

\*Most critics hold that the history of American literature can be divided into six parts, orderly, colonial period, romanticism, realism, naturalism, modernism and post-modernism.

\* Non-Puritan writers also used religion to show the religious tension between the Colonial settlers and Native Americans.

\* The Romantic period (era) saw an increase in female authors and also female readers.

\*So who were these Romanticism writers? First of all they were a diverse group of individuals varying from different backgrounds and styles, but one thing that they had in common was that they were all individualistic minded writers.

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## American realism

- **American realism** was an early 20th century idea in art, music and literature that showed through these different types of work, reflections of the time period.

- **Realism in American Literature, 1860-1890**

In American literature, the term "realism" encompasses the period of time from the Civil War to the turn of the century during which William Dean Howells, Rebecca Harding Davis, Henry James, Mark Twain, and others wrote fiction devoted to accurate representation and an exploration of American lives in various contexts.

- \* **American Realism** Like all the terms relating to literary movements, the term is loose and somewhat equivocal.

- \* **American Realism** began as a reaction to and a rejection of Romanticism.

- \* The movement was centered in fiction, particularly the novel.>>> **American realism**

## Naturalism

\* American literary naturalism is a literary movement that became popular in late-nineteenth-century and is often associated with literary realism.

\* The term naturalism was initially coined by Emile Zola.

\* American literary naturalism Viewed as a combination of realism and romanticism.

\* A naturalist depicts a character's actions as determined by environmental forces.

\* Phrase, "human beasts," characters can be studied through their relationships to their surroundings, this phrase by Emile Zola.

\* The naturalistic novel usually contains two tensions.

\* **Definitions:** The term naturalism describes a type of literature that attempts to apply scientific principles of objectivity and detachment to its study of human beings.

\* **Characteristics:** Characters. Frequently but not invariably ill-educated or lower-class characters whose lives are governed by the forces of heredity, instinct, and passion.

Their attempts at exercising free will or choice are hamstrung by forces beyond their control.

\* Walcott identifies survival, determinism, violence, and taboo as key themes.



**Alliteration** is the repetition of initial sounds in neighboring words.

**Example:** sweet smell of success, a dime a dozen, bigger and better, jump for joy  
الجناس: تكرار الأصوات الأولية وبعبارة مجاورة

**Anaphora** The deliberate repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of several successive verses, clauses, or paragraphs. One of the devices of repetition, in which the same phrase is repeated at the beginning of two or more lines.

**Example:** (see: Because I could not stop for Death)

الجناس: تكرار متعمد للكلمة أو عبارة في بداية أبيات متعاقبة لعدة عبارات، أو الفقرات.

**Metaphor** the comparison of two UNLIKE things.

الاستعارة: مقارنة لأثنين مختلفين من الأشياء

**Metaphor:** Metaphor is a figure of speech where two distinctly different things are compared without using adverbs of comparison, 'as', 'like', etc.

**Example:** He is a horse. Thou art sunshine.

الاستعارة: هو شخصية الكلام حيث تتم مقارنة شيئين مختلفين اختلافا واضحا دون استخدام الأحوال المقارنة

**Meter**

Meter refers to the varying, nevertheless recognizable pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables that occur in regular units in the lines of a verse. Each regular unit is called a *foot*. Depending upon the number of feet in a line, a line can be called *monometer* (if it has one foot), *dimeter* (if it has two feet), *trimeter*, *tetrameter* and so on till *nonameter* (if a line has nine meters in it).

يشير القياس إلى التباين ، ومع ذلك يمكن معرفة نمط من المقاطع المشدده وغير المشدده التي تحدث بالوحدات النظامية في صفوف بيت شعر . تسمى كل وحدة عادية a foot ، هذا يتوقف على عدد من الاقدام في البيت ويمكن أن نطلق علي البيت monometer - (إذا كان لديه قدم واحدة)، diameter (إذا كان لديه قدمين)، trimeter ، وهلم جرا حتى رباعي التفاعيل ( nanometer إذا كان البيت له تسعة meters)

**Paradox** reveals a kind of truth which at first seems contradictory.

Two opposing ideas.

