1988

Mr. Morris's 11th Grade English Course in American Literature, 1607-1960

Jack E Morris
I. Colonial Literature, 1607-1740
   A. John Smith (c.1580 - 1631)
      1. A General History of Virginia
         a. first English settlement--Jamestown, 1607
         b. first indian contacts
      2. Description of New England
         a. promoted settlement--American Dream:
            b. earthly paradise for people with "Great Spirits and
               Small Means" (common people)
      3. Made first maps of New England
   B. Puritanism
      1. Illegal in England
      2. Covenant--contract with God
         a. Chosen People
         b. Promised Land
      c. severe punishment by God for failure
      3. Revelation as source of knowledge
         a. Bible
         b. Providence--God's interference in human affairs
      4. Goals
         a. glorify God ("city upon a hill")
         b. escape corruption of Old World
         c. improve life
      5. Means
         a. civil, ecclesiastical government
         b. public life over private life
         c. practice Christian faith, not just profess it
         d. work ethic--prosperity as God's reward
      6. Literature
         a. sermons ("Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God")
         b. chronicles (Of Plymouth Plantation)
   C. William Bradford (1590-1657)
      1. Of Plymouth Plantation
         a. first Puritan settlement--Cape Cod, 1620
         b. Mayflower Compact--civil government
      c. "The Starving Time"--disease
         d. "Indian Relations"
            (1) Squanto--taught settlers how to plant, fish and hunt
            (2) peace treaty with Massasoit
      e. First Thanksgiving--proof of God's approval
      f. chronicle written for "the children of these fathers"
   D. The Rise and Fall of Puritanism, 1630-1740
      1. Boston settled by Puritans--John Winthrop, 1630
      2. Great Migration of Puritans (and Quakers), 1630-1635
      3. Salem Witch Trials, 1692 (Cotton Mather)
      4. Settlement of South coast
         a. agrarian economy
         b. slavery takes root
      5. Wilderness
         a. man changes wilderness
         b. wilderness changes man
      6. Halfway Covenant--children automatically become members of church
   E. Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758)
      1. Helped launch Great Awakening
      2. "Personal Narrative"--self-examination for signs of God's grace
      3. "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"--sermon attacking hypocrisy
      4. Nature as "scripture," a source of knowledge about God

II. Revolutionary and Early National Years, 1750-1830
   A. Enlightenment, 1700's
      1. Based on Newton's laws of physics
      2. Assumptions
         a. Reason is potentially able to understand everything.
         b. Social laws are based on natural laws (natural rights)
         c. Innate goodness of man
         d. Man is perfectable through reason
         e. Inalienable human rights
         f. Importance of the individual
      3. Held to be true by founders of U.S.
         a. democracy
         b. capitalism
         c. separation of church and state
B. Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)
1. Enlightenment thinker
2. Self-make man
   a. reason can achieve moral perfection
   b. reason is at war with instinct and emotions
   c. emphasis on public deeds over private soul
3. Wrote Autobiography to present himself as an example for future Americans

C. Washington Irving (1783-1859)
1. Transplanted European tales to American settings
2. First American writer to earn worldwide respect
3. "The Devil and Tom Walker" (1824)
   a. hypocrisy of ruthless businessmen
   b. evil of slavery
4. "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" (1824)
   a. art thrives in Sleepy Hollow, unlike other fast-paced American communities
   b. Ichabod Crane is an outsider—pseudo-intellectual, greedy, and superstitious
   c. Crane takes legends literally—cannot distinguish art from reality

D. James Fenimore Cooper (1789-1851)
1. First American novelist
2. "Leatherstocking Tales" (1823-1841)
3. Natty Bumppo (aka Deerslayer, Hawkeye, Pathfinder, "the trapper")
   a. first frontier hero
   b. devout Christian
   c. mistrusts white people
   d. nature as good, settlements corrupt
   e. "noble savage" myth

E. William Cullen Bryant (1794-1878)
1. "Father of American poetry"
2. Influenced by English Romantic poets
3. "Thanatopsis" (1817)
   a. blank verse
   b. nature as teacher of man
   c. death as part of a natural process

III. American Romanticism, 1830-1865
A. Romanticism
1. Reaction to Enlightenment
   a. reason cannot understand infinity of creation
   b. reason cannot understand soul of man
2. Individual over society
   a. intuition, emotion, imagination (heart) over reason (head)
   b. individual conscience over social forces
   c. childlike innocence over sober sophistication
3. Nature as source of knowledge about the soul

B. Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882)
1. Founder of Transcendentalism
2. Nature (1836)
   a. God's soul is in all of nature (pantheism)
   b. God's soul is pure goodness
   c. the soul of man is the same as the soul of nature
3. "Self-Reliance" (1841)
   a. man is corrupted by reason, tradition, and conformity
   b. individual must be a non-conformist to know the natural goodness of the soul

C. Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862)
1. Put Transcendentalism into practice
2. Walden, or Life in the Woods (1854)
   a. experience in nature as source of insight about human soul
   b. emphasis on simplicity and sincerity
   c. America's false economy—Americans work unhappily to buy happiness
   d. set an extreme example to "wake up" Americans

D. Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864)
1. Anti-Transcendentalist—saw evil in human nature (Puritan notion of Original Sin)
2. "Dr. Heidegger's Experiment" (1837)
   a. characters grow young again, but fail to benefit from experience
   b. America, though new and young, may fail to benefit from mistakes of past civilizations

E. Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849)
1. "A Theory of the Short Story" (1842)—six principles
2. "The Fall of the House of usher" (1839)
   a. creates effect of "insufferable gloom"
   b. Roderick Usher's reason deteriorates into madness because of his isolation
F. Herman Melville (1819-1891)
1. *Moby-Dick* (1851)—unique novel with many levels of meaning
2. "Bartleby the Scrivener" (1853)
   a. Bartleby is evidence of human misery
   b. narrator is made aware of misery and has sympathy, but fails to see himself as partly responsible
   c. narrator is forced by "business" and society to abandon Bartleby
   d. reader is supposed to see things the narrator does not see

G. Walt Whitman (1819-1892)
1. Transcendentalist poet—*Leaves of Grass* (1855)
2. "I" stands for all Americans
3. "One's-Self I Sing"
   a. unites individual and society
   b. unites body and soul
   c. Americans as a new breed—"Modern Man"
4. "I Hear America Singing"—Americans as free, common, working people
5. "When I Heard the Learn'd Astronomer"—direct experience more valuable than scientific analysis of facts (heart over head)
6. "A Noiseless Patient Spider"—soul creates meaning "out of itself" like spider's web
7. "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd" (1865)
   a. "trinity" of symbols:
      (1) "powerful western fallen star" as Lincoln
      (2) lilac as life
      (3) bird's song as mourning for death
   b. scene: watching Lincoln's coffin passing by on the train
   c. poem is about death in general, not just Lincoln's
   d. envisions death as a natural part of life
   e. faces thought and knowledge of death
   f. bird sings of death as release from life's suffering
   g. acceptance of death
   h. rebirth: lilacs return each spring
MULTIPLE CHOICE (3 points each)

1. Benjamin Franklin wrote his Autobiography in order to:
   a. confess his sins to the public
   b. arrive at moral perfection
   c. set an example for his descendants
   d. become an ideal American

2. Which of the following is not true of Natty Bumppo:
   a. he was a devout Christian
   b. he did not trust most white people
   c. he preferred the wilderness to civilization
   d. he became rich as a fur trader

3. Jonathan Edwards believed that most members of his church were:
   a. fulfilling God's plan
   b. creating a "city upon a hill"
   c. on the brink of damnation
   d. both a and b

4. Promoting English settlement of New England was John Smith's purpose for writing which of the following:
   a. Of Plymouth Plantation
   b. A Description of New England
   c. The General History of Virginia
   d. Personal Narrative

5. Which of the following best describes the theme of "Thanatopsis":
   a. nature should be enjoyed as much as possible
   b. be prepared for death at all times
   c. nature teaches people to love God
   d. death should be accepted as part of a natural process

6. Which of the following is not an assumption of Enlightenment thought:
   a. people are innately bad but perfectable
   b. reason is potentially able to understand everything
   c. all people have inalienable rights
   d. social laws should be based on natural laws

7. In "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," Washington Irving places most emphasis on:
   a. the apparition of the Headless Horseman
   b. Ichabod Crane's greed and superstition
   c. the courtship of Katrina van Tassel
   d. Ichabod Crane's artistic nature

