

Lecture1

1-American literary tradition began with

The tradition of English Literature

2- the first American author is ?

Captain John Smith

3- Captain John Smith wrote

- the general history of Virginia
- New England
- summer isles

4-they were rich topics for early American writings

- American settlers
- Religious questions

5-American literature has a history that is

Short but colorful

6-the first widely read American author was

Benjamin Franklin

7-the first American to gain an international literary reputation

Washington Irving " *the legend of Sleepy Hollow* "

8-they **broke** from **poetic** tradition & brought a sense of individuality to the notion of literature

كسروا من التقليد الشعري وجلب الشعور الفردية لمفهوم الأدب

Walt Whitman & Emily Dickinson

9-American history of literature can be divided into

6 parts

10- American literature did not begin until

The 7th century

11- it is considered a preparatory introduction to American literature

The colonial period

12 -it is the written or literary work produced in the area of the united states & its preceding colonies

American literature

13-the first writer to develop a unique American style

Washington Irving

Lecture2

1-colonial literature emerged from

17th century to early 18th century

2-one of the major aspects of American literature in the colonial period is

Its historical aspects

3-the lead figures of colonial literature are

- john smith
- William Pinn

4 -colonial literature is characterized by

The narrative

5- Mary Rowlandson's narrative account is considered

An autobiography & ^{اسر}captivity narrative

6-colonial religious literatures can be found in

Puritan writings

7-many of the puritans work was written in the form of

Poetry

8- non- puritans used religion to show

The religious tension between colonial settlers & native
التوتر الديني بين العامين المستوطنين المستعمرين والأميركيين الأصليين
Americans

9-the enlightenment showed great shift in colonial literature
from :

Religious to scientific

10 -Benjamin franklin autobiography & the pamphlet " common
sense" by Thomas Paine explored the ideas of the:

Enlightenment in 18th century

كتيب مع بين

Lecture3

1- the romantic movement reached America in :

The early 19th century

2 -American romantic demonstrated :

- moral enthusiasm
- individualism
- unfolding of the self
- nature is good society is corrupted

3 -the romantics rejected:

Rationalism & religious intellect العقلانية والفكر الديني

4 -Romantic movement appealed to: الحركة الرومانسية ناشدت:

Calvinism opponents المعارضين الكالفينية الاعتقاد بأن مصير كل فرد هو محتومة:

5-the belief that the destiny of each individual is preordained :

Calvinism

6-the romantic gave rise to:

New England transcendentalism الفلسفة المتعالية

7-American romanticism embraced the individual & rebelled

against الرومانسية الأميركية احتضنت الفرد وتمردوا

Neo classicism & religious tradition الكلاسيكية الجدد والتقاليد الدينية

8-American literature poetry was

Personal

9-the romantic period saw on increase in

Female writers & readers

10- perfect representation of romantics include:

Poe - Hawthorn -Emerson

11- Poe's poetry is:

- happy lyrical
- metrical verse
- gloomy subjects
- supernatural characteristics
- exploring human psyche

شعر الموزون [?] موضوعات قاتمة [?] خصائص خارقة للطبيعة [?] استكشاف النفس البشرية

12-the raven is written by:

Poe

13- Poe is:

Transcendental

14-who wrote " self-reliance " *about transcendentalism* :

Emerson

15-"give all to love" is written by:

Emerson " abstract ideas"

16—" birth mark" is written by :

Hawthorn

17 -the inventor of American short stories :

Edgar Alan Poe " Gothic "

18 -the father of American literature :

Washington Irving

-19- saw the country as on escape and fought for copyrights of authors :

Washington Irving

20- the father of American novel:

James Fennimore cooper

Lecture4

1- American realism was in:

early 20th century

2-realism encompasses the period from:

The civil war to the turn of the century

3-united states grew rapidly after:

The civil war

4- she called realism a strategy for imaging and managing the threats of social change:

Amy Kaplan

5-American realism is a reaction against:

Romanticism

6- Realism was centered in

Fiction " novel "

7- the realist concerns himself with

- here & now
- centering his work in his own time
- dealing with common place everyday events
- socio - political climate of his day

8- common themes & elements in realism

- pragmatism
- regionalism " local color"
- social criticism - effect on audience is the key
- commonplace - real life - poor - middle class

- use of vernaculars
- recent or contemporary life
- indigenous American life
- sociology & psychology
- subject - matter presented in an unidealized -
unsentimentalized

Major realist writers:

- **Samuel Clemens.** " *the adventures of huckleberry* " " *life on the Mississippi* ". " *Fennimore cooper's literary of fence* " " *Connecticut Yankee at king's Arthur's court* "
- **William Dean Howells** " *a modern instance* " " *the rise of silas* " " *hazards of new fortunes* "
- **Bret Harte** " *the outcast of poker flat* " " *the luck of roaring comp* "
- **Henry james** " *daisy miller* " " *portrait of a lady* " " *the American* " - " *the turn of the screw* "
- **Kate Chopin** " *the awakening* "
- **George Washington** " *The Grandissmec* ". " *old creole days* "

Lecture 5

1- American naturalism became popular in:

The late 19th century

2- the term naturalism is coined by:

Emile Zola " French revolution"

3- American form of naturalism was highly influenced by:

Determinism

4- the theory that heredity & environment influence determines:
human behavior.

