

AMERICAN LITERATURE

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Lecture One

General and Brief Introduction to American Literature

1- Why was the literary tradition of America begins with the tradition of English literature?

Because America was a series of British colonies on the east coast of the present-day United States

2- Did the American literature kept on following the British literary tradition?

No, unique American characteristics and the breadth of its production began to develop an American writing tradition

3- Some consider him to be the first American author, when he wrote The (General Historie of Virginia) (New England) and (The Summer Isles) 1624

Captain John Smith

4- What did Captain John Smith write?

*the General Historie of Virginia

*New England

*The Summer Isles

5-There were similar writers of interest like John Smith who are they?

*George Percy

*Daniel Denton

*Thomas Ash

*John Lawson

*William Strachey

6- Nicholas Noyes, Edward Taylor and Anne Bradstreet were popular in what?

In American Poetry

7- Doggerel verse was written by?

Nicholas Noyes

8-The Day of Doom, the best-selling poem was written by?

Michael Wigglesworth

9-The religious questions took place as a rich topics for what?

For early writings

10- A journal that discussed the religious foundation of the Massachusetts Bay Colony was written by?

John Winthrop

11- The first widely read American author was?

Benjamin Franklin

12- Witty aphorisms and sound advice written in the yearly journal [Poor Richards' Almanack] were written by?

Benjamin Franklin

13- Witty aphorisms and sound advice helped shape ideas of what?

What it means to be an American

14- [The Legend of Sleepy Hollow] was written by whom?

Washington Irving

15- The first American to gain an international literary reputation was?

Washington Irving

16- The [Leather Stocking Tales] was written by?

James Fenimore Cooper

17- What did the [Leather Stocking Tales] capture?

The nation's vast beauty

18- What did Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson break from?

They broke from poetic tradition

19- What did Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson bring to the nation's literature?

A sense of individuality

20- Still captivates readers with his unique—and uniquely American—humor and insight who is he?

Mark Twain

21- What did Mark Twain captivate readers with?

His unique—and uniquely American—humor and insight

22- The modernists of the 1920s and 1930s produced such talents as whom?

F. Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway

23- What did Toni Morrison and Cormac McCarthy continue to make of American literature?

They continue to make it relevant and exciting

24- American literature and American history both had one thing in common what was it?

they were both short

25- Although American literature was short like American history but has many things to be distinguish with such as?

- glories and shining masterpieces and writers

- gradually gains its unique style, theme and form

- is part of world's literature, however, it always has its unique flavor that cannot be easily ignored

26- Most critics hold that history of American literature can be divided into parts, how many parts are there?

Six parts

27- What are those parts in the right order?

1- colonial period

2- romanticism

3- realism

4- naturalism

5- modernism

6- post-modernism

28- American literature did not begin until?

The 19th century

29- What does the colonial period represent to American literature?

A preparatory introduction to American literature

30- The definition of American literature is?

The written or literary work produced in the area of the United States and its preceding colonies

31- What led to a number of key new literary figures to emerge?

The War of 1812 and an increasing desire to produce uniquely American literature and culture

32- Name the new literary figures that emerged after the war of 1812?

Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant, James Fenimore Cooper, and Edgar Allan Poe

33- Considered the first writer to develop a **unique American style** and wrote humorous works and the satire who is he?

Washington Irving

34- Some of Washington Irving writings on humour and satire are?

wrote humorous works in [Salmagundi] and the satire [A History of New York]

35- Wrote early romantic and nature-inspired poetry, which evolved away from their European origins who is he?

Bryant

36- In 1832, Poe began writing what?

Short stories

37- In 1832, he began writing short stories who is he?

Poe

38- Poe began writing short stories in 1832, such as?

[The Masque of the Red Death], [The Pit and the Pendulum], [The Fall of the House of Usher], and [The Murders in the Rue Morgue]

39- What did Poe's short stories explore?

Explore hidden levels of human psychology and push the boundaries of fiction toward mystery and fantasy

40- What was Cooper's [Leather stocking Tales] About?

Natty Bumppo [which includes The Last of the Mohicans]

41- Cooper's [Leatherstocking Tales] were popular at?

Both in the new country and abroad

42- Humorous writers included?

(Seba Smith) and (Benjamin P. Shillaber) in New England

(Davy Crockett), (Augustus Baldwin Longstreet), (Johnson J. Hooper), (Thomas Bangs Thorpe), and (George Washington Harris)

43- Humorous writers wrote about?

The American frontier

John Smith	the first American author he wrote <i>The General History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles</i> (1624)
Michael Wigglesworth	<i>The Day of Doom.</i>
Nicholas Noyes	Nicholas Noyes wrote Doggerel verse
Benjamin Franklin	The first widely read American author
<i>Richard's Almanack</i>	helped shape ideas of what it means to be an American
Washington Irving	the first (<i>The Legend of Sleepy Hollow</i>) American to gain an international literary reputation
James Fenimore	Leatherstocking Tales
Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson	broke from poetic tradition and brought a sense of individuality to the nation's literature
Mark Twain	still captivates readers with his unique—and uniquely American—humor and insight
Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway.	The modernists of the 1920s and 1930s produced such talents
	continue to make American literature relevant writers who and exciting

Unique American Style:

NADA
الجدول من إعداد
(ندى العالم)

Washington Irving	considered the first writer to develop a unique American style (although this has been debated) wrote humorous works in <i>Salmagundi</i> and the satire <i>A History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker</i> (1809).
William Cullen Bryant	wrote early romantic and nature-inspired poetry , which evolved away from their European origins
James Fenimore Cooper	<i>Leatherstocking Tales</i> about Natty Bumppo (which includes <i>The Last of the Mohicans</i>) were popular both in the new country and abroad
Edgar Allan Poe.	In 1832, Poe began writing short stories – including "The Masque of the Red Death", "The Pit and the Pendulum", "The Fall of the House of Usher", and "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" – that explore previously hidden levels of human psychology and push the boundaries of fiction toward mystery and fantasy
بعض كتاب كوميديا Humorous writers were also popular and included كتبوا عن الحدود الأمريكية writing about the American frontier.	اسماءهم Seba Smith and Benjamin P. Shillaber in New England and Davy Crockett, Augustus Baldwin Longstreet, Johnson J. Hooper, Thomas Bangs Thorpe, and George Washington Harris

Lecture Two

Colonial American Literature

1- What is colonial American literature?

*is writing that emerged from the original U.S. colonies during the period from 1607 to the late 1700s

*It was largely influenced by British writers, and was created to inform people about colonial life, religious disputes and settlement issues

*Many of the characteristics of Colonial American literature can be found in the **poems, journals, letters, narratives, histories and teaching materials** written by settlers, religious figures and historical icons of the period

2- Colonial American literature includes the writings for writers such as?

Mary Rowlandson, William Bradford, Anne Bradstreet and John Winthrop

3- What are the aspects and characteristics of Colonial American Literature?

* Historical

* Narrative

* Religion and Poetry

* The Enlightenment

4- What are the major characteristics of Colonial American literature?

Its historical aspects, which evolved over time during the 400 years since its beginnings

5- One of the major characteristics of Colonial American literature is its historical aspects Great figures from American history have also contributed to this genre such as?

John Smith and William Penn

6- Was used extensively during the Colonial American literature period?

The narrative

7- Most of the literary works of narrative in Colonial American literature are composed of?

Letters, journals, biographies and memoirs

8- An example of narrative in Colonial American literature isnarrative account, "The Sovereignty and Goodness of God

Mary Rowlandson's

9- This narrative gives an insider's account of a colonist being captured by Native Americans and describes the heavy hostility between the Native Americans and colonists. Rowland's story is categorized as a/an

An autobiography and a captivity narrative

10- Religion is also another characteristic of Colonial American literature and can be found mostly in?

Puritan writings

11- What did the Puritans write about?

About the religious foundations of many of their settlements

12- The Puritans wrote about the religious foundations of many of their settlements, especially the?

The exodus from Britain

13- The Puritans employed the constant theme that?

God should be worshipped they also used texts that prepared them for worship

14-The Puritans religious literature helped to spread?

The message of God, suggesting that "life was a test" and the soul would face damnation if that test was failed

15- Many of the Puritan works were written in?

Poetry form

16- The "Bay Psalm Book "poetry is a good example of the Puritans' writing in this era it was written by?

Anne Bradstreet's

17- The "Preparatory Mediations " is a good example of the Puritans' writing in this era. It was written by?

Pastor Edward Taylor's

18- The (Bay Psalm Book), and Pastor Edward Taylor's (Preparatory Mediations) are good examples of?

Religious texts of the era

19- The Puritans religious writings led to?

The Puritanism and great awakening movements

20- used religion to show the religious tension between the Colonial settlers and Native Americans?

Non-Puritan writers

21- Non-Puritan writers used religion to show?

The religious tension between the Colonial settlers and Native Americans

22- When did the Enlightenment showed a great shift in Colonial American literature?

In the 18th century

23- In the 18th century, the pamphlet or narrative form showed a great shift in?

Colonial American literature from a religious foundation to scientific reasoning applied to human nature, society, culture and political awareness

24- During the Enlightenment Many texts were written in?

Pamphlet or narrative form

25- Many texts were written in pamphlet or narrative form during the Enlightenment and challenged the?

The role of God and religious life

26- Many texts were written in pamphlet or narrative form and challenged the role of God and religious life, seeking to?

Replace them with reason

27- Rational thought and science were the new?

New themes

28- A work that explored many of these new ideas was?

(The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin) and the pamphlet (Common Sense) by Thomas Paine

29- The American Revolution had a large part to play in?

The shifting of ideas

30- It had a large part to play in the shifting of ideas?

The American Revolution

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	Rowland's story

	& Goodness of God	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.

Lecture Three

Romanticism

Influence of European Romanticism on American writers

1- The European Romantic movement reached America in the early?

19th century

2- American Romanticism was multifaceted and individualistic as it was in?

Europe

3- American Romanticism was?

*Multifaceted and individualistic as it was in Europe

*Like the Europeans, they demonstrated a high level of moral enthusiasm

*Commitment to individualism and the unfolding of the self

*An emphasis on intuitive perception

*And the assumption that the natural world was inherently good, while human society was filled with corruption

4- Romanticism became popular in American?

Politics, philosophy and art

5- The movement appealed to?

*The revolutionary spirit of America

*Those longing to break free of the strict religious traditions of early settlement

* Those in opposition of **Calvinism** which includes the belief that the destiny of each individual is preordained

6- The Romantics rejected?

Rationalism and religious intellect

7- The Romantic movement gave rise to?

New England Transcendentalism

8- New England Transcendentalism portrayed it what?

A less restrictive relationship between God and Universe

9- The new philosophy presented the individual with what?

