Comprehension
On the line provided, write the letter of the best answer to each of the following items.

1. Which of the following statements describes Emerson’s attitude toward society?
   a. He believes that society always does good.
   b. He values nature highly and has some contempt for society.
   c. He thinks that societies are becoming increasingly civilized.
   d. He hopes that nature will someday destroy all societies.

2. According to Emerson, the person who can truly see nature is like a child because he or she
   a. no longer needs to rely upon either reason or faith
   b. perceives nature as being a kind of toy
   c. is free of the burden of thought
   d. sees with the heart as well as with the eye

3. With which of the following statements would Emerson be most likely to agree?
   a. Human beings should attempt systematically to learn everything there is to know about nature and solve all
      its mysteries.
   b. The creations of human society, such as laws and cities, are as wondrous as the works of nature.
   c. Nature brings a sense of joy to the observer at all times, even to someone who is grieving.
   d. All elements of nature make a unified impression on those whose minds are open.

4. The third paragraph of the excerpt ends with this sentence: “This is the best part of these men’s farms, yet to this their
   warranty deeds give no title.” In the context of the paragraph, this sentence means
   a. the most valuable quality of the land is something that cannot be owned
   b. the deeds to the majority of the farms do not list the owner’s names
   c. the work the farm owners perform does not entitle them to ownership of the land
   d. poets should be given deeds to the land, because only they can understand its worth

5. Emerson’s purpose in this essay is to
   a. express his disappointment with the society of his time
   b. explain and analyze the workings of natural phenomena
   c. describe a profound way of seeing nature
   d. persuade sinners to turn to nature and seek forgiveness from God

Literary Element: Imagery
On the line provided, write the letter of the best answer to each of the following items.

6. Which of the following quotations from the selection does not contain an example of sensory imagery?
   a. “The sun illuminates only the eye of man, but shines into the eye and the heart of the child.”
   b. “The stars awaken a certain reverence, because though always present, they are always, inaccessible…”
   c. “Standing on the bare ground—my head bathed by the blithe air, and uplifted into infinite space—all
      mean egotism vanishes.”
   d. “…the same scene which yesterday breathed perfume and glittered as for the frolic of the nymphs…”

7. Imagery can be described as
   a. syllogisms
   b. aphorisms
   c. word pictures
   d. sensory naturalism

Literary Period Introduction Test: The American Renaissance
On the line provided, write the letter of the best answer to each of the following items.

1. The first flowering of a uniquely American literature, sometimes referred to as the American Renaissance, was directly
   influenced by
   a. intellectual and social ferment in New England
   b. an American version of an old philosophy called Aphorism
   c. the inspiration and lectures of Nathaniel Hawthorne
   d. the politics of the European Renaissance
2. Nathaniel Hawthorne and Herman Melville both
   a. had published books of lyric poetry
   b. were ex-seamen with little education
   c. explored the dark side of human existence in their work
   d. doubted that America would produce writers as good as Shakespeare

3. The philosophy embraced by Ralph Waldo Emerson's Transcendentalists had its roots in all of the following except
   a. Puritan thought exemplified by William Bradford, Anne Bradstreet, and Jonathan Edwards
   b. nineteenth-century Romantic thought exemplified by William Cullen Bryant
   c. classical Greek idealistic thought exemplified by Plato
   d. eighteenth-century rational thought exemplified by Benjamin Franklin

4. In the Transcendentalist view of the word,
   a. everything is a reflection of the Divine Soul
   b. humanity's task is to conquer and tame the natural world
   c. people must struggle against the evil side of their nature
   d. human perfectibility is not an achievable goal

5. The Lyceum movement was an expression of New England's interest in
   a. the philosophy of Immanuel Kant
   b. self-improvement and intellectual inquiry
   c. the dark side of human nature
   d. eighteenth-century religious revivals

6. Which of the following statements about Ralph Waldo Emerson is true?
   a. He wrote a novel about sin and hypocrisy in Puritan new England.
   b. He traveled around the country giving sermons.
   c. He helped inspire numerous reform movements.
   d. He criticized a utopian group called "The Transcendentalist Club."

7. Utopian communities were founded with the intention of
   a. teaching philosophy to Romantic poets
   b. abolishing the institution of slavery
   c. funding the Lyceum movement
   d. creating a more perfect society

8. Reform movements during the first half of the nineteenth century included campaigns for
   a. building more factories
   b. improving public education
   c. improving living conditions for slaves
   d. limiting women's rights

9. The source of Emerson's optimism was
   a. his belief that we can directly find a benevolent God in nature
   b. the popularity of European writers in America
   c. the success of Dark Romantic writers
   d. his belief that everyone would soon live in a utopian community

10. Both the dark Romantics and the Transcendentalists
    a. saw signs and symbols in human events
    b. saw culture as a constant reminder of spiritual goodness
    c. valued logic and reason over intuition
    d. had an optimistic world view

Selection Test

from Self Reliance
Ralph Waldo Emerson

Comprehension: On the line provided, write the letter of the best answer to each of the following items.