**Example:** Stone walls do not a prison make, Nor iron bars a cage.

التناقض: نوع من الحقيقة التي في البداية يبدو متناقض، فكرتين متعارضة

**Personification** is giving human qualities to animals or objects. Making inanimates as animates.

**Example:** a smiling moon, a jovial sun

التجسيد: يعطي الصفات البشرية إلى حيوانات أو كائنات. جعل غير المتحرك كالمتحرك

**Rhyme:** When two similar sounding words are repeated in a stanza of a poem, it is known as a rhyme. Rhymes that appear on the end of the lines are called end rhyme which is the most common type of rhyme in poetry. There is also internal rhyme where rhyming words appear in the same line. Apart from this, rhymes can also be divided into masculine rhymes and feminine rhymes. Rhyming words that end with a stressed syllable is called the masculine rhyme, while those that end with an unstressed syllable are known as feminine rhyme.

**Example:** Roses are red Violents are blue Sugar is sweet And so are you.

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How doth the little crocodile  
Improve his shining tail,  
And pour the waters of the Nile  
On every golden scale!

القافية : عندما تتكرر الكلمات متشابهه صوتيا في مقطع من قصيدة، يعرف باسم القافية. القوافي التي تظهر على نهاية الأبيات تسمى نهاية القافية وهو النوع الأكثر شيوعا من قافية في الشعر. هناك أيضا قافية الكلمات بالقافية الداخلية حيث تظهر في نفس البيت. فضلا عن ذلك، يمكن أيضا تقسيمها إلى قوافي مذكر و قوافي مؤنث. قافية الكلمات التي تنتهي بتشديد يسمى مقطع القافية المذكر، بينما يعرف تلك التي مع النهاية مقطع غير مشدد القافية المؤنث.

**Simile** is the comparison of two unlike things using like or as

التشبيه : هو مقارنة شيئين مختلفين باستخدام like, as

**Simile:** Simile is a figure of speech in which two objects are compared using adverbs such as "like" and "as".

التشبيه هو ميزه في الكلام التي تتم مقارنة كائنين باستخدام الاحوال مثل " like " و. " as

**Example:** He eats like a horse.

**Stanza** is a unified group of lines in poetry.

المقطع الشعري : عبارة عن مجموعة موحدة من الابيات في الشعر.

**Theme** is the general idea or insight about life that a writer wishes to express. All of the elements of **literary terms** contribute to theme. A simple theme can often be stated in a single sentence.

**Example:** "After reading (this book, poem, essay), I think the author wants me to understand....."

الموضوع: هو فكرة عامة أو رؤية عن الحياة أو أن الكاتب يود أن يعبر عن. جميع العناصر من الناحية الأدبية تسهم في الموضوع. غالبا ما تكون بسيط الموضوع ورد في جملة واحدة

## مصطلحات أدبية

### Character:

The embodiment of a person in a drama or narrative through verbal representation or actions. It is through their dialogs and actions that the readers or audience is able to understand the moral, intellectual and emotional qualities of that character and thus the overall story.

الشخصية : تجسيد لشخص في الدراما او الرواية من خلال التمثيل اللفظي أو الإجراءات .من خلال الحوارات والإجراءات التي القراء الجمهور قادر على فهم الصفات الأخلاقية والفكرية والعاطفية للشخصية وبالتالي القصة بشكل عام

### Foreshadowing

is the use of hints or clues to suggest what will happen later in literature.

الإنذار : هو استخدام تلميحات أو دلائل تشير الى ما سيحدث لاحقا في الأدب .  
الإنذار: هو أداة تستخدم لإعطاء القارئ أو الجمهور تلميحا ما يمكن ان يحدث في المستقبل .

Foreshadowing is a tool used to give the reader or audience a hint of what may happen ahead.

### Oxymoron:

A literary device in which two words that contradict each other in meaning are used together to form a paradox.

التناقض اللفظي : جهاز أدبي يستخدم في كلمتين تتعارض مع بعضها البعض في المعنى معا لتشكيل التناقض

**Oxymoron** is putting two contradictory words together.

Examples: hot ice, cold fire, wise fool, sad joy,

التناقض اللفظي هو وضع كلمتين معا متناقضة .

