PRAXIS 5038 Study Guide



Italo Calvino – important Italian writer who wrote “The Nonexistent Knight” and “Cosmicomics”. He was at first entranced with the Communist movement but later became disillusioned. He also promoted many other writers and was often mentioned as a candidate for the Novel Prize for literature. Postmodern Period author

Portfolios – teachers can monitor progress over time. Studentds get a sense of ownership when they pick pieces to include. Authentic evidence of progress can be shared with parents. Also support accountability and can help maintain the focus of assessment

Pride and Prejudice is an example of a novel. A novel is a realistic story that could really happen or could have happened

William Butler Yeats and TS Eliot are associated with the literary movement known as Symbolism. Wordsworth, Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelly and Victor Hugo are writers of romantic literature which flourished during the 18th and 19th centuries. Their books emphasize the beauty and wildness of nature, the freedom and nobility of individuals, freedom of emotion, and the glories of a pastoral life.

Realism, a reaction to romanticism, was popular during the 19th century, and focused on the realities of life. Writers include Gustave Plaubert, Geroge eliot, Fyodor Dostoevsky, and Leo Tolstoy.

The modernist Movement arrived in the early decades of the 20th century. Modernists used experimental forms and asked readers to realize that knowledge is not absolute. A loss of a sense of tradition and the dominance of technology characterize this movement’s writings. Writers were influenced by Einstein, Ma Planck (quantum theory), and Freud.

Surrealism also flourished in the 20th century, and features and element of surprise, unexpected juxtapositions and non sequitur. Movement began in paris in the 1920s with Andre Breton. Surrealsists attacked false rationality and restrictive customs and structures. Many espoused communism and anarchism.

Symbolism flourished in the last two decades of the 19th century. This movement began in France as a reaction to realism. Symbolism uses poetic expression to show personal emotion by use of symbols which are identified with a particular poet. Authors who used symbolism are Charles Baudelaire, Arthur Rimbaud, William Butler Yeats, James Joyce, and T.S. Eliot.

The revision operation of Adding Information is the easiest for introducing students to revision. For beginning writers, adding is easier than deleting. Words, phrases, or sentences can be added to make writing more complete. Deleting unncesseasary words, phrases, or sentences is the next step. Rearranging words, phrases, sentences, or paragraphs can be a challenge for beginning writers, and is the most difficult revision operation to master. Substituting is simultaneously adding and deleting.

Virgil was a Roman Writer.

Classical Greek Peiod dates from 800-200BCE. Writers include Aesop, Gorgias, Plato, Socrates, Aristotle, Euripides, and Sophocles. This age was also called the Golden Age of Greece, and writings were often political or philosophical.

Classical Roman Period (200BCE-500CE) Follow’s Roman’s Rise to power. Writers include Ovid, Horace, Virgil, Marcus Aurelius, Lucretius, Cicero, and Quinitlian.

Heart of Darkness is set in Africa. Novella by Joseph Conrad tells the story of a journey down the Congo River to a remote outpost operated by a man who has lost his grip on sanity after spending many years in the jungle

The Scarlet Letter is set in Colonial America. Novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne tells the story of Hester Prynne, a young woman who is forced to wear a scarlet letter “A” because she has borne a child out of wedlock.

Expository discourse attempts to explain or describe something.

Zora Neale Hurston was the First to write about the experiences of African-Americans. Their Eyes were Watching God was published in 1937 Alice Walker 1970s; Maya Angelou 1969; Toni Morrison, The Bluest Eye 1970

T.S. Elitot’s The Waste Land is associated with the Modern Literary Movement which took place between 1900 -1940. The Modern Movement was characterized by open form and free verse

Types of pronouns include: personal, indefinite, demonstrative, interrogative, possessive, reciprocal, relative, reflexive, and intensive

A Story comprised of fantastic characters and creatures can be identified as a fairy tale. Fairy tales often include such characters as witches, goblins, and fairies.

The Odyssey and the Illiad represent the Heroic period. The Heroic of Homeric Period dates from 1200-800 BCE. These hero legends are a part of the oral tradition.

Dramatic irony (POV Irony) = a discrepancy between what a character believes and what the reader understands to be true.

Verbal irony = a discrepancy between what is said and what is meant

Situational irony = a discrepancy betwwen what the reader expects to happen and what actually happens.

1984, Heart of Darkness, Dubliners are all examples of British Modernism. The Bell Jar is Postmodern

Transitions can come in all sizes

The Reinassance literary movement was characterized by order, humanism, and imitation. It took place during the late 14th-16th centuries and included the works of Shakespeare.

Miscue analysis – studying how a student’s oral reading differs from the printed text. Miscue analysis can help a teacher understand a student’s reading strategies and identify the source of reading problems.

Traditionally there are three main themes in literature: survival of the unfittest, the picaresque/journey, the reversal of fortune. Theme can be implicit or explicit.

A transitive verb is used in a sentence that names the receiver of the action. Intransitive verbs are in sentences that do not name a receiver of the action. Linking verbs join the subject and adjective or noun. The helping verb immediately comes before another verb.

Dante’s circles of Hell

Uncle Tom’s Cabin was published before the civil war.

Incluing = gradually revealing details about a story’s world.

Infodumping = putting a concentrated amount of background information into a story all at once. This can occur in a conversation which all at once explains things that are necessary to expand the plot.

A sonnet is a poem of fourteen lines that uses a specific rhyme scheme.

Realism Literary movement took place between 1855-1900. Realism movement was characterized by works that were objective and that used multiple voices to tell a story.

Kennings were figurative descriptions of people, things, and concepts that were commonly used in Anglo-Saxon and Old Norse narrative poetry.

Holistic scoring - involves judging the overall quality of a piece of writing. This is often used in standardized tests. The features of writing are judged. A few mistakes will not lower the score.

“in media res” – term used to describe a story that begins in the middle of the action. Literally means “in the middle of things”.

Gulliver’s travles was written in the 18th Century. Treasure Island, Little Women, and A Christmas Carol were written in the 19th century

Read-share-write = a technique used for writing in the content areas. Ss read for comprehension. They read a passage, tell what it means, record their understanding in a journal, and then discuss the information they have gleaned again with a partner. This helps ss internalize information. It also helps ss transfer information from one area to another and apply info in new ways.

Narrative hook – Draws the reader’s attention so that they will keep reading.

In Pride and Prejudice, Mr. Collin’s is a static character. Mr. Collins, Mr. Bennet’s heir and proposed suitor of the Bennet sisters, is fully described in the story but does not change during the course of the plot. He remains unctuous and odious to Elizabeth. Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth are both round and dynamic characters who change during the course of the plot. Charles Bingley is also a dynamic character because he changes his mind about Jane when he is swayed by Mr. Darcy and then returns to his original admiration of her.

First eight lines of a Shakespearean sonnet are called the octave. Shakespeare often introduces an idea in the first eight lines of a poem and then changes direction or presents the idea from a different perspectivein the concluding six lines

The Age of Johnson (1750-1790) is called the colonial period of America. Writers include Ben Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine, and John Adams. Major writers are Samuel Johnson, James Boswell, Edward gibbon, Robert Burns, Thomas Gray, and William Cowper.

Lord Byron wrote “Don Juan”, published 1819

Literary Terms / Grammatical Terms / Teaching terms and concepts to Memorize

**A**

1. **Accismus**
	1. a pretended, ironic refusal of something that one wants or denial of something about a person that is not true
	2. feigning a lack of interest in something while actually desiring it
2. **Adjective/Adverb Confusion**
	1. Adjectives describe nouns and pronouns
	2. Adverbs describe verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs
3. **Apostrophe**
	1. Writer detaches self from reality and addresses an imaginary character in his speech
	2. The act of addressing some abstraction or personification that is not physically present.
	3. An apostrophe is an example of a rhetorical trope
4. **Alliteration**
	1. Repetition of the initial consonant sounds of words
	2. Ex. The big bad bear buried bones in the barn.
5. **Allusion**
	1. A reference to something well-known that exists outside the literary work
	2. An expression designed to call something to mind without mentioning it explicitly; an indirect or passing reference.
6. **Allegory**
	1. A story in which people (or things or actions) represent an idea or generalization about life
	2. a story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.
7. **Anacoluthon**
	1. a sentence that changes its grammatical structure in the middle, often to suggest disturbance or excitement
	2. a syntactic interruption or deviation: that is, an abrupt change in a sentence from one construction to another which is grammatically inconsistent with the first.
	3. Also known as a syntactic blend
	4. Sometimes considered a stylistic fault and sometimes a deliberate rhetorical effect
8. **Analogy**
	1. A comparison of objects or ideas that appear to be different but are alike in some important way
9. **Antagonist**
	1. A character or group of characters which stand in opposition to the protagonist or main character
	2. Commonly referred to as the villain, but in some cases an antagonist may exist within the protagonist that causes an internal conflict or moral conflict within their mind
10. **Antithesis**
	1. Rhetorical device in which two opposite ideas are put together in a sentence to achieve a contrasting effect
	2. Emphasizes the idea of contrast by parallel structures of the contrasted phrases or clauses.
11. **Antonyms**
	1. Gradable antonyms
		1. Run on a spectrum (poor to excellent)
	2. Compelementary antonyms
		1. Are absolute – there is no gradient (mortal v immortal)
	3. Auto antonyms
		1. Are the same word that has two meanings (bound means headed for and tied to)
12. **Anastrophe**
	1. The deliberate changing of normal word order for emphasis
	2. Ex: “Bright he was not.”
	3. Form of literary device wherein the order of the noun and the adjective in the sentence is exchanged. Creates a dramatic impact and lends weight to the description offered by the adjective
13. **Aphorism**
	1. A statement of truth or opinion expressed in a concise and witty manner. Term is often applied to philosophical, oral, and literary principles.
	2. Statement contains a truth revealed in a terse manner. Often contain some humor
	3. Proverbs, maxims, adages and clichés are forms of aphoristic statements
	4. Concise statement stating a truth or observation
	5. A wise saying, usually short and written
14. **Anticlimax**
	1. Rhetorical device which can be defined as a disappointing situation or a sudden transition in discourse from an important idea to a ludicrous or trivial one.
15. **Apocalypse**
	1. Genre of prophetical writing that developed in post-Exilic Jewish culture and was popular among millenialist early Christians.
16. **Apositive**
	1. A noun or pronoun – often with modifiers – set beside another noun or pronoun to explain or identify it.
	2. Appositive phrase usually follows the word it explains or identifies, but may also precede it
	3. Usually offset with commas, brackets, or dashes
17. **Archetype**
	1. A typical character, an action or a situation that seems to represent such universal patterns of human nature.
	2. Also known as a universal symbol, may be a character, a theme, a symbol, or even a setting
	3. Archetypes include: The Hero, the Mother Figure, the innocent youth, the mentor, doppelganger, the scapegoat, the villain, the journey, the initiation, good v evil, the fall
	4. Use of archetypical characters and situations gives a literary work a universal acceptance, as readers identify the characters and situations in their social and cultural context. Writers attempt to impart realism to their works, as the situations an characters are drawn from the experiences of the world
18. **Argument** ( appeals, etc)
	1. Main statement of a poem, essay, short story, or novel that usually appears as an introduction or a point on which the writer will develop their work in order to convince readers.
	2. Attracts the reader’s focus to an issue that will be made clear gradually
19. **Assessment – research based approaches**
	1. Rubrics
	2. Conferencing techniques
	3. Providing useful feedback
20. **Assonance**
	1. Repetition of vowel sounds followed by different consonant sounds (rhyming the vowels
21. **Asyndeton**
	1. Conjunctions are not used to separate clauses. Clauses are separated by punctuation.
22. **Audience characteristics**
	1. Age, gender, ethnic backgrounds, political philosophies, religious beliefs, roles (student, parent, voter, wage earner, property owner, veteran), interests and hobbies, level of education, amount of general or specialized knowledge about the topic, preconceptions brought to the material
23. **Authentic writing**
	1. Any writing a student might do for some real world purpose, a purpose other than demonstrating his writing ability to a teacher