8. William Bradford says that Squanto "was a special instrument sent of God for their good...." This statement is an example of:
   a. the Puritan belief that God helps those who help themselves
   b. the Puritan belief that all events can be interpreted in terms of divine Providence
   c. the Puritan belief that they were on a divine mission
   d. all of the above
9. In "The Devil and Tom Walker," which of the following is the devil's favorite pastime:
   a. religious persecution  
   b. usury  
   c. slavery  
   d. witchcraft

10. Which of the following was true of the Puritans:
   a. they believed the New World was their Promised Land 
   b. they identified themselves with the Egyptians of the Old Testament 
   c. they believed God would not punish them if they failed 
   d. all of the above

MATCHING (3 points each)

A. Benjamin Franklin   F. Washington Irving
B. John Smith          G. Enlightenment Thought
C. Great Awakening      H. William Bradford
D. James Fenimore Cooper I. Jonathan Edwards
E. Mayflower Compact   J. William Cullen Bryant

   1. Movement in Edwards' time to purify religious practice.
   2. Ensured the success of the first English settlement in the New World.
   3. Application of natural laws to social and political institutions.
   4. First world-renowned writer of fiction in America.
   5. Created the image of Americans as self-sufficient loners.
   6. Created the image of Americans as practical, successful, and hard-working.
   7. Established the basis for civil government in the New World.
   8. Strongly influenced by the English Romantic poets.
   9. Believed Christians must publicly admit guilt and repent to experience God's grace.
   10. Described the first Thanksgiving.

SHORT ANSWER ESSAY QUESTIONS (10 points each)

1. Briefly describe how the Puritans have influenced the self-image of Americans.
2. Briefly compare and contrast Cooper's Natty Bumppo and Franklin's ideal American.

3. Briefly describe Tom's religious practices after he sells his soul to the devil in "The Devil and Tom Walker."

4. Of the seven authors we have read, which do you think has made the most important contribution to American literature, and, briefly, why?
Ring Story (By Julia DeVoss)

"You'd better not lose this ring, Pam." Pam's sister advised as Pam slid the shining ring onto her middle finger. "It's my favorite ring and I'm letting you wear it only because of the dance."

Pam looked at the golden ring glittering in the sun. The tiny red stone shone like a light and sent an alluring red shadow across Pam's hands. Tonight was the dance and now everything was perfect—her dress, her shoes, and the ring.

Putting the finishing touches on her dress, Pam heard her father's voice. "Let's go, Pam!" he called. "It's time to go to the dance!" Pam ran excitedly down the stairs, glancing at her image reflected in the hall mirror. All was in place... everything except the ring. Pam stared at her empty finger in disbelief. Where had it gone?

Quickly Pam raced back upstairs. In a panic she looked everywhere she had been since she placed the precious ring on her finger. She tore through her dresser drawers, through her closet, back through the hallway. Her eyes scanned every inch of the floor. There was no ring.

"Daddy!" Pam yelled downstairs. "Wait a minute more. I'm coming!" Pam ran into the bathroom. She had just washed her hands. Perhaps the ring had slipped off her finger and had fallen into the sink. Pam stared down into the empty bowl. The ring was gone. Slowly she raised her eyes to her face now streaked with tears.

"I'll tell Daddy I can't go to the dance until I find the ring," she said to herself.

Sadly Pam raised her hands to wipe her eyes—and there on her finger twinkled the golden ring. It had been there all the time, on her other hand.

"Next time," Pam said as she smiled at her reflection, "I'll stop and think before I look so hard for something that isn't lost!"
I. Multiple Choice (2 points each)

1. Which of the following is true of the narrator in "Bartleby the Scrivener":
   a. he abandons Bartleby to protect his reputation
   b. he realizes that he should improve the working conditions of his employees
   c. he neglects his business in order to care for Bartleby
   d. he has no sympathy for Bartleby

2. Benjamin Franklin believed he could achieve moral perfection by:
   a. examining himself daily for signs of God's grace
   b. gaining insight about his soul from nature
   c. using reason to conquer his instincts and emotions
   d. being a non-conformist

3. The Puritans believed all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. wealth is God's reward for doing good work
   b. the church should make the laws
   c. individuals are more important than society
   d. God had saved America for his Chosen People

4. All of the following are true of Natty Bumppo EXCEPT:
   a. he is sometimes known as "Hawkeye"
   b. he is a devout Christian
   c. he mistrusts white people
   d. he tries to conquer the evil wilderness

5. Which of the following is an assumption of Enlightenment thought:
   a. God's soul is in all of nature
   b. reason is potentially able to understand everything
   c. reason cannot understand the soul of man
   d. God interferes in human affairs

6. All of the following are Transcendentalist beliefs EXCEPT:
   a. God's soul is in all of nature
   b. man is corrupted by reason, tradition, and conformity
   c. man's soul is evil because of Original Sin
   d. the soul of man is the same as the soul of nature

7. Not including the works of Smith, the Puritans, or Franklin, American literature took about how long to develop:
   a. 50 years
   b. 100 years
   c. 200 years
   d. 300 years

8. Jonathan Edwards attacked hypocrisy in which of the following:
   a. "The Devil and Tom Walker"
   b. Nature
   c. his autobiography
   d. "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"

9. Poe's "Theory of the Short Story" states which of the following:
   a. the author should first create a plot
   b. the story should take no longer than one hour to read
   c. every word in the story should contribute to the creation of an effect
   d. the aim of the story should be to express beauty

10. In The Scarlet Letter, Dimmesdale's values change in the following order:
    a. freedom, reputation, God
    b. reputation, God, freedom
    c. God, reputation, freedom
    d. reputation, freedom, God

11. Romanticism and Enlightenment thought are similar in which of the following ways:
    a. both favor reason over imagination
    b. both stress the importance of the individual
    c. both seek to control the evil in man's nature
    d. both deny the existence of the soul

12. In A Description of New England, John Smith describes:
    a. how he helped settle Boston
    b. America as an earthly paradise
    c. how Squanto taught the settlers to plant, fish, and hunt
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13. All of the following are true of Walt Whitman EXCEPT:
    a. he identifies himself with all Americans
    b. he writes about the body as well as the soul
    c. he invented blank verse
    d. he sees Americans as a new breed

14. Which of the following is a Romanticist belief:
    a. man is perfectable through reason
    b. intuition is more valuable than reason
    c. man must overcome his childlike innocence
    d. public deeds are more important than one's private soul
15. Thoreau lived at Walden Pond for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
   a. to avoid manual labor
   b. to expose America's false economy
   c. to gain insight about the human soul
   d. to live simply

16. The ideas of which of the following pairs of authors are most nearly opposite:
   a. Hawthorne and Melville
   b. Bradford and Edwards
   c. Franklin and Thoreau
   d. Emerson and Whitman

17. All of the following are true of The Scarlet Letter EXCEPT:
   a. the goal of Chillingworth's revenge was to prevent Dimmesdale from confessing
   b. Dimmesdale concluded that the Puritans were chosen people because God had proved it by punishing him so severely
   c. Hester eventually concluded that the Puritans' punishment of her crime had been fair and just
   d. Pearl refused to accept Dimmesdale's love until he acknowledged her in public

18. Which of the following is true of William Cullen Bryant:
   a. he was an Enlightenment thinker
   b. he created the "noble savage" myth
   c. he was "the father of American poetry"
   d. he influenced the English Romantic poets

19. Which of the following is true of William Bradford:
   a. he was present at the first Thanksgiving
   b. he founded the first English settlement
   c. he was "the father of American poetry"
   d. he wrote Moby-Dick

20. In "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," Washington Irving portrays Ichabod Crane as an example of:
   a. human misery
   b. "Modern Man"
   c. the artist in America
   d. an American with no traditional culture

II. Matching (2 points each)

   A. Emerson  F. Bradford  K. Edwards
   B. Hawthorne  G. Franklin  L. Bryant
   C. Smith  H. Cooper  M. Melville
   D. Irving  I. Thoreau
   E. Whitman  J. Poe

   1. first symbolic novel in America
   2. "Leatherstocking Tales"
   3. Great Awakening
   4. founder of Transcendentalism
   5. Leaves of Grass
   6. first Puritan settlement
   7. Moby-Dick
   8. European tales with American settings
   9. Enlightenment thinker
   10. American Dream

III. True/False (2 points each)

   1. The ideas of the Great Awakening were held to be true by the founders of the U.S.
   2. "One's-Self I Sing" is a poem about "Modern Man" in America.
   3. Franklin's Autobiography is a sincere account of his life.
   4. Romanticism views science as a source of knowledge about the soul.
   5. Thoreau was a great advocate of the Puritan work ethic.
6. The Puritans placed no value on material wealth.