A more personal relationship with God

10- Transcendentalism and Romanticism appealed to Americans in a similar fashion, for?

*Both privileged feeling over reason

* Individual freedom of expression over the restraints of tradition and custom

11- The American Romantic movement often involved?

Rapturous response to nature

12- The American Romantic movement encouraged the rejection of?

Harsh, rigid Calvinism and promised a new blossoming of American culture

13- American Romanticism embrace?

The individual

14- American Romanticism rebelled against?

The confinement of neoclassicism and religious tradition

15- The Romantic movement in America created a new?

Literary genre that continues to influence American writers

16- Novels, short stories, and poems replaced?

The sermons and manifestos of yore

17- Romantic literature was personal, intense, and portrayed?

More emotion than ever seen in neoclassical literature

18- It became a great source of motivation for Romantic writers as many were delighted in free expression and emotion without so much fear of ridicule and controversy?

America's preoccupation with freedom

19- They also put more effort into the psychological development of their characters, and the main characters typically displayed?

Extremes of sensitivity and excitement

20- were the works of the Romantic Era the same as the preceding works?

It differed from preceding works

21- In the works of the they spoke to?

A wider audience, partly reflecting the greater distribution of books as costs came down during the period

22- Romantic period saw an increase in?

Female authors and also female readers

23- Poe, Emerson, and Hawthorne are near perfect of?

Representations for Romanticism

24- Poe's poetry has that happy, lyrical, and metrical verse His subjects may be gloomy, but his poems contain sentimentality and supernatural characteristics and are about exploring the?

Human psyche

25- Poe's poem, "The Raven", is about?

*a sleepless narrator who is absolutely haunted by a raven

*also exploring the depths of this man's grief

26- What is the reason for the narrator grief?

His mourning for the death of his lost Lenore and is very melancholy

27- The man asks questions about grief, but the raven will only answer with?

Nevermore

28- This event would never occur in real life, which makes the poem?

Romantic

29- Emerson is Romantic. Actually he is?

Transcendental, but this can be seen as an offshoot of Romanticism

30- In "Self Reliance," Emerson espouses the ideas of?

Transcendentalism

31- Emerson tells the reader things like the importance of trusting oneself and that we don't know everything by knowledge; some things are learned through?

Experience

32- The philosophy makes sense but is "out there" enough for it to be hard to incorporate into?

Everyday life

33- Discussing abstract ideas without translation to real life is?

Romantic as well

34- In his poem "Give All to Love," he also talks of the importance to trusting oneself and giving oneself over to the?

Divine power of love

35- In Hawthorne's short stories, these abstract qualities take on?

A symbolic meaning

36- In "The Birthmark," Alymer was so involved in achieving?

Perfection, that he ended up killing his wife in the process

37- "Nature in romantic literature is moral; it bears symbolic meaning, and humans who challenge it with inadequate respect for the immanent power of the divine generally learn lessons in humility" who said that?

Virtual mentor

38- Who were these Romanticism writers?

* they were a diverse group of individuals varying from different backgrounds and styles

* one thing that they had in common was that they were all individualistic minded writers

39- "Young Goodman Brown"- "The Scarlet Letter"- "The House of Green Gables"- "one of the anti-romantics"

Nathaniel Hawthorne

40- "Narrative of Arthur Gordon Rym", "A Tell Tale Heart", "The Raven" were written by?

Edgar Allan Poe

41- Edgar Allan Poe was known for being the?

* inventor of the American short stories

* known for his Gothic writings

* viewed the countryside as a phantasm or an illusionary mental image

42- "Rip Van Winkle", "Sleepy Hollow were written by?

Washington Irving

43- Washington Irving was known for?

* the father of American Literature

* saw the country as an escape from city life

* fought for copyright infringement laws for authors

44- The controversial "Leaves of Grass", "Franklin Evans" were written by?

Walt Whitman

45- Walt Whitman was known for being?

One of the bridge poets between American Romanticism and the 20th century

46- " "Civil Disobedience" was written by?

Henry David Thoreau

47- Henry David Thoreau was?

A practical transcendentalist

48- "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was written by?

Harriet Beecher Stowe

49- Harriet Beecher Stowe-"Uncle Tom's Cabin". the little lady who started the Civil War and kept European nations from aiding thein the Civil War?

The south

50- "The Last of the Mohicans" was written by?

James Fenimore Cooper

51- James Fenimore Cooper was known as?

The father of the American novel

52- Emily Dickinson- "is My verse...alive "

Was one of the bridge poets between?

American Romanticism and the 20th century

Lecture Four

American realism

1- American realism was an early century idea in art, music and literature?

An early 20th century

2- American realism showed through these different types of workof the time period?

Reflections

3- Whether it was a cultural portrayal, or a scenic view of downtown New York City, these images and works of literature, music and painting depicted a?

Contemporary view of what was happening; an attempt at defining what was real

4- Realism in American Literature was during the period?

1860-1890

5- In American literature, the term "realism" encompasses the period of time from?

From the Civil War to the turn of the century

6- William Dean Howells, Rebecca Harding Davis, Henry James, Mark Twain, and others wrote?

Fiction during the American Realism period

7- 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

8- What provided a fertile environment for literary readers interested in understanding these rapid shifts in American culture was?

- * the United States grew rapidly after the Civil War
- * the increasing rates of democracy and literacy
- * the rapid growth in industrialism and urbanization

* an expanding population base due to immigration

* a relative rise in middle-class affluence

9- In drawing attention to this connection, Amy Kaplan has called **realism** a?

"strategy for imagining and managing the threats of social change"
(Social Construction of American Realism ix)

10- Who called realism as a "strategy for imagining and managing the threats of social change"?

Amy Kaplan

11- (Social Construction of American Realism ix), written by Amy Kaplan, considered realism a "strategy for imagining and managing the threats ofchange"?

Social change

12- Realism was a movement that encompassed the entire country, or at least the?

Midwest and South

13- Many of the writers and critics associated with realism (notably W. D. Howells) were based in?

New England

14- Among the Midwestern writers considered realists would be?

Joseph Kirkland, E. W. Howe, and Hamlin Garland; the Southern writer John W. DeForest

15- "Miss Ravenel's Conversion from Secession to Loyalty " was written by the Southern writer?

John W. DeForest

16- "Miss Ravenel's Conversion from Secession to Loyalty" is often considered a?

A realist novel

17- American Realism began as?

A reaction to and a rejection of Romanticism, with its emphasis on emotion, imagination, and the individual

18- The American Realism began as early as the?

1830's

19- The American Realism reached prominence and held sway from the end of?

The Civil War to around the end of the nineteenth century

20- The American Realism movement was centered in?

Fiction, particularly the novel

21- The American Realism attempted?

Fidelity to real life, or "actuality," in its representation

22- The realist concerns himself with the?

Here and now

23- The realist concerns himself with the here and now, centering his work in?

His own time, dealing with common-place everyday events and people, and with the socio-political climate of his day

24- Common Themes and Elements in Realism are?

* Pragmatism

*literature of the common-place

*attempts to represent real life

*ordinary people--poor and middle class

*ordinary speech in dialect--use of vernacular

*recent or contemporary life

*subject matter presented in an unidealized, unsentimentalized way

*democratic function of literature

*social criticism--effect on audience is key

*presents indigenous American life

*importance of place--regionalism, "local color"

*sociology and psychology

25- Major Writers in American Realism?

writer	What he's written	What is he known for
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	"Social Construction of American Realism ix"	has called realism a "strategy for imagining & managing the threats of social change"
Joseph Kirkland, E. W. Howe, & Hamlin Garland		Among the Midwestern writers considered realists
John W. DeForest	"Miss Ravenal's Conversion from Secession to Loyalty"	the Southern writer – "Conversion from Secession to Loyalty" is often considered a realist novel, too.
Samuel Clemens,	"The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" "Life on the Mississippi" "Fenimore Cooper's Literary Offenses" "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court"	fiction
Bret Harte	Selected Stories of Bret Harte "The Outcasts of Poker Flat" "The Luck of Roaring Camp"	short fiction

Ambrose Bierce	"Tales of Soldiers & Civilian (1891)"	fiction
William Dean Howells	"A Modern Instance (1882)" "The Rise of Silas Lapham" "A Hazard of New Fortunes"	fiction, essays
Henry James	" Daisy Miller" "Portrait of A Lady" "The American" "The Turn of the Screw"	fiction
Edith Wharton	"The House of Mirth" "Ethan Frome" "The Age of Innocence"	fiction
Kate Chopin	"The Awakening"	fiction
George Washington Cable	"The Grandissimes" "Old Creole Days"	fiction
Joel Chandler Harris	"Uncle Remus stories"	fiction
Charles Chestnutt	"The Conjure Woman (1899)" "The House Behind the Cedars (1900)"	fiction
Paul Lawrence Dunbar	"The Goophered Grapevine" "The Passing of Grandison"	Poet
Hamlin Garland	"Under the Lion's Paw"	fiction

Lecture Five

Naturalism

American Naturalism in Literature

1- American literary naturalism is a literary movement that?

Became popular in late-nineteenth-century in America

2- American literary naturalism is often associated with?

Literary realism

3- The term naturalism was initially coined by?

Emile Zola, the renowned French author

4- Emile Zola, the renowned French author is credited as?

A key figure in the development of French literary naturalism

5- In the late nineteenth century, the literary movement became popular all over?

Europe, from England to Russia

6- American writers were particularly influenced by?

The British and French models

7- American writers were particularly influenced by the British and French models and began to adapt the?

The form to reflect American social, economic, and cultural conditions

8- Viewed as a combination of realism and romanticism, critics contend that the American form is heavily influenced by the concept of?

Determinism

9- Determinism is?

The theory that heredity and environment influence determine human behavior

10- Although **naturalism** is often associated with **realism**, which also seeks to accurately represent human existence, the two movements are differentiated by?

The fact that naturalism is connected to the doctrine of biological, economic, and social determinism

11- Naturalism is connected to the doctrine of biological, economic, and social determinism. This fact reflects?

The difference between naturalism and realism

12- In their short fiction, writers strive to depict life accurately through an exploration of the causal factors that have shaped a character's life as well as a deterministic approach to the character's thoughts and actions?

Naturalist

13- A naturalist depicts a character's actions as determined by?

Environmental forces

14- American literary naturalism came to the forefront of popular literature during a time of?

Tremendous cultural and economic upheaval in the United States

15- In the late nineteenth century a number of factors resulted in **extreme changes on the American landscape**, these factors are?

Industrialization, urbanization, mechanization, and an influx of immigrants from all over the world

16- The short fiction of American literary naturalism depicts the experiences of impoverished and uneducated people living in?

Squalor and struggling to survive in a harsh, indifferent world

17- Major thematic concerns of the form include?