B

1. **Basque**
	1. the only surviving language of Western Europe’s pre Indo-European past. Indo European refers to the geographical area from India to Western Europe with later expansion to the new world. The Basque language is spoken in a region of Spain and is linguistically very complicated.
2. **Bildungsroman**
	1. a type of story which details the education, development, and maturation of a young protagonist. This can be from early childhood to adulthood or from one level of understanding to another. The development of the character is the key.
3. **Blank Verse**
	1. Unrhyming verse written in iambic pentameter. In poetry and prose, has a consistent meter with 10 syllables in each line (pentameter). Unstressed syllables are followed by stressed ones and five of which are stressed but do not rhyme.
	2. No fixed number of lines.
	3. Has a conventional meter that is used for verse drama and long narrative poems
	4. Often used in descriptive and reflective poems and dramatic monologues – the poems where a single character delivers their thoughts in the form of a speech.
	5. Can be composed in any kind of meter
4. **Book Pass**
	1. An instructional method for introducing ss to a variety of works in a short period of time in order to encourage interest.
5. **Burlesque**
	1. Comic style that works in one of two ways:
		1. Elevate something lowly and ridiculous (high burlesque)
		2. Trivialize something lofty and important (low burlesque)
	2. Makes audiences laugh because of the difference between the content and the form (style and substance)
	3. Comic imitation of a literary or artistic form that relies on an extravagant incongruity between a subject and its treatment. The serious is treated lightly and the frivolous seriously; genuine emotion is sentimentalized and trivial emotions are elevated to a dignified plane.
	4. Closely related to parody, although burlesque is generally broader and coarser.

C

1. **Capitonym**
	1. A word that is spelled he same but has a different meaning when capitalized (ex. Turkey v turkey)
2. **Caricature**
	1. Device used in descriptive writing and visual arts where particular aspects of a subject are exaggerated to create a silly or comic effect
3. **Character types**
	1. Static character = remains unchanged throughout a work
	2. Dynamic character = change (for better or worse) in response to circumstances or experience
	3. Flat character = caricatures, defined by a single idea or quality
	4. Round character = fully developed, with complexities of real people
	5. Protagonist / Antagonist
	6. Foil = character, who by contrast with the protagonist, serves to accentuate that character’s distinctive qualities or characteristics.
4. **Caesura**
	1. A grammatical pause or break in a line of poetry, usually near the middle of the line.
	2. Usually dictated by sense or natural speech rhythm rather than by metrics.
	3. In poetry scansion, a caesura is usually dictated by the symbol //.
	4. Especially pronounced pause between feet (foot is basic rhythmic unit into which a line of verse can be divided)
	5. May also be used for rhetorical effect
	6. A pause marking a rhythmic point of division in a melody
5. **Capitalization Rules**
	1. Capitalize the first word of a document and the first word after a period
	2. Capitalize proper nouns, as well as adjectives derived from proper nouns
	3. Capitalize titles when they are used before names, unless the title is followed by a comma. Do not capitalize the title if it is used after a name or instead of a name.
	4. Titles are not the same as occupations. Do not capitalize occupations before full names
	5. Capitalize a formal title when it is used as a direct address
	6. Capitalize relatives’ family names when they immediately precede a personal name, or when they are used in place of a personal name (e.g. Grandpa Jon, Grandpa)
	7. Capitalize nicknames in all cases
	8. Capitalize specific geographic regions, do not capitalize points of the compass
	9. In general, do not capitalize the word “the” before proper nouns
	10. DO not capitalize city, town, county… if it comes before the proper name
	11. Always capitalize the first word in a complete quotation, even mid sentence.
	12. For emphasis, writers sometimes capitalize a mid sentence independent clause or question.
	13. Capitalize the names of specific course titles, but not general academic subjects
	14. Capitalize art movements
	15. Do not capitalize “the national anthem.”
6. **Catastrophe**
	1. In literature, the final action that completes the unraveling of the plot in a play, especially in a tragedy.
	2. Catastrophe is a synonym of denouement.
	3. The scene in a tragedy which includes the death or moral destruction of the protagonist.
7. **Catharsis**
	1. An emotional discharge through which one can achieve a state of moral or spiritual renewal or achieve a state of liberation from anxiety and stress
	2. Greek word meaning cleansing.
	3. In literature, is used for the cleansing of emotions of the characters. Can also be any other radical change that leads to emotional rejuvenation of a person
8. **Cause and effect**
	1. Writing organization. Usually happen in time order. Action/Result
9. **Cento**
	1. A poem that has been put together from other lines of poems. The word “cento” is latin for “patchwork”
10. **Characteristics of effective delivery of a speech or presentation**
	1. Eye contact, visual aids, tone…
11. **Chronological order**
	1. In this pattern, ideas are presented in the order in which they occurred in time. Words and phrases such as “weeks before,” when”, “then”, relate events sequentially
12. **Cinquain**
	1. Poem, five lines long, first and last lines have two syllables, tell a small story.
	2. 2 sylls in the first line, 4 in the second, 6 in the third, 8 in the fourth, two in the fifth
	3. Do not need to rhyme
13. **Citation Componenents and rules**
	1. MLA
		1. Salinger, J.D. 'The Catcher in the Rye.' New York: Little, Brown, and Company, 1945.
	2. APA
		1. Salinger, J. D. (1945) 'The Catcher in the Rye.' New York: Little, Brown and Company.
	3. Rules
		1. When quoting more than three lines of text, quotation marks are not used. Use a colon to introduce a direct quote that is more than three lines long. – double indent
14. **Conceit**
	1. Figure of speech in which two vastly different objects are likened together with the help of similes or metaphors.
	2. Develops a comparison which is exceedingly unlikely but is still, intellectually imaginative. A comparison turns into a conceit when the writer tries to make us admit a similarity between two things of whose unlikeness we are strongly conscious of and for this reason, conceits are often surprising
	3. An extended metaphor associated with poetry that pushes the reader to imagine something indescribable
15. **Cliché**
	1. Refers to an expression that has been overused to the extent that it loses its original meaning or novelty. May also refer to actions and events which are predictable because of some previous events
16. **Clauses**
	1. A group of related words containing a subject and a verb.
	2. Clause can be usefully distinguished from a phrase, which is a group of related words that does NOT contain a subject-verb relationship
	3. Dependent clause
	4. Independent clause
		1. Can stand alone and function as a sentence
	5. Subordinate clause
		1. Cannot stand alone and begins with a subordinating conjunction
	6. Adjective clause
		1. Also called adjectival or relative clause, meets three requirements
			1. Will contain a subject and a verb
			2. Will begin with a relative pronoun
			3. Will function as an adjective
	7. Restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses / defining and non-defining
		1. Nonrestrictive clause is not essential to the meaning of the sentence; it can be removed from the sentence w/out changing its basic meaning. Often set apart from the rest of the sentence by a comma or a pair of commas
	8. Elliptical Clauses
		1. A clause in which some words have been left out. Because of the pattern or logic of the entire sentence, it is clear what the missing words are
		2. Usually an adverb clause, majority are dependent adverb clause
		3. Must have a subject and a verb (subject and/or verb may be implied)
		4. It has one or more implied words
		5. Ex. He likes Marge more than I [like marge].
	9. Coordinate Clauses = two or more clauses with equal grammatical importance
	10. Nominal clauses
17. **Clustering Organizational Tool**
	1. Nonlinear – starts with a single word idea which ss build upon. As they enlarge their word bank, patterns might become apparent which will help with organizing paragraphs. This is a good small group or class activity also
18. **Cognate**
	1. Words that are related and have the same origin or root word
19. **Colon v semicolon**
	1. Semi colon
		1. Used to join independent clauses in compound sentences that do not have coordinating conjunctions and commas as connectors. Words like however, moreover, thus, and therefore are often used as connectors in these sentences
	2. Colon
		1. Cannot be used in place of a dash
20. **Common types within modes of writing**
	1. Journal, letter, essay, speech, blog…
21. **Commonly used research-based strategies for reading instruction**
	1. Activating prior knowledge
	2. Modeling metacognitive practices
	3. Active reading
22. **Commonly used research based strategies for teaching components of the writing process**
	1. Writing workshop
	2. modeling
23. **Concentric Circles**
	1. A highly effective exercise in agendas where building relationships is important. An effective way to encourage one on one communication between ss
24. **Concept mapping**
	1. Visually illustrates the relationships between concepts and ideas
	2. Often represented in circles or boxes, concepts are linked by words and phrases that explain the connection between the ideas, helping ss organize and structure their thoughts to further understand information and discover new relationships
	3. Most concept maps represent a hierarchical structure, with the overall, broad concept first with connected sub topics, more specific concepts following.
25. **Concrete Poetry**
	1. term is used to describe poetry in which the arrangement of words on the page is as important as more traditional poetic elements. Mostly a modern phenomenon
26. **Conferencing:**
	1. Process of discussing a piece of writing, assessing its strengths and weaknesses, and setting goals based on the evaluation of the writing piece.
	2. Conferences which occur after the writing is completed are ineffective.
	3. The purpose of the writing conference is to help children teach you about what they know so that you can help them more effectively in their writing. Student conferences can be planned or spontaneous. They can be teacher-directed, peer-directed, or student led. The purpose is to provide an audience for the writing.
27. **Conflict**
	1. Physical
		1. Physical
			1. Elemental clash between characters and nature, or the physical environment
		2. Social
			1. Competition or struggle within society
		3. Internal/psychological
			1. Inner divisions of turmoil of a single character
		4. Metaphysical
			1. Clash between a human and a Fate or a deity
	2. Person v person, person v society, person v self, person v nature
28. **Conjunctions**
	1. Subordinating conjunction
		1. after, although, as, as soon as, because, before, by the time, even if, even though, every time, if, in case, in the event that, just in case, now that, once, only if, since, since, the first time, though, unless, until, when, whenever, whereas, whether or not, while
29. **Correlative Conjunctions**
	1. a correlative conjunction is a pair of words that link balanced words, phrases, or clauses. The correlative conjunctions are both/and, either/or, just as/so, neither/nor, not only/but (also, whether/or
30. **Connotation**
	1. A meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry cultural and emotional associations or meanings in addition to their literal meanings or denotations.
	2. Positive and negative connotations
31. **Consonance**
	1. Refers to repetitive sounds produced by consonants within a sentence or phrase (pitter patter). Repetition often takes place in quick succession.
32. **Contranym**
	1. A word that can be an antonym of itself (a word that can mean the opposite of itself (ex. Clip, dust)
33. **Closet Drama**
	1. A dialogue-based form of literature that reads as a play but is not intended to be performed.
34. **Couplet**
	1. A pair of successive lines of a verse, especially a pair that rhyme and are the same length
35. **Creole**
	1. A stable natural language developed (with grammatical rules) from the mixing of parent languages