8. Hawthorne believed that human nature is pure goodness.

9. Emerson rejected Romanticism in favor of Transcendentalism.

10. "Thanatopsis" was an original form of American poetry.

IV. Essay (5 points each)

DIRECTIONS: Answer each of the following questions in a brief, coherent paragraph using complete sentences. Use at least one example to support each point, and explain your reasoning. Write on the back of this page if more space is needed.

1. Explain why the Puritans believed they had a contract with God.

2. Discuss Hawthorne's technique of symbolism in The Scarlet Letter.

3. Describe the changes in Whitman's attitude toward death in "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd."

4. Compare and contrast Puritan, Enlightenment, and Romantic values.

Bonus (5 points each)

DIRECTIONS: Identify the author and title of each of the following quotations, and explain how the quotation is significant to the overall theme of the work.
1. "I should not talk so much about myself if there were anybody else whom I knew as well. Unfortunately, I am confined to this theme by the narrowness of my experience. Moreover, I, on my side, require of every writer, first or last, a simple and sincere account of his own life, and not merely what he has heard of other men's lives...."

2. "But on one side of the portal, and rooted almost at the threshold, was a wild rosebush, covered, in this month of June, with its delicate gems, which might be imagined to offer their fragrance and fragile beauty to the prisoner as he went in, and to the condemned criminal as he came forth to his doom, in token that the deep heart of Nature could pity and be kind to him."
1. Multiple Choice (2 points each)

1. Which of the following is true of the narrator in "Bartleby the Scrivener":  
   a. he abandons Bartleby to protect his reputation  
   b. he realizes that he should improve the working conditions of his employees  
   c. he neglects his business in order to care for Bartleby  
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10. In The Scarlet Letter, Dimmesdale's values change in the following order:  
    a. freedom, reputation, God  
    b. reputation, God, freedom  
    c. God, reputation, freedom  
    d. reputation, freedom, God

11. Romanticism and Enlightenment thought are similar in which of the following ways:  
    a. both favor reason over imagination  
    b. both stress the importance of the individual  
    c. both seek to control the evil in man's nature  
    d. both deny the existence of the soul

12. In A Description of New England, John Smith describes:  
    a. how he helped settle Boston  
    c. America as an earthly paradise  
    c. how Squanto taught the settlers to plant, fish, and hunt  
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13. All of the following are true of Walt Whitman EXCEPT:  
    a. he identifies himself with all Americans  
    b. he writes about the body as well as the soul  
    c. he invented blank verse  
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14. Which of the following is a Romanticist belief:  
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   a. to avoid manual labor
   b. to expose America's false economy
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16. The ideas of which of the following pairs of authors are most nearly opposite:
   a. Hawthorne and Melville
   b. Bradford and Edwards
   c. Franklin and Thoreau
   d. Emerson and Whitman

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   a. the goal of Chillingworth's revenge was to prevent Dimmesdale from confessing
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II. Matching (2 points each)

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1. first symbolic novel in America
2. "Leatherstocking Tales"
3. Great Awakening
4. founder of Transcendentalism
5. Leaves of Grass
6. first Puritan settlement
7. Moby-Dick
8. European tales with American settings
9. Enlightenment thinker
10. American Dream

III. True/False (2 points each)

1. The ideas of the Great Awakening were held to be true by the founders of the U.S.
2. "One's-Self I Sing" is a poem about "Modern Man" in America.
3. Franklin's Autobiography is a sincere account of his life.
4. Romanticism views science as a source of knowledge about the soul.
5. Thoreau was a great advocate of the Puritan work ethic.
6. The Puritans placed no value on material wealth.
8. Hawthorne believed that human nature is pure goodness.
9. Emerson rejected Romanticism in favor of Transcendentalism.
10. "Thanatopsis" was an original form of American poetry.

IV. Essay (10 points each)
DIRECTIONS: Answer each of the following questions in a brief, coherent paragraph using complete sentences. Use at least one example to support each point, and explain your reasoning. Write on the back of this page if more space is needed.

1. Explain why the Puritans believed they had a contract with God.
   a. Salvation
   b. Hell
   c. Providence
   d. Success and prosperity

2. Discuss Hawthorne's technique of symbolism in The Scarlet Letter.
   a. Transcendental belief of correspondence between soul and nature as technique
   b. Bodies take on appearance of the soul
   c. Light and darkness to emphasize theme

3. Describe the changes in Whitman's attitude toward death in "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd."
   a. mourns death
   b. death as part of life
   c. faces thought and knowledge of death
   d. death as release from life, from suffering
   e. acceptance of death
   f. rebirth

4. Compare and contrast Puritan, Enlightenment, and Romantic values.
   Puritan - values public over pure to life, emotion as knowledge of God, works as God's reward, conformity
   Enlightenment - values public over private, intellect as knowledge, works as reward, conformity
   Romantic - values pure to over public, emotionality, knowledge, works as opposed, non-conformity, individuality

Bonus (4 points each)
DIRECTIONS: Identify the author and title of each of the following quotations, and explain how the quotation is significant to the overall theme of the work.
1. "I should not talk so much about myself if there were(123,129),(879,373)

Thoreau — White

Sees himself as part of the 'Cosmos,' the 'Jer" represent...

Confined to this theme, I am by the narrowness of my experience. Moreover, I, on my side, require of every writer, first or last, a simple and sincere account of his own life, and not merely what he has heard of other men's lives...."

2. "But on one side of the portal, and rooted almost at the threshold, was a wild rosebush, covered, in this month of June, with its delicate gems, which might be imagined to offer their fragrance and fragile beauty to the prisoner as he went in, and to the condemned criminal as he came forth to his doom, in token that the deep heart of Nature could pity and be kind to him."

Hawthorne — The Scarlet Letter

Reads as symbol of her nature triumphing over society — 'wild,' because not governed by man's law (Puritan law). Else, Nature as forgiving, whereas man's law is not. Else, Judging sin of hate, as prison and Pearl as 'sweet moral blessing.'"
THE SCARLET LETTER:  Test I, Chapters 1 - 12

Multiple Choice (5 points each)

1. Which of the following is true of the first scaffold scene:
   a. the women in the crowd think Hester's punishment is too harsh
   b. Hester holds her baby so that it hides the scarlet letter
   c. the children are let out of school early so they can see Hester's punishment
   d. Hester's head and arms are placed in the pillory

2. "But he will be known! --he will be known! --he will be known!" These words are spoken by:
   a. Governor Billingham
   b. a woman in the crowd
   c. Roger Chillingworth
   d. Reverend Wilson

3. According to Chillingworth, Hester's downfall was caused by:
   a. the strictness of Puritan laws
   b. his mistaken belief that he could make her happy
   c. her weakness
   d. both a and b
   e. both b and c

4. In exchange for Hester's promise not to reveal Chillingworth's true identity, Chillingworth promises to:
   a. forgive Hester
   b. forgive the father of Hester's child
   c. Neither harm the father's life, nor damage his reputation
   d. both a and b
   e. both b and c

5. Which of the following is not suggested as a possible reason why Hester remains in Boston after her release from prison:
   a. because it is the scene of her guilt
   b. because it is the home of the man she loves
   c. in order to protect Dimmesdale from Chillingworth
   d. in order to achieve purity through martyrdom

6. "She felt or fancied, then, that the scarlet letter had endowed her with a new sense." This "new sense" can best be described as:
   a. an awareness of the hypocrisy of other people
   b. an awareness of how nature symbolizes the soul
   c. an awareness of the seriousness of her crime
   d. an awareness of the benefits of noncomformity

7. Which of the following is true of Pearl:
   a. she is slightly bow-legged
   b. she has very little imagination
   c. she throws rocks at children who gather around her
   d. she thinks the Black Man is her father
8. Hester goes to the governor's mansion in order to:
   a. speak to Dimmesdale
   b. fight for her right to keep Pearl
   c. measure the governor for a funeral garment
   d. both a and b
   e. both b and c

9. At the governor's mansion, Mr. Wilson questions Pearl about:
   a. witches and witchcraft
   b. the letters of the alphabet
   c. who her father is
   d. who made her

10. Hester is allowed to keep Pearl at the urging of:
    a. Governor Bellingham
    b. Mr. Wilson
    c. Mr. Dimmesdale
    d. Roger Chillingworth