### Plot:

The effect of the structure and relationship of the actions, events and characters in a fictional work.

الحبكة : تأثير الهيكل والعلاقة بين الأحداث والإجراءات والشخصيات في العمل القصصي .

## **Point of View:**

It is a narrative method which determines the manner in which and the position from where, a story is told.

وجهة النظر : وهي طريقة السرد الذي يحدد الطريقة والموقف من حيث رواية القصة .

## **Point of view :**

is the perspective from which a story is told. We may choose to tell our story in:

وجهة النظر من هو الذي قال القصة . قد نختار أن أقول قصتنا في :

**first person**, using "I" or "we";

**third person** ("he," "she," "it"), which can be **limited** or **omniscient**; or **second person**, "you," the least common point of view.

**First person Point of View:** limits the reader to one character's perspective.

## **Third Person Point of View:**

Though first person can be powerful, **third person** is actually the more versatile point of view.

Third person allows you to create a much richer, more complicated universe.

## **Setting:**

is determining Time and Place in fiction.

الإعداد هو تحديد الزمان والمكان في قصص الخيال .

## **Setting:**

Setting refers to the time, place and social circumstances in which a literary work occurs.

الإعداد يشير إلى ظروف الزمان والمكان والاجتماعية في العمل الأدبي الذي يحدث

## Glossary of Literary Terms: Drama

### Act:

A major section of a play. Acts are divided into varying numbers of shorter scenes. From ancient times.

الفصل : المقطع الرئيسي من المسرحية . وتنقسم فصول الى أرقام متفاوتة من مشاهد أقصر .

### Characterization

The means by which writers present and reveal character.

الخصائص: الوسائل التي يقدمها الكاتب ليكشفوا عن الشخصيات.

### Climax

The turning point of the action in the plot of a play or story.

الذروة: نقطة العمل في حبكة المسرحية أو القصة.

### Comedy

A type of drama in which the characters experience reversals of fortune, usually for the better.

نوع من الدراما التي شخصياتها تعاني انتكاسات الحظ، عادة لنحو أفضل.

### Tragedy

A type of drama in which the characters experience **reversals** of fortune, usually for the worse.

المأساة: نوع درامي تعاني فيه الشخصيات انتكاسات الحظ، عادة إلى نحو أسوأ

### Conflict/Plot

is the struggle found in fiction.

الصراع/الحبكة : صراع موجود في الخيال.

### Dialogue

The conversation of characters in a literary work.

الحوار: محادثة الشخصيات في العمل الأدبي.

### Foreshadowing

is the use of hints or clues to suggest what will happen later in literature.

الإنذار: هو استخدام تلميحات أو دلائل تشير إلى ما سيحدث لاحقا في الأدب.

## Hyperbole

Is exaggeration or overstatement. Opposite of **Understatement**

المبالغة: هو التهويل أو المغالاة والعكس هو التهوين.

## Irony

Is an implied discrepancy between what is said and what is meant.

المفارقة: هي التناقض الضمني بين ما يقال و ما هو المقصود.

## Monologue

A speech by a single character without another character's response.

المناجاة: كلام من شخصية واحدة دون رد من شخصية أخرى .

## Soliloquy

A speech in a play that is meant to be heard by the audience but not by other characters on the stage.

مناجاة النفس: كلمات في المسرحية من المفترض أن تكون قد سمعت من قبل الجمهور ولكن ليس من قبل الشخصيات بصوت عالٍ.

## Scene

A subdivision of an **Act** of a **drama**, consisting of continuous action taking place at a single time and in a single location.

المشهد: هو فرع من الدراما ، التي تتألف من العمل المستمر الذي يجري في وقت واحد وفي مكان واحد .

## Tragedy

A type of drama in which the characters experience **reversals** of fortune, usually for the worse.

المأساة: نوع درامي تعاني فيه الشخصيات انتكاسات الحظ، عادة إلى نحو أسوأ

**Because I Could Not Stop for Death**  
**A Poem by Emily Dickinson (1830-1886)**

a lyric poem on the theme of death.

The poem contains six stanzas.