D

1. **Dactyl**
	1. A metrical foot consisting of one long and two short syllables or of one stressed and two unstressed syllables
	2. A stressed syllable followed by two unstressed syllables
	3. The words “poetry” and “Basketball” are both dactylic
2. **Denotation**
	1. Literal or dictionary meanings of a word in contrast to its connotative or associated meanings
3. **Denouement**
	1. Literary device which can be defined as the resolution of the issue of a complicated plot in fiction. Often in the Epilogue
4. **Dialect**
	1. Refers to a variation of a language that is a characteristic of a particular group of the language’s speakers.
5. **Diction**
	1. A style of speaking or writing determined by the choice of words by a speaker or writer
	2. An author’s choice of words
6. **Discipline based inquiry**
	1. The practice of learning about a writing form by dissecting it and investigating its parts. It involves analyzing, questioning, and forming conclusions from examples of the writing mode.
7. **Discourse**
	1. Foucault: “Systems of thoughts composed of ideas, attitudes, and courses of action, beliefs, and practices that systematically construct the subjects and the worlds of which they speak.”
	2. In literature discourse means speech or writing normally longer than a sentence which deals with a certain subject formally in the form of writing or speech.
	3. Discourse is the presentation of language in its entirety while performing an intellectual inquiry on a particular area or field.
	4. General classification: exposition, narration, description, argument,
8. **Donald Graves’s six writing principles –**
	1. focuses on the writing process rather than the final product of writing. He also advises that revision is crucial to effective writing and that the publishing stage provides a reason for writing; having an audience motivates the writer
		1. Writing time
		2. Modeling
		3. Ownership
		4. Conferencing
		5. Revising
		6. Postwriting/publishing
	2. Beginning in first grade, ss should write for 35-40 minutes a day, at least 4 days a week. Graves describes a “rhythm of writing” which involves thinking about writing, writing rehearsal, and actual writing which must be inculcated very early in students

E

1. **Effect v affect**
	1. Effect = a result of something or the ability to bring about a result
	2. Affect = to produce a change in something.
2. **Effective sentences**
	1. Coordination and subordination
		1. Coordination relates “equal” ideas
		2. Subordination emphasizes “main” ideas
	2. Choppy style = a string of short sentences
	3. Parallelism
		1. Present two ideas that are equal in some ways, such as in emphasis, in use, or in fact.
		2. Most common in lists, such as those denoting sequences of related activities
3. **Effective Research Practices**
	1. Formulating a question, broadening a topic, choosing effective sources.
4. **Elegy**
	1. A type of lyric poem which laments the loss of something or someone
5. **Emendation**
	1. Emendation seeks to restore a text to its most authentic form. A text can be changed over the course of many years, and these changes may alter its meaning. For example, “The love of money is the root of all evil” is often misquoted as “Money is the root of all evil.”
6. **Enjambment**
	1. Use of a line of poetry whose sense and rhythmic movement continues to the next line, “run-on” line
	2. Occurs when one line ends and continues on to the next line to complete meaning
7. **Epigram**
	1. A short poem with a twist
	2. A short, pithy saying, usually in verse, often with a quick, satirical twist at the end. Subject is usually a single thought or event
	3. Candy is dandy // but liquor is quicker.
8. **Epiphany**
	1. Moment in the story where a character achieves realization, awareness, or a feeling of knowledge after which events are seen through the prism of this new light in the story.
	2. Sudden eye opener regarding the nature of a person or situation
9. **Epilogue**
	1. Chapter at the end of a literary work which concludes the work
10. **Etymology**
	1. The study of the history and origin of words
	2. Etymologists study the history of words, the beginnings of languages and the development of the language. They trace its transmission from one language to another and analyze its component parts. They note its similarities and differences from a common base.
11. **Epistolary Novel**
	1. Use documents/letters to advance plots. Written using letters, emails, or another series of documents
12. **Existentialism**
	1. Emphasizes individual existence, freedom, and choice. Existentialists argue that there is no objective, rational basis for moral choice
	2. Philosophy that values human freedom and personal responsibility
13. **Exhortation**
	1. An address or communication emphatically urging someone to do something
14. **Exposition**
	1. Literary device used to introduce background information about events, settings, characters, etc. to the audience or readers
	2. Literal meaning is “Showing forth”
	3. The essential background information at the beginning of a literary work

F

1. **Fair Use Doctrine**
	1. Under the Fair Use Doctrine, Teachers are allowed to make a limited number of copies of copyrighted works for use in the classroom
2. **Faulty Parallelism**
	1. Two or more parts of a sentence are equivalent in meaning but not parallel (or grammatically similar) in form
3. **Faulty predication**
	1. Occurs when the subject and verb do not make sense together. In other words, the subject can’t “be” or “do” the verb.
	2. Ex. The purpose of movies was invented to entertain people.
	3. Ex. A waterspout is when a tornado is over water
	4. Ex. The reason for low sales is that prices are too high.
4. **Figure of speech (figurative language)**
	1. The various rhetorical uses of language (such as metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole, and chiasmus) that depart from customary construction, order, or significance
	2. A rhetorical device that achieves a special effect by using words in distinctive ways
	3. Some Figures of Speech:
		1. Alliteration = repetition of an initial consonant sound
		2. Anaphora = repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses or verses
		3. Antithesis
		4. Apostrophe
		5. Assonance
		6. Chiasmus = verbal pattern in which the second half of an expression is balanced against the first but with the parts reversed
			1. Repetition in which certain words, sounds, concepts , or syntactical meanings are reversed or repeated in reverse order (two parts of a chiastic whole mirror each other as do the parts of the letter X)
			2. Chiastic structure may heighten paradox
		7. Euphemism = inoffensive ways of saying something offensive
		8. Extended metaphor
		9. Hyperbole
		10. Imagery
		11. Irony = use of words to convey the opposite of their literal meaning. A statement or situation where the meaning is contradicted by the appearance or presentation of the idea. Discrepancy between what is said and what is meant, what is said and what is done, what is expected on intended and what happens, what is meant or said and what others understand
			1. Situational = expectations raised by events or situation are reversed. Deiscrepancy between what the reader expects to happen and what actually happens
			2. Dramatic = discrepancy between a character’s perception and what the reader or audience know to be true
			3. Cosmic irony / the Irony of Fate = misfortune is the result of fate, chance, or deity
			4. Socratic = assumes ignorance and openness to opposing points of view which are “naively” shown to be foolish
			5. Verbal = discrepancy between what is said and what is meant
			6. Incidental irony
		12. Litotes
			1. An understatement in which an affirmative is expressed by negating its opposite
		13. Metaphor / Simile
		14. Onomatopoeia
		15. Oxymoron
		16. Paradox
		17. Pun = a play on words, sometimes on different senses of the same word and sometimes on the similar sense or sound of different words
		18. Understatement = writer or speaker deliberately makes a situation seem less important than it is
5. **Flesch-Kincaid Formula**
	1. Is the most widely used methd to assign a level of difficulty to a text. It uses the average number of syllables per word and the average length of sentences
	2. Simple approach to assess the grade level of the reaer
6. **Following strategies are most appropriate for helping ss comprehend new vocabulary in nonfiction texts**
	1. Activating prior knowledge
	2. Examining new vocabulary in context
	3. Providing opportunities for ss to practice using new vocab words are all effective means of teaching vocabulary
7. Fragments
8. **Frame story**
	1. one in which the main story organizes a series of shorter stories
	2. it’s the big overarching story that contains all of the little stories within it. It provides the background story that gives the real story an excuse to be told. (Canterbury tales)
9. **Free Verse**
	1. Literary device that can be defined as poetry that is free from limitations of regular meter or rhythm and does not rhyme with fixed forms.
	2. No regular meter and rhythm
	3. Do not follow a proper rhyme scheme; no set rules
	4. Based on normal pauses and natural rhythmical phrases as compared to the artificial constraints or normal poetry
10. **Foreshadowing**
	1. Literary device in which a writer gives an advance hint of what is to come later in the story.
	2. Often appears at the beginning of a story or chapter and helps the reader develop expectations about the coming events in a story. Various Types of foreshadowing
11. **Formative assessments**
	1. Goal is to monitor student learning to provide ongoing feedback that can be used by instructors to improve their teaching and by ss to improve their learning.
	2. More specifically, formative assessments
		1. Help ss identify their strengths and weaknesses and the target areas that need work
		2. Help faculty recognize where ss are struggling and address problems immediately
	3. Generally low stakes, which means that they have little or no point value

G

1. **Gerund**
	1. Phrase is used as a noun and subject of the sentence
	2. A form that is derived from a verb but that functions as a noun
	3. A verbal that ends in –ing and funtions as a noun
	4. A gerund phrase consists of a gerund plus modifier(s), object(s), and/or complement(s)
	5. (verbal nouns)
2. **Grammar Guide**
	1. Helps with proper construction of sentences and proper use of words
3. **Grammar Types**
	1. Descriptive grammar
		1. Naming parts of speech
	2. Comparative
		1. Comparing different languages
		2. Functional
			1. The behavior of language when it is properly funtioning
4. **Graphic organizers**
	1. Guide learners’ thinking as they fill in an build upon a visual map or diagram
	2. Are some of the most effective visual learning strategies for ss and are applies across the curriculum to enhance learning and understanding of subject matter content.
	3. Facilitate ss learning by helping them identify areas of focus within a broad topic, such as a novel or article
	4. Teachers can use graphic organizers to illustrate a ss knowledge about a topic or section of text showing areas for improvement
5. **Grotesque**
	1. Primarily concerned about the distortion and transgression of boundaries; exaggeration plays a role
	2. Fits in between the real and the fantastic
	3. Simultaneously fits somewhere between being funny and frightening
	4. Often contains a sort of fusion of human with animal, vegetable, machine, or some combination
	5. Ex: Metamorphosis – Kafka

H

1. **Hamartia**
	1. The flaw in character which leads to the downfall of the protagonist in a tragedy (ie. Oedipus Rex)
	2. Inherent defect of shortcoming in the hero of a tragedy who is in other respects a superior being favored by fortune.
2. **Harlem Renaissance**
	1. occurred during the years 1920 to 1940. The term is used to describe the flowering of African American cultural and intellectual life during these years. Notable writers associated with the Harlem Renaissance include Langston Hughes and Zora Neale Hurston, Countee Cullen, Nella Larson
3. **Holistic scoring**
	1. Impressionistic; method based on theory that a whole piece of writing is greater than the sum of its parts; essays are read for a total impression they create, rather than individual aspects; grammar, spelling, and organization should not be considered as separate entities
4. **Homophones**
	1. Same sound
	2. Have the same pronounciation but a different meaning and spelling (steak v stake)
5. **Homonyms**
	1. Same name
		1. Have the same pronunciation and spelling but have different meaning (mean = average; nasty)
6. **Homographs**
	1. Same writing
	2. Are words that have the same spelling but a different meaning (progress = status/to move forward). These do not have to be pronounced in the same way.
7. How text features (index, glossary, headings, footnotes, visuals) contribute to the central idea of an informational text
8. **Hyperbole**
	1. Exaggeration of ideas for the sake of emphasis.
	2. Unreal exaggeration to emphasize the real situation