11. Roger Chillingworth is seen as a blessing to the community because:
    a. doctors were rare in the colony
    b. he takes an interest in Mr. Dimmesdale's health
    c. the only other surgeon in Boston is the barber
    d. all of the above
    e. none of the above

12. Dimmesdale's decline in health is explained by the townspeople as the result of:
    a. a hidden sin
    b. his long hours of study
    c. his frequent fasts and vigils
    d. both a and b
    e. both b and c

13. Chillingworth believes that Dimmesdale's failing health is a result of:
    a. a hidden sin
    b. his long hours of study
    c. his frequent fasts and vigils
    d. both a and b
    e. both b and c

14. Which of the following best expresses Dimmesdale's explanation of why people do not disclose their secret sins:
    a. because they are too weak
    b. because thereafter no good can be accomplished by them
    c. because they have no shame
    d. both a and b
    e. both b and c

15. When Chillingworth asks Dimmesdale to reveal the secret which is making him ill, Dimmesdale's response is:
    a. "You speak in riddles, learned Sir."
    b. "I am utterly a pollution and a lie."
    c. "No--not to thee! --not to an earthly physician!"
    c. he changes the subject
16. Which of the following best describes the change in Chillingworth’s character:
   a. from an impartial judge to a merciless demon
   b. from a half savage to a meditative scholar
   c. from a pitiless avenger to a seeker of truth
   d. from a passionate husband to a cold, cruel imposter

17. In spite of his physical and spiritual decline, Dimmesdale’s popularity as a minister continues to grow because:
   a. he is able to sympathize with his sinful congregation
   b. his tormented state enables him to experience and communicate emotion more powerfully
   c. he admits to his congregation that he is the worst of sinners
   d. all of the above
   e. none of the above

18. Which of the following secret practices does Dimmesdale engage in at night:
   a. he wanders in the forest near Hester’s cottage
   b. he beats himself with a whip while laughing hysterically
   c. he spies on Chillingworth to discover his true identity
   d. all of the above
   e. none of the above

19. Which of the following is not true of the second scaffold scene:
   a. Dimmesdale ascends the scaffold at night
   b. Dimmesdale joins hands with Pearl and Hester on the scaffold
   c. Dimmesdale tells Hester that he hates Chillingworth
   d. Dimmesdale promises to stand on the scaffold with Pearl and Hester at noon the next day

20. Which of the following is true of the day after the second scaffold scene:
   a. no one mentions the letter "A" which Dimmesdale saw in the sky the night before
   b. Dimmesdale delivers the worst sermon of his career
   c. there is a rumor among the townspeople that Dimmesdale is mad
   d. all of the above
   e. none of the above

Bonus (10 points)

Emerson states that nature corresponds to the soul "part for part." Hawthorne makes extensive use of this philosophy as a technique of symbolism in The Scarlet Letter.

Describe three examples from The Scarlet Letter in which Hawthorne uses a natural object to symbolize a spiritual state. (Remember, the human body is a natural object.) Use complete sentences and give an adequate explanation of each example.
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Describe three examples from The Scarlet Letter in which Hawthorne uses a natural object to symbolize a spiritual state. (Remember, the human body is a natural object.) Use complete sentences and give an adequate explanation of each example.

1. Pearl is a physical symbol of Hester's shame and guilt.
2. As Chillingworth becomes more evil, his appearance becomes more ugly.
3. As Dimmesdale becomes more devoted spiritually, his physical health deteriorates.
THE SCARLET LETTER: Test II

I. Multiple Choice (5 points each)

1. After seven years, the community's attitude toward Hester has changed because of
   a. her refusal to conform
   b. her blameless purity
   c. Pearl's beauty
   d. the effects of Dimmesdaale's sermons

2. Chillingworth tells Hester that he will not forgive Dimmesdale because
   a. he enjoys torturing Dimmesdale
   b. he has nothing else to live for
   c. it is his responsibility to ensure justice on earth
   d. Dimmesdale has caused him to become a fiend

3. The only time the sun shines on Hester is when
   a. she sees Dimmesdale coming up the path
   b. she tells Dimmesdale the truth about Chillingworth
   c. she holds Pearl's hand
   d. she removes the scarlet letter

4. Dimmesdale's first response to the news about Chillingworth's true identity is
   a. "Let God punish!"
   b. "Woman...I cannot forgive thee!"
   c. "The judgement of God is on me."
   d. "It cannot be!"

5. The effect on Hester of her years of shame was to
   a. hem her in
   b. set her free
   c. make her hate the townspeople
   d. convince her of her own wickedness

6. Hester replaces the scarlet letter after flinging it away because
   a. it is time to return to the village
   b. Dimmesdale does not want her to arouse Chillingworth's suspicion
   c. she feels naked without it
   d. Pearl has a fit

7. On the way home from the forest, the minister is "in a maze" because
   a. he is so angry at Chillingworth
   b. he is excited about running away with Hester
   c. he has finally accepted his own hypocrisy
   d. he cannot remember his way home

8. In his sermon, Dimmesdale predicts
   a. a glorious destiny for the Puritans
   b. the damnation of all hypocrites
   c. that a great truth will be revealed soon
   d. that the laws of society will become less severe
9. Chillingworth's response to Dimmesdale's confession is
   a. "I am avenged!"
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   c. "Thou sinful creature!"
   d. "Thou hast escaped me!"

10. Which of the following is not suggested as an explanation of Dimmesdale's scarlet letter:
   a. it was painted on his flesh
   b. it was Dimmesdale's form of penance to inflict on himself
   c. it was caused by Chillingworth's magic and drugs
   d. it was caused by Dimmesdale's guilt chewing its way out of his heart

II. TRUE/FALSE ( 5 points each)

   ____ 1. As years go by, Hester becomes a genuine member of the Boston community.
   ____ 2. Chillingworth is aware of the changes in his own character.
   ____ 3. Hester tells Pearl that the scarlet letter is the mark of the Black Man.
   ____ 4. Hester and Dimmesdale resolve to go west to escape Chillingworth.
   ____ 5. Pearl is very happy to see Hester and Dimmesdale together at last in the forest.
   ____ 6. Dimmesdale decides to confess after speaking with Mistress Hibbins.
   ____ 7. Dimmesdale's sermon is about the sin of hypocrisy.
   ____ 8. Dimmesdale asks God to forgive Chillingworth.
   ____ 9. Dimmesdale says that his terrible suffering is proof that God is merciful.
   ____ 10. Hester and Dimmesdale were buried at opposite ends of the graveyard.

BONUS (20 points)

Answer the following question in a well-organized essay. Keep your answer to the point, provide evidence from the story, and explain how the evidence supports your answer. NOTE: Evidence can include paraphrases, summaries, or a combination of the two.

For most of the novel, Dimmesdale values his reputation above everything else. What influences him to change his values during the forest scene with Hester, and what does he then value most? Why does he then change his values a second time, and what does he value most in the end?
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   T
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   F
   5. Pearl is very happy to see Hester and Dimmesdale together at last in the forest.
   F
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   F
   7. Dimmesdale's sermon is about the sin of hypocrisy.
   F
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   10. Hester and Dimmesdale were buried at opposite ends of the graveyard.

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Answer the following question in a well-organized essay. Keep your answer to the point, provide evidence from the story, and explain how the evidence supports your answer. NOTE: Evidence can include paraphrases, summaries, or a combination of the two.

For most of the novel, Dimmesdale values his reputation above everything else. What influences him to change his values during the forest scene with Hester, and what does he then value most? Why does he then change his values a second time, and what does he value most in the end?
Values, reputation → values freedom, influenced by Hester ("Think for me") → realize evilness of abandoning past and accepting sins after talking to Mistress Hibbins ("Here I then sold myself to the fiend") → values salvation.
4. Burra symbolizes the way a sin clings to a person and has consequences for a long time.

5. Pearl is associated with wildflowers—like wildflowers she is wild and precious.

6. The rose by the prison symbolizes how nature and people sometimes beautiful can grow near something ugly, as Pearl grows out of the sin.