1. Which of the following best states one of Emerson's philosophies?
   a. Be true to yourself.
   b. Misery loves company.
   c. Keep your head in the clouds.
   d. Turnabout is fair play
2. When Emerson says we are “Ashamed of that divine idea which each of us represents,” which of the following best describes what he means by “that divine idea”?
   a. a wonderful and exciting plan of action
   b. an image of the world
   c. God, as we imagine Him
   d. each person’s uniqueness, as conceived by God

3. Emerson states that the most sacred aspect of a person is the
   a. work that person accomplishes
   b. integrity of an individual’s mind
   c. person’s courage to be a nonconformist
   d. shadow that an individual casts on the world

4. According to Emerson, the “hobgoblin of little minds” is
   a. society
   b. cowardice
   c. conspiracy

**Reading Skills and Strategies: Understanding Figures of Speech**

On the line provided, write the letter of the best explanation for each of the figures of speech from “Self-Reliance” that is quoted below.

5. “Trust thyself: Every heart vibrates to that iron string.”
   a. If you trust yourself, you will come up against a steel wall.
   b. Trust yourself, and you will be strong.
   c. If you trust yourself, you will be broken as easily as string.
   d. Trust yourself, and you will become a musician.

6. “Speak what you think now in hard words, and tomorrow speak what tomorrow thinks in hard words again.”
   a. It is difficult to speak eloquently and correctly.
   b. Telling the truth is dangerous, so don’t do it.
   c. Say what’s on your mind in the strongest way you can.
   d. Say what you want regardless of whether you have thought about it.

**Literary Element: Figure of Speech**

On the line provided, write the letter of the best answer to each of the following items.

7. Figures of speech are
   a. different ways in which people speak to one another
   b. figurative and usually use internal rhyme
   c. imaginative and are intended to appeal only to our visual sense
   d. comparative and are not intended to be taken literally

8. In the following metaphor, “…no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given to him to till…,” which of the following best describes what “that plot of ground” represents?
   a. the duties an individual performs
   b. the results of an individual’s actions
   c. the circumstances an individual is born into
   d. an individual’s daily food

**Literary Period Introduction Test**

**American Romanticism**

On the line provided, write the letter of the best answer to each of the following items.

1. Which sentence states an opinion held by American Romantic Writers?
   a. Cities are centers of corruption and ugliness.
   b. European literature has no traditions worth considering.
   c. Westward expansion is exploitative and dangerous.
   d. Ordinary readers do not appreciate Romantic ideals.
2. American Romantic writers rejected rationalism because they believed that
   a. logical thought was not possible
   b. scientific thinking had not yet been well developed
   c. scientific reasoning discouraged intuition and spontaneity
   d. the rationalist tradition had produced no worthwhile writers

3. Through Gothic novels, Romantic writers explored
   a. the reasons for the decay of European society
   b. mysteries linked to the subconscious mind
   c. the civilization of the Goths
   d. lessons to be drawn from traditional religions

4. The journey in American Romantic literature can best be characterized as
   a. leaving civilization and entering the world of nature
   b. escaping duty in order to do what one pleases
   c. rejecting traditional poetry and inventing new forms
   d. abandoning all intellectual pursuits for a frontier life

5. American Romantic writers believed that poetry was
   a. a good form for describing momentous historical events
   b. an art that had been ignored by European writers
   c. an effective way to bring about social change
   d. the greatest witness to the power of the imagination

6. Unlike European Romantic novelists, American Romantic novelists were particularly inspired by
   a. exotic settings and supernatural events
   b. childlike qualities, such as innocence and virtue
   c. wilderness and the westward expansion
   d. the idea of a quest for higher truths

7. As literary models, American Romantic poets used
   a. ideas in the novels of American Romantics
   b. the experimental forms being created by young poets
   c. the rhythms and thyme schemes of folk songs
   d. poems by established European Romantics

8. The typical American Romantic hero was
   a. interested in the future and in the growth of industry
   b. deeply intuitive and ruled by superior principles
   c. determined to conquer and subdue the natural world
   d. sophisticated and knowledgeable about worldly matters

9. The American Fireside Poets are best known for their
   a. comfortable subjects appealing to families
   b. hotheaded, passionate ideas and messages
   c. disdain for American subjects and settings
   d. humorous approach to important issues

10. Whittier threw a volume of Walt Whitman’s poetry into the fire because
    a. he didn’t appreciate the innovations of Whitman’s work
    b. he was jealous of Whitman’s talent and success
    c. Whitman’s poetry was a throwback to the thinking of the rationalists
    d. Whitman had made fun of the Fireside Poets

---

“The Minister’s Black Veil” by Nathaniel Hawthorne - Comprehension Test

1. Mr. Hooper’s sudden adoption of a black veil makes his congregation uneasy because (a) they think he means to do them harm, (b) they can think of no explanation for his action, (c) it immediately reminds them of his sinfulness, (d) they believe he has had a terrible accident.