I

1. Identify a variety of techniques to ensure productive participation and active listening in collaborative discussions
	1. E.g. selecting age-appropriate topics, facilitating appropriate discussion behavior, ensuring accountability
2. Inconsistent Verb tense
3. **Introduction-Body-Conclusion Strategy (IBC)**
	1. An organizational method of ensuring that ss have sufficient supporting details in their essays and paragraphs.
4. **Inversion**
	1. Also known as anastrophe
	2. Literary technique in which the normal order of words is reversed in order to achieve a particular effect of emphasis or meter
5. **KWL Chart**
	1. Can be used to document what ss know, what they want to know, and what they learned. And effective way of collecting data an ss prior knowledge in order to effectively pan instruction that meets curricular objectives

L

1. **Levels of thinking**
	1. Critical-creative - judging fact from opinion involves critical-creative thinking. This is the highest level of thinking skills. A reader must be able to recognize bias, distinguish fact and opinion, identify stereotypes, make or recognize inferences and detect assumption
2. **Limerick**
	1. Has five lines, rhyme scheme is aabba
3. **Linguistics**
	1. The formal study of the structures and processes of a language
4. **Literary elements**
	1. Characterization
	2. Setting
	3. Tone
		1. Attitude of the author or narrator, determined through analysis of the stylistic elements, such as diction ,details, imagery, and figurative language
	4. Plot structure
	5. mood
5. **Literary theories**
	1. Reader-response
	2. Feminist criticism
6. **Logical Fallacies**
	1. Ad hominem
		1. Latin for “to the man
		2. Attacking your opponents character or personal traits in an attempt to undermine their argument
		3. Attack the person instead of the argument
		4. An attack on the character of a person rather than on his or her opinions or arguments
		5. Ex. Green Peace’s strategies aren’t effective because they are all dirty, lazy hippies.
		6. Ex. After Sally presents an eloquent and compelling case for a more equitable taxation system, Sam asks the audience whether we should believe anything from a woman who isn’t married, was once arrested, and smells a bit weird.
	2. Ad Populum
		1. Emotional appeal that speaks to positive or negative concepts rather than the real issue at hand.
		2. Ex. If you were a true American you would support the rights of people to choose whatever vehicle they want.
	3. Ambiguity
		1. Using double meanings or ambiguities of language to mislead or misrepresent the truth.
	4. Anecdotal
		1. Using personal experience or an isolated example instead of a valid argument, especially to dismiss statistics.
	5. Appeal to ignorance
		1. Appealing to ignorance as evidence of something. Ignorance about something says nothing about its existence or nonexistence.
		2. Ex. We don’t have evidence that God doesn’t exist, therefore he must exist.
	6. Argument from omniscience
		1. An arguer would need omniscience to know about everyone’s beliefs or about their knowledge.
		2. Ex. Everyone knows that.
	7. Appeal to faith
		1. Arguer relies on faith as the bases of his argument. Faith, by definition, relies on a belief that does not rest on logic or evidence. Faith depends on irrational thought and produces intransigence.
		2. Ex. If you have no faith, you cannot learn.
	8. Appeal to Nature
		1. Making the argument that because something is “natural” it is therefore valid, justified, inevitable,
	9. Appeal to tradition
		1. Just because people practice a tradition says nothing about its viability.
		2. Ex. Religion, Slavery
	10. Argument to authority
		1. Using the opinion or position of an authority figure or institution of authority, in place of an actual argument.
		2. Using the words of an “expert” or authority as the bases of the argument instead of using the logic or evidence that supports and argument. Simply because an authority makes a claim does not necessarily mean he got it right.
		3. Ex. Professor X believes in creation-science.
		4. Ex. Not able to defend his position that evolution isn’t true, Bob says he knows a scientist who also questions evolution.
	11. Appeal to consequences
		1. An argument that concludes a premise (usually a belief) as either true or false based on whether the premise leads to some desirable or undesirable consequences.
		2. Ex. Some religious people believe that knowledge of evolution leads to immorality, therefore evolution proves false.
	12. Appeal to emotion / appeals to motives in place of support
		1. Manipulating an emotional response in place of a valid or compelling argument
		2. Appealing to emotions or other psychological factors. In this way, they do not provide reasons for belief
		3. Ex. Luke didn’t want to eat his Brussels sprouts, but his father told him to think of the poor starving kids in Africa.
	13. Argument from adverse consequences
		1. Just because a repugnant crime or act occurred, does not necessarily mean that a defendant committed the crime or that we should judge3 him guilty.
		2. EX. We should judge the accused as guilty, or else others will commit similar crimes.
		3. Ex. Disasters occur because God punishes non-believers, therefore we should all believe in God.
	14. Argumentum ad baculum
		1. An argument based on an appeal to fear or a threat
		2. Ex. If you don’t believe in God, You’ll burn in Hell.
	15. Argumentum ad ignorantiam
		1. A misleading argument used in reliance on people’s ignorance.
	16. Argumentum ad populum.
		1. An argument aimed to sway popular support by appealing to sentimental weakness rather than facts and reasons.
	17. Bandwagon fallacy
		1. Appealing to popularity or the fact that many people do something as an attempted form of validation.
		2. Concluding that an idea has merit simply because many people believe in it or practice it.
		3. Ex. Most people believe in a god, therefore it must prove true
		4. Ex. Seamus pointed a drunken finger at Sean and asked him to explain how so many people could believe in leprechauns if they’re only a silly old superstition.
	18. Begging the question/claim
		1. A circular argument in which the conclusion is included in the premise
		2. Assuming the answer
		3. Conclusion that the writer should prove is validated within the claim
		4. Ex. We must encourage our youth to worship God to Instill moral behavior
		5. Ex. Filthy and polluting coal should be banned.
		6. Ex. The word of Zorbo the Great is flawless and perfect. We know this because it says so in the Great Book of Zorbo.
	19. Black or white / Either/or / False Dilemma
		1. Where two alternative states are presented as the only possibilities, when in fact more exist.
		2. Conclusion that oversimplifies the argument by reducing it to only two sides or choices.
		3. Considering only the extremes
		4. Ex. We can either stop using car or destroy the earth.
		5. Ex. Whist rallying support for his plan to fundamentally undermine citizen’s rights, the supreme leader told the people they were either with him or against him.
	20. Burden of Proof
		1. Saying that the burden of proof lies not with the person making the claim, but with someone else to disprove.
		2. Ex. Bernard declares that the teapot is, at this very moment, in orbit around the sun between the earth and mars, and that because no one can prove him wrong his claim is therefore a valid one.
	21. Circular reasoning/argument
		1. Restates the argument rather than proving it
		2. Stating in one’s proposition that which one aims to prove.
		3. Ex. God exists because the Bible says so; the Bible exists because God influenced it.
		4. Ex. George Bush is a good communicator because he speaks effectively.
	22. Composition fallacy ; composition/division
		1. Assuming that what’s true about one part of something has to be applied to all or other parts of it
		2. When the conclusion of an argument depends on an erroneous characteristic from parts of something to the whole or vice versa
		3. Ex. Daniel reasoned that atoms are invisible, and that he was made of atoms, and therefore invisible too
	23. Confirmation bias / Observational Selection
		1. Refers to a form of selective thinking that focuses on evidence that supports what believers already believe while ignoring evidence that refutes their beliefs. Confirmation bias plays a stronger role when people base their beliefs upon faith, tradition, and prejudice.
		2. Pointing out favorable circumstances while ignoring the unfavorable.
		3. Ex. If someone believes in the power of prayer, the believer will notice the few answered prayers, while ignoring the majority of unanswered prayers.
	24. Confusion of correlation and causation / False Cause
		1. Invalid assumption that correlation proves causation
		2. Presuming that a real or perceived relationship between things means that one is the cause of another
		3. Ex. More men play chess than women, therefore men make better chess players than women.
		4. Ex. Children who watch violence on TV tend to act violently when they grow up, there for TV violence is the cause of adolescent violence.
		5. Ex. Pointing to a fancy chart, Roger shows how temperatures have been rising over the past few centuries, whilst at the same time the numbers of pirates have been decreasing, thus pirates cool the world and global warming is a hoax.
	25. The fallacy fallacy
		1. Presuming that because a claim has been poorly argued, or a fallacy has been committed, that it is necessarily wrong
		2. Ex. Recognizing that Amanda had committed a fallacy in arguing that we should eat healthy food because a nutritionist said it was popular, Alise said that we should therefore eat double bacon cheeseburgers everyday
	26. Genetic
		1. Judging something good or bad on the basis of where it comes from or from whom it comes.
		2. Conclusion based on the argument that the origins of a person, idea, institute, or theory determine its character, nature, or worth.
		3. Ex. The VW Beetle is an evil car because it was originally designed by the Nazis.
		4. Ex. Accused on the 6 o’clock news of corruption, the senator said that we should all be very wary of the things we hear on the media because we all know how unreliable the media can be
	27. Half-truths (suppressed evidence)
		1. A statement usually intended to deceive that omits some of the facts necessary for an accurate description.
	28. Hasty Generalizations
		1. A conclusion based on insufficient or biased evidence. In other words, you are rushing to a conclusion before you have all the relevant facts.
		2. Size of the sample is too small to support the conclusion
		3. Ex. Even though it’s only the first day, I can tell this will be a boring class.
	29. Loaded questions
		1. Asking a question that has an assumption built into it so that it can’t be answered without appearing guilty.
		2. Embodies an assumption that, if answered, indicates an implied agreement
		3. Ex. Have you stopped beating your wife yet?
		4. Grace and Helen were both romantically interested in Brad. One day, with Brad sitting within earshot, Grace asked in an inquisitive tone whether Helen was having any problems with a fungal infection.
	30. Middle ground
		1. Saying that a compromise, or middle point, between two extremes is the truth
	31. Moral Equivalence
		1. Compares minor misdeeds with major atrocities.
		2. Ex. That parking attendant who gave me a ticket is as bad as Hitler.
	32. Non sequitur
		1. Latin for “It does not follow”
		2. An inference or conclusion that does not follow from established premises or evidence.
		3. Ex. There occurred an increase of births during the full moon. Conclusion: full moons cause birthrates to rise
	33. No true Christian/Scotsman
		1. Making what could be considered an appeal to purity as a way to dismiss relevant criticisms or flaws of an argument.
		2. An informal logical fallacy, an ad hoc attempt to retain an unreasoned assertion. When faced with an example, rather than denying it, this fallacy excludes the specific case without reference to any objective rule.
		3. Ex. Example: Many Christians in history have started wars. Reply: Well, no true Christian would ever start a war.
		4. Ex. Angus declares that Scotsmen do not put sugar on their porridge, to which Kyle points out that he is a Scotsman and puts sugar on his porridge. Furious, Angus yells that no TRUE Scotsman sugars his porridge.
	34. Personal Incredulity
		1. Saying that because one finds something difficult to understand that therefore it isn’t true.
		2. Ex. Kirk drew a picture of a fish and a human and asked Rickard if he really thought were stupid enough to believe that somehow the fish turned into a human through just random things happening over time.
	35. Post hoc, ergo propter hoc
		1. Latin for “it happened after, so it was caused by”
		2. Similar to a non sequitur, but time dependent
		3. A conclusion that assumes that if “A” occurred after “B” then “B” must have caused “A”.
		4. Ex. I drank bottled water and now I’m sick, so the water must have made me sick.
		5. Ex. She got six after she visited china, so something in china caused her sickness.
	36. Proving non existence
		1. When an arguer cannot provided the evidence for his claims, he may challenge his opponent to prove that it doesn’t exist/
	37. Red herring
		1. A diversionary tactic that avoids the key issues, often by avoiding opposing arguments rather than addressing them
		2. An irrelevant topic is presented in order to divert attention from the original issue. The basic idea is to ‘win’ an argument by leading attention away from the argument and to another topic
		3. When an arguer diverts the attention by changing the subject
		4. Ex. The level of mercury in seafood may be unsafe, but what will fishers do to support their families?
	38. Reification fallacy
		1. When people treat an abstract belief or hypothetical concept as if it represented a concrete event or physical entity
		2. Ex. IQ tests as an actual measure of intelligence
		3. Ex. The concept of race (even though genetic attributes exists)(
	39. Slippery slope
		1. Asserting that if we allow A to happen, the Z will consequently happen too, therefore A should not happen.
		2. Conclusion based on the premise that if A happens, then eventually through a series of small steps, Z will happen too, basically equating A and Z, so if we don’t want Z to occur, then A should not be allowed to occur either.
		3. EX. Colin Closet asserts that if we allow same sex couples to marry, then the next thing we know we’ll be allowing people to marry their parents, their cars, and even monkeys.
		4. Ex. If we ban Hummers because they are bad for the environment, then eventually the government will ban all cars, so we should not ban hummers.
	40. Special pleading
		1. Moving the goalposts to create exceptions when a claim is shown to be false.
		2. The assertion of a new or special matter to offset the opposing party’s allegations. A presentation of an argument that emphasizes only a favorable or single aspect of the question at issue.
		3. Ex. How can God create so much suffering in the world? You have to understand that God moves in mysterious ways and we have no privilege to this knowledge.
		4. Ex. Edward claimed to be psychic, but when his ‘abilities’ were tested under proper scientific conditions, they magically disappeared. Edward explained this by saying that one had to have faith in his abilities for them to work.
	41. Straw man
		1. Misrepresenting someone’s argument to make it easier to attack
		2. Oversimplifi4s an opponent’s viewpoint and then attacks that hollow argument
		3. Author attacks an argument which is different from and usually weaker than the opposition’s best argument
		4. Creating a false or made up scenario then attacking it. Painting your opponent with false colors only deflects the purpose of the argument
		5. Ex. Evolutionists think that everything came about by random chance.
		6. Ex. People who don’t support the proposed minimum wage increase hate the poor.
		7. Ex: After Will said that we should put more money into health and education, Warren responded by saying that he was surprised that Will hates our country so much that he wants to leave it defenseless by cutting military spending.
	42. The Texas sharpshooter
		1. Cherry-picking data clusters to suit and argument, or finding a pattern to fit a presumption
		2. Ex. The makers of Sugar Drinks points to research showing that of the five countries where Sugar sells that most units, three of them are in the top ten healthiest countries, therefore Sugar Drinks are healthy.
	43. Tu quoque
		1. Avoiding having to engage with criticism by turning it back on the accuser – answering criticism with criticism
	44. Use-mention error
		1. Confusing a word of a concept with something that supposedly exist.
7. Lyric Poem
	1. Commonly defined as a short poem that expresses personal feelings (Shakespearean sonnets)