Each with four lines. A four-line stanza is called a quatrain.

\*\*The journey to the grave begins in Stanza 1.

\*\*Rhyme in first stanzas is ABCD.

The poem was first published in 1890 in Poems.

Series 1, a collection of Miss Dickinson's poems.

The overall theme of the poem seems to be that death is not to be feared since it is a natural part of the endless cycle of nature.

**Alliteration:** gazing grain

**Anaphora** We passed the school, where children strove At recess, in the ring; We passed the fields of gazing grain, We passed the setting sun.

**Personification:** ( We passed the setting sun) >>Comparison of the sun to a person

**Personification:** We passed the fields of gazing grain

### Commentary and Theme

“Because I Could Not Stop for Death” reveals Emily Dickinson’s calm acceptance of death.

**Speaker:**

A woman who speaks from the grave.

She says she calmly accepted death.

In fact, she seemed to welcome death as a suitor whom she planned to "marry."

**Death:**

Suitor who called for the narrator to escort her to eternity.

**Immortality:**

A passenger in the carriage.

**Children:**

Boys and girls at play in a schoolyard. They symbolize childhood as a stage of life.

**House** = the grave

**Gossamer my gown:** Thin wedding dress for the speaker's marriage to Death.

● قماش رقيق رديء : فستان الزفاف رقيق للزواج المتكلم الى الموت.

**tippet:** Scarf for neck or shoulders.

● اللفاح :وشاح للرقبة والكتفين.

**tulle:** Netting.

● التل :نسج.

**house:** Speaker's tomb.

● البيت :قبر المتكلم.

**cornice:** Horizontal molding along the top of a wall.

● الكورنيش :تشكيل أفقي على طول الجزء العلوي من الجدار.

**Since . . . centuries:** The length of time she has been in the tomb. .

**Civility:** kindness

**Mound:** A pile of destruction

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**Hope is the Thing with Feathers**  
**A Poem by Emily Dickinson (1830-1886)**

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**Hope** is planning to stay. “Hope rests in our soul the way a bird rests on its perch.  
**Hope** is similar to a bird because of its free and independent spirit  
“**Thing**” denotes that hope is something abstract and vague.

“**Feathers** represent hope, because feathers offer the image of flying away to a new hope and a new beginning.”

The line “**And sings the tune—without the words,**” gives the reader a sense that hope is universal.

**Dickinson’s poem** further broadens the metaphor by giving hope delicate and sweet characteristics in the word “perches.

**Dickinson’s choice** of the word also suggests that, like a bird, hope is planning to stay. “

**The second stanza** depicts hope’s continuous presence.

“**gale,**” a horrible windstorm.

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“If We Must Die”  
Wrote by  
Claude McKay Limns

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The Negro Speaks of Rivers  
By Langston Hughes

**The Story of an Hour**  
**By Kate Chopin (1851-1904)**

**Type of Work**

"The Story of an Hour" is a short story centering on a young married woman of the late nineteenth century as she reacts to a report that her husband has died in a train accident.

Was first published in December 6, 1894---under the old title "The Dream of an Hour."

**Setting:** The action takes place in a single hour in an American home in the last decade of the 19 Century.

The story observes the classical unities of time, place, and action.

Mrs. Mallard breaks down, crying fitfully, then goes upstairs to a room to be alone. There she sits down and gazes out a window, sobbing. It is spring. Birds sing, and the trees burst with new life. It had been raining, but now patches of blue sky appear.

The opening sentence of the story foreshadows the ending

Third Person = Point of View

**Symbols**

**Springtime:** The new, exciting life that Mrs. Mallard thinks is awaiting her. Patches of **Blue Sky**.  
Emergence of her new life.

**Characters**

**Mrs. Louise Mallard:** Young, attractive woman who mourns the reported death of her husband but exults in the freedom she will enjoy in the years to come.

**Brently Mallard:** Mrs. Mallard's husband.

**Josephine:** Mrs. Mallard's sister.

**Richards:** Friend of Brently Mallard.

**Doctors:** Physicians who arrive too late to save Mrs. Mallard.

**Theme**

**Oppression**

Society in late nineteenth century expected women to keep house, cook, bear and rear children— but little more.