Determinism

5- naturalism is connected with:

The doctrine of biological- economic & social Determinism

6- a realist represents a character's action as:

Determined by environmental forces

7- American naturalism depicts the experience of:

Impoverished - uneducated who struggle to live in a harsh world .

8- the short stories of this era are:

Depressing - sad

9- it describes a type of literature that attempts to apply scientific principle on human being:.

Naturalism

10- Realism focus on literary technique but naturalism focuses on: .

A philosophical position.

11-Emile Zola calls humans .

Human beasts

12- they believed that laws behind the force that govern human lives might be studied:

Naturalism writers .

13- they used scientific method to write their novels:

Naturalistic writers .

14- accumulating details is a technique pioneered by:

Realists .

15- according to George Becker's naturalism philosophical frame work can be described as: .

Pessimistic materialistic determinism .

16- the naturalistic novel usually contains:

Two tensions or contradictions

17- the naturalist represents the life of

Lower middle to lower class people

18- Naturalism is on extension to realisms only in the sense of:.

Both modes deal with the local & contemporary .

19-the naturalist character is often

Controlled by environment

20- Characters are :

ill - educated - lower class

21- naturalistic novels are :

Clinical – slice of life – chronical of despair

22- the most common themes in naturalism are:

- survival- determinism - violence - taboo.
- brute within - man against nature or himself .

23- the most famous naturalist is

John Steinbeck " The Grapes of Wrath"

Lecture6

1- it is marked with strong & intentional break with tradition which includes strong reaction against established religious , political & social views

Modernism .

2- the characteristics of modernism include .

- the world is created at the act of perceiving it .
- there is no such thing as absolute truth all things are relative .
- their experience is that with alienation, loss & despair .
- life is unordered - concerned with subconscious .

3- modernist are called :

Lost generation .

4- modern's writers like:

Hemingway & Fitzgerald " T.S Eliot

5- Modernism swept US during:

Early 20th century .

6- the elements of modernism are:

Thematic - formal & stylistic .

7- literary modernism celebrated:

Collapse of conventional forms .

8- Modernism destroy conventions by

Reversing traditional norms

9-what are the most prominent themes of modernism

- destruction

- fragmentation
- the cycle
- loss &. Exile
- narrative authority (the use of personal pronouns + multiple narrators).

Lecture7

1- The Harlem Renaissance is also called

The negro movement 1920

2- 1924

The year of opportunity

3-1929

The year of the stock market .

4- the notion of twoness a divided awareness of one's identity is a characteristic of .

Harlem renaissance .

5- one of the founders of Harlem Renaissance is

Du bois - WE - B

6- he lead the movement "back to Africa"

Marcus Gravari .

7- Harlem renaissance famous writers are:

- Facuet and Jessi Redmon
- Langston
- Nella Larsen

8- HR characteristics are

- Intent
- focus theme .
- musical theme .
- poetic influence.

Lecture8

1- "because I couldn't stop for death is a poem by :

Emily Dickinson .

2- Emily Dickinson was born in ...and died in....

1830 1886 -

3- "because I couldn't stop for death is a :

Lyric poem .

4- The poem contain

6 stanzas

5- because I couldn't stop for death was published in :

1890 " collections of miss Dickinson's poems "

6- death in the poem was personified as :

Her fiancée - a suitor

7- the journey to the grave starts in:

Stanza One

8- Immorality in the poem is :

A passenger " it means over lasting "

9- The carriage is moving slowly this imply:

That death come at the form of disease that takes time to kill .

10 the author reviews the stages of her life:

in stanza 3

11- in the last line "civility" means

Consideration - kindness .

12- in the last line 5th stanza "mound" means

Grave .

13- the theme of the poem is

Death .

14- the poem depicts the journey to

The grave .

15- the general them is

Death is not to be feared .

16-the first line of stanza 4 "quivering " means

Trembling

17- "we passed the school where children strove at races in the ring " reflects the author's :

Childhood .

18- Gazing grains reflects:

Maturity .

19- setting sun means:

Descent into death .

20- she describes her grave as:

house .

21- Gossamer my gown means:

Wedding dress

22- Tippet means:

Scarf for neck or shoulders .

23- Tulle means:

Netting .

24- since centuries means

The length of time she has been the tomb .

25- An Iambic tetra meter contains

8 syllables (4feet)

26- the iambic traimeter contains

6 syllables

27- the iambic meter contains

One unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable .

28- the rthyme scheme of stanza (1,2,3,4,5) is

A B C B

29- Gazing grains has

Alliteration .

30- we passed ..we passed :

Anaphora .

31- or rather he passed us :

personification

32- we passed the sitting sun:

Alliteration .

33- we passed the fields of gazing grains:

Personification .

34- "hope is thing with feathers" is written by:

Emily Dickinson .

35- the poet communicates that hope is :

Is like a bird because its free & independent spirit .

36- "hope is like a bird" is an:

Extended metaphor in the poem .