M

1. **Magical realism**
	1. Describing events realistically but within a magical haze of local customs and beleifs
	2. A literary genre or style associated especially with Latin America that incorporates fantastic or mythical elements into otherwise realistic fiction
2. **Malapropism**
	1. An act or habit of misusing words ridiculously, especially by the confusion of words that are similar in sound
	2. Unintentional misuse of a word by confusion with one of similar sound, especially when creating a ridiculous effect.
	3. Ex. “Lead the way and we’ll precede”
	4. Ex. I am not under the affluence of alchohol.
3. **Maxi-lesson**
	1. Display a draft of your own writing; ask for suggestions from the class; comment on the suggestions, select a suggestion and apply it to the piece. First, assemble your materials for the lesson. These would include a writing sample of your own. Next, display it for the class. Then, ask the class for suggestions. “What do you like about this piece?” “What improvements could you suggest?” Comment on their suggestions and choose one to apply. Finally, circulate among the students offering individual help with revising. A student’s piece should not be critiqued by the whole class without permission.
4. **Menippean Satire**
	1. the reader sees the world through the eyes of another and may change his outlook after reading of the character’s experiences
	2. a form of storytelling that uses a narrative and dialogues showing different points of view
	3. a form of satire that is indirect and nonrealistic in approach that consists typically of a loosely organized narrative incorporating a series of dialogues between representatives of various points of view.
	4. MS is a term employed broadly to refer to prose satires that are complex in nature, which combines many different targets of ridicule into a fragmented satiric narrative.
5. **Modifiers**
	1. Words, phrases, or clauses that provide description in sentences.
		1. Adjectives, adjective clauses, adverbs, adverb clauses, absolute phrases, infinitive phrases, participial phrases, and prepositional phrases
6. Morphemes
	1. Inflectional morphemes can only be used as suffixes
7. **Melodrama**
	1. an exaggerated reality which lends itself to symbolism, allegory, and surrealism. It is a dirrent kind of exaggeration whereby the meanings implicit in objects, people, or events become more lumionous and accessible than meanings normally are in the chaotic muddle of the everyday world.
8. **Memoir**
	1. A record of events written by a person having intimate knowledge of them and based on personal observation
	2. An autobiographical account of one’s personal life and experiences.
9. **Metonymy**
	1. Figure of speech that replaces the name of a thing with the name of something else with which it is closely associated
	2. Figure of speech in which one word or phrase is substituted for another with which it’s closely associated; also, the rhetorical strategy of describing something indirectly by referring to things around it.
10. **Motif**
	1. An object or idea that repeats itself throughout a literary work
	2. Can be seen as an image, sound, action, or other figures that have a symbolic significance and contributes toward the development of theme.
	3. Differs from theme in that motif is a recurrent image, idea or symbol that develops or explains a theme while a theme is a central idea or message.
	4. Motifs differ from symbols in that they are recurrent throughout the work and explain or work towards the theme, where symbols are icons that that represent something else and help to understand an idea or a thing, and may only appear once or twice in a work.
11. **Metaphor**
	1. Figure of speech – makes an implicit, implied, or hidden comparison between two things or objects that are poles apart from each other but have some characteristics in common between them
	2. A resemblance of two contradictory or different objects is made based on a single or some common characteristics
	3. Every metaphor has two parts: the thing being defined is called the tenor, the thing doing the defining is the vehicle
12. **Methods of appeal or persuasion**
	1. Expert opinion
	2. Generalization
	3. Testimonial
13. Mind mapping:
	1. A visual form of note taking that offers an overview of a topic and its complex information, allowing ss to comprehend, create new ideas, and build connections. Through the use of colors, Images, and words, mind mapping encourages ss to begin with a central idea and expand outward to more in depth sub topics
14. **Mock Heroic**
	1. A satirical imitation or burlesque of the heroic manner or style
	2. Imitating the style of heroic poetry in order to satirize an unheroic subject
	3. Satirizing the heroic style of literature
15. **Monologue**
	1. Form of dramatic entertainment, comedic solo, or the like by a single speaker.
	2. A prolonged talk or discourse by a single speaker, especially one dominating or monopolizing a conversation
	3. A part of a drama in which a single actor speaks along
	4. Any composition, as a poem, in which a single person speaks alone
16. **Morphology**
	1. The study of the structure of words
	2. Free morpheme = a simple word only consisting of a single morpheme (can stand on its own as a word

N

1. **Naturalism**
	1. term used to discrive the literary movement based on the belief that human beings do not have a soul or any life apart from their physical existence. Naturalistic works tend to emphasize the darker side of life, including such things as poverty, disease, and injustice. In the United States, naturalism reached its height in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, particularly in the workds of Stephen Crane, Frank Norris, and Theodore Dreiser.
2. **Noam Chomsky’s stages of language development**
	1. Telegraphic is the fourth stage
	2. Chomsky defines the performance of language as that which people actually say. This does not have to be grammatically correct but does convey meaning
	3. Stages
		1. Prelinguistic (cooing)
			1. Silent period of language acquisition in which there is only crying and cooing
			2. Appears around six months
		2. Holophrastic
			1. One word communication
		3. Two-word
		4. Telegraphic
			1. Period in which the child may omit some syllalbs in words, substitute sounds, and use only a pivot word with other words – much like a telegram
		5. Intermediate development
			1. Following telegraphic and prior to adult
		6. adult
3. Non-parallel sentence structure
4. **Nouns (common, proper, concrete, abstract, collective) + noun genders**
	1. Common
		1. Used for a class of person, place, or thing
	2. Abstract
		1. Things you cannot see or touch (bravery, joy)
	3. Collective
		1. Words to describe groups (team, choir)
	4. Compound
		1. Nouns made up of more than one word (court-martial, pickpocket, water bottle)
	5. Concrete
		1. Names a things that is tangible. Concrete nouns can be either proper or common
	6. Non-countable (mass nouns)
		1. Things you cannot count (food, music)
	7. Gender-specific
		1. Words which are definitely male or female (vixen, actress)
	8. Verbal nouns
		1. Nouns derived from verbs (a building, an attack)
	9. Gerunds
		1. Nouns that represent actions (running fast, guessing a number)
	10. Noun genders
		1. Masculine
		2. Feminine
		3. Common
			1. If it refers to a member of species which can be male or female
		4. Neuter
			1. If it refers to a member of a species (or a lifeless object) which is neither a male nor a female
5. Novella
	1. A short narrative, generally between 50 and 100 pages long

O

1. **Onomatopoeia**
	1. Defined as a word which imitates the natural sounds of a thing. Creates a sound effect that mimics the thing described, making the description more expressive and interesting
2. Order of Importance
	1. In this pattern the information is given either from the least important feature to the most important, or from the most important feature to the least important. Also known as hierarchical or chain of command
3. Orthography
	1. Relationship between spelling and pronunciation
4. **Oxymoron**
	1. Figure of speech in which two opposite ideas are joined to create an effect. (jumbo shrimp)
5. **Overstatement**
	1. Also called hyperbole; a type of verbal irony in which the speaker exaggerates, says more than what he or she means