2. After the end of services on the first Sunday that Mr. Hooper wears the black veil (a) no one wants to walk beside Mr. Hooper to invite him to dinner, (b) the parishioners quickly adjust to Mr. Hooper’s changed appearance, (c) two of the younger children start to laugh at the strange sight of Mr. Hooper in his veil, (d) Mr. Hooper goes directly home rather than greeting the parishioners in front of the church.
3. After permanently adopting the black veil, Mr. Hooper (a) ignores his responsibilities as a minister, (b) frequently weeps and flies into rages, (c) accuses his congregation of terrible sins, (d) tends to his congregation with his usual care.

4. The only individuals who readily call for Mr. Hooper are (a) little children, (b) the family of a young woman who has died, (c) people who are facing imminent death, (d) the family of Hooper’s fiancée, Elizabeth.

5. When, at the funeral of a young woman, Mr. Hooper says that all people must be prepared for the moment when each person’s “veil” will be removed from their faces, (a) the corpse is heard to make a muffled sound, (b) the parishioners finally understand the significance of the veil, (c) no one fully understands what he means, (d) he astonishes the mourners by removing his own veil.

6. “The Minister’s Black Veil” is a parable mainly because (a) the characters and setting in the story are fictitious, (b) it is based on a famous story from the Bible, (c) moral themes in the story are crucially important, (d) the lesson of the story is plainly stated at the end.

7. From Elizabeth’s talk with Mr. Hooper, the reader can infer that (a) Mr. Hooper is doomed to be lonely, (b) Mr. Hooper wants to end their relationship, (c) Elizabeth understands why Mr. Hooper wears the veil, (d) Elizabeth rejects Mr. Hooper only because she worries about a scandal.

8. Which of the following lines from “The Minister’s Black Veil” contains an archaism? (a) “But many were made to quake ere they departed!” (b) “Do not desert me, though this veil must be between us here on earth.” (c) “The cause of so much amazement may appear sufficiently slight.” (d) “That mysterious emblem was never once withdrawn.”

9. According to Mr. Hooper, the veil is a symbol of the way in which all people (a) are reluctant to see the world clearly, (b) hide their innermost selves, (c) are constantly aware of death’s approach, (d) try to alter their physical appearance.

10. Mr. Hooper chooses to look physically different from other people. This symbolic act is meant to (a) reveal how he is more sinful than other people, (b) protect him from other people’s sin, (c) illustrate his role as an example of holiness, (d) represent him as a prisoner of a condition shared by all people.

VOCABULARY

(a) antipathy (b) iniquity (c) obscurity (d) ostentatious (e) pensively

(ab) plausibility (ac) portend (ad) resolute (ae) sagacious (bc) semblance

11. “When Mr. Hooper came, the first thing that their eyes rested on was the same horrible black veil, which had added deeper gloom to the funeral, and could signify nothing but evil to the wedding.”

12. “He even smiled again—that same sad smile, which always appeared like a faint glimmering of light, proceeding from something hidden or concealed beneath the veil.”

13. “‘This was what gave believability to the whispers, that Mr. Hooper’s conscience tortured him for some great crime, too horrible to be entirely concealed, or otherwise than so obscurely intimated.’”

14. “Father Hooper snatched both his hands from beneath the bedclothes, and pressed them strongly on the black veil, determined to struggle, if the minister of Westbury would contend with a dying man.”

15. “All within hearing immediately turned about, and beheld the outward appearance of Mr. Hooper, pacing slowly his meditative way toward the meetinghouse.”

16. “A few shook their wise, keenly perceptive heads, intimating that they could penetrate the mystery.”

17. “Each member of the congregation, the most innocent girl, and the man of hardened breast, felt as if the preacher had crept upon them, behind his awful veil, and discovered their hoarded wickedness of deed or thought.”

18. “…some went homeward alone, wrapped in silent meditation; some talked loudly, and profaned the Sabbath day with conspicuous laughter.”

19. “In truth, his own strong dislike to the veil was known to be so great, that he never willingly passed before a mirror, nor stooped to drink at a still fountain, lest, in its peaceful bosom, he should be affrighted by himself.”