7. Hester's house symbolizes her distance from the community, and the way she is exposed is like her shame.

8. The forest symbolizes freedom from the laws of society.

9. Pearl is a symbol of adultery, as well as of independence from tradition, religion, society, and laws, like America.
I. Regionalism, Naturalism, 1865-1914

A. Regionalism
1. revolt against New England culture
2. includes local color, Western humor and tall tales
3. describes specific regions and locales
4. portrays speech and manners of ordinary people
5. helped to reunite the nation after the Civil War
6. developed into realism

B. Emily Dickinson (1830-1886)
1. influenced by both romanticism and realism
   a. romantic influence:
      1. nature as a source of knowledge about spiritual reality
      2. value of individual over society (society corrupts)
   b. realist influence:
      1. translates common, everyday happenings into universal experiences
      2. emphasizes realistic physical details
2. style and structure:
   a. precise language
   b. compressed, traditional form
   c. realistic details
   d. universal themes
3. fifteen poems in textbook

C. Realism
1. grew out of regionalism
2. concerned with physical world
3. accurate descriptions of speech and settings
4. claimed that romanticism lied about life
5. portrayed and analyzed ordinary people and ordinary events

D. Mark Twain (1835-1910)
1. Western humorist and realist
2. "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" (1865)
   a. example of a tall tale and Western humor
   b. serious manner, ridiculous subject
   c. use of dialect and vernacular style
3. Roughing It (1872)
   a. combination of realism, Western humor and tall tale
   b. use of irony and satire
   c. humorous account of Twain's Western experience
4. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (1881)
   a. realistic critique of slavery, romanticism, superstition, hypocrisy, Southern aristocracy, technology, sentimentality, etc.
   b. use of irony and satire
   c. use of naive first person narrator
   d. use of vernacular and dialect
   e. romantic element—withdrawal from corrupt society

E. Naturalism
1. extreme realism
2. effect of science on literature
3. people are subject to natural and social forces:
   a. biological forces—Darwinism
   b. economic forces—Marxism
   c. psychological forces—Freudianism
4. universe is mechanical and indifferent
5. use of much descriptive physical detail
6. portrayal uglier sides of life

F. Stephen Crane (1871-1900)
1. first American naturalistic writer
3. The Red Badge of Courage (1895)
4. "A Mystery of Heroism" (1896)
   a. appeal to all five senses (influence of Whitman and Impressionism)
   b. precise language (influence of Dickinson)
   c. unromantic portrayal of war and heroism
   d. characters and setting are at the mercy of natural forces
5. Four poems in textbook
   a. compressed form (Dickinson)
   b. free verse (Whitman)

II. Modern Literature, 1930-1960

A. Theoretical influences
1. Darwinism—survival of the fittest, only the strong survive; social Darwinism
2. Marxism—socialism, communism
3. Freudianism—psychological realism
4. Relativity (Einstein)
   a. space, time and motion are relative
   b. cultural relativism--behavior is relative
   c. value relativism--good and evil are relative; truth is relative

B. Social influences
1. wars
2. technology:
   a. weapons--artillery, chemical weapons, bombs, nuclear weapons
   b. transportation--airplanes, automobiles
   c. mass communication--telephone, radio, television, advertising
3. Marxist movement (1930's)--socialism, government regulation, labor rights
4. human rights issues--racism, feminism

C. Effects
1. disillusionment
2. anti-romanticism
3. mistrust of traditional values and beliefs
4. mistrust of abstractions
5. experimentation
6. technical innovation
7. social criticism

III. Modern Drama and Poetry, 1912-1960
A. Eugene O'Neill (1888-1953)
1. father of American drama
2. pioneered development of realistic, naturalistic and expressionistic drama in U.S.
3. "Ile" (1919)
   a. expressionistic setting and staging
   b. naturalistic theme
   c. psychological realism
   d. realistic dialogue (dialect)

B. Traditional Modern Poetry, 1900-1960
1. Modeled on English poetry
2. Form:
   a. strict meter
   b. patterned rhyme scheme
   c. natural language: grammar, punctuation, spelling
3. dramatic structure: character, setting, plot, point of view
4. traditional form reflects traditional values

C. Edwin Arlington Robinson (1869-1935)
1. disliked "New Poetry"
2. tragic themes:
   a. alienation from society; loneliness
   b. psychological realism
3. three poems in textbook

D. Robert Frost (1874-1963)
1. most influential traditional modern poet
2. influenced by Emerson and Dickinson
3. five poems in textbook

E. Edna St. Vincent Millay (1892-1950)
1. traditional forms
2. "Renascence" (1911)

F. New Poetry, 1912-1960
1. literary influences:
   a. Emerson/Transcendentalism:
      1.) physical reality corresponds to spiritual reality
      2.) people share the same soul
      3.) individualism, non-conformity
   b. Whitman
      1.) free verse
      2.) individual as representative of all people
      3.) poetry of the common people
   c. Dickinson
   d. French Symbolists
2. characteristics:
   a. individualism
   b. experimentation and technical innovation
      1.) free verse
      2.) liberties with grammar, punctuation, spelling, structure
   c. realism
3. Imagism
   a. concrete image-- appeal to senses
   b. rejected conventionalized romanticism
c. freedom of choice of subject matter
  d. free verse
  e. sincerity and language of contemporary speech

G. William Carlos Williams (1883-1963)
  1. influenced by Imagism
  2. emphasis on form as meaning
  3. four poems in textbook

H. T.S. Eliot (1888-1965)
  1. most influential New poet
  2. influenced by both old and new poetry:
     a. Imagists and Frencnch Symbolists
     b. 17th century English metaphysical poets
     c. Dickinson
  3. "The Hollow Men" (1922)

I. e.e. cummings (1894-1962)
  1. most unconventional modern poet
  2. influenced by Imagists and Emerson
  3. three poems in textbook

J. Langston Hughes (1902-1967)
  1. Harlem Renaissance
  2. influenced by Emerson and Whitman
  3. "Theme for English B" (1951)

IV. Modern Short Story and Novel, 1914-1960

A. Sherwood Anderson (1876-1941)
  1. influenced by Twain and Crane
  2. Winesburg, Ohio (1919)
     a. innovative collection of short stories with novel-like unifying elements
        1.) single background--fictional town of Winesburg
        2.) prevailing tone--psychological realism
        3.) central character--George Willard
        4.) underlying plot--"grotesques" are attracted to George because of his ability to communicate what is in their hearts and thus re-establish their connection with mankind
     b. "grotesques"--emotional cripples because of their isolation caused by inability to express themselves
     c. "moment of truth"--climax in each story when two characters reach out through walls of inarticulateness and misunderstanding
  3. "Sophistication" from Winesburg, Ohio

B. F. Scott Fitzgerald (1896-1940)
  1. influenced by romanticism, realism, naturalism, Anderson, Eliot
  2. The Great Gatsby (1925)
     a. symbolic settings
        1.) East vs. West=immorality and irresponsibility vs. traditional values
        2.) East Egg vs. West Egg=old money vs. new money (both immoral and irresponsible)
        3.) Valley of Ashes=reality of what America has become: a physical and moral wasteland
    4.) begins in Spring (hope), ends in Full (death)
     b. symbolic plot
        1.) Gatsby's idealized love of Daisy (green light)=American dream
        2.) Daisy's irresponsibility and purposelessness = failure of Am. dream
        3.) automobile (wealth and power) + irresponsibility = death
        4.) parties = immoral, irresponsibility, purposeless lifestyle of wealthy
        5.) Gatsby/Daisy and Myrtle/Tom affairs = class struggle
        6.) Nick moves back to the Midwest = change from irresponsibility and immorality to responsibility and traditional values

C. Ernest Hemingway (1899-1961)
  1. influenced by naturalism, Imagism, Anderson, Crane
  2. Style
     a. influenced by work as news reporter
     b. emphasizes nouns (sense experience); few adjectives
     c. repetition of words and phrases; for emphasis
     d. understatement
  3. "Lost Generation"--rejected traditional values when noble ideals were shattered by meaningless and destruction of WWI; lost trust in anything glorious and romantic
  4. Hemingway "code hero":
     a. believes that death is final (no afterlife)
     b. seeks reward in life (sensual pleasures)
     c. avoids death at all costs (life is valuable, death is nothing)
     d. afraid of death, but never acts cowardly ("grace under pressure")
     e. rejects abstract, relative values (traditional values)
     f. believes: the only absolute value is self-discipline (good in all situations)
     g. believes in action, not theories
5. A Farewell to Arms (1929)
   a. Setting: Italian front in WWI
   b. Characters:
      1) Frederick Henry (1st person narrator)--American volunteer ambulance
         driver in Italian army
      2) Catherine Barkley--English nurse
      3) Rinaldi--Italian surgeon
      4) Priest--represents consistent code of values
   c. Problem: life seems absurd and meaningless
   d. Goal: to find a consistent set of values
   e. Resolution: Catherine dies and Henry realizes that death is final and thus
      achieves the basis for a code of values (Hemingway code hero)

6. "Old Man at the Bridge" (1938)