P

1. **Paradox**
	1. Contrary to expectations, existing belief, or perceived opinion.
	2. Statement that appears to be self-contradictory or silly but may include a latent truth
	3. Also used to illustrate an opinion or statement contrary to accepted traditional ideas.
	4. Often used to make a reader think over an idea in innovative ways.
	5. Statement that appears to contradict itself
2. **Parts of speech**
	1. Verbs
	2. Nouns
	3. Pronouns
	4. Adverbs
	5. Adjectives
	6. Prepositions
	7. Conjunctions
	8. Interjections
	9. Articles
	10. determiners
3. **Parallelism**
	1. Use of components in a sentence that are grammatically the same, or similar in their construction, sound, meaning or meter.
	2. Adds balance and rhythm to sentences, giving ideas a smoother flow and thus can be persuasive because of the repetition it employs
4. **Pastiche**
	1. using the form or style of another author, generally in tribute, such as a mystery written in the style of Dashiell Hammet
5. **Peroration**
	1. The concluding part of a speech, typically intended to inspire enthusiasm in the audience
6. **Persona**
	1. A theatrical mask.
	2. Can be defined in a literary work as a voice or an assumed role of a character that represents the thoughts of a writer or a specific person the writer wants to present as his mouthpiece.
7. **Personification**
	1. Figure of speech in which a thing, idea, or animal is given human attributes.
	2. Non-human objects are portrayed in such a way that we feel they have the ability to act like human beings.
8. **Phonetics**
	1. The study of sounds of language and their physical properties
9. **Phonology**
	1. The analysis of how sounds function in a language or dialect
10. Phrases
11. **Picaresque**
	1. Telling a story about the adventures of a usually playful and dishonest character
	2. Type of fiction dealing with the episodic adventures of a usually roguish protagonist
12. **Pidgin language**
	1. Is a simplified language that develops as a means of communication between two or more groups that do not share a common language. Means of communication, no native speakers
13. **Plot**
	1. Events that make up a story or the main part of a story. Events relate to each other in a pattern or a sequence. Structure of a novel depends on the organization of events in the plot of the story
	2. Exposition, conflict, climax, falling action, resolution
	3. Key elements of plot
		1. Suspense = the quality of tension or anxiety in the plot which keeps the reader’s interest
		2. Foreshadowing = use of clues to hint at what will happen later in the plot
		3. Atmosphere = the overall effect created by the setting and descriptive details, to evoke an emotional response in the reader
		4. Mood = the emotional response experienced by the reader
14. **Poetic devices/poetic structure**
	1. Rhyme scheme
	2. Rhythm
	3. Figurative language
15. **Potential strategies for increasing reading comprehension**
	1. Students study lists of high frequency words in order to increase reading speed and comprehension. SS analyze patterns of organization and syntax as a way of learning to recognize common structures
16. **Pragmatics**
	1. The role of context in the interpretation of meaning
	2. Mastering the rules for social language
17. Pre-Raphaelite Movement = sought to bring sensuality back into poetry by using lush vowel sounds and sensuous description.
18. Prepositions and prepositional phrases
19. **Process Writing**
	1. Learning to write by writing; is an approach which encourages ss to communicate their own written messages while simultaneously developing their literary skills in speaking and reading rather than delaying involvement in the writing process; as advocated in the past, until students have perfected their abilities in handwriting, reading, phonetics, spelling, grammar, and punctuation.
20. **Pronouns**
	1. Pronoun antecedent agreement
	2. Pronoun Case
21. **Prosody**
	1. Study of the elements of poetry – rhyme, rhythm, meter, and stanza form
22. Punctuation (comma, period, question mark, semi colon, exclamation point, apostrophe, colon, quotation marks, dash, parenthesis, brackets, hyphen)
23. **Quatrain**
	1. Type of stanza, or complete poem consisting of four lines
	2. Many variations
24. Reading Strategies
	1. Making predictions
	2. Making connections
	3. Summarizing

R

1. **Reader Response Theory**
	1. a form of literary theory that focuses on the reader and their interpretation of written works. There are different camps that believe the reader has more control over the derived meaning of the text than others.
2. **Recension**
	1. The selection of the most trustworthy evidence on which to base a text after researching all the possible material. Recently a gospel according to Judas was presented and studied for evidence of authenticity. Much of the text was missing and plausible fillers were proposed.
3. Reciprocal teaching:
	1. Occurs when dialogue takes place between the ss and the teacher, and participants take turns assuming the role of the teacher
4. **Refrain**
	1. The repetition of a line or phrase at the end of several stanzas of a poem
5. **Regionalism**
	1. A word or phrase used by a population in a particular region
6. **RENNS**
	1. A memory device to check for specific, concrete details: Reason, Examples, Names, Numbers, Senses (sight, sound, smell, taste, touch)
7. **Rhyme Scheme**
	1. Internal rhyme – occurs within a single line of poetry rather than from line to line
	2. Iambic pentameter, Trochaic tetrameter, Iambic tetrameter, spondaic trimester
	3. Slant rhyme = (also near rhyme, half rhyme, or off rhyme) is used to describe two words that end in a similar sound but do not exactly rhyme. Emily Dickenson well known for her use of slant Rhyme
	4. Iambic Pentameter – five measures of one unstressed and one stressed syllable.
		1. “When do I count the clock that that tells the time”. “Shall I compare thee to a summer’s day?”
	5. Feet
		1. Anapest
			1. An anapest foot would consist of two unstressed syllables followed by a stressed syllable
		2. Trochee
			1. A foot that has two syllables, with the first stressed and the second unstressed
		3. Dactyl
			1. A foot of three syllables, the first stressed and the second and third unstressed
	6. Masculine rhyme and feminine rhymes are terms that come down from earlier literary analysis. Masculine rhyme uses one syllable words to give the feeling of strength or to add impact. Feminine rhyme is more likely to use two or more syllables. This gives a feeling of softness and lightness
	7. Anapestic meter = meter that is composed of feet that are unaccented-unaccented-accented, usually used in a light or whimsical poetry, such as a limerick
8. **Rhyme Royal**
	1. A stanza of seven 10-syllable lines (iambic pentameter), rhyming ABABBCC, popularized by Chaucer.
9. **Roman a’ clef**
	1. these novels use characters based on real people and events based on real world events in fictional guise. Authors may use this form for a satire or to comment on social issues or scandals
10. **Rondeau**
	1. A 15 line poem made up of three stanzas. Each line of this type of poem has 8-10 syllables
11. Run-on sentences, including fused sentences and comma splices

S

1. **Sarcasm**
	1. To speak bitterly
	2. Literal meaning is different from what the speaker intends to say through sarcasm
	3. Meant to mock with often satirical or ironic remarks with a purpose to amuse and hurt someone or some section of society simultaneously.
	4. Intentional derision, generally directed at another person and intended to hurt
2. **Scansion**
	1. Describing the rhythms of poetry by dividing the lines into feet, marking the locations of stressed and unstressed syllables, and counting the variables
	2. Process of analyzing the number and type of feet in a line
3. **Satire**
	1. Technique employed by writers to expose and criticize foolishness and corruption of an individual or a society by using humor, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule.
	2. Intends to improve humanity be criticizing its follies and foibles
	3. A writer in a satire uses fictional characters which stand for real people to expose and condemn their corruption
	4. Usually a comical piece of writing which makes fun of an individual or a society to expose its stupidity and shortcomings. In addition the writer hopes that those he criticizes will improve their characters by overcoming their weaknesses.
	5. The exposure of humanity’s vices, foibles, or follies, usually with the intent of change or reform
4. **Scoring rubrics**
	1. Descriptive scoring schemes that are developed by teachers and other evaluators to guide analysis of the products or process of a student’s effort.
5. **Second Language Learners**
	1. Second language learners monitor their new language skills by applying their understanding of its grammar to edit, plan, or initiate their communication. They need time to do this so that they can form and structure their sentences. This stage follows the acquiring and learning stage of a second language.
6. **Self-Regulated Strategy Development (SRSD)**
	1. An instructional method that includes building background knowledge, discussing and modelling a strategy, memorizing the strategy, and supporting the practice of the strategy until ss can use it independently
7. **Semantics**
	1. The study of linguistic meaning.
	2. Focuses on the relationship between words, phrases, signs, or symbols and what they stand for.
8. **Sentence Types (simple, compound, complex, compound/complex)**
	1. Simple: contains only one independent clause
	2. Compound: contains at least who independent clauses, which are joined by a conjunction
	3. Complex sentence: Contains one independent clause and at least one dependent clause
	4. Compound-Complex sentence: contains two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.
9. **Spatial order**
	1. Relating to, occupying, or having the character of space. The words “next to, and “adjacent” are typical of the kinds of words used in descriptions of spatial relationships.
	2. Spatial organization is descriptive. The reader can be taken from one place to another or led deeper into the meaning of a single concept
10. **Soliloquy**
	1. Popular literary device often used in drama to reveal the innermost thoughts of a character.
	2. Technique used to convey the progress of action of the play by means of expressing a character’s thoughts about a certain character or past, present, or upcoming event while talking to himself without acknowledging the presence of any other person.
	3. Often used as a means of character revelation or character manifestation to the reader or audience of the play. Due to a lack of time and space, it was sometimes considered essential to present information about the plot and to expose the feelings and intentions of the characters. Use has become somewhat outdated.
11. **Sestet**
	1. A stanza or poem of six lines
12. Split Infinitive
13. **Sprung Rhythm**
	1. Form of accentual meter
	2. Accentual meter: Strong stress meter = number of stressed syllables in a line is fixed, but no
14. **Spenserian Stanza**
	1. Developed by Edmund Spenser
	2. Fixed verse form
	3. Each stanza contains nine lines total: eight lines in iambic pentameter followed by a single line in iambic hexameter
	4. Rhyme scheme ABABBCBCC
15. **Stages of the writing process (6 stages)**
	1. Pre-writing stage
		1. Stage where you brainstorm to make topic lists. You can use other graphic organizers like webbing and concept mapping. You can use RAFT to role play
	2. Writing stage/ Drafting stage
		1. Stage where you use all the ideas and questions generated in the pre-writing stage and organize them into a rough draft or first draft
		2. Drafting is not precise. It should be free flowing and without constraint. Spelling, grammar, and punctuation are not important at this stage of writing. Drafting involves a search for meaning. A writer may begin without having any idea which way his writing will go. It develops as he writes. Pre writing and researsal help with drafting
	3. Revising Stage
		1. Stage where you add or omit information to make your paper clearer
		2. Stage of writing that involves re-writing or re-seeing; emphasis is placed on examining sentence structure, word choice, voice, and organization of the piece
	4. Editing Stage
		1. Stage where you make sure you have corrected all of the details regarding capitalization, punctuation, grammar, sentence and paragraph structure, subject verb agreement, word usage. Clean up.
	5. Publishing Stage
		1. The finished, polished product. Your paper is neat, clean, and presentable. Ready to turn in to teacher. (Final stage of writing process according to Exam Edge)
	6. Evaluating stage
		1. Where the author self-evaluates his/’her work and the audience evaluates the effectiveness of the piece
16. **Steven Krashen’s theory of second language acquisition**
	1. Cognitive, expressive and receptive are the language acquisition parts of a child learning his/her first language. In Krashen's hypothesis of acquisition-learning, the acquire system and learned system are the two systems utilized in order to learn a second language.
17. **Stock Character**
	1. A character in literature, theater, or film of a type quickly recognized and accepted by the reader or viewer and requiring no development by the writer
	2. Stereotypical fictional characters. Frequently one-dimensional in nature
18. **Strophe**
	1. A rhythmic system composed of two or more lines repeated as a unit; a group of verses in poetry that form a distinct unit within a poem
	2. Synonymous with “stanza”
	3. Irregular, unrhymed divisions within a poem
19. **Stream of Consciousness**
	1. A method of narration that describes in words the flow of thoughts in the minds of the characters
	2. “Interior monologue” where the individual thought process of a character associated to ho his or her actions is portrayed in the form of a monologue that addresses the character itself.
20. Subject-verb agreement
21. **Summative Assessments**
	1. Goal is to evaluate ss learning at the end of an instructional unit by comparing it against some standard or benchmark.
	2. Often high stakes, which means that they have a high point value
	3. Examples include a midterm exam, a final project, an essay
	4. Information from summative assessments can be used formatively when ss or faculty use it to guide their efforts and activities in subsequent courses
22. **Symbol**
	1. Literary device that contains several layers of meaning, often concealed at first sight, and is a representative of several other aspects, concepts, or traits than those that are visible in the literal translation alone. Symbol is suing an object or action that means something more than it’s literal meaning
	2. Mean something other than literal sense
	3. Generally, an object representing another to give it an entirely different meaning that is much deeper and more significant.
	4. Meanings may shift depending on context.
23. **Syntax**
	1. The arrangement – the ordering, grouping, and placement – of words within a sentence
24. Syllepsis
	1. Use of a single word in two different senses at once
25. **Synecdoche**
	1. Literary device in which a part of something represents the whole or it may use a whole to represent a part. (Ex . “Wheels” for “Car” or “Threads” for “Clothes”
	2. May also use larger groups to refer to smaller groups or vice versa. May also call a thing by the name of the material it is made of or it may refer to a thing in a container or packaging by the name of that container or packing.
	3. Figure of speech in which a part is used to represent the whole
26. **Techniques that allows for effective discussion for a teacher who is facilitating a whole class discussion:**
	1. Have ss sit in a circle instead of traditional rows; break class into smaller discussion groups before conducting the whole-class discussion; pausing and allowing silence to promote ss participation
27. Tenses (present tense, past tense, future tense, present perfect, past perfect, future perfect)
28. **Terza Rima**
	1. A verse form composed of iambic tercets (3-line grouping). interlocking three-line rhyme scheme. Often end in a single rhyming couplet
	2. Rhyme scheme is “aba, bcb, cdc, etc
	3. Dante used terza rima in the divine comedy
29. Text-to-self connection (literacy skills)
30. **Top Down approach (linguistic)**
	1. When analyzing a language, a linguist takes a “top down” approach. She will start with larger structures which leads to the study of the smaller components of a language. Thes, she would approach her study from sentences to clauses to words. A synthetic study would build the language up from the bottom up
31. **Traditional phonics instruction**
	1. Ss are taught individual letter sounds first, followed by letter combination sounds and the rules of putting these combinations together to make words.
32. **Trochaic pentameter**
	1. A line with 5 trochaic feet, or stresses
	2. Ex. Bobby Wanted Candy Tuesday Evening
33. Tropes
34. **Verbs (transitive, intransitive, linking, auxiliary**
	1. Verbal v Verb
	2. Types of verbs: Infinitives, Participles, gerunds
		1. Infinitive
			1. Most basic form of a verb and is usually preceded by the preposition “to”. A split infinitive occurs when an adverb is placed between “to” and the “verb” (to boldly go)