20. “…for when he leaned thinking deeply or seriously over the gate, there would always be faces behind the gravestones, peeping at his black veil.”
21. Which of the following lines from “The Minister’s Black Veil” contains an archaism? (a) “But many were made to quake ere they departed!” (b) “Do not desert me, though this veil must be between us here on earth.” (c) “The cause of so much amazement may appear sufficiently slight.” (d) “That mysterious emblem was never once withdrawn.”

**from Walden by Henry David Thoreau - Test**

**Multiple Choice** - Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

**Comprehension: Read each of the following questions. Then choose the letter of the best answer.**

___ 1. Where does Thoreau live during the period described in Walden?
   
   A  on a famous battleground
   
   B  in the village of Concord, Massachusetts
   
   C  on a tarn near the side of a mountain
   
   D  in the woods near a pond

___ 2. Thoreau chooses to lead a “Spartan-like” existence in order to
   
   A  “glorify God and enjoy him forever.”
   
   B  “live deliberately” and experience life more fully.
   
   C  bestow “the wealth of Croesus” upon the poor.
   
   D  “live meanly, like ants.”

___ 3. What is Thoreau’s opinion of newspapers?
   
   A  As a convenient source of information, they help us simplify our lives.
   
   B  The information they contain is generally useless.
   
   C  They allow us to exercise our freedom of the press.
   
   D  A well-written news article “rifts its way into the secret of things.”

___ 4. What does Thoreau believe we should “cultivate . . . like a garden herb”?
   
   A  poverty
   
   B  humility
   
   C  alder and poplar
   
   D  whippoorwills

___ 5. The statement “Heaven is under our feet as well as over our heads” (line 155) expresses
   
   A  the license of a higher order of beings.
   
   B  a belief that darkness reveals the heavenly lights.
   
   C  a reverence for nature.
   
   D  Thoreau’s love of walking barefoot.

___ 6. In Walden’s “Conclusion,” Thoreau uses the image of a well-worn path to describe
   
   A  the habits and routines that people form.
   
   B  a dead horse that reveals Nature’s indomitable will.
   
   C  his six-year experiment of living alone.
   
   D  the pace of his companions on the road less travelled.

___ 7. Why did Thoreau move from his isolated cabin?
   
   A  He decided that he “had several more lives to live.”
   
   B  Too many visitors had made “a beaten track” to his door.
   
   C  It had started to feel like a “well-seasoned tomb.”
   
   D  He gradually began to hear “a different drummer.”

**Vocabulary: Choose the answer that best explains the meaning of each underlined word.**

___ 8. What is perturbation?
   
   A  embarrassment
   
   B  permanence
   
   C  instigation
   
   D  agitation
9. If people were congenial, they would be
   A jealous.
   B infectious.
   C agreeable.
   D hereditary.

10. What does untenable mean?
    A vacant
    B innocuous
    C insubstantial
    D insupportable

Short Answer

Written Response
Answer the following questions based on your knowledge of the essays.

11. What does Thoreau claim that people will do when they hear the fire bells? Why will they do so?

12. What does the excerpt from “Solitude,” in which the author walks around the pond one evening, reveal about Thoreau’s personality?
Part I: Comprehension— Choose the BEST answer

1. The speaker can best be described as a
   (a) lonely, elderly man longing for visitors, 
   (b) magician conjuring up evil spirits, 
   (c) melancholy person trying to forget a tragedy, or 
   (d) poet seeking inspiration for a new work.

2. When the narrator opens the door of his chamber and peers out, he half expects to find
   (a) a Greek god come to life in the form of a bird, 
   (b) a host of angels, 
   (c) the image of his own death, 
   (d) the deceased woman with whom he has been in love.

3. At the first encounter, the Raven
   (a) frightens the speaker, 
   (b) repulses the speaker, 
   (c) angers the speaker, or 
   (d) amuses the speaker.

4. When the Raven first says “Nevermore,” the speaker takes this to be
   (a) a prophecy, 
   (b) the bird’s name, 
   (c) a message from Lenore, or 
   (d) the words of an evil spirit.

5. The narrator guesses that the Raven says the single word “Nevermore” because
   (a) his former master was an unhappy person, 
   (b) he has been listening to the mourning of the narrator for Lenore, 
   (c) he was originally kept as a pet by Lenore, or 
   (d) he has been taught this word by an enemy determined to torture the narrator.

6. Near the end of the poem the speaker asks the Raven two questions to which the bird answers “Nevermore.” The questions he asks both have to do with
   (a) life after death, 
   (b) the success of the speaker’s literary works, 
   (c) Lenore’s love for the speaker, 
   (d) the bird’s purpose in visiting the speaker.