* the fight for survival—man against nature and man against society

* violence

* the consequences of sex and sex as a commodity

* the waste of individual potential because of the conditioning forces of life

* and man's struggle with his animalistic base instincts

18- One of the major thematic concerns also is the waste of individual potential because of?

The conditioning forces of life

19- As a result, the short stories of this literary movement are often regarded as?

Depressing, slice-of-life documentations of sad, unfulfilled lives

20- A handful of significant American authors, such as Stephen Crane, Theodore Dreiser, and Frank Norris, utilized the form, which noticeably declined in popularity by the?

Early 20th century

21- The term naturalism describes a type of Literature that attempts to?

apply scientific principles of objectivity and detachment to its study of human beings

22- Unlike realism, which focuses on literary technique, naturalism implies a?

Philosophical position

23- For naturalistic writers, since human beings are, in Emile Zola's phrase, "human beasts," characters can be studied through their?

Relationships to their surroundings

24- Other influences on American naturalists include?

Herbert Spencer and Joseph LeConte

25- Naturalistic writers believed that the laws behind the forces that govern human lives might be?

Studied and understood

26- Naturalistic writers thus used a version of themethod to write their novels?

Scientific

27- Naturalists studied human beings governed by their instincts and passionsthe ways in which the characters' lives were governed by forces of heredity and environment?

as well as

28- Naturalists used the techniques of accumulating detail pioneered by?

The realists

29- Naturalists had a object in mind when they chose the segment of reality that they wished to convey?

Specific

30- In George Becker's famous and much-annotated and contested phrase, naturalism's philosophical framework can be simply described as?

"pessimistic materialistic determinism"

31- The naturalistic novel usually contains?

Two tensions or contradictions

32- The naturalistic novel usually contains two tensions or contradictions, and the two in conjunction comprise both an interpretation of?

Experience and a particular aesthetic recreation of experience

33- The naturalistic novel usually contains **two tensions** or **contradictions**, and the two in conjunction **comprise both** an interpretation of experience and a particular aesthetic recreation of experience in other words, the **two constitute** the?

Theme and form of the naturalistic novel

34- The first tension is that between the subject matter of the naturalistic novel and?

The concept of man which emerges from this subject matter

35- The naturalist populates his novel primarily from?

The lower middle class or the lower class

36- Naturalist fictional world is that of the?

Commonplace and unheroic in which life would seem to be chiefly the dull round of daily existence

37- But the naturalist discovers in this world those qualities of man usually associated with?

The heroic or adventurous

38- A naturalistic novel is thus..... of realism?

An extension

39- A naturalistic novel is thus an extension of realism only in the sense that both modes often deal with?

The local and contemporary

40- The naturalist, however, discovers in this material the.....
And..... in human nature?

Extraordinary and excessive

41- The second tension involves?

Theme of the naturalistic novel

42- The naturalist often describes his characters as though they are conditioned and controlled by?

Environment, heredity, instinct, or chance

43- But he also suggests a compensating in his characters or their fates which affirms the significance of the individual and of his life?

Humanistic value

44- The **tension here is that between** the naturalist's desire to represent in fiction the?

*new, discomfiting truths which he has found in the ideas

*life of his late nineteenth-century world

* his desire to find some meaning in experience which reasserts the validity of the human enterprise

45- Characters in naturalistic literature are?

* frequently but not invariably ill-educated or lower-class characters

* whose lives are governed by the forces of heredity, instinct, and passion

* Those whose their attempts at exercising free will or choice are hamstrung by forces beyond their control

46- Setting in naturalism is frequently..... setting, as in

Norris's McTeague?

An urban

47- Walcott says that the naturalistic novel offers "clinical, panoramic, slice-of-life" drama that is often a "chronicle of despair". This description is in regard of talking about?

Techniques and plots

48- Walcott identifies survival, determinism, violence, and taboo as?

Key themes in naturalism

49- Themes in naturalism?

*The "brute within" each individual, composed of strong and often warring emotions

*The forces of heredity and environment as they affect--and afflict--individual lives

*Nature as an indifferent force acting on the lives of human beings

*An indifferent, deterministic universe

50- The conflict in naturalistic novels is often?

"man against nature" or "man against himself"

51- The conflict in naturalistic novels is often "man against nature" or "man against himself" as characters struggle to retain a?

"veneer of civilization"

52- One of the themes of naturalism is that nature is considered as.....force acting on the lives of human beings?

An indifferent force

53-The romantic vision of Wordsworth—that" nature.....?

"nature never did betray the heart that loved her"

54- "This tower was a giant, standing with its back to the plight of the ants..." this represent the view of?

Stephen Crane's view in "The Open Boat"

55- An indifferent, deterministic universe. Naturalistic texts often describe the futile attempts of human beings to exercise free will, often ironically presented, in this universe that reveals free will as?

An illusion

56- One of the practitioner of naturalism is.....who wrote "The House of Mirth" (1905)?

Edith Wharton

57- One of the practitioner of naturalism is.....who wrote "Barren Ground" (1925)?

Ellen Glasgow

58- One of the practitioner of naturalism is.....who wrote "The Big Money" (1936)?

John Dos Passos

59- One of the practitioner of naturalism is.....who wrote "Studs Lonigan" (1934)?

James T. Farrell

60- One of the practitioner of naturalism is.....who wrote "The Grapes of Wrath" (1939)?

John Steinbeck

61- One of the practitioner of naturalism is.....who wrote "Native Son" (1940), "Black Boy" (1945)?

Richard Wright

62- One of the practitioner of naturalism is.....who wrote "The Naked and the Dead" (1948)?

Norman Mailer

63- Other writers sometimes identified as naturalists?

*Sherwood Anderson, "Winesburg, Ohio" (1919)

*Abraham Cahan, "The Making of an American Citizen"

*Kate Chopin; "The Awakening"

*Rebecca Harding Davis

*William Faulkner

*Henry Blake Fuller, "The Cliff-Dwellers"

*Hamlin Garland, "Rose of Dutcher's Coolly"

*Robert Herrick, "The Memoirs of an American Citizen" (1905)

*Ernest Hemingway

*E. W. Howe, "The Story of a Country Town"

writer	What is he known for
Emile Zola	<p style="text-align: center;">"human beasts"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *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 *Characters can be studied through their relationships to their surroundings.
Stephen Crane, Theodore Dreiser, & Frank Norris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *American authors *Utilized the form, which noticeably declined in popularity by the early twentieth century
Herbert Spencer & Joseph LeConte	American naturalists
George Becker's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Famous & much-annotated & contested phrase, *Naturalism's philosophical framework can be simply described as "pessimistic materialistic determinism."
Walcutt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *says that the naturalistic novel offers: "clinical, panoramic, slice-of-life" * drama that is often a "chronicle of despair" *Identifies survival, determinism, violence, & taboo as key themes
Zola's L'Assommoir & Norris's	*The novel of degeneration

Vandover & the Brute,	*For example--is also a common type
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

Lecture Six

Modernism

1- American Modernism known as?

"The Lost Generation"

2- Characteristics of Modernism are:

*One of the characteristics of Modernism is that it is marked by a strong and intentional break with.....?

Tradition

*This break includes a strong established religious, political, and social views?

Reaction against

*Belief that the world is created in the act of perceiving it; that is, the world is.....?

What we say it is

*There is no such thing as.....All things are relative?

Absolute truth

*One of the characteristics of Modernism is that there'swith history or institutions?

No connection

*Their experience is that of?

Alienation, loss, and despair

- Other characteristics of Modernism:

*Championship of the individual and celebration of inner strength

*Life is unordered

*Concerned with the sub-conscious

3- American writers of the Brought Modernism to the United States?

1920s

4- For writers like Hemingway and Fitzgerald, World War I..... the illusion that acting virtuously brought about good?

Destroyed

5- Like their British contemporaries, American Modernists rejected?

Traditional institutions and forms

6- Modernists include:

*Ernest Hemingway – "**The Sun Also Rises** " chronicles theof the Lost Generation?

Meaningless lives

*Ernest Hemingway – "**Farewell to Arms** narrates" the tale of an ambulance driver searching forin WWI.

Meaning

*F. Scott Fitzgerald – "**The Great Gatsby**" shows through its protagonist, Jay Gatsby theof the American Dream?

Corruption

- **other prominent writers of the period:**

John Dos Passos, Hart Crane, and Sherwood Anderson

7- Modernism was a cultural wave that originated in?

Europe

8- Modernism swept the United States during the?

Early 20th century

9- Modernism impacted music, art and literature by..... traditional forms?

Radically undoing

10- In the American literature, the elements of modernism are? thematic, formal and stylistic

11- During the First World War, the world witnessed the chaos and destruction of which modern man was?

Capable

12- The Modernist American literature produced during the time reflects such themes of destruction and chaos. But chaos and destruction are embraced, as they signal a..... of Western civilization's classical traditions?

Collapse

13- Literary modernists celebrated the collapse of?

Conventional forms

14- Modernist novels destroy conventions by reversing traditional norms, such asroles, notable in F. Scott Fitzgerald's "**The Great Gatsby**," for example?

Gender and racial

15- Modernist novels also destroy conventional forms ofby deliberately breaking rules of syntax and structure?

Language

16- William Faulkner's novel "**The Sound and the Fury**" boldly rejects the rules of language where hewords and adopts a first-person narrative method?

Invents new words

17- Related to the theme of destruction is the theme of.....?

Fragmentation

18- Fragmentation in modernist literature is thematic, as well as formal. Plot, characters, theme, images, and narrative form itself are.....?

Broken

19- T.S. Eliot's "**The Waste Land**," depicts a modern waste land ofcities?

Crumbled

20- The poem "**The Waste Land**," is fragmented, consisting of broken stanzas and sentences that resemble the culturalthrough, which the speaker (modern man) wades?

Debris and detritus

21- William Faulkner's novels, such as "**The Sound and the Fury**" are also fragmented in form, consisting ofnarratives?

Disjointed and nonlinear

22- Modernist literature embraces fragmentation as a literary form, since it reinforces the fragmentation of reality and contradictsnotions of totality and wholeness?

Hegelian

23- Modernist literature represents the paradox of modernity through themes of?

Cycle and rejuvenation

24- Eliot's speaker in "**The Waste Land**" famously declares "these fragments I have shored against my ruins" (line 430). The speaker must reconstruct meaning by?

Reassembling the pieces of history

25- Importantly, there is rebirth and rejuvenation in ruin and modernist literature celebrates the endless cycle of destruction, as it ever.....to new forms and creations?

Gives rise

26- Themes of loss, isolation and exile from society are particularly apparent in 's novels, the protagonists of which adopt rather nihilistic outlooks of the world because they have become so disenfranchised from the human community?

Ernest Hemingway's

27- Another element of modernist literature is the prevalent use of..... pronouns?