D. Richard Wright (1908-1960)
   1. Influenced by regionalism (Southern) and naturalism
   2. Black Boy (1945)
      a. Autobiographical novel
      b. Themes of racism, conformity, education
      c. Stresses individual capacity to rise above oppressive social conditions
   3. "The Man Who Saw the Flood" (1937)

E. William Faulkner (1897-1962)
   1. Influenced by romanticism, regionalism (Southern), naturalism, Twain, Crane,
      Anderson
   2. Created Yoknapatawpha County (setting for most novels and stories)
      a. Northern Mississippi
      b. County seat: town of Jefferson
      c. Defeated aristocracy--overturned economic and social order
      d. Ruined aristocrats: Compsons, Sutpens, McCaslins, Sartorises, de Spains
      e. Rising, unscrupulous lower class: Snopeses
      f. Microcosm of the South
   3. Emphasizes the importance of the past in the present--history and memory
   4. Complex psychological style:
      a. Stream of consciousness
      b. Internal monologues
      c. Realistic dialect
      d. Experiments with grammar and syntax
   5. Technical innovation
      a. Free association of space and time through consciousness of characters
      and through dramatic structure
      b. Multiple points of view--different perceptions of reality to arrive closer
      to truth
   6. Emphasizes human capacity to "prevail"

7. The Sound and the Fury (1929)

8. "Man Will Prevail" (1950)--Nobel Prize acceptance speech
I. MULTIPLE CHOICE (3 points each)

1. The theme of Dickinson's "Much Madness Is Divinest Sense" is:
   a. faith
   b. death
   c. nature
   d. non-conformity

2. Which of the following is true of Stephen Crane:
   a. he was the first American naturalistic writer
   b. he wrote The Red Badge of Courage about his experiences in the Civil War
   c. he wrote many long, humorous poems about the West
   d. he traveled to the Nevada Territory as private secretary to his brother

3. In "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," Simon Wheeler tells a tall tale to:
   a. Jim Smiley
   b. a sophisticated Easterner
   c. Rev. Leonidas W. Smiley
   d. George Bemis

4. The Realist literary movement developed in the following order:
   a. naturalism, realism, regionalism
   b. regionalism, naturalism, realism
   c. realism, regionalism, naturalism
   d. regionalism, realism, naturalism

5. Which of the following is true of Fred Collins in "A Mystery of Heroism":
   a. his actions are irrational
   b. he is young and handsome
   c. his comrades are not able to influence him
   d. he quenches his thirst in the end

6. Emily Dickinson was influenced by romanticism in all of the following ways EXCEPT:
   a. she viewed nature as a metaphor of the soul
   b. she felt society corrupted the individual
   c. she valued poetic inspiration over reason
   d. she described people as victims of economic forces

7. Which of the following is true of realism:
   a. describes exotic places and distant times
   b. emphasizes personal feelings
   c. focuses on life as it might be
   d. deals with social problems

8. In which of the following poems does Dickinson suggest that democracy is an "experiment of green":
   a. "Much Madness Is Divinest Sense"
   b. "Hope is the Thing with Feathers"
   c. "I Never Saw a Moor"
   d. "A Little Madness in the Spring"

9. In Roughing It, Twain describes which of the following:
   a. artificial fruit
   b. guns
   c. a one-eyed cow with no tail
   d. a feud

10. Stephen Crane's poetry was most strongly influenced by:
    a. Bryant and Poe
    b. Hawthorne and Melville
    c. Whitman and Dickinson
    d. Twain and Thoreau

11. Which of the following is true of naturalism:
    a. portrays people as masters of their own fates
    b. assumes the universe is mechanical and indifferent
    c. stresses the importance of individuality
    d. describes ideal settings and characters

12. Mark Twain's works include examples of all of the following EXCEPT:
    a. naturalism
    b. Western humor
    c. tall tale
    d. realism

13. According to Dickinson, which of the following is true of hope in "Hope is the Thing with Feathers":
    a. it perches in the heart
    b. it sings only during storms
    c. it asks for nothing in return
    d. its sermon is never long

14. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is told from which point of view:
    a. first person
    b. second person
    c. third person limited
    d. third person omniscient
15. All of the following are elements of regionalism EXCEPT:
   a. specific regions and locales
   b. mostly rich and powerful characters
   c. realistic details
   d. local dialects

16. In "A Narrow Fellow in the Grass," Dickinson suggests that:
   a. evil often appears unexpectedly
   b. one should not be afraid of evil
   c. a train is like a snake
   d. society is corrupt

17. Which of the following is not true of The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn:
   a. includes a parody of sentimental poetry
   b. often employs irony of statement
   c. ignores the issue of slavery
   d. satirizes Southern aristocracy

18. In "A Mystery of Heroism," when the colonel asks Collins if he thinks "that's taking pretty big risks for a little drink of water," Collins replies:
   a. "Dern yeh! I ain't afraid t'go."
   b. "I dunno."
   c. "Well, I will in a minnet, if yeh don't shut up!"
   d. "I can't!"

19. In "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," Simon Wheeler speaks in the following manner:
   a. eloquently
   b. jokingly
   c. seriously
   d. satirically

20. In which of the following poems does Dickinson's life pass before her eyes:
   a. "The Bustle in a House"
   b. "Because I Could Not Stop for Death"
   c. "If You Were Coming in the Fall"
   d. "Heart! We Will Forget Him!"

II. MATCHING (2 points each)
   Directions: Beside each quotation below, write the letter of the work from which it is quoted.

A. "Heart! We Will Forget Him!"  F. "The Celebrated Jumping Frog"
B. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn  G. "Some Keep the Sabbath Going to Church"
C. "Success Is Counted Sweetest"  H. Roughing It
D. "The Book of Wisdom"  I. "A Mystery of Heroism"
E. "Much Madness is Divinist Sense"  J. "A Man Said to the Universe"

   1. "God preaches,—a noted clergyman,—/And the sermon is never long."
   2. "'Tis the majority/In this, as all, prevails."
   3. "The old gentleman owned a lot of farms and over a hundred Negroes."
   4. "And now, as he lay with his face turned away, he was suddenly smitten with the terror!"
   5. "You may forget the warmth he gave—I will forget the light!"
   6. "Any way that suited the other man would suit him—any way just so's he got a bet, he was satisfied."
   7. "To comprehend a nectar/Requires sorest need."
   8. "Strange that I should have grown so suddenly blind."
   9. "I never had been away from home, and that word 'travel' had a seductive charm for me."
   10. "'The fact has not created in me/A sense of obligation.""

III. SHORT ESSAY (5 points each)
   Directions: Use complete sentences, examples when appropriate, and reasoning.

   1. Explain the meaning of the following lines by Dickinson:
      Much madness is divinest sense
      To a discerning eye;
      Much sense the starkest madness.
2. Explain the irony in the following quotation from *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*: "Buck said she could rattle off poetry like nothing. She didn't even have to stop to think."

3. Explain the irony of situation in "A Mystery of Heroism."

4. Explain the purpose of the half rhyme in the following lines by Dickinson:

   The grass divides as with a comb,
   A spotted shaft is seen;
   And then it closes at your feet
   And opens further on.

**BONUS (10 points)**

Compare and contrast regionalism, realism, and naturalism.
I. MULTIPLE CHOICE (2 points each)

1. A novel about the failure of the American dream is:
   a. The Sound and the Fury  
   b. A Farewell to Arms  
   c. The Great Gatsby  
   d. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

2. The narrator of "The Hollow Men":
   a. experiences spiritual rebirth  
   b. cannot pray  
   c. owns an apple orchard  
   d. sees a snake in the grass

3. The theme of "Richard Cory" can best be stated as:
   a. money is everything  
   b. people often drink to escape reality  
   c. old age is a time of loneliness and alienation  
   d. people are often blind to the problems of others

4. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Stephen Crane's fiction:
   a. romantic portrayal of war and heroism  
   b. appeal to all five senses  
   c. characters and setting are at the mercy of natural and social forces  
   d. precise language

5. Which of the following is NOT true of regionalism:
   a. includes Western humor  
   b. portrays ordinary people  
   c. developed into romanticism  
   d. includes local color

6. In The Sound and the Fury, the Compson family is representative of:
   a. the decline of Southern aristocracy  
   b. the decline of Southern democracy  
   c. the rise of an unscrupulous lower class  
   d. the rise of Southern aristocracy

7. The theme of "I thank you God for most this amazing" is:
   a. loss of faith  
   b. compassion  
   c. alienation  
   d. spiritual rebirth

8. Which poem is about escaping from reality awhile:
   a. "Birches"  
   b. "The Burel in a House"  
   c. "The Great Figure"  
   d. "?"(a)

9. Which of the following is true of Eugene O'Neill:
   a. first American naturalistic writer  
   b. father of American poetry  
   c. experimented with short story and novel form  
   d. pioneered the development of realistic, naturalistic, and expressionistic drama in U.S.