7. We can infer from the ending of the poem that
   (a) the speaker will die soon, 
   (b) the speaker will be reunited with Lenore, 
   (c) the speaker will never escape despair, or 
   (d) the speaker will make his sorrow the subject of a great written poem.

Part II: Elements of Language— Choose the BEST answer

8. In the first and second stanzas, the words “midnight, dreary, bleak, and December” all contribute to the poem’s
   (a) atmosphere,   (b) tone,   (c) mood,  (d) theme

9. In which lines below are the underlined words an example of alliteration?
   (a) “Leave no black plume as a token of that lie they soul hath spoken! / Leave my loneliness unbroken!—Quit the bust above my door! ”
   (b) “Back into the chamber turning, all my soul within me burning, / Soon again I heard a tapping somewhat louder than before.”
   (c) “What this grim, ungainly, ghastly, gaunt, and ominous bird of yore / Meant in croaking ‘Nevermore.”
   (d) “‘On this home by Horror haunted—tell me truly, I implore— / Is there—is there balm in Gilead?—tell me—tell me, I implore!’

10. All of the following are personified in “The Raven” except
    (a) The Raven, 
    (b) the “silken, sad uncertain” curtains, 
    (c) the tempest, 
    (d) all are personified

11. Which of the following is true?
    (a) The Raven is a metaphor for death
    (b) The Raven is a metaphor for hopelessness
    (c) The Raven is a metaphor for the narrator’s lost love, Lenore
    (d) The Raven is not a metaphor; but a symbol

12. In which lines below are the underlined words an example of assonance (repetition of vowel sounds)?
    (a) “‘Leave no black plume as a token of that lie they soul hath spoken! / Leave my loneliness unbroken!—Quit the bust above my door! ”
    (b) “Back into the chamber turning, all my soul within me burning, / Soon again I heard a tapping somewhat louder than before.”
    (c) “What this grim, ungainly, ghastly, gaunt, and ominous bird of yore / Meant in croaking ‘Nevermore.”
    (d) “‘On this home by Horror haunted—tell me truly, I implore— / Is there—is there balm in Gilead?—tell me—tell me, I implore!’
13. Which of the following does not have internal rhyme?
   (a) “And each separate dying ember wrought its ghost upon the floor.”
   (b) “Then this ebony bird beguiling my sad fancy into smiling.”
   (c) “Startled at the stillness broken by reply so aptly spoken.”
   (d) “Surely,” said I, “surely that is something at my window lattice.”

Part III: Allusions (Matching)

14. Pallas Athena
   (a) Known for its healing ointment, the narrator begs relief and references this ancient remedy

15. Balm in Gilead
   (b) Known for wisdom, the Raven seems to know more than he gives away, and the narrator begs him to tell him whether he will be relieved of his sorrow and to give him news of Lenore

16. Plutonian Shore
   (c) The narrator insinuates several times throughout the poem that the Raven is not of this world, but demonic in origin, and at one point accuses him that he may even have been sent to him by Satan himself

17. the “Tempter”
   (d) Also known as Hades, Lord of the Underworld, The Raven is supposedly flown in from a storm and this unearthly place

Part IV: True or False

18. The narrator may be sleeping throughout the entire sequence of events.
19. One of the aspects of Dark Romanticism in this poem is taking a normally positive image, such as the seraphim, and presenting it in a negative way.
20. Lenore is the name of the speaker’s love, for whom he mourns.
21. The speaker does not know if Lenore is dead or not, which is why he is in such pain.
22. The Raven’s single word reply to the narrator has a definitive and singular denotation that is clearly understandable.
23. This is a classic lyric poem.
24. This is a narrative poem.
25. When the speaker demands nepenthe, respite, and balm from Gilead he is asking for things which all have great monetary value.

SELECTION TEST: LITERARY RESPONSE AND ANALYSIS

“The Pit and the Pendulum” by Edgar Allan Poe

COMPREHENSION

On the line provided, write the letter of the best answer to each of the following items.

1. The story is told from which point of view?
   A Third-person-limited view of a member of the French army
   B Omniscient view of the author
   C Third-person view of the inquisitor
   D First-person view of the prisoner

2. What might explain how the candles seem to change shape from “slender angels” to “meaningless spectres”?
   F The candles are magical and can change shape.
   G The narrator is hallucinating.
   H Inquisitors have changed the candles.
   J The candles are imaginary.