Personal

28-..... becomes a matter of perspective. There is no longer an anonymous, omniscient third-person narrator, as there is no universal truth, according to the modernists?

Authority

29- Many modernist novels reflect the multiplicities of truth and the diversities of reality that modernism celebrates by?

Multiple narrators

30- Modernist novels did not treat lightly topics about social woes, war and poverty. John Steinbeck's "**Grapes of Wrath**" frankly depicts families plagued by economic hardship and strife..... idyllic depictions of American life represented elsewhere in literature?

Contradicting

31- Modernist novels also reflect a frank awareness of societal ills and of man's capacity for?

Cruelty

32- Ernest Hemingway's anti-heroic war tales depicted theof the battlefields, as he dealt frankly with the horrors of war?

Bloodiness

33- Faulkner, particularly in his most famous novel, "**The Sound and the Fury**," also shows how incomprehensibly cruel man can be, especially with regard to..... differences?

Racial and class

writer	What he's written	What is he known for
American Modernism		<p>*Known as "The Lost Generation" American writers of the 1920s *Brought Modernism to the United States.</p>
Ernest Hemingway & Fitzgerald		<p>For writers like World War I destroyed the illusion that acting virtuously brought about good.</p>
Ernest Hemingway	<p>"The Sun Also Rises" "Farewell to Arms"</p>	<p>* The Sun Also Rises chronicles the meaningless lives of the Lost Generation *Ernest Hemingway's anti-heroic war tales depicted the bloodiness of the battlefields, as he dealt frankly with the horrors of war *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>"The Great Gatsby"</p>	<p>*shows through its protagonist, Jay Gatsby the corruption of the</p>

		American Dream. * Modernist novels destroy conventions by reversing traditional norms, such as gender & racial roles
John Dos Passos, Hart Crane, & Sherwood Anderson		Other prominent writers of the period
William Faulkner's	"The Sound and the Fury"	* Also fragmented in form consisting of disjointed & nonlinear narratives. Faulkner, particularly in his most famous novel, "The Sound and the Fury," also shows how incomprehensibly cruel man can be , especially with regard to racial & class differences *Novel "The Sound and the Fury," Feature multiple narrators , *Boldly rejects the rules of language, as Faulkner invents new words & adopts a first-person narrative method , interior monologue.
T.S. Eliot's	Poem " The Waste Land"	*Which depicts a modern waste land of crumbled cities

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * his speaker Famosly declares "these fragments I have shored against my ruins" (line 430) * feature multiple speakers
John Steinbeck's	"Grapes of Wrath"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * frankly depicts families plagued by economic hardship & strife * Contradicting idyllic depictions of American life represented elsewhere in literature.

Lecture seven
Harlem Renaissance

1- The Harlem Renaissance was a..... movement that spanned the 1920s?

Cultural

2- The Harlem Renaissance was known as the?

"New Negro Movement" and "Black Renaissance"

3- The "New Negro Movement", named after the 1925 anthology by?

Alain Locke

4- The Harlem Renaissance was centered in the Harlem neighborhood of?

New York City

5- Many French-speaking black writers from who lived in Paris were also influenced by the Harlem Renaissance?

African and Caribbean colonies

6- Harlem Renaissance (HR) is the name given to the period from..... and through the.....?

the end of World War I and through the middle of the 1930s

7- The zenith of this "flowering of Negro literature", was placed between 1924 (the year that Opportunity), and 1929 the year of?

The Great Depression

8- Harlem Renaissance (HR) is the name given to the period from the end of World War I and through the middle of the 1930s Depression by a group of?

Talented African-American writers

9- Harlem Renaissance (HR) writers produced a sizable body of literature in genres which are?

Poetry, fiction, drama, and essay

10- The notion of "twoness" is?

a divided awareness of one's identity

11- The notion of "twoness" was introduced by **W.E.B. Du Bois**, one of the founders of the?

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
(NAACP)

12- W.E.B. Du Bois is the author of?

The influential book "**The Souls of Black Folks**"

13- Common themes of Harlem Renaissance include?

*alienation

*Marginality

*the use of folk material

*the use of the blues tradition

*the problems of writing for an elite audience

14- HR was more than just a literary movement: it included?

* racial consciousness

* the back to Africa" movement led by **Marcus Garvey**

* racial integration

* the explosion of music particularly jazz, spirituals and blues, painting, dramatic revues, and others

15- Two of the novels of the Harlem Renaissance was.....which was written by **Larsen, Nella**?

"**Quicksand, 1928**" "**Passing, 1929**"

16- Some of the novels of the Harlem Renaissance was.....which was written by **Fauset, Jessie Redmon**?

"**There is Confusion, 1924**"; "**Plum Bun, 1928**";

"**The Chinaberry Tree 1931**"; "**Comedy, American Style, 1933**"

17- One of the novels of the Harlem Renaissance was.....which was written by **Hughes, Langston**?

"**Not Without Laughter, 1930**"

18- Some of the novels of the Harlem Renaissance was.....which was written by **McKay, Claude**?

"Home to Harlem,1927"; "Banjo,1929"; "Gingertown, 1931";

"Banana Bottom,1933"

19- Two of the novels of the Harlem Renaissance was.....which was written by **Schuyler, George**?

"Black No More, 1930"; "Slaves Today, 1931

20- Some of the novels of the Harlem Renaissance was.....which was written by **Thurman, Wallace**?

"The Blacker the Berry"; "a Novel of Negro Life, 1929";

"Infants of the Spring, 1932"; "Interne, with Abraham I. Furman, 1932"

21- One of the novels of the Harlem Renaissance was.....which was written by **Van Vechten, Carl**?

"Nigger Heaven, 1926"

22- In 1904 several **middleclass African American families** moved away from the decaying conditions of.....of midtown into the newly-built suburb of Harlem?

Black Bohemia

23- In 1910 a large block along 135th and Fifth Ave was bought up by various African American realtors and a church group These purchases caused a and lowered real estate prices?

"white flight"

24- The movement raised significant issues affecting the lives of?

African Americans

25- Harlem Renaissance Definition could be defined as ancultural movement of the 1920s and 1930s, centered in Harlem, that celebrated black traditions, the black voice, and black ways of life?

African Americans

26- andof civil rights for African Americans inspired and created institutions and leaders who served as mentors to aspiring writers?

Voices of protest and ideological promotion

27- Some of the writers associated with the movement were?

Arna Bontemps, Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson, Jean Toomer, and Dorothy

28- The Harlem Renaissance was a literary and cultural movement that began with the inception of the 20th Century, it is so called because it was?

First noticed in Harlem, a neighborhood of New York City

29- The movement was an African American cultural.....expressed through essays, songs, theatrical pieces, novels and poetry?

Explosion

30- Harlem Renaissance poetry, as written by such literary luminaries as Langston Hughes and W.E.B. DuBois, was characterized by its?

Themes, influences, focus and intent

31- Intent is?

a primary characteristic of all Harlem Renaissance literature, including poetry

32- One of the characteristics of Harlem Renaissance Poetry is Intent. This intent was toAfrican Americans through historical awareness and a popular culture that reflected self-awareness and self-worth in black Americans?

Uplift

33- All of this intent was expressed by the phrase introduced by sociologist **Alain LeRoy Locke** in 1925?

"The New Negro"

34- The term "**The New Negro**" describes a new wave of African-American intellectuals who used poetry and other forms of artistic and cultural expression toand address the racial, economic,

cultural and social impediments facing black Americans at the turn of the century?

Subvert racial stereotypes

35- Harlem Renaissance poetry is characterized by a focus on?

The black American experience and relevant themes

36- Much of the poetry of the Harlem Renaissance is characterized as an examination of the historical place of the contemporary African American with regards to?

History and the future

37- where has the black American been and where is he/she going? Themes of migration---from Africa to the United States, from slavery and the south to industrial jobs in the urban north---were common, all are questions of?

What Harlem poetry ask

38- Poetry of the Renaissance also addressed themes of American and the American?

Identity and the American dream

39- **Langston Hughes** wrote in two famous poems?

"I, too, am America" and "What happens to a dream deferred?"

40- Much of the poetry of the Harlem Renaissance is characterized in both **theme** and **content** by the influence of traditionally "black" forms of?

Music

41- The andof blues music characterize the structure of many Renaissance poems?

Repetitive structure and recurring themes

42- The interplay between jazz musicians and the call-and-response structure ofsongs also impacted the structure of Renaissance poetry?

Slave

43- In its references to the black American past and experience of slavery, poetry of the era oftento African American spirituals?

Alluded

45- Harlem Renaissancetook poetic influence from disparate forms of cultural expression?

Poetry

46- On page 287 of the book "**The Harlem Renaissance**," authorasserts that poetry of the period was characterized by the influenced of African American folk poetry and oral traditions and contemporary American experimentation in modernist free verse/

Michael Feith

47- Authors **Cary D. Wintz** and **Paul Finkelman** further declare on page 84 of their "Encyclopedia of the Harlem Renaissance, Volume 1" that Harlem Renaissance poetry from Chicago was characterized by the influence of anthat arose in that city during the First World War?

avant-garde style

writer	What is he known for
Alain Locke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Harlem Renaissance Known as the "New Negro Movement" *Named after the 1925 anthology by him.
James Weldon Johnson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *He preferred to call the Harlem Renaissance, "flowering of Negro literature" * was placed between 1924 & 1929
W.E.B. Du Bois	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *He introduced The notion of "twoness", a divided awareness of one's identity * One of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). * The author of the influential book "The Souls of Black Folks"
Marcus Garvey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *He led "the back to Africa" Movement * it included racial integration, the explosion of music particularly jazz, spirituals & blues, painting, dramatic revues, & others
Arna Bontemps, Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> were some of the writers associated with the movement An African-American cultural movement of the 1920s and 1930s

James Weldon Johnson, Jean Toomer, & Dorothy West	
Langston Hughes & W.E.B. DuBois,	*Harlem Renaissance poetry was characterized by its themes, influences, focus & intent.
Sociologist-Alain LeRoy Locke in 1925	*Introduced "The New Negro" movement

writer	What he's written	What is he known for
Langston Hughes	wrote, "I, too, am America" & "What happens to a dream deferred"	
Michael Feith	Book "The Harlem Renaissance"	*asserts that poetry of the period was characterized by the influence of African American folk poetry & oral traditions & contemporary American experimentation in modernist free verse
Authors Cary D. Wintz and Paul Finkelman	"Encyclopedia of the Harlem Renaissance, Volume 1"	*that Harlem Renaissance poetry from Chicago was characterized by the influence of an avant-garde style that arose in that city during the First World War

Lecture Eight
Samples of American Poetry
Because I Could Not Stop for Death
A Poem by Emily Dickinson (1830-1886)

Because I could not stop for Death,
He kindly stopped for me;
The carriage held but just ourselves
And Immortality.
We slowly drove, he knew no haste,
And I had put away
My labor, and my leisure too,
For his civility.
We passed the school, where children strove
At recess, in the ring;
We passed the fields of gazing grain,
We passed the setting sun.
Or rather, he passed us;
The dews grew quivering and chill,
For only gossamer my gown,
1
My tippet
2
only tulle.
3
We paused before a house
4
that seemed
A swelling of the ground;
The roof was scarcely visible,
The cornice
5
but a mound.
Since then 'tis centuries,
6
and yet each
Feels shorter than the day
I first surmised the horses' heads
Were toward eternity.