**Repression**

Louise Mallard appears to have been a weak-willed woman, one who probably repressed her desire to control her destiny.

**Examples of figures of speech are the following:**

**Paradox** Revealed in half-concealing

**Metaphor** Storm of grief

**Metaphor/Personification** Physical exhaustion that haunted her body

**Metaphor** Breath of rain

**Alliteration** Song which someone was singing

**Metaphor/Personification** Clouds that had met

**Alliteration** the sounds, the scents

**Metaphor/Personification** Thing that was approaching to possess her

**Oxymoron** Monstrous joy

**Simile** she carried herself unwittingly like a goddess of Victory

**Paradox** Joy that kills

**The phrase is also ironic**,,,,,, since the doctors mistakenly believe that Mrs. Mallard was happy to see her husband

**The Tell-Tale Heart**  
**By Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849)**

**The Narrator:** Deranged unnamed person who tries to convince the reader that he is sane.

**Theme 2:** Fear of discovery can bring about discovery.

**Personification** Death in approaching him had stalked with his black shadow before him and enveloped the victim. [Here, Death is a person.]

**Simile:** [The simile is the comparison of the ray to the thread of the spider]

**Setting:** The story opens in an undisclosed locale, possibly a prison,

### **Characters**

**The Narrator:** Deranged unnamed person who tries to convince the reader that he is sane.

**The Old Man:** Seemingly harmless elder who has a hideous "evil eye" that unnerves the narrator.

**Neighbor:** Person who hears a shriek coming from the house of the narrator and the old man, then reports it to the police.

**Three Policemen:** Officers who search the narrator's house after a neighbor reports hearing a shriek.

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### **Type of Work**

Short story in the horror genre that focuses on the psyche of the narrator.

### **Year of Publication**

was first published in the winter of **1843** in The Pioneer, a Boston magazine.

**Point of View** The story is told in first-person point of view by an unreliable narrator.

## **The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn** **By Mark Twain (1835-1910)**

**Type of Work.** The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is a novel that does not fit neatly into a single genre

### **Composition and Publication Dates**

Mark Twain wrote The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn **between 1876 and 1883.**

### **Setting**

**The action** takes place in St. Petersburg, Missouri, and at various locations along the banks of the Mississippi River in Missouri, Arkansas, and Illinois.

**The time** is the middle of the 19th Century, before the Civil War.

### **Main characters**

**Protagonist:** Huckleberry Finn

**Antagonist:** Society and Its Rules and Laws

**Jim:** The escaped slave who joins Huck.

**Widow Douglas:** Kindly but straitlaced woman who takes Huck into her home.

**Miss Watson:** The widow's sister and owner of Jim.

**Judge Thatcher:** Judge who looks out for Huck's welfare.

He is a simple, loyal, and trusting man whose common sense helps guide Huck. In a way, he serves as a surrogate father for Huck.

**Pap Finn:** Huck's drunken .

He is greedy, abusive father, who is nearing age fifty. His racism is symptomatic of the racism that infected society as a whole in nineteenth-century America.

**Mrs. Hale** finds a box containing a piece of silk wrapped around a dead bird with a wrung neck.

### **Point of View**

Huckleberry Finn tells the story in first-person point of view.

**Theme** is freedom.

## Samples of American Fiction: Novel

**Freedom:** all human beings are free, independent, and equal members of society.

**The Primacy of the Moral Law:** The moral law supersedes government law. By protecting the black slave Jim, Huck breaks man-made law and feels guilty.

But he refuses to turn Jim in because his moral instincts tell him he is doing the right thing.

**Intuitive Wisdom:** Wisdom comes from the heart, not the head.

**A Child Shall Lead:** a little child shall lead them.

Huck is portrayed as a boy who had a better grasp of morality than the often corrupt civilization around him—a boy worth imitating for his virtues.

### Love of Money

The love of money is the root of all evil. It is the love of money, Huck's that prompts Pap Finn to gain custody of Huck.

### Climax

The climax occurs when Tom and Huck free Jim, and Tom—who has suffered a bullet wound in the leg—tells Huck that a provision in Miss Watson's will has freed Jim.