10. In "Because I Could Not Stop for Death," the carriage pauses before a:
    a. church  
    b. playground  
    c. field of grain  
    d. grave

11. In The Great Gatsby, Nick symbolically achieves responsibility and a return to traditional values when he:
    a. attends Gatsby's parties  
    b. moves to New York  
    c. moves back to the Midwest  
    d. attends Tom and Myrtle's party

12. The narrator of "Theme for English B" says that his "page":
    a. will not be white  
    b. will not be colored  
    c. will not be true  
    d. will still be white

13. In "Renascence," the narrator literally:
    a. lies on her back and looks at the sky  
    b. sees a firetruck pass by  
    c. sees a train "lap the miles"  
    d. watches woods fill up with snow

14. Mark Twain's most influential novel was:
    a. The Sound and the Fury  
    b. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer  
    c. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn  
    d. A Farewell to Arms
15. Which of the following is NOT true of the Hemingway "code hero":
   a. believes in action, not theories
   b. seeks reward in the afterlife
   c. believes the only absolute value is self-discipline
   d. rejects traditional values

16. The climax of each story in Winesburg, Ohio is when two characters achieve:
   a. spiritual rebirth
   b. a moment of grotesqueness
   c. a prevailing tone
   d. a moment of truth

17. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of William Carlos Williams' poetry:
   a. concrete images
   b. appeal to senses
   c. blank verse
   d. emphasis on form as meaning

18. Which of the following is true of traditional modern poetry:
   a. uses free verse
   b. takes liberties with grammar, punctuation and spelling
   c. reflects traditional values
   d. seldom uses a patterned rhyme scheme

19. Naturalism developed as a result of:
   a. a religious revival
   b. the effect of science on literature
   c. the beauty of the American landscape
   d. the Great Depression

20. In Black Boy, the narrator helps himself rise above oppressive social conditions by:
   a. studying calculus
   b. investing in stocks
   c. reading literature
   d. writing his autobiography

II. MATCHING (2 points each)
   Directions: Match each quotation below with the correct author and title. (NOTE: One author and one title are not used.)

   A. Stephen Crane  M. Eugene O'Neill  X. "The Hollow Men"
   B. Robert Frost  N. Edna St. Vincent Millay  Y. "A Mystery of Heroism"
   C. T.S. Eliot  O. Sherwood Anderson  Z. "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"
   D. e.e. cummings  P. F. Scott Fitzgerald
   E. Richard Wright
   F. Mark Twain  Q. "Renascence"
   G. Edwin arlington Robinson  R. "Sophistication"
   H. William Carlos Williams  S. "Man Will Prevail"
   I. Langston Hughes  T. Huckleberry Finn
   J. Ernest Hemingway  U. "Old Man at the Bridge"
   K. William Faulkner  V. "This Is Just To Say"
   L. Emily Dickinson  W. "old age sticks"

Author  Title
1. I'd like to get away from earth awhile /And then come back to it and begin aga
2. Lips that would kiss /Form prayers to broken stone.
3. The cat will be all right, I am sure. There is no need to be unquiet about the cat.
4. George Willard, the Ohio village boy, was fast growing into manhood and new
   thoughts had been coming into his mind.
5. If I don't get away from here, out of this terrible ship, I'll go mad!
6. He saw that, in this matter of the well, the canteens, the shells, he was
   an intruder in the land of fine deeds.
7. I have eaten /the plums /that were in /the icebox
8. You may have met him,—did you not,/His notice sudden is.
9. These was all nice pictures, I reckon, but i didn't somehow seem to take to
   them, because if ever I was down a little, they always give me the fan-tods.
10. And he whose soul is flat--the sky /Will cave in on him by and by.
III. SHORT ESSAY (10 points each)

Directions: Using complete sentences, explain and support your answers (claims) with specific examples (evidence) and reasoning (warrants).

1. Discuss the **theoretical** and **social** influences on modern literature.

2. Discuss the **effects** of the above influences on modern literature.

3. Discuss the **literary** influences on New Poetry and the resulting **characteristics** of new Poetry.

**BONUS** (10 points)

Choose one author studied in this course and explain how various theoretical, social and literary influences are revealed in that author's work.
I. MULTIPLE CHOICE (2 points each)

1. "Richard Cory" is told from which point of view:
   a. first person singular
   b. first person plural
   c. third person limited
   d. third person omniscient

2. The setting of "Miniver Cheevy" is:
   a. Medieval England
   b. the Italian Renaissance
   c. Victorian England
   d. twentieth century America

3. "Birches," "Mending Wall," and "The Death of the Hired Man" are all written in which poetic form:
   a. free verse
   b. rhyming couplets
   c. blank verse
   d. sonnet

4. In "Mending Wall," the narrator and the neighbor repair the wall by:
   a. replacing stones on the narrator's side first
   b. replacing stones on the neighbor's side first
   c. each replacing the stones on his own side
   d. using elves to replace the stones

5. The theme of "The Death of the Hired Man" is:
   a. rebirth
   b. compassion
   c. honesty
   d. loss of faith

6. "The Red Wheelbarrow" is a good example of:
   a. Symbolist poetry
   b. traditional poetry
   c. epic poetry
   d. Imagist poetry

7. In order to emphasize the motion of the cat in "Poem," Williams:
   a. capitalizes Verbs
   b. leaves out commas
   c. combines words
   d. uses onomatopoeic words

8. Which of the following is not true of Eliot:
   a. he was influenced by the Symbolists
   b. he was influenced by the Imagists
   c. he wrote poetry that is both innovative and traditional
   d. he compared writing free verse to playing tennis without a net

9. The symbolic setting of "The Hollow Men" is:
   a. ancient Greece
   b. a seashore
   c. a desert valley
   d. a mountain top

10. The hollow men live "under the twinkle of a fading star" because they:
    a. do not appreciate science
    b. have lost faith in God
    c. are poor
    d. have experienced a nuclear war

11. The narrator of "Renascence" becomes reborn by:
    a. writing poetry
    b. swinging birch trees
    c. rejecting conventional behavior
    d. transcending physical reality

12. "Renascence" is written in which poetic form:
    a. free verse
    b. blank verse
    c. rhyming couplets
    d. sonnet

13. In "Old age sticks," adults:
    a. grow young again
    b. warn young people not to make the same mistakes they made
    c. laugh at young people
    d. encourage young people to be daring

14. In "I thank you God for most this amazing," cummings asks how a "tasting touching hearing seeing/breathing...human merely being" can:
    a. dislike poetry
    b. be depressed
    c. be happy in the modern world
    d. doubt the existence of God
15. In "Theme for English B," the narrator suggests that it is "American" for:
   a. blacks to live in Harlem
   b. blacks and whites to be part of each other
   c. all people to be exactly alike
   d. one race to persecute another race

16. According to the narrator of "Theme for English B," the main difference between blacks and whites is:
   a. they have different tastes
   b. they live in different neighborhoods
   c. blacks are more spiritual
   d. whites are more free

17. All of the following are characteristics of New Poetry EXCEPT:
   a. individualism
   b. romanticism
   c. technical innovation
   d. realism

18. All of the following are characteristics of Imagist poetry EXCEPT:
   a. emphasis on imagination
   b. free verse
   c. concrete images
   d. language of common speech

19. The two most influential modern poets are:
   a. Williams and Millay
   b. Eliot and Frost
   c. cummings and Robinson
   d. Eliot and Hughes

20. Which of the following is not a characteristic of traditional poetry:
   a. blank verse
   b. free verse
   c. strict meter
   d. patterned rhyme scheme

II. MATCHING (2 points each)
   Directions: Beside each quotation below, write the letter of the poem from which it is quoted. (NOTE: One title is used twice.)