1- sweet smell of success, a dime a dozen , bigger and better , jump for joy, is an example of?

Alliteration

2- The repetition of initial sounds in neighboring words is called?

Alliteration

3- “This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England.” an example of?

Anaphora

4- The deliberate repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of several successive verses, clauses, or paragraphs. This is called?

Anaphora

5- " He is a horse. Thou art sunshine" is an example of ?

Metaphor

6- The comparison of two UNLIKE things is called?

Metaphor

7- Metaphor is a figure of speech where two distinctly different things are comparedusing adverbs of comparison, 'as', 'like', etc.

Without

8- " Stone walls do not a prison make, Nor iron bars a cage" is an example of?

Paradox

9- Reveals a kind of truth which at first seems contradictory Two opposing ideas. This called?

Paradox

10- " a smiling moon, a jovial sun" is an example of?

Personification

11- The representation of a thing or abstraction in the form of a person. This called?

Personification

12- " Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary" is an example of?

Rhyme

13- A rhyme is?

one of two or more words or phrases that end in the same sounds

14- "She is **like** a rose" is an example of?

Simile

15- Is the comparison of two Unlike things using like or as. This called?

Simile

16- A stanza isgroup of lines in poetry?

Unified

17- a main idea or an underlying meaning of a literary work that may be stated directly or indirectly. This called?

A theme

18- The subject of the poem?

A topic

19- "**Because I Could Not Stop for Death**" is a lyric poem written by?

Emily Dickinson

20- The author of this poem is Emily Dickinson born in-----died in-----?

1830-1886

21- "**Because I Could Not Stop for Death**" is a lyric poem on the theme of?

Death

22- The poem containsstanzas, each with four lines?

6 stanzas

23- A four-line stanza is called a....?

Quatrain

24- The poem was first published in.....in Poems, Series 1, a collection of **Miss Dickinson's** poems?

1890

25- "**Because I Could Not Stop for Death**" reveals Emily Dickinson's.....of death?

Calm acceptance

26- It is surprising that she presents the experience as being no more frightening than receiving a caller?

Gentleman

27- In "**Because I could not stop for Death**" death was personified as?

Her fiancé

28- The journey to the grave begins in Stanza 1, when Death comes calling in a carriage in which Immortality is?

Also a passenger

29- As the trip continues in Stanza 2, the carriage trundles along at an easy, unhurried pace, perhaps suggesting that death has arrived in the form of a.....or..... that takes its time to kill?

Disease or debility

30- Then, in Stanza 3, the author appears to review the stages of her life which are?

*childhood (the recess scene)

*maturity (the ripe, hence, “gazing” grain)

*the descent into death (the setting sun)

31- Then, in Stanza 3, the author appears to review the stages of her life as she passes to the other side. There, she experiences a chill because she is?

Not warmly dressed

32- Her garments are more appropriate for a..... representing a new beginning, than for a funeral, representing an end?

Wedding

33- Her description of the grave as her “house” indicates how..... she feels about death?

Comfortable

34- There, after centuries pass, so pleasant is her new life that time "seems to..... feeling “shorter than a Day?

Stand still

35- The overall theme of the poem seems to be that death is not to be feared since it is a?

A natural part of the endless cycle of nature

36- Her view of death may also reflect her.....and.....?

personality and religious beliefs

37- On the one hand, as a spinster, she was somewhat.....and.....tending to dwell on loneliness and death?

Reclusive and introspective

38- Christian and a Bible reader, she was optimistic about her ultimate fate and appeared to see death as?

A friend

39- Speaker, death, immortality, and children are.....of the poem?

Characters

40- 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" refer to?

Speaker

41- A suitor who called for the narrator to escort her to eternity refer to?

Death

42- The passenger in the carriage refer to?

Immortality

43- Boys and girls at play in a schoolyard. They symbolize childhood as a stage of life refer to?

Children

44- Thin wedding dress for the speaker's marriage to Death is?

Gossamer my gown

45- Scarf for neck or shoulders refer to?

Tippet

46- Netting refer to?

Tulle

47- Speaker's tomb refer to?

House

48- Horizontal molding along the top of a wall refer to?

Cornice

49- The length of time she has been in the tomb refer to?

Since . . . centuries

50- The rhyme scheme of the first stanza is?

abcd

51- In each stanza **Be CAUSE..|..I COULD..|..not STOP..|..for DEATH** the first line has..... syllables,..... Feet?

8 syllables, 4 Feet

52- The second line **He KIND..|..ly STOPPED..|..for ME** has syllables,..... Feet?

6 syllables, 3 Feet

53- The third line **The CARR..|..iage HELD..|..but JUST..|..our SELVES** has syllables,..... Feet?

8 syllables, 4 Feet

54- The fourth line **And IM..|..mor TAL..|..i TY** has syllables,..... Feet?

6 syllables, 3 Feet

55- (lines with eight syllables, or four feet). This is called?

Iambic tetrameter

56- (lines with six syllables, or three feet) This is called?

Iambic trimeter

57- The meter alternates in this poem is?

alternates between iambic tetrameter and iambic trimeter

58- In iambic meter, the feet (pairs of syllables) contain an syllable followed by a Syllables?

an unstressed - a stressed

59- There is no rhyme in this poem however some of the lines contain onlyrhyme or rhyme?

Close or eye rhymes

60- In the last line ,second stanza, civility means?

Consideration

61- In the last line ,fifth stanza, mound in this context means?

A pile of destruction

62- The poem depicts the journey to?

The grave

63- The general theme of the poem seems to be that?

Death is not be feared

64- (Because I could **not** stop for Death (line 1) he **knew** no haste (line 5) In the above lines we can find , in the bold letters?

Alliteration

65- **We passed the** school, where children strove At recess, in the ring;
We passed the fields of gazing grain, **We passed the** setting sun.
(lines 9-12) In the above mentioned lines, words printed in bold show there is?

Anaphora

66- Since then 'tis centuries, and yet each Feels shorter than the day I first surmised the horses' heads (lines 21-23) In the above mentioned lines, we can find?

Paradox

67- We passed the setting sun. Or rather, he passed us (lines 12-13)

In the above mentioned lines, we can see?

Personification

68- "We passed the fields of gazing grain". In this line , there is an example of?

Personification

69- is personified throughout the poem?

Death

70- In the first line of forth stanza, what dose quivering, means ?

Trembling

Hope is the Thing with Feathers

A Poem by Emily Dickinson (1830-1886)

Hope is the thing with feathers
That perches in the soul,
And sings the tune without the words,
And never stops at all,
And sweetest in the gale is heard;
And sore must be the storm
That could abash the little bird
That kept so many warm.
I've heard it in the chillest land
And on the strangest sea;
Yet, never, in extremity,
It asked a crumb of me

1- In her poem, Emily Dickinson communicates that hope is like a..... because of its free and independent spirit?

Bird

2- Hope is similar to a bird in its ability to bring?

Comfort and consolation

3- Dickinson uses techniques such as extended metaphor and imagery to describe..... throughout her poem?

Hope

4- The poet's use of the word "**thing**" indicates that hope is something?

Abstract and vague

5- By identifying hope as a thing, Dickinson gives an..... concept characteristics of a concrete object?

Intangible

6- The opening line of this poem also sets up the extended metaphor of comparing hope to a bird in the word?

Feathers

7- Line two of Dickinson's poem further broadens the metaphor by giving hope delicate and sweet characteristics in the word?

Perches

8- In line two, first stanza the word "**perches**" suggests that?

Hope is planning to stay

9- The line "**And sings the tune-without the words**" gives the reader a sense that?

Hope is universal

10- According to the poem, everyone may understand hope because?

Hope sings without words

11- The closing line of the first stanza, —"**And never stops at all**". In just one line, there are two negative words which highlight Dickinson's message about?

Hope cannot be stopped or destroyed

12- The second stanza depicts hope's continuous presence — "And sweetest in the gale is heard" isbecause hope's most comforting song is heard during "a gale" a horrible windstorm?

Ironic

13- What is striking about the poem is its absolute..... both in structure and in the words the poem presents?

Simplicity

14- However the content and ideas being discussed in the poem are really far from simple, the idea of hope in "extremity" and hope in the "chilliest land" And "on the strangest sea," is a quite?

Philosophical way of viewing the world

15- One of the messages of the poem seems to say that Everyone goes through stormy times in their life and no matter where you are on earth or from which "strangest sea" you inhabit but there is no need to?

Despair

16- There is a definite..... within the poem between hope on the one side as represented with the words like "warm," "Soul," "sweetest;" and in the pain of life as represented in words like "storm," "gales," "chilliest"?

Contrast

17- 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

18- "After reading (this book, poem, essay), I think the author wants me to understand....." In this example we can find?

Theme

19- " Hope is the Thing with Feathers " a poem written by?

Emily Dickinson

Lecture Nine
Samples of American Fiction:
Short Story
The Story of an Hour
By Kate Chopin (1851-1904)

1- "The Story of an Hour" was written by Kate Chopin who lived in the?

Second half of the 19th century

2- "The Story of an Hour" was first published in?

December 6, 1894

3- "The Story of an Hour" was first published in December 6, 1894 under the title?

"The Dream of an Hour"

4- "The Story of an Hour" is considered as a form of..... ?

Short story

5- "The Story of an Hour" is a short story centering on aas she reacts to a report that her husband has died in a train accident.?

young married woman of the late nineteenth century

6- The action takes place in a single hour inhome in the last decade of the nineteenth Century?

An American

7- The story observes the classical unities of?

time, place, and action

8- Time, place, and action These unities dictate that the events in a short story should take place in?

*a single day

*a single location as part of a single story line

with no subplots

9-classical writers, interpreting guidelines established by Aristotle for stage dramas, formulated the unities?

French

10- Many playwrights and authors of short stories continued to use these unities but?

Many writers began to ignore them

11- One of the characters of this story iswho is young, attractive woman who mourns the reported death of her husband but exults in the freedom she will enjoy in the years to come?

Mrs. Louise Mallard

12- One of the characters of this story iswho is Mrs. Mallard's husband?