3. When he comes to after fainting, what does the narrator remember?
   A Shadowy figures carrying him to a strange damp place
   B His childhood and his parents
   C His wife and children back home
   D His previous stay in the dungeon

4. You can infer that the narrator is frightened about being in the dark because —
   F he has always been afraid of the dark
   G he knows exactly what torture awaits him
   H the unseen is more terrifying than the seen
   J he can hear the bats and rats but not see them
5. The narrator is afraid that he will find himself in a tomb because he —
A. fears that he will be taken from the tomb and tortured
B. fears that he has been buried alive
C. has always been afraid of tombs
D. suspects the tomb will plunge into a bottomless pit

6. What fate does the narrator think awaits him?
F. Starvation
G. The torture of his family
H. Public execution
J. Many months in the dungeon

7. When the narrator is sentenced to die, the authorities provide him with food because they —
A. feel very sorry for him
B. left the food there by mistake
C. plan more punishments before he dies
D. always feed their prisoners until the end

8. The prisoner frees himself when he —
F. waits until the pendulum cuts the bonds and quickly rolls out of the way
G. screams and screams until they release him
H. pays a great deal of money and is released
J. smears meat on the bonds that hold him, and the rats chew through them

9. At the end of the story, the —
A. narrator plunges to his death in the pit
B. narrator is saved from the pit by a French general
C. inquisitors release him because he is really innocent
D. prison burns, and in the turmoil the prisoner is able to escape

10. The mood of this story is best described as —
F. neutral
G. romantic
H. terrifying
J. confusing

LITERARY FOCUS: SYMBOLIC MEANING

On the line provided, write the letter of the best answer to each of the following items.

11. A symbol is —
A. a person, place, thing, or event that has meaning in itself and also stands for something beyond itself
B. a speech one character speaks while alone on the stage
C. words that appeal to the five senses: sight, hearing, taste, touch, or smell
D. the time and place where the events take place

12. To infer the symbolic meaning of a story, you use all of the following methods except—
F. adding what you already know to story clues to make inferences about the characters and theme
G. interpreting the story’s symbols
H. ignoring the dialogue
J. drawing conclusions based on hints in the plot

13. The pit in which the prisoner is kept can be read to symbolize —
A. salvation
B. hell
C. hope
D. escape

14. What could be the symbolic meaning of the French Army?
F. Military might
G. New trouble
H. Betrayal
J. Divine intervention
**VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT** Complete each analogy with a Vocabulary word from below. Use each Vocabulary word only once.

Example of an analogy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cake : Bread :: Milk : Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“cake is to bread as milk is to water”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In other words, the relationship of cake to bread is analogous to the relationship of milk to water.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Bank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumultuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Averted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperceptible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 15. VAGUE : APPARENT :: INDISTINCT : ______________________ |
| 16. LARGE OBJECT : DETECTABLE :: SMALL OBJECT : ______________________ |
| 17. LION : POWERFUL :: GORILLA : ______________________ |
| 18. SLEEP : CALM :: RIOT : ______________________ |
| 19. ALLOWED : PERMITTED :: PREVENTED : ______________________ |

**CONSTRUCTED (SHORT) RESPONSE**

20. Based on “The Pit and the Pendulum,” in what ways can Poe be considered a Dark Romantic?
Your group is responsible for understanding the poems that we have gone over in detail. Your group is also responsible for understanding the author's technique. The style, (i.e. rhythm, mood, tone, atmosphere), content, and language are all key elements.

- Your task is to write one stanza or more that imitates Edgar Allan Poe's:
  style, content, and language

Your stanza/poem is an original by your group. Although the works we read in class should be an influence, they should not be duplicated exactly. Your writing should attempt to mimic the style, (i.e. rhythm, mood, tone, atmosphere), content, and language.

GOALS:
- Write an original stanza(s)/poem that successfully emulates (imitates the style/content/language of) Poe's work
- Creating an original work of some ingenuity (creativity)
- Successfully including the vocabulary words that your group picked

Choose ten vocabulary words from any of Poe's works that we read that inspire you. Write them down here. These ten words should appear in your stanza(s)/poem, the length of which is up to you:

Write your original stanza(s)/poem here:

GROUP RUBRIC – How well did you achieve the following?

- Poem mimicry: ______________________
  - Poe's Style ______
    - Rhythm ______
    - Mood ______
    - Tone ______
    - Atmosphere ______
  - Poe's Content ______
  - Poe's Language ______
- Creativity/Quality: ______________________
- Vocabulary Inclusion: ______________________

Overall Grade: _______________ out of _______________ =  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H
On The Transcendentalists and The Dark Romantics

Identify whether each quotation is in reference to the Transcendentalists or the Dark Romantics. (By the way, these quotations are from my eleventh grade students from about 15 years ago). What do you think about the transcendentalists and Dark Romantics? Write your own quotation at the bottom of the page.

“____________________ have an innocence to them that permeates the environment around them like an aura.”
-Mel Olivares

“No matter how much people try to ignore it, or how much rationalists try to defy it, there are irrationalities and darkness in the world.”