W

1. **Webbing**
	1. Commonly used as a tool to help begin the writing process or a research assignment
	2. Brainstorming method that provides structure for ideas and facts. Brainstorming webs provide ss with a flexible framework for idea development, organizing and prioritizing info
2. **What should a teacher do to improve ss writing**
	1. Clarity, grammar weaknesses, developing supports, and supplemental lessons
3. **Whole Language instruction**
	1. Ss are immersed in written language, and encourage to decode entire words using context clues
4. **Writing activities**
	1. Personal Writing
		1. Ss can express their innermost thoughts, feelings, and responses through a variety of personal writing, including journal writing, diaries, logs, personal narratives, and personal essays
	2. Workplace writing
		1. Learn how to prepare resumes, cover letters, job applications, and business letters
	3. Subject writing
		1. How to writer interviews, accounts, profiles, or descriptions to capture the meaning of the subject being written about
	4. Creative writing
		1. Provides ss with the opportunity to play with language, to express emotions, to articulate stories, or to develop a drama for others to enjoy
	5. Persuasive / argumentative
		1. Ss learn rh’l strategies to persuade others, such as by writing editorials, arguments, commentaries, and advertisements
	6. Scholarly
		1. Essays, research papers, biographies - these types of writing are most prevalent in middle or secondary level classrooms.
5. **Writer’s Workshop**
	1. In a writer’s workshop, ss have an opportunity to try out a variety of genres, with the hope that they will develop a love of writing. Teachers can customize their instruction based on observations of student work. Writer’s workshop focuses more on the process of writing itself. Teacher’s role is like that of a coach, to lead, teach, model, and encourage student writers. Students do the bulk of the work with the teacher giving mini-lessons as needed, modeling good writing, and encouraging her writers. Informal assessment might take place in conferences. Students can be assigned topics or choose their own, ss develop their skills individually
6. **Written Retellings**
	1. reading a text, then writing down all they can remember from the text. WRs help ss organize and analyze data. After ss have practiced this technique, it can be used to asses ss’ understanding of a text. After reading strategy
7. **Zeugma**
	1. Figure of speech in which a word, usually a verb or an adjective, applies to more than one noun, blending together grammatically and logically different ideas.
	2. Produces a unique artistic effect making the literary works more interesting and effective as it serves to adorn expressions and to add emphasis to ideas in impressive style.

Literary Genres to Memorize

Literary genre = a category meant to describe the writing style, technique, tone, length, and content of certain literary forms



1. Typical Characteristics of a genre
2. Defining characteristics of major forms within each primary literature genre
	1. (ie. Poetry: ballad/haiku)
3. Drama
	1. A story written to be performed by actors in front of an audience. Script includes stage directions that explain how characters should look, speak, move, and behave.
	2. Plays often divided into acts, which might be divided into scenes, indicating a change in location or the passage of time.
	3. Aristotelian Tragedy
		1. Aristotle defines tragedy in terms of specific requirements of plot and character. It depict the downfall of a basically good person through some fatal error or misjudgment, producing suffering and insight on the part of the protagonist and arousing fear and pity on the part of the audience
	4. Hegelian Tragedy
		1. Defines it as a dynamic contest between two opposing forces – in effect, a collision or conflict of rights. Most tragic events are those in which two esteemed values or goals are in opposition and one of them must give way.
	5. Miracle Play (medieval drama)
	6. Morality play (medieval drama)
		1. Different character portray moral qualities (such as charity), or abstractions, such as death.
4. Comedy
	1. A deliberate presentation of events/experiences drawn from real life but not the same with real life. Usually have happy ending
5. Tragedy
	1. Used to describe personal misfortunes that do not concern the rest of the society
	2. Ends in death and sadness
6. Tragic-Comedy
7. Playwright
8. Novel
	1. Gothic Novel
		1. Typically features ghosts, castles, and curses. The prototype of this genre is commonly considered to be The Castle of Otranto, published by Horace Walpole in 1764. Gothic novels often have an element of forbidden romance. The vampire romances that are currently popular continue this tradition
9. Prose
10. Short Story
11. Allegory
12. Epic
13. Ballad
	1. Literary Ballads
		1. Composed by later poets to tell stories
	2. Lyric ballads
		1. Move the reader or listener to some emotion. These poems were often accompanied by a musical instrument, such as the lyre
	3. Traditional ballad
		1. A story in song reaching back to oral tradition
	4. Ballads feature repetition and often center on themes of love and hate, lust and murder, royalty and fantasy
	5. Broadside Ballad
		1. A broadside ballad was printed on the back of cheap paper and often included lurid illustrations. They could also be folden into chapbooks
14. Pastoral
15. Epistle
16. Essay
17. Myth
	1. Symbolic tales of the distant past (often primordial times) that concern cosmogony and cosmology (the origin and nature of the universe), and may be connected to belief systems or rituals, and may serve to direct social action and values
	2. Gods and goddesses, and usually accounts for the creation of something
	3. Myths – They were designed to explain something that the teller does not understand. The Greeks and romans used these stories to explain natural phenomena and filled them with heroes and heroines
18. Romance
19. Fable
	1. Succinct fictional story that features animals, mythical creatures, plants, inanimate objects or forces of nature which are anthropomorphized. Illustrates or leads to an interpretation of a moral lesson (a “moral”) which may at the end be added explicitly in a pithy maxim.
	2. Short story with personified animals and a moral
20. Poetry
	1. Imaginative awareness of experience expressed through meaning, sound, and rhythmic language choices so as to evoke an emotional response
	2. Imagery, word association, and the musical qualities of the language used
21. Sonnet – 14 line poem
22. Legend
	1. It is a narrative of human actions that are perceived by both teller and listeners to take place within human history and possess certain qualities that give the tale verisimilitude. Exaggerated characters and events. Possibly handed down by tradition
	2. Based on a real person/place but facts are stretched beyond nonfiction. Exaggerated in a serious way
23. Elegy
24. Lyric
25. Metaphysical poetry
26. Historical fiction
	1. Stories centered around the basis of a partially historical situation or a novel set in a historical period
27. Science fiction
	1. Often tell about science and technology. Normally set in the future, in space, on a different world, in a different universe, or dimension
28. Fantasy
	1. Contains elements that are not realistic: talking animals, magical powers, often set in a medieval universe or involving mythical beings.
29. Realistic fiction
	1. Stories that take place in modern times. Their characters are involved in events that could actually happen.
30. Non-fiction
	1. Informational writing
	2. Persuasive writing
	3. Biography/autobiography
31. Folklore
	1. Include beliefs, myths, tales, and practices of a people
	2. Marked by oral transition, and thus has the characteristics of oral language
32. Fairy tale
	1. A magic story which cannot be true. Undefined time and place and place. Characters that have no need to develop. There must be a character transformation; some kind of magic has to take place.
33. Tall Tale
	1. Special kind of hero story because the heroes of tall tales are ‘larger than life’. They are bigger or stronger than real people, even when the tall tale is based on a real person. Tall tale heroes solve problems in funny ways that are hard to believe.
	2. May be set in wild west, American frontier
	3. Main characters skills/size/strength is greatly exaggerated
	4. Exaggeration is humorous