Brently Mallard

13- One of the characters of this story iswho is Mrs. Mallard's sister?

Josephine

14- One of the characters of this story iswho is a friend of Brently Mallard?

Richards

15- One of the characters of this story is the..... who arrive too late to save Mrs. Mallard?

The physicians

16- The news of Mr. Brently Mallard's Death was first announced at?

Newspaper office

17- Who told Josephine the news that Mr. Mallard had died?

His friend Mr. Richards

18- Where was Richards when he heard the news?

In the newspaper office

19- How did he find out Mr. Mallard had died?

The list of "killed"

20- What news did they bring to Mrs. Mallard?

Death

21- Why did they take great care to tell her?

She suffers from heart disease

22- Who told Mrs. Mallard the news of her husband's death?

Josephine

23- Why did he hurry to tell Mrs. Mallard the news?

He hurried so that a stranger would not tell her

24- What does Mrs. Mallard do when she hears the news?

Breaks down, crying fitfully, then goes upstairs to a room to be alone

25- What did she do when she entered the room?

She gazes out a window, sobbing

26- How did she feel?

Sad

27- What did she see from her window?

* birds sing

* the trees burst with new life

* It had been raining,

*but now patches of blue sky appear

28- Why does she say “free, free, free”?

because she is feeling free from her husband, an independent woman at liberty to do as she pleases.

29- How did Mrs. Mallard feel about that thought?

Guilty

30- Who was pounding on Mrs. Mallard door?

Her sister Josephine

31- At the bottom of the stairs, Mr. Richards stands waiting while someone is opening the front door. It was.....?

Brently Mallard

32-later determine that Mrs. Mallard’s death resulted from “joy that kills”. Her weak heart could not withstand the happy shock of seeing her husband alive and whole.

The physicians

33- Why didn’t women vote in the in late nineteenth century?

Women were not allowed to vote

34- What was expected from women in late nineteenth century?

To keep house, cook, bear and rear children—but little

More

35- Employers generally discriminated against women by hiring them for?

menial jobs only and paying them less than men for the same work

36- The Story of an Hour hints that Mrs. Mallard's husband—

perhaps a typical.....?

husband of his day—dominated his wife

37- One of the themes of the story is (.....). This could be concluded by knowing the situation of women in the 19th century?

Oppression

38- Louise Mallard appears to have been a weak-willed woman, one who probably repressed her desire to control her destiny. Consequently, during her marriage, she suffered constant stress that may well have caused or contributed to her "heart trouble," referred to in the first sentence of the story?

Repression

39- The new, exciting life that Mrs. Mallard thinks is awaiting her. This was symbolized by?

Spring

40- Patches of Blue Sky symbolize?

Emergence of her new life

41- Revealed in half-concealing (Paragraph 2) has a figure of speech which is?

Paradox

42- Storm of grief (Paragraph 3) has a figure of speech which is?

Metaphor

43- Physical exhaustion that haunted her body (Paragraph 4) has a figure of speech which is?

Metaphor/Personification

44- Breath of rain (Paragraph 5) has a figure of speech which is?

Metaphor

45- Song which someone was singing (Paragraph 5) has a figure of speech which is?

Alliteration

46- Clouds that had met (Paragraph 6) has a figure of speech which is?

Metaphor/Personification

47- The sounds, the scents (Paragraph 9) has a figure of speech which is?

Alliteration

48- Thing that was approaching to possess her (Paragraph 10) has a figure of speech which is?

Metaphor/Personification

49- Monstrous joy (Paragraph 12) has a figure of speech which is?

Oxymoron

50- She carried herself unwittingly like a goddess of Victory (Paragraph 20) has a figure of speech which is?

Simile

51- Joy that kills (Paragraph 23) has a figure of speech which is?

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

52- Not until Paragraph 16 does the reader learn the protagonist's first name, Louise. Why the author delayed revealing her given name is open to speculation. It could be because?

She regained her identity after the death of her husband

53- There isin Mrs. Mallard's first name: Louise is the feminine form of the masculine Louis?

An irony

54- The opening sentence of the storythe ending—or at least hints that Mrs. Mallard’s heart condition will affect the outcome of the story?

Foreshadowing

55- Without an early reference to her heart ailment, the ending would seem?

Implausible and contrived

56- The author of this story is Kate Chopin (1851-1904) is best known for her short stories more than?

100 short stories and a novel, "The Awakening"

57- One of her recurring themes—the problems facing women in a society that repressed them—made her literary works in the late twentieth century and remain so these days?

Highly popular

58-is the use of hints or clues to suggest what will happen later in literature?

Foreshadowing

59- Oxymoron is a literary device in which two words that contradict each other in meaning are used together to form?

A paradox

60- Is putting two contradictory words together?

Oxymoron

61- hot ice, cold fire, wise fool, sad joy are examples of?

Oxymoron

62- The embodiment of a person in a drama or narrative through verbal representation or actions, is?

Character

63- The effect of the structure and relationship of the actions, events and characters in a fictional work. This is called?

A plot

64- It is a narrative method which determines the manner in which and the position from where, a story is told. This is called?

Point of View

65- The least common point of view takes place when it is from?

Second person, "you"

66- A type of point of view that limits the reader to one character's perspective?

First person, using "I" or "we"

67- Third person's point of view allows you to create.....universe?

Much richer, more complicated

68- A type of point of view that can be limited or omniscient?

third person ("he," "she," "it")

69- Though first person can be powerful, third person is actually the more.....point of view?

Versatile

70- Is determining Time and Place in fiction?

Setting

71- Setting refers to the time, place and..... in which a literary work occurs?

Social circumstances

Lecture Ten Samples of American Fiction:
Short Story
The Tell-Tale Heart
By Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849)

1- "The Tell-Tale Heart" was written by Edgar Allan Poe who lived in the?

First half of the 19th century

2- In "The Tell Tale Heart", what animal does the narrator use to describe the old man's eye?

vulture's eye

3- What color is the old man's eye?

"a pale blue eye with a film over it."

4- The narrator has been so nervous that he jumps at the slightest sound. He can hear all things on heaven and earth, he says, and some things in hell. But he maintains that he is not.....?

Mad

5- To prove his sanity, he says, he will calmly tell the reader his story. One day, he decided to take the life of an ?

Old man

6- The way he went about the task, with such calculation and cunning, demonstrates that he is?

not mad

7- How does the narrator profess to feel about the old man?

He tells the reader that he loves the old man

8- What is the one thing about him the narrator hates? Why?

The only thing that the narrator hates about the old man is his “evil” eye. He has issues with the old man because he has one eye that is different from the other

9- At midnight, he would turn the knob on the door of the old man’s bedroom. Then he would open the door ever so slowly. In fact, it would take him an..... to open the door wide enough to poke his head into the room?

Hour

10- What does the narrator do for seven nights before he kills the old man? What is different about the eighth night?

Every night for seven nights the narrator sneaks into the old man’s bedroom while he sleeps and just watches him. On the eighth night the old man wakes up after the narrator makes a noise

11- he would open a little slot on his lantern, releasing light, to check the?

hideous eye

12- On the eighth night, the narrator opened the door with greater caution than before. As before, the room was completely dark. He was about to shine the lantern when the old man sat up and said, “Who’s there?” The narrator did not answer but remained in place, not moving a muscle, for an entire?

Hour

13- All the while, the old man continued to sit up, wondering—the narrator speculated—what he had heard. The.....??.....?

Wind, a mouse, a cricket

14- Although he did not hear the old man lie down again, the narrow open the lantern slot just a sliver, then wider. The beam fell upon the open vulture eye. Then the narrator heard a low, muffled sound—the beating of the?

man’s heart

15- The narrator killed the old man by?

throwing him to the floor and pulling the bed on top of him

16- Moments later, the beating stopped. The narrator checked his pulse. Nothing. The old man was dead. After moving the bed aside, the narrator took up..... secured the old man between the....., and replaced the boards?

three floorboards, joists

17- After killing the old man the narrator felt proud of himself, for there was no?

blood to wash out, no other task of any kind to do

18- At 4 a.m., just when he had finished his work, the narrator answered a knock at his front door. When he opened it, three policemen entered, saying a neighbor had reported hearing?

a shriek

19- After welcoming the police, he told them the shriek was his own; he had cried out?

During a dream

20- He also told them that the old man who lived in the house was?

Away in the country

21- Next, he took the police all over the house, inviting them to search everything—thoroughly. After they entered the old man's chamber, the narrator pointed out that?

The old man's possessions had not been disturbed

22- In his swelling self-confidence, the narrator brought in?

chairs and invited the policemen to rest

23- The police appeared completely?

completely satisfied that nothing criminal had occurred in the house

24- However, they continued to chat idly, staying much longer than the narrator had expected. By and by, he began to hear?

a rhythmic ringing in his head

25- When the ringing grew even louder, the narrator?

Rose and began arguing with the officers about trivial matters, punctuating his conversation with wild hand movements

26- Although the ringing went on louder and louder, the policemen seemed to hear nothing. The narrator decided that?

They must have heard it but pretended the opposite

27- Unable to endure the sound any longer, the narrator brought the whole business to a crashing climax by?

Confessing the crime

28- Why does the narrator reveal the murder to the police officers?

He hears his own heart beating and in his paranoia he thinks that it's the old man's heart

29- What do you think the beating heart symbolizes?

the narrator's guilt

30- the narrator tells readers that he is not mad. To defend his?

Sanity

31- The narrator is a deranged unnamed person who tries to convince the reader that he is?

Sane

32- The settings of the story are?

The house where both the old man and narrator lives in the early 1840s

33- The action in the narrator's story takes place overdays.?

8 days

34- The narrator's gender is not identified, but Poe probably intended him to be?

A man

35- It is believed that Poe intended the narrator to be a man because?

Poe generally wrote from a male perspective

36- The narrator of "A Tell-Tale Heart" exhibits male characteristics, including?

* A more pronounced tendency than females to commit violent acts

* Physical strength that would be unusual in a female

* The narrator performs a man's chore by bringing four chairs into the old man's bedroom, one for the narrator and three for the policemen. If the narrator were a woman, the policemen probably would have fetched the chairs

37- The type of this work is a short story in thegenre that focuses on the psyche of the narrator?

Horror

38- "The Tell-Tale Heart" was first published in the winter of 1843 in?

The Pioneer, a Boston magazine

39- One of the characters of this story is Seemingly harmless elder who has a hideous "evil eye" that unnerves the narrator?

The Old Man

40- One of the characters of this story a Person who hears a shriek coming from the house of the narrator and the old man, then reports it to the police?

Neighbor

41- Characters of this story officers who search the narrator's house after a neighbor reports hearing a shriek?

Three Policemen

42- Themes of the story are?