A. "Mending Wall"   F. "Renascence"
B. "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"   G. "Birches"
C. "The Hollow Men"   H. "Richard Cory"
D. "Theme for English B"   I. "Miniver Cheevy"
E. "i thank you God for most this amazing"

   1. It's not easy to know what is true for you or me/at twenty-two, my age.
   2. But I have promises to keep, /And miles to go before I sleep....
   3. (now the ears of my ears awake and /now the eyes of my eyes are opened)
   4. Shape without form, shade without color /Paralyzed force, gesture without motion
   5. So on we worked, and waited for the light /And went without the meat, and cursed the bread.
   6. The eyes are not here /There are no eyes here
   7. Why do they make good neighbors? Isn't it /Where there are cows? But here there are no cows.
   8. Earth's the right place for love: /I don't know where it's likely to go better.
   9. The soul can split the sky in two, /And let the face of God shine through.
   10. He missed the mediaeval grace /Of iron clothing.

III. SHORT ANSWER (5 points each)

1. Scan the following line: We keep the wall between us as we go.

2. Identify the meter of the above line: ____________________________
3. Identify the rhyme scheme of "Fire and Ice": 

Some say the world will end in fire,  
Some say in ice.
From what I've tasted of desire
I hold with those who favor fire.
But if it had to perish twice,
I think I know enough of hate
To say that for destruction ice
Is also great
And will suffice.

4. Identify the dramatic elements in "Poem" (write in the space at right):

As the cat
climbed over
the top of
the jam closet
first the right
forefoot
carefully
then the hind
stepped down
into the pit of
the empty
flowerpot

IV. SHORT ESSAY (10 points each)

Directions: Use complete sentences, evidence, and warrants.

1. What generalization is Eliot making about modern society in "The Hollow Men"?

2. What are the literal meaning, the metaphorical meaning, and the author's generalization in "Mending Wall"?

BONUS (10 points)

Discuss the major social and literary influences on modern poetry. Refer to specific poets or poems as evidence and explain how each example supports your claim.
I. MULTIPLE CHOICE (2 points each)

1. "Richard Cory" is told from which point of view:
   a. first person singular
   b. first person plural
   c. third person limited
   d. third person omniscient

2. The setting of "Miniver Cheevy" is:
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C. "The Hollow Men"  
D. "Theme for English B"  
E. "I thank you God for most this amazing"
F. "Renascence"  
G. "Birches"  
H. "Richard Cory"  
I. "Miniver Cheevy"

1. It's not easy to know what is true for you or me/at twenty-two, my age.
   D

2. But I have promises to keep, /And miles to go before I sleep....
   B

3. (now the ears of my ears awake and /now the eyes of my eyes are opened)
   C

4. Shape without form, shade without color /Paralyzed force, gesture without motion
   H

5. So on we worked, and waited for the light /And went without the meat, and cursed the bread.
   C

6. The eyes are not here /There are no eyes here
   C

7. Why do they make good neighbors? Isn't it /Where there are cows? But here there are no cows.
   A

8. Earth's the right place for love: /I don't know where it's likely to go better.
   G

9. The soul can split the sky in two, /And let the face of God shine through.
   F

10. He missed the mediaeval grace /Of iron clothing.
    I

III. SHORT ANSWER (5 points each)

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   iambic pentameter
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Some say in ice.
From what I've tasted of desire
I hold with those who favor fire.
But if it had to perish twice,
I think I know enough of hate
To say that for destruction ice
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And will suffice.

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first the right
forefoot
carefully
then the hind
stepped down
into the pit of
the empty
flower pot

IV. SHORT ESSAY (10 points each)
Directions: Use complete sentences, evidence, and warrants.

1. What generalization is Eliot making about modern society in "The Hollow Men"?

2. What are the literal meaning, the metaphorical meaning, and the author's generalization in "Mending Wall"?

BONUS (10 points)
Discuss the major social and literary influences on modern poetry. Refer to specific poets or poems as evidence and explain how each example supports your claim.
I. MULTIPLE CHOICE (2 points each)

1. The Great Gatsby is told from the point of view of:
   a. Fitzgerald
   b. Nick
   c. Gatsby
   d. all the main characters

2. Nick has a habit of:
   a. making judgements
   b. drinking and driving
   c. lying
   d. reserving judgements

3. Nick lives in:
   a. an imitation palace on West Egg
   b. a small bungalow on West Egg
   c. a colonial mansion on East Egg
   d. an apartment in New York

4. Nick is "confused and a little disgusted" as he drives away from the Buchanan house because:
   a. Tom broke Daisy's nose
   b. Tom and Daisy mentioned a rumor that Nick was engaged
   c. Tom has a mistress and Daisy does nothing about it
   d. Jordan rejected his advances

5. Nick first meets Myrtle at:
   a. Wilson's garage in the Valley of Ashes
   b. one of Gatsby's parties
   c. a party in New York
   d. the Buchanan house

6. Myrtle's personality changes when:
   a. she buys a dog
   b. she changes clothes
   c. Tom breaks her nose
   d. Tom treats her like a lady

7. When Gatsby meets Daisy at Nick's house, he acts like a:
   a. snob
   b. gangster
   c. perfect gentleman
   d. little boy

8. After Gatsby is reunited with Daisy, what vanishes forever:
   a. the importance of the past
   b. the significance of the green light
   c. the fresh, green breast of the new world
   d. Gatsby's idealism

9. James Gatz first used the name Jay Gatsby when he:
   a. met Daisy in Louisville
   b. became a bootlegger
   c. met Dan Cody
   d. moved to West Egg

10. When Nick tells Gatsby, "You can't repeat the past," Gatsby replies:
   a. "Why of course you can!"
   b. "Not exactly."
   c. "That's my affair."
   d. "I'm thinking of the future, old sport."

11. Gatsby wants Daisy to tell Tom that:
   a. she never loved Gatsby
   b. she knows about Myrtle
   c. she's having an affair with Gatsby
   d. she never loved Tom

12. On the way back from the hotel room in New York, Gatsby's car is occupied by:
   a. Tom and Daisy
   b. Gatsby and Daisy
   c. Nick and Jordan
   d. Tom, Nick and Jordan

13. When Gatsby met Daisy in Louisville, he let her believe:
   a. the rumors about him
   b. that he was poor
   c. that he was rich
   d. that he had gone to Oxford

14. On Mondays after each of his parties, Gatsby employs an extra:
   a. carpenter
   b. butler
   c. gardener
   d. bartender
15. When Gatsby's smile vanishes, he looks like a:
   a. killer
   b. roughneck
   c. rajah
   d. bootlegger

16. Gatsby usually finds himself among strangers because:
   a. he is the last surviving member of his family
   b. he is trying to forget the sad thing that happened to him
   c. he does not make friends easily
   d. he is afraid people will use him for his money

17. Gatsby wants to meet Daisy at Nick's house because:
   a. he wants her to see his house
   b. he is afraid of Tom
   c. he does not want people to gossip about Daisy
   d. it is most convenient

18. In the end, Nick's judgement of Gatsby is that he's:
   a. an idealistic fool
   b. authentic in every way
   c. worse than the whole bunch put together
   d. worth the whole bunch put together

19. Wilson is directed to Gatsby's house by:
   a. Tom
   b. Myrtle
   c. Michaelis
   d. Daisy

20. Jordan calls Nick a "Bad driver" because he:
   a. has "interior rules which act as brakes" on his desires
   b. ran over Ripley Shell's hand
   c. was partly responsible for Gatsby's death
   d. was not completely honest with her

II. MATCHING (2 points each)

Directions: Beside each quotation below, write the letter of the character who said it.

A. Nick     D. Daisy     G. George     J. Owl-Eyes
B. Gatsby   E. Jordan    H. Catherine
C. Tom      F. Myrtle    I. Wolfsheim

   1. "God sees everything."
   2. "It's up to us, who are the dominant race, to watch out or these other races will have control of everything."
   3. "I hate careless people. That's why I like you."
   4. "I understand you're looking for a business gonnegtion."
   5. "I know very little about driving--next to nothing. It happened, and that's all I know."
   6. "What'll we plan?... What do people plan?"
   7. "It's really his wife that's keeping them apart. She's a Catholic, and they don't believe in divorce."
   8. "I'm thirty.... I'm five years too old to lie to myself and call it honor."
   9. "I was able to do the commissioner a favor once, and he sends me a Christmas card every year."
   10. "These people! You have to keep after them all the time."

III. SHORT ESSAY (10 points each)

Directions: Use complete sentences and be sure to include all three parts of an effective argument—claim, evidence and warrant.

1. What does Daisy represent for Gatsby?
2. What is Daisy really like?

3. What generalization is Fitzgerald making about relationships like Daisy and Gatsby's?

4. How does Nick change in the course of the novel?

BONUS (10 points)

At the end of the novel, Nick compares the "fresh, green breast of the new world" to the green light at the end of Daisy's dock. What generalization is Fitzgerald making about the fate of the American Dream?