____________________

“I am fascinated by darkness, I just believe that the theory of bettering or perfecting one’s self is a better way to live.”
-Marja Tensen

____________________

“Perfection is too boring for me to believe in.”
-Rebecca Mendez

____________________

“In many instances... this dark side unveils itself in the form of inexplicable beauty.”

____________________

“...Nature is one of the perfect places to meditate on personal goals and the purpose of life; it is the perfect time to renew one’s commitment in doing what is right.”
-Jessica Palilla

____________________

“I do believe there is a certain evil that exists among humans which cannot be avoided.”
-Daniel Anderson

____________________

“There is good and evil in the world and it affects everything. And it makes people mad in some extreme cases. It causes happiness and pain. Life and death.”

____________________

-Alex Morales

“____________________ tastes like a juice drink with too much sugar.”
-John Scoville

“Although I don’t believe human perfection can be attained, I nonetheless feel that it’s important to strive for perfection in everything that you do.”
-Lily Bu

“My past experiences have dealt more with evils than human optimism.”
-Alan Tuszynski

“Life can be a wonderful place to live—it is not a horrible prison in which one is bound until death.”
-Kent Melendez

“____________________ is a monocle on the face of humanity... a broken monocle.”
-John Scoville

“____________________ are the kind of people who scare me.”
-Sean Grindly

Your own quotation(s): _________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________________________
The American Literary Periods:
The Puritans, The Age of Reason, and The American Renaissance
(Including The Romantics, The Transcendentalists, and The Dark Romantics)

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE FOLLOWING SOME OF THE FOLLOWING WORD CHOICES (YOU MAY USE THE WORDS MORE THAN ONCE OR NOT AT ALL):

CIVIL WAR
GOOD AMERICAN RENAISSANCE 1750
EVIL EUROPE 1776
DYSTOPIA(S) EUROPEAN 1800'S
UTOPIA(S) EUROPEAN RENAISSANCE 1865
DYSTOPIAN DARK ROMANTICISM 1900
UTOPIAN DARK ROMANTIC(S) RALPH WALDO EMERSON
TRANSCENDENTALIST(S) OVER SOUL EDGAR ALLAN POE
TRANSCENDENTALISM PURITANISM REFORM
ROMANTICISM MACABRE AGE OF REASON
ROMANTIC GLOOMY PURITAN
AMERICAN 1700'S

INSTRUCTIONS: EACH NUMBER REPRESENTS ONE CHOICE FROM ABOVE AND ONE POINT COLLECTIVELY. THEREFORE, IF BLANK SPACES GO TOGETHER, THEY WILL BE NUMBERED THE SAME. THEREFORE, YOU SHOULD LOOK FOR AN ANSWER CHOICE THAT CORRESPONDS IN LENGTH. EACH NUMBER IS WORTH ONLY ONE POINT. THERE ARE TWENTY-FIVE POINTS POSSIBLE. YOU MAY REFER TO THE LITERARY PERIODS CHART ON THE LAST PAGE FOR REFERENCE.

The _________________________   _________________________ is the name given to the rise of a distinctly American and artistic movement. The dates in which this so-called rebirth most notably occurred, came after the _______________________   _________________________   _________________________, during the years approximately from _________________________ to _________________________. It is widely held that the outbreak of the _________________________   _________________________ abruptly put an end to this period.

This flourishing period of literary individuality and achievement gave a great voice to American authors. This literary movement began overseas and inspired American authors. The success of this movement was so inspiring that even that well-established movement in _________________________ sat up and took note of this new and distinctly fresh, American voice. A reference to the movement begun overseas, this period was also known as _________________________ , a literary period in which several sub-groups were placed.

One of the subgroups of _________________________ is known as _________________________, a uniquely philosophical yet spiritual movement begun by one of America's finest philosophical and literary minds: _________________________   _________________________   _________________________. This man proposed that every individual shares a universal connectivity. People who adhered to this philosophical movement believed that every person was born essentially _________________________, and that every person had an innate understanding of right and wrong from their nature (from birth). He called this combination of the "Divine Intellect" and the shared energy of everything as a type of universal essence as the _________________________   _________________________, a new concept quite different than the traditional religious beliefs of the past.
In general, the father of _________________________ was stuck in a movement to __________ society into a perfect, ideal _______________________. Communities like these did flourish for a while during the mid ______________________. In a time preceded by uncertainties and violence, along with the development of new industry and the unknown, these communities attempted to avoid the ______________________ they believed the established society was becoming.

There was, however, another sub-group of _________________________ that seemed to be in almost total opposition with the _______________________. Although both groups were part of the same literary period, the authors of “_________________________   _________________________,” as it was called, believed man to be inherently _______________________. Their literature was more _________________________ in style and gothic in its themes/motifs. Authors like _________________________   _________________________ and Nathaniel Hawthorne tapped into the imaginative and creative aspects of man, nature, and the supernatural. Hawthorne especially used human psychology and spirituality to add to his _________________________   _________________________ style. He played off of the _________________________ theology of his own ancestors and twisted those traditional beliefs into tales of inherent _______________________.