* A human being has a perverse, wicked side—another self—that can goad him into doing evil things

that have no apparent motive

* Fear of discovery can bring about discovery

* The evil within is worse than the evil without

43- Poe's other story, "The Black Cat" and this story have the same theme which is?

A human being has a perverse, wicked side—another self—that can goad him into doing evil things that have no apparent motive

44- From the story we can conclude that the narrator killed the old man because?

The narrator was unable to look upon the old man's hideous eye

45- The story is told in..... point of view by an unreliable narrator?

First person

46- As in many of his other short stories, Poe does not name the?

Narrator

47- A possible explanation that the unnamed narrator becomes every human being, thereby enhancing the of the short story?

Universality

48- In other words, the narrator represents anyone who has ever acted..... Or..... and then had to pay for his deed?

perversely or impulsively

49- From time to time, Poe uses a succession of short sentences or word groups, creating a rhythm not unlike that of?

a heartbeat

50- In the example:

* **I heard** all things in the heaven and in the earth. **I heard** many things in hell.

* **With** what caution—**with** what foresight, **with** what dissimulation, I went to work!

* **He had been** trying to fancy them causeless, but could not. **He had been** saying to himself

* "**It is** nothing but the wind in the chimney, **it is** only a mouse crossing the floor," or, "**It is** merely a cricket which has made a single chirp."

* There was nothing to wash out—**no** stain of any kind—**no** blood-spot whatever.

* **They** heard!—**they** suspected!—**they** KNEW!—**they** were making a mockery of my horror!

Anaphora

51- In the example: " Death in approaching him had stalked with his black shadow before him and enveloped the victim ", we can find?

Personification

52- In the example:

*So I opened it—you cannot imagine how stealthily, stealthily—until at length a single dim ray like the thread of the spider shot out from the crevice and fell upon the vulture eye

[The simile is the comparison of the ray to the thread of the spider with the use of the word like

* It increased my fury as the beating of a drum stimulates the soldier into courage

[The simile is the comparison of the heartbeat to a drumbeat.]

* His room was as black as pitch with the thick darkness

[The simile is the comparison of the darkness to pitch.]

53- In the example:

* **Hear**ken! and observe **h**ow **h**ealthily, **h**ow **c**almly, I **c**an tell you the **w**hole story

* Meanwhile, the **h**ellish **tatt**oo of the **h**eart increased

* It is the beating of **h**is **h**ideous **h**eart!

Alliteration

54- In the sentence " I was never kinder to the old man than during the whole week before I killed him" we can find?

Irony

Lecture Eleven
Samples of American Fiction:
Novel
The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
By Mark Twain (1835-1910)

1- The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was written by Mark Twain who lived in the period?

1835-1910

2- Mark Twain real name is?

Samuel Langhorne Clemens

3- Mark Twain means?

12 feet deep or 3.66 meters deep

4- The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn presents the experiences of a boy as he learns important values and lessons about life. This makes it fit genre known?

bildungsroman

5- It also contains elements of the..... novel, a type of fiction that presents the episodic adventures (each a story in itself) of a person as he travels from place to place and meets a variety of other characters, some of them also travelers?

Picaresque

6- Mark Twain wrote The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn between 1876 and.....?

1883

7- The action takes place in....., Missouri, and at various locations along the banks of the Mississippi River in Missouri, Arkansas, and Illinois?

St. Petersburg

8- The time is the middle of the..... Century, before the Civil War?

19th

9- The protagonist in The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is?

Huckleberry Finn

10- The Antagonist in The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is?

Society and Its Rules and Laws

11- The Loyal, cheerful, fair-minded Missouri boy in The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is?

Huckleberry Finn

12- Huckleberry Finn runs away because?

his father abuses him, and teams with an escaped slave during many adventures on a raft ride on the Mississippi River

13- Huckleberry Finn tells the story inpoint of view?

First-person

14- The escaped slave who joins Huck. 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 is?

Jim

15- Pap Finn in the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is?

Huck's drunken, greedy, abusive father, who is nearing age fifty

16- Pap Finn's racism is symptomatic of the racism that infectedin 19th century in America?

Society as a whole

17- The Kindly but straitlaced woman who takes Huck into her home in the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is?

Widow Douglas

18- The widow's sister and **owner of Jim** in the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is?

Miss Watson

19- Huck's friend. He likes to stage mock adventures of the kind he reads about in books, in the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is?

Tom Sawyer

20- Members of Tom Sawyer's gang, in the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn are?

Joe Harper, Ben Rogers, Tommy Barnes

21- Tom Sawyer's aunt, in the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is?

Aunt Polly

22- Judge who looks out for Huck's welfare, in the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is?

Judge Thatcher

23- Rev. Mr. Hobson, Attorney Levi Bell, Deacon Lot Hovey, Ben Rucker, Widow Bartley are?

Other Friends of the Wilks sisters, in the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

24- Sally Phelps (Aunt Sally) in the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is?

Tom Sawyer's aunt

25- Silas Phelps in the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is?

Sally's husband

26- Physician who treats Tom's leg wound, in the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is?

Old Doctor

27- Huckleberry Finn tells the story in first-person point of view, the use of Patois bolsters the..... of the novel?

verisimilitude

28- Huck reminds the reader that he already knows him from where?

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, written by "Mr. Mark Twain"

29- Tom Sawyer ended with Tom and Huckleberry finding a stash of gold some robbers had hidden in a?

Cave

30- Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer each received _____ dollars when they found money that the robbers had hidden in the cave?

6,000 dollars

31- Who took Tom and Huck's money?

Judge Thatcher

32- What did Judge Thatcher do with the money?

He put into a trust

33- With whom is Huck living?

Widow Douglas

34- What is the Widow Douglas trying to do to Huck?

tried to "civilize" Huck

35- Why did Huck returned to Widow Douglas?

because Tom Sawyer told him he could join his new band of robbers if he would return to the Widow "and be respectable."

36- The Widow frequently bemoans her failure to reform Huck. He particularly cringes at the fact that he has to..... over the food before every meal?

"grumble"

37- Widow Douglas and her sister Miss Watson tried to teach Huck a lot of things but he only learned one thing which was?

How to read

38- Huck feels especially restless because the Widow and Miss Watson constantly attempt to improve his?

Behavior

39- What does Huck do that he thinks will bring him bad omen?

Kills a spider

40- after midnight, Huck hears movement below the window and hears a “me-yow” sound, to which he responds with another “me-yow.”

Climbing out the window onto the shed, Huck finds?

Tom Sawyer waiting for him in the yard

41- Huck and Tom tiptoe through the Widow’s garden. Huck trips on a root as he passes by the kitchen, andone of Miss Watson’s slaves, hears him from inside?

Jim

42- Tom and Huck crouch down and try to stay still, but Huck is struck by a series of uncontrollable?

Itches

43- Tom and Huck get away from Jim by putting Jim’s hat on a..... over Jim’s head?

tree branch

44- Jim explain away the trick that had been played that some..... flew him around and put the hat atop his head?

witches

45- Jim’s reputation grow as a storyteller becoming a local celebrity among the?

slaves

46- Around his neck, Jim wears theTom left for the candles, calling it a charm from the devil with the power to cure sickness?

five-cent piece

47- Huck notes somewhat sarcastically that Jim nearly becomes sofrom his newfound celebrity that he is unfit to be a servant?

“stuck up”

48- Tom and Huck meet up with a few other boys and take a boat to a large cave. There, Tom names his new band of robbers the?

“Tom Sawyer’s Gang”

49- All must sign an oath in blood, vowing, among other things, to kill the..... of any member who reveals the gang’s secrets?

Family

50- The boys nearly disqualify Huck because he has no?

family aside from a drunken father who can never be found

51- The boys nearly disqualify Huck but Huck appeases the boys by offering?

Miss Watson

52- the gang was going to show class as a band of criminals by not?

Killing women

53- Tom Sawyer explain away “Ransoming” by saying?

it means to keep them captive until they die

54- When one boy begins to cry out of homesickness and threatens to tell the group’s secrets, Tom bribes him with?

five cents

55- They agree to meet again someday, but not on a Sunday, because that would be?

Blasphemous

56- What was Tom planning to do once he had freed the already-freed Jim?

was planning to repay Jim for his troubles and send him back a hero

57- When Aunt Polly and the Phelps hear about the assistance Jim gave the doctor in nursing Tom, they immediately unchain him, feed him, and treat him like a?

King

58- Tom gives Jim forty dollars for his troubles, and Jim declares that the omen of his..... which was supposed to bring him fortune—has come true?

hairy chest

59- Tom and Huck would like to go on another adventure, to.....(present-day Oklahoma)?

“Indian Territory”

60- Jim tells Huck that the dead body they found on the floating house during the flood was Pap. Huck now has nothing more to write about and is..... about that?

“rotten glad”

61- Huck plans to head out west immediately because..... is already trying to “civilize” him?

Aunt Sally

Lecture Twelve
Samples of American Fiction:
Novel
The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
By Mark Twain (1835-1910)

1- Themes of The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn are?

- * Freedom
- * The Primacy of the Moral Law
- * Intuitive Wisdom
- * A Child Shall Lead
- * Love of Money

2- Through the theme (Freedom), the novel celebrates the spirit of?
freedom and independence

3- The Primacy of the Moral Law theme is clear through?
By protecting the black slave Jim

4- Intuitive Wisdom theme means that though ignorant in many ways, the uneducated people, like Huck, exhibit a natural, intuitiveof the world?

Understanding

5- Another theme of this story is (A Child Shall Lead). It means that Huck is portrayed as a boy who had a better grasp ofthan the often corrupt civilization around him—a boy worth imitating for his virtues?

Morality

6- Another theme of this story is (Love of Money) which is root of all evil. This is clear through?

* Pap Finn to gain custody of Huck

* The Duke and the King's scams

* Southerners' retaining the institution of slavery

7- The climax occurs when Tom and Huck?

Free Jim

8- Tom tells Huck that a provision in Miss Watson's will has ?

freed Jim

9- The story is full of surprises, moving through manythat are little stories in themselves?

Episodes

10- The mood is sometimes light and buoyant, sometimes?

deadly serious

11- some have observed, that Huck's first-person narration and the conversation of the strange mixture of characters represent..... regional dialects?

Authentic

12- Twain learned to write this way from writers of ".....," an American literary movement of the last half of the nineteenth century?

local color

13- Besides presenting narratives in a regional dialect, local-color writers, or "local colorists," attempted to portray life in the various sections ofAmerica?

Burgeoning

Lecture Thirteen
Samples of American Drama:
A One-act Play
Trifles
A Play by Susan Glaspell (1876-1948)

1- Where does the play primarily take place?

the kitchen

2- Sheriff Peters enters the kitchen of murder victim named?

John Wright's

3- With him was a man named Hale and the county attorney?