### Structure and Style

Like the Mississippi River itself, the plot flows around bends, through darkness and fog, and into bright sunlight.

## Trifles

A Play by Susan Glaspell (1876-1948)

### Setting

The time is the early twentieth century during cold weather. The action takes place in the kitchen of a farmhouse in the American Midwest.

### Characters

**John Wright:** Murder victim who lived with his wife in a farmhouse.

**Minnie Foster Wright:** Wife of John Wright and his accused murderer.

### Type of Work and Year of Publication

Trifles is a one-act play centering on two women who discover murder clues that county officials regard as trivial.

George Cram Cook, founded in Massachusetts in 1915.

### Climax

The climax occurs when the two women discover the dead bird,

### Symbols

#### Bird:

Mrs. Wright's spirit.

#### Cage:

John Wright's oppression (or immuration) of his wife and her spirit.

#### Unevenly Sewn Quilt Block:

Mrs. Wright's disturbed mental condition

#### Rope:

Minnie Wright's usurpation of male power

### Irony

Sheriff Peters and County Attorney George Henderson pride themselves on their powers of detection and logical reasoning. But it is the two women, Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Hale, who discover the clues and establish a motive amid seemingly innocuous items in the Wright home.

### Themes

#### Casting Off Male Oppression:

In 1916, when Glaspell wrote Trifles, male-dominated society continued to deny women the right to vote and severely limited their opportunities in offices, industries, legislatures, and the marketplace.

#### Women's Intuition

So-called women's intuition demonstrates its power in this play when Mrs. Hale and Mrs.

Captain John Smith	First American author,	Wrote The General Historie of Virginia, New England, & the Summer Isles (1624)
Nicholas Noyes	Wrote Doggerel verse.	
Michael Wiggle worth	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 <u>Poor Richard's Almanack</u> 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 <b><u>A History of New York</u></b> , by <b>Diedrich Knickerbocker</b> (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 story, <b><u>known for his Gothic writings, &amp; viewed</u></b> 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"	<b>(Social Construction of American Realism ix).</b>
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 >>>realism writer	
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><b><u>Ernest Hemingway's anti-heroic war tales</u></b> depicted the bloodiness of the battlefields, as he dealt frankly with the <b>horrors of war</b></p> <p>Farewell to Arms narrates the tale of an ambulance driver searching for meaning in WWI. Themes of loss, isolation &amp; exile from society are particularly apparent in novels,</p>
F. Scott Fitzgerald -	<p><b><u>The Great Gatsby</u></b> 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 &amp; racial roles,</p>
John Dos Passos, Hart Crane, & Sherwood Anderson	<p>Other prominent writers of the period.</p>
William Faulkner's	<p>Also fragmented in form, consisting of disjointed &amp; nonlinear narratives. Faulkner, particularly in his most famous novel, "<b><u>The Sound and the Fury</u></b>," also shows how incomprehensibly cruel man can be, especially with regard to racial &amp; class differences</p> <p>Novel "<b><u>The Sound and the Fury</u></b>," Feature multiple narrators, as many modernist poems ("<b><u>The Waste Land</u></b>", for instance) feature multiple speakers. Boldly rejects the rules of language, as Faulkner invents new words &amp; 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 &amp; 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 <u>The Souls of Black Folks (1903):</u>
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, &amp; 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 &amp; W.E.B. DuBois,</p>	<p>Characterized by its themes, influences, focus &amp; intent. Harlem Renaissance poetry, as written by such literary luminaries as Langston Hughes &amp; 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>" &amp; "<u>What happens to a dream deferred</u> &amp; <u>The Negro speak of revers</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 &amp; oral traditions &amp; contemporary American experimentation in modernist free verse.</p>	
<p>Authors Cary D. Wintz and Paul Finkelman</p>	<p>Authors Cary D. Wintz &amp; 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 Published:1894 December 6
Edgar Allan Poe	(1809-1849)	The Tell-Tale Heart (narrative of the Arthur Gordon Rym )
Mark Twain	(1835-1910)	The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
Susan Glaspell	(1876-1948)	Trifles A Play