(extra credit point!)
The Literary Periods of American Literature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Puritanism</th>
<th>Age of Reason</th>
<th>Romanticism</th>
<th>Realism</th>
<th>Modernism</th>
<th>Postmodernism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Colonization marked this era in the first part of the 17th century (ca. 1620).</td>
<td>• The beginning of the 18th century marks a beginning to what is now called the Age of Reason (ca. 1730).</td>
<td>• Because the previous periods concentrated on God and science, they also restrained the imagination.</td>
<td>• Regionalism is the first sub-period of Realism. It lasted through the Civil War and set the stage for a new age in literature.</td>
<td>• Modernism is marked by the beginning of the 20th century. It spans two world wars, the Cold War, and ends with the beginning of the Civil Rights Movement.</td>
<td>• Including the Contemporary period (ca. 1970-present), this era in American literature is distinct due to its drastic shift away from the traditional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Settlers came to a new world from England seeking religious independence.</td>
<td>• The American Revolution and political unrest began stirring people out of their Puritan traditions.</td>
<td>• Romanticism (ca. 1810) sparked new interest in the arts; it indulged and encouraged imagination, resulting in a new flow of creativity.</td>
<td>• The transition here is away from the imaginative and instead on regrowth, reform, and industry.</td>
<td>• Postmodernism (ca. 1950 is associated with the social instability of the Civil Rights Movement, the continuation of the Cold War, the infusion of technology in daily life and its dramatic consequences on society. The media in this period plays a crucial role.</td>
<td>• Postmodernism eroded social distinctions between races, genders, and classes, insisting that values are not absolute but conditional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Puritanism is closely associated with Protestant reform.</td>
<td>• Puritanism is living, and a in worship, and simplicity wholesomeness. Values were on materialism.</td>
<td>• Deism, a philosophy of this period, states that God created the Universe in harmony with the physical laws of science.</td>
<td>• Economic growth was a great concern during this time.</td>
<td>• Some already established influences and streams of thought originated in part from:</td>
<td>• A great distinction is the difference in poetry. Begun by the Bohemian “Beatnik” poets of the late 1950’s, poetry concentrates in this period on diversity, vernacular, fresh voices, and attitude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Values were on spiritual wholesomeness and simplicity in worship, plainness of living, and a rejection of materialism.</td>
<td>• Puritanism emerged concurrently alongside the existing Native American cultures, whose oral traditions make up an indispensable portion of the American literary canon.</td>
<td>• The war created national identity and an intensification of patriotism and culture.</td>
<td>• Romanticism valued individuality stressing personal growth and exploration.</td>
<td>• Regionalism marks the interest in the nation’s expansion in the western territories, and is illustrated by the Spanish-American War.</td>
<td>• Postmodernism lends itself to the fantastical and diverse, emphasizing the irony of the American Anti-Hero and a reinterpretation of values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Puritanism is significant as it marks the start of American literary culture.</td>
<td>• This period is also called Colonialism, or Enlightenment.</td>
<td>• Transcendentalism is one trend in this period that communes man with nature.</td>
<td>• Realism reflects everyday life, a literary interest at this time. Personal experiences were explored in minute detail. Folklore, vernacular, and community were all popular subjects.</td>
<td>• Modernism is marked by the beginning of the 20th century. It</td>
<td>• Postmodernism is a part of the 17th century (ca. 1700-30).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Puritanism emerged concurrently alongside the existing Native American cultures, whose oral traditions make up an indispensable portion of the American literary canon.</td>
<td>• Deism, a philosophy of this period, states that God created the Universe in harmony with the physical laws of science.</td>
<td>• Value is on the human spirit, nature, and the spiritual world.</td>
<td>• The war created national identity and an intensification of patriotism and culture.</td>
<td>• The Literary Periods of American Literature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The war created national identity and an intensification of patriotism and culture.</td>
<td>• This period is also called Colonialism, or Enlightenment.</td>
<td>• Transcendentalism is one trend in this period that communes man with nature.</td>
<td>• Realism reflects everyday life, a literary interest at this time. Personal experiences were explored in minute detail. Folklore, vernacular, and community were all popular subjects.</td>
<td>• Modernism is marked by the beginning of the 20th century. It spans two world wars, the Cold War, and ends with the beginning of the Civil Rights Movement.</td>
<td>• Including the Contemporary period (ca. 1970-present), this era in American literature is distinct due to its drastic shift away from the traditional.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>