George Henderson

4- How many characters were there in the kitchen?

5

5- After they gather around the kitchen stove to warm themselves, the sheriff asks Hale to recount for Henderson what he saw in the house the..... when he found Wright's body?

previous morning

6- The sheriff notes that he had sent his deputy, Frank, to the farmhouse earlier to build the?

Stove fire

7- Hale and a helper, Harry, were on their way to town with a load of potatoes, Hale stopped his wagon at the farmhouse just after..... to try to persuade Wright to go in with him on a party telephone line?

8 o'clock

8- How did John Wright's died?

of a rope around his neck

9- Where did Hale and Harry find Mr. Wright's body?

On the bed

10- Mrs. Wright seemingly unconcerned claims that she didn't hear anything because she?

sleep sound

11- Harry went to the Rivers place nearby to call the coroner.....?

Dr. Lloyd

12- Henderson looks around the kitchen, then opens a cupboard door and finds a?

sticky substance

13- Mrs. Wright used to worry that her jars of fruit would.....?

freeze and break if the stove fire went out

14- Why did the men poke fun at the women?

for showing concern about the preserves at a time when they are investigating a murder

15- In what condition was Mrs. Wright kitchen?

Dirty

16- Mrs. Hale points out in Mrs. Wright's defense about the kitchen status that there is?

a lot of work to be done on a farm

17- When Henderson questions Mrs. Hale about her relationship with Mrs. Wright she says she hadn't seen the woman in more than a..... even though they were neighbors?

A year

18- What did the sheriff wanted his waif to take to jail for Mrs. Wright's?

Clothes

19- Why did all the men went upstairs?

To view the crime scene

20- When Mrs. Hale defends Mrs. Wright for “not having things slicked up when she had to come away in a hurry.” She retrieves a jar of?

Cherry

21- They gather the clothes—including a.....and..... that Mrs. Wright requested?

shawl and an apron

22- The reason that Mrs. Wright kept to the house rather than taking part in local social activities because Mr. Wright was a?

a penny-pincher

23- Minnie Foster (Mrs. Wright) Before she married John Wright wore pretty clothes and belonged to the church choir but that was Ago?

30 years

24- What was the motive that Sheriff Peters was looking for to convict Mrs. Wright?

Anger

25- Mrs. Hale described the act of locking up Mrs. Wright and then go through her house with?

sneaking

26- As they examine piecework that Mrs. Wright apparently planned to use to make a quilt, Mrs. Hale notes that its?

log cabin pattern

27- Mrs. Hale was wondering about Mrs. Wright piecework. Why?

she was wondering if she is goin' to quilt or just knot it

28- Where did they investigate next after they came downstairs?

the barn

29- While the women sit at the kitchen table, Mrs. Hale examines the blocks to be used for the quilt. All had been sewn evenly except?

One

30- while looking in a cupboard for paper and string with which to wrap Mrs. Wright's belongings, Mrs. Peters finds a?

bird cage

31- Mrs. Peters notes that a hinge on the cage door had been?

pulled a part

32- Mrs. Hale expresses..... that she did not visit Mrs. Wright in the past year?

regret

33- Mrs. Hale describes John Wright like a raw..... that gets to the bone?

wind

34- When they rummage through the sewing basket for the required material, Mrs. Hale finds a..... containing a piece of..... wrapped around a dead bird with a wrung neck?

Box - silk

35- Mrs. Hale hides the box under?

quilting pieces

36- Mrs. Hale concludes that John Wright killed the bird because?

he didn't like it—"a thing that sang

37- Why did Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters wrap Mrs. Wright's jar of preserves with her other belongings?

To allow her to think that all of her canned fruit remains intact

38- Mrs. Hale snatches up the box containing the canary and puts it in her?

coat pocket

39- Trifles is a was written by Susan Glaspell (1876-1948)?

Play

40- An act is aof a play?

section

41- Acts are divided into varying numbers of shorter scenes. From ancient times to the nineteenth century plays were generally constructed of..... acts.

5

42- Modern works typically consist of one, two, or three acts. Examples of five-act plays include the works of?

Sophocles and Shakespeare

43- Characterization is the means by which writers present and reveal?

character

44- Although techniques of characterization are complex, writersreveal characters through their speech, dress, manner, and actions?

typically

45- Climax is the turning point of the action in the plot of a play or story. The climax represents the point ofin the work?

tension

46- Comedy is a type of drama in which the characters experienceof fortune, usually for the better. In comedy, things work out happily in the end?

Reversals

47- Comic drama may be either romantic--characterized by a tone of tolerance and geniality--or satiric. Satiric works offervision of human nature, one that ridicules human folly?

A darker

48- Shaw's Arms and the Man is acomedy?

Romantic

49- Chekhov's Marriage Proposal is acomedy?

Satiric

50- Conflict/Plot is the struggle found in fiction. Conflict/Plot may be internal or external and is best seen in?

* Man in conflict with another Man

* Man in conflict in Nature

* Man in conflict with self

51-is the conversation of characters in a literary work. In fiction, it is typically enclosed within quotation marks?

Dialogue

52- In plays, characters' speech is preceded by?

their names

53- Hyperbole is?

exaggeration or overstatement

54- Hyperbole is opposite of?

Understatement

55- "I'm so hungry I could eat a horse". "He's as big as a house" are examples of?

Hyperbole

56- An implied discrepancy between what is said and what is meant.

*The use of words to convey the opposite of their literal meaning;

*a statement or situation where the meaning is contradicted by the

*appearance or presentation of the idea.

This definition refers to?

Irony

57- There are three kinds of irony. One kind is called..... It is when an author says one thing and means something else?

Verbal irony

58- There are three kinds of irony. One kind is called..... It is when an audience perceives something that a character in the literature does not know?

Dramatic irony

59- There are three kinds of irony. One kind is called..... It is a discrepancy between the expected result and actual results?

Irony of situation

60- A speech by a single character without another character's response is called?

Monologue

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

Soliloquy

62- If there are no other characters present, the soliloquy represents the character?

Thinking aloud

63- Hamlet's "To be or not to be" speech is an example of?

Soliloquy as thinking aloud

64- Scene A subdivision of an..... of a consisting of continuous action taking place at a single time and in a single location?

Act - a drama

65- The beginnings and endings of scenes may be indicated by?

* clearing the stage of actors and props or

* the entrances and exits of important characters

66- The first act of William Shakespeare's Winter's Tale is comprised ofscenes?

Two

67- Tragedy is a type of drama in which the characters experience reversals of fortune, usually for the?

Worse

68- In tragedy,await many of the characters, especially the hero. Examples include Shakespeare's Othello and Hamlet; Sophocles' Antigone and Oedipus the King, and Arthur Miller's Death of a Salesman?

catastrophe and suffering

Lecture Fourteen
Samples of American Drama:
A One-act Play
Trifles
A Play by Susan Glaspell (1876-1948)

1- The time of the play (Trifles) is the early century during cold weather?

20th

2- The action takes place in the kitchen of a farmhouse in the American?

Midwest

3- The character John Wright is the murder victim who lived with his wife in a/

Farmhouse

4- Minnie Foster Wright is the wife of John Wright and his..... She is being held in the county jail. The dialogue in the play suggests that her husband, though honest and clean-living, was a taskmaster and a miser who made life miserable for his wife?

Accused murderer

5- Mr. Hale is a man who tells the sheriff and the county attorney that he stopped at the Wright place on his way to town with a wagonload of potatoes. With him was his helper Harry. Hale planned to ask John Wright to share with him the cost of?

A party telephone line

6- Harry is?

Mr. Hale's helper

7- Mrs. Hale is the wife of Mr. Hale. While the sheriff and the county attorney search the Wright property for evidence, Mrs. Hale and the sheriff's wife discover clues to the murder among trivial items they find in?

The kitchen

8- One of the characters of this play is a County lawman who holds Mrs. Wright in jail?

Sheriff Peters

9- One of the characters of this play is a county attorney. He and Peters scour the farmhouse for clues that will hold up in a court trial?

George Henderson

10- One of the characters of this play. While the sheriff and the county attorney search the Wright property for evidence, she and the sheriff's wife discover clues to the murder among trivial items they find in the kitchen?

Mrs. Hale

11- Wife of the sheriff is?

Mrs. Peters

12- Deputy sheriff is?

Frank

13- County coroner is?

Dr. Lloyd

14- Trifles is a one-act play centering on two women who discover murder clues that county officials regard as trivial. But the play is not a murder mystery. Rather, it is?

it is a cultural and psychological study that probes the status of women in society and their intuitive grasp of reality

15- Glaspell wrote the play in 1916 for the Provincetown Players, a Massachusetts acting group that she and her husband, George Cram Cook, founded inin 1915?

Massachusetts

16- The title refers to:

* The items in the Wright home that Peters, Henderson, and Hale regard as irrelevant and Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Hale regard as significant

* The men's view of the women as trifles and their observations as unimportant

* The murder victim regarded the bird as an annoying trifle. To Mrs. Wright, it was apparently one of her few sources of joy

17- Theoccurs when the two women discover the dead bird, enabling them to envision the events leading up to the murder of John Wright?

Climax

18- The bird symbolizes?

Mrs. Wright's spirit

19- The cage symbolizes: John Wright'sof his wife and her spirit?

Oppression

20- The stove fire appears to represent?

John and Minnie Wright's marriage

21- The jars appears to represent?

Minnie's mental well being

22- The jar that remains intact seems to symbolize the?

modicum of sanity left to her and the hope for a brighter future that Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters envision for her

23- Unevenly Sewn Quilt Block symbolizes Mrs. Wright'smental condition?

Disturbed

24- Rope symbolizes Minnie Wright'sof male power?

Usurpation

25- Strangulation is a man's method of killing. In her rebellion against her domineering husband, Minnie musters the strength to murder like a man, thus perversely asserting her?

Equality

26- Casting Off Male Oppression is one of the themes of this play. It reflects the situation of women in the society at the time of the play. Women at that time were?

still suffering inequality

27- Glaspell's play presents one radical woman rebel, Mrs. Wright, who goes to the extreme to free herself of male domination. It also presents two quiet rebels, Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters, who?

* side with Mrs. Wright

* Withhold evidence that the sheriff and the county attorney need to establish a motive for Mrs. Wright's alleged crime

28- Women's Intuition is another theme of the play. Women's intuition demonstrates its power in this play when Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters discover household items, which the men regard as trifles, that lead to the establishment of a motive for Mrs. Wright's crime. The implication here is that?

* Women possess abilities that can complement and augment those of men

* A society that limits women's use of their talents is the poorer for doing so

29- 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. The trifles with which the men say the women concern themselves turn out to be the key evidence that the men are looking for. The story ends withexchange between Henderson and Mrs. Hale?

An ironic

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