the Lost Generation.</p> <p><u>Ernest Hemingway's anti-heroic war tales</u> depicted the bloodiness of the battlefields, as he dealt frankly with the horrors of war</p> <p>Farewell to Arms narrates the tale of an ambulance driver searching for meaning in WWI. Themes of loss, isolation & exile from society are particularly apparent in novels,</p>
F. Scott Fitzgerald -	<p><u>The Great Gatsby</u> shows through its protagonist, Jay Gatsby, the corruption of the American Dream.</p> <p>Modernist novels destroy conventions by reversing traditional norms, such as gender & racial roles,</p>
John Dos Passos, Hart Crane, & Sherwood Anderson	Other prominent writers of the period.
William Faulkner's	<p>Also fragmented in form, consisting of disjointed & nonlinear narratives. Faulkner, particularly in his most famous novel, "<u>The Sound and the Fury</u>," also shows how incomprehensibly cruel man can be, especially with regard to racial & class differences</p> <p>Novel "<u>The Sound and the Fury</u>," Feature multiple narrators, as many modernist poems ("<u>The Waste Land</u>", for instance) feature multiple speakers.</p> <p>Boldly rejects the rules of language, as Faulkner invents new words & adopts a first-person narrative method, interior monologue.</p>

T.S. Eliot's	"The Waste Land,"	Which depicts a modern waste land of crumbled cities. Famously declares "these fragments I have shored against my ruins" (line 430).
John Steinbeck's	"Grapes of Wrath" frankly depicts families plagued by economic hardship & strife,	Contradicting idyllic depictions of American life represented elsewhere in literature.
Alain Locke	Harlem Renaissance Known as the "New Negro Movement",	Named after the <u>1925</u> anthology by him.
James Weldon Johnson	"flowering of Negro literature", as preferred to call the Harlem Renaissance,	was placed between <u>1924 & 1929</u>
W.E.B. Du Bois	The notion of " <u>twoness</u> ", a divided awareness of one's identity, was introduced,	One of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The author of the influential book <i>The Souls of Black Folks</i> (1903):
Marcus Garvey,	"the back to Africa" movement led by Marcus Garvey,	racial integration, the explosion of music particularly jazz, spirituals & blues, painting, dramatic revues, & others

<p>Arna Bontemps, Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson, Jean Toomer, & Dorothy West</p>	<p>were some of the writers associated with the movement An African-American cultural movement of the <u>1920s and 1930s</u>,</p>	
<p>Langston Hughes & W.E.B. DuBois,</p>	<p>Characterized by its themes, influences, focus & intent. Harlem Renaissance poetry, as written by such literary luminaries as Langston Hughes & W.E.B. DuBois,</p>	
<p>Alain LeRoy Locke in 1925.</p>	<p>"<u>The New Negro</u>," introduced by sociologist Alain LeRoy Locke</p>	
<p>Langston Hughes</p>	<p>wrote, "<u>I, too, am America</u>" & "<u>What happens to a dream deferred</u>"</p>	
<p>Michael Feith</p>	<p>Book "<u>The Harlem Renaissance</u>," author Michael Feith asserts that poetry of the period was characterized by the influenced of African American folk poetry & oral traditions & contemporary American experimentation in modernist free verse.</p>	
<p>Authors Cary D. Wintz and Paul Finkelman</p>	<p>Authors Cary D. Wintz & Paul Finkelman further declare on page 84 of their "<u>Encyclopedia of the Harlem Renaissance, Volume 1</u>"</p>	<p>" <u>that Harlem Renaissance</u> poetry from Chicago was characterized by the influence of an avant-garde style that arose in that city during the First World War</p>

Emily Dickinson	(1830-1886)- Poem	Because I Could Not Stop for Death
Kate Chopin	(1851-1904)	The Story of an Hour
Edgar Allan Poe	(1809-1849)	The Tell-Tale Heart
Mark Twain	(1835-1910)	The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
Susan Glaspell	(1876-1948)	Trifles A Play