27- the poetess uses the word "thing" to indicate that hope is :

Abstract & vague

38- the poetess broadness the metaphor by:

Giving hope delicate & sweet characteristics

39- the word "perches" suggests that :

Hope is planning to stay

40- "and sings the tunes without the words" gives sense of :

Hope is universal .

41- "and never stops at all gives sense that hope is :

Never ending & can't be stopped or destroyed .

42- Gales means :

terrible storm .

43- Perches means:

Settles

44- the last line of the poem indicates that hope

Gives & asks for nothing in return .

45- "if we must die" is a poem by

Claude McKay limns

46- " the negro speaks of rivers ' is a poem written by:

Langston Hughes

47- My soul has grown deeply like the rivers is :

A simile

48- what be a good theme of that poem " the negro speaks of rivers"

Wisdom & experience

49- the repetition of "I" in some lines is:

Anaphora

50- lulled me to sleep , leaving me easy prey is :

Alliteration.

Lecture9

1- The story of an hour is a short story by :

Kate Chopin (1851 – 1904)

2- The story of an hour was published In

December 6, 1894 "Dream of an hour "

3- The setting of the short story is

An hour in an American home in the last decade of the 49th Century

4- Observes of the unities is an aspect of

"The story of An hour "

5- The characters of " story of an hour" are

Mrs , louise Mallard - Brantley Mallard - Josephine Richards - Doctors

6- The story of an hour suggests that Mrs. Mallards husband is

Typical husband - dominating his wife

7- Louise mallard is a

Weak willed woman

8- Symbols of the story include:

- **spring time** - the new exciting life waiting for her
- **patches of blue sky freedom** - Emergence of her new life

9- not until paragraph 16 does the reader know about

The protagonist's name

10- not mentioning the protagonist's first name implies that

That she lacked individuality

11- the opening sentence are for shadowing:

The end " the death of Mrs. . mallard "

12- themes of story of an hour are

- **Oppression**
- **Repression**

13- revealed in half concealing

Paradox

14- storm of grief

Metaphor

15- physical exhaustion that hunted her body

Metaphor & personification

16 – breath of rain

Metaphor

17- clouds that had met:

Metaphore / personification

18- things that was approaching to possess her

Metaphore / personification

19- monstrous joy :

Oxymoron

20 -joy that kills

Paradox /Irony

21- the story of an hour point of view is :

Third person

Lecture 10

1- The tell tale is written by :

Edgar Allan Poe (1809 - 1849)

2- How was the man feeling at the opening of the story

Nervous .

3- What sense was acute at the beginning of the story ?

Hearing .

4- Why did the man kill the old man?

Because of his pale blue eyes .

5- What did the man compare the eyes of the old man to :

vultures .

6- How did the man kill the old man ?

By pulling the heavy bed over him .

7- Where did the man hide the corpse

Under the planks in the floor .

8- The narrator was happy because

There was no blood to clean.

9- The story happens in how many days?

Eight days .

10- How does the police find out about the murder?

The narrator admitted the deed .

11- The narrator is trying to tell the readers that

he is not mad / sane .

What was the name of the narrator ?

Unnamed .

13- what are the themes of the story ?

- human being have perverse - wicked, side. " he black cat"
- fear of discovery can bring about discovery .
- the evil within is worse than the evil without .

14- the story point of view Is

First person .

15- death is approaching

Personification .

16- I was never kinder to the old man than during the whole week before I killed him :

Irony

17- Tell tale is

A horror short story

Lecture11

1- The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is written by

Mark twain (1835 - 1910)

2- the novel was written between

1883 & 1876

3- the action takes place in :

St Petersburg & the Mississippi river .

4- The antagonist of the novel is .

Society and its rules & laws .

5- Who is the narrator of the novel?

Huck .

6- Who is Jim?

salve who escaped & joined Huck @ "father for hack"

7- Jim helps Huck by

Common sense .

8- The point of view is

First person point of view .

9- Papp fin , Huck's abusive father

10- Widow Douglas, kind but straitlaced woman.

11 Miss Watson , owner of Jim & widow sister .

12- Tatcher is : the judge

13- The boys receivedwhen they found the treasure
robbers had hidden in the cave

\$ 6000dollars .

14- The widow frequently expresses her

Failure to reform Huck

15- Tom made a trick on Jim by

Putting his hat on the tree

16- What does Tom takes from the kitchen

Candles

17- What does Jim wear around his neck?

The five cent piece loft by Tom .

18- Jim claims that the five cent piece is

Charm from the devil that cures sickness .

19- Who gets shot in the leg

Tom

20- Tom gives Jim fro his troubles

\$40

21- Who freed Jim

Tom

22- Jim tells Huck that the dead body found in the floating house is

Pop Finn.

Lecture12

1- what are the novel themes

- **freedom** *Jim & Huck escape .*
- **the primacy of moral law** *the moral law supersedes government law*
- **child shall lead .**
- **love of money** *money is root of all evil*
- **intuitive wisdom** *wisdom comes from the heart .*

2- what is the climax of the novel

When Huck & tom saved Jim & tom gets a bullet then tells Huck , that a provision in miss Watson will have freed Jim .