Literary Works/Major Texts/Authors – summaries/synopsis

1. ***Anonymous – Beowulf***
	1. Often viewed both as archetypical Anglo-Saxon Literary work and as a cornerstone of modern literature
	2. Orature, anonymous, heavily Germanic
	3. World of Beowulf depicts and the heroic code of honor that defines much of the story is a relic of pre-Anglo-Saxon Culture
	4. Story Set in Scandinavia, thought to be the work of a single poet
	5. Great warrior goes to Denmark on a successful mission to kill Grendel; he returns home to Geatland, where he becomes king and slays a dragon before dying
	6. Composed 700 AD, had been an oral tradition for several years prior to that. Pagan poem told by a Christian poet. Often Christian ideas are being forced into motivation for the characters. Old English Poetry
	7. Thug notes
		1. Beowulf = Man-Wolf, prideful
2. **Sir Gawain and the Green Knight – Anonymous**
	1. Gawain is one of King Arthur’s knights
	2. Part of the medieval romance tradtions – which means it focuses on the journey of quest of a single knight
	3. Written in North West Midland dialect of Middle English
3. **Achebe, Chinua – Things Fall Apart**
	1. African lit (Nigerian) – first published 1959
	2. Achebe was one of the founders of a Nigerian literary movement that drew upon the traditional oral culture of its indigenous peoples.
	3. Portrays the clash between Nigeria’s white colonial government and the traditional culture of the indigenous Igbo culture prior to its contact with Europeans
	4. Set in 1890s
	5. Novel shatters stereotypical European portraits of native Africans – Achebe portrays complex, advanced social institutions and artistic traditions of Igbo culture prior to its contact with Europeans. Also offers varying depictions of the white man
	6. Choice to write in English allowed Achebe to respond to earlier colonial accounts of Africa, his choice in language was thus political. Tries to avoid stereo typing
	7. About the degradation of a small Igbo village due to Christian missionaries
	8. Book deals with the rise and fall of Okonkwo. Two faults: his impatience for less successful men and his pride over his own status. Christian missionaries arrive and take over, and set up a church and proceed to convert the tribesmen to Christianity, initially facing much resistance. Okonkwo will not change. Missionary Mr. Brown overzealous. Okonkwo’s suicide is symbolic of the self-destruction of the tribe, for he was a symbol of the power and pride that the tribe had, and with its demise, the tribe’s moral center and structure gave way to a more dominant one
	9. Important quotations
		1. “Turning and turning in the widening gyre / the falcon cannot hear the falconer; / Things fall apart; the center cannot hold; / Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world.”
			1. Opening stanza of Yeat’s poem, “The Second Coming,” as an epigraph to the novel. Achebe hints at the chaos that arises when a system collapses. Hyperbolic and even contradictory nature of the passage’s language suggests the inability of mankind to thwart this collapse.
		2. “And at last the locusts did descend. They settled on every tree and on every blade of grass; they settled on the roofs and covered the bare ground. Mighty tree branches broke away under them, and the whole country became the brown-earth color of the vast, hungry swarm.
			1. Passage from chapter 7, represents allegorically the arrival of the colonizers, which will alter the landscape and the psychology of the Igbo ppl irreparably. “They Settled” – anaphora. The branches that break under the weight of the locusts are symbols of the traditions and cultural roots of Igbo society, which can no longer survive under the onslaught of colonialism and white settlement.
		3. Among the Igbo the art of conversation is regarded very highly, and proverbs are the palm-oil with which words are eaten.
			1. Comes from chapter one, alludes to highly sophisticated art of rh of Igbo ppl. This rhetorical formalness offers insight into the misunderstandings that occur between the Igbo and the Europeans. Whereas the latter value efficiency and directness in their dealings, the Igbo value an adherence to their cultural traditions, which include certain patterns of dialogue considered inefficient by Western standards. The metaphor of words as food is highly appropriate, given the almost exclusively agricultural nature of Igbo society. They award the same value that they place on food, the sustenance of life, to words, the sustenance of interaction and hence community.
		4. He had already chosen the title of the book, after much thought: The Pacification of the Primitive tribes of the Lower Niger.
			1. Last sentence of the novel, satirizes the entire tradition of western ethnography and imperialism itself as a cultural project, and suggests that the District commissioner knows very little about his subject and projects a great deal of his European Colonialist Values into It.
		5. Themes, Motifs and Symbols
			1. The Struggle between Change and Tradition
			2. Varying Interpretations of Masculinity
			3. Language as a sign of cultural Difference
			4. Chi
			5. Animal Imagery
			6. Locusts, fire
	10. Thug notes
		1. Okonkwo works hard to rid himself of his family’s negative rep
		2. Wage war against imperialism
		3. Okon reps Igbo values
4. **Agee, James – A Death in the Family**
	1. Full text pdf online
5. Alcott, Louisa May – Little Women
6. **Angelou, Maya – I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings**
	1. A black girl growing up in the South struggles against racism, sexism, and lack of power.
	2. Film online
7. **Austen, Jane – Pride and Prejudice**
	1. Austen:
		1. English novelist whose works of romantic fiction, set among the landed gentry, earned her a place as one of the most widely read writers in English Literature. Her realism and biting social commentary have given her historical importance among scholars and critics.
	2. Comedy of Manners; the story follows the Main Character Elizabeth Bennet as she deals with issues of manners, upbringing, moral rightness, education, and marriage in her aristocratic society of early 19th century England
	3. Thug notes
		1. First sentence: “It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.”
		2. Irony
		3. Moral blindness and self-knowledge themes. Pride and prejudice clouding moral judgment
8. **Baldwin, James – Go Tell It on the Mountain (1953)**
	1. Semi-autobiographical novel, examining the role of the Christian church in the lives of African Americans, both as a source of repression and moral hypocrisy and as a source of inspiration and community. Also, more subtly, examines racism in the US.
9. **Beckett, Samuel – Waiting for Godot, (Play 1949)**
	1. Follows two days in the lives of a pair of men who divert themselves while they wait expectantly, and unsuccessfully for someone named Godot to arrive
10. **Behn, Aphra – History of a Nun**
	1. One of the first English female writers, prolific dramatist of the Restoration
11. Bellow, Saul – The Adventures of Augie March (1953, US)
12. Boswell, James – Biography of Samuel Johnson
	1. Considered to be one of the finest biographies in the English Language
13. ***Bradbury, Ray – Fahrenheit 451***
	1. 1953 dystopian novel which presents a future American society where books are outlawed and firemen burn any house that contains them. The plot takes place in a futuristic America. Guy Montag decides to buck society, stop burning books, and start seeking knowledge. Themes of censorship, knowledge v ignorance, religion as a knowledge giver.
	2. Thug notes
		1. Censorship, creation of a mass culture. Americans want things to be simple and positive
		2. “All distances in space and time are shrinking…yet the frantic abolition of all distances brings no nearness.” – Heidegger (163)
		3. “Nobody knows anyone. Strangers come and violate you.” - Bradbury 16
		4. Symbol for man kind’s rebirth
		5. Burning motif. Fire reps destructive nature of this society but also reps hopeful glow of future
14. **Bradstreet, Anne – “In Reference to her Children”**
	1. Maintains the bird metaphor throughout the poem’s 96 lines, describing the various “flights” of her five children and her concerns about those remaining in the nest
	2. English-American writer, was the first notable American poet and was the first woman to be published in colonial America
15. **Bronte, Charlotte – Jane Eyre**
	1. Gothic Novel about an impoverished young woman as she struggles to maintain her autonomy in the face of oppression, prejudice, and love
	2. Bildungsroman, social protest novel
	3. Thug notes
		1. Everything women had to deal with in the society (negative)
		2. Why can’t women express their desires without being called crazy
16. **Bronte, Emily – Wuthering Heights**
	1. One of the most popular and highly regarded novels in English literature.
	2. When first published in 1847, Victorian readers found the book shocking and inappropriate in its depiction of passionate, ungoverned love and cruelty (though the novel portrays no sex or bloodshed)
	3. Novel based partly on the Gothic tradition of the late 18th century, a style of literature that featured supernatural encounters, crumbling ruins, moonless nights, and grotesque imagery, seeking to create effects of mystery and fear
	4. Narrative centers on the all-encompassing, passionate, but ultimately doomed love between Catherine Earnshaw and Heathcliff, and how this unresolved passion eventually destroys them and the people around them
	5. Thug notes
		1. Nature and crazy weather representing passion
17. Browning, Elizabeth Barrett –
	1. One of the most prominent poets of the Victorian era. Poetry was widely popular in England and the US during her lifetime
18. Burns, Robert
	1. Regarded as the national poet of Scotland. He wrote in Scots, English, and “light Scots”, a dialect inaccessible to non-scots speakers. Wrote Auld Lang Syne
19. **Camus, Albert – The Stranger (Algeria 1942)**
	1. A man who is virtually unknown to both himself and others commits a pointless murder for which he has no explanation
	2. Thug notes
		1. Stranger to the rules of society, not having a heart like everyone else
		2. Life is meaningless, nothing matters
		3. “All I care about right now is escaping the machinery of justice, seeing if there is any way out of the inevitable…What really counted was the possibility of escape, a leap to freedom, out of the implacable ritual, a wild run for it that would give whatever chance for hope there was.” – Camus 108-9
20. **Cather, Willa – Death Comes for the Archbishop (1927)**
	1. Concerns the attempt of a catholic bishop and a priest to establish a diocese in New Mexico Territory.
21. **Chaucer, Geoffrey – The Canterbury Tales**
	1. Chaucer
		1. Known as the father of English literature, widely considered to be the greatest English poet of the Middle Ages. Wrote Canterbury tales as a collection of stories written in Middle English at the end of the 14th century.
		2. Uses the tales and the descriptions of its characters to paint an ironic and critical portrait of English society at the time, and particularly of the Church.
	2. Canterbury Tales
		1. Mostly written in verse, though some are written in prose, presented as a part of a story telling contest by a group of pilgrims as they travel together.
22. Chekhov, Anton – The Cherry Orchard
23. **Chopin, Kate – The Awakening (1899)**
	1. American author of short stories and novels. She is now considered by some to have been a forerunner of feminist authors of the 20th century
	2. Portrays a married woman who defies social convention by first falling in love with another man, and then committing suicide when she finds that his views on women are as oppressive as her husband’s. Novel reflects the changing role of women during the early 1900s.
24. Coblentz, Catherine Cate – The Blue Cat of Castle Town
	1. Newberry Honor Book in 1950
25. Coleridge, Samuel Taylor
	1. Work is representative of the romantic literary movement which took place betwee n 1750-1850
26. **Conrad, Joseph – Heart of Darkness (1899-1902, colonial lit)**
	1. Begins on Thames River outside London, where Marlow is telling the story that makes up Heart of Darkness. Events of the story take place in Brussels, at the Company’s offices, and in the Congo, then a Belgian territory.
	2. Major Conflict: Both Marlow and Kurtz confront a conflict between their images of themselves as “civilized” Europeans and the temptation to abandon morality completely once they leave the context of European society
	3. Thug Notes
		1. Ambiguity. Eyes of civilization keep people in check. Humanity evil has nowhere to hide in the wilderness.
27. **Cooper, James Fennimore – The Last of the Mohicans (1826)**
	1. Based on the 1757 surrender of Fort William Henry to the French during the French and Indian War
	2. Set in upstate NY, 1757, seven years’ war
	3. Romantic allegory: symbolizes native American removal from the land
28. **Crane, Stephen – The Red Badge of Courage**
	1. Taking place during the American Civil war, the story is about a young private of the Union Army, Henry Fleming, who flees from the field of battle. Overcome with shame he longs for a wound – to counteract his cowardice. When his regiment once again faces the enemy, Henry acts as standard bearer
29. Crosby, Fanny
30. Cummings, E.E.
	1. Works sometimes repeated a letter in such a way that it was visually interesting to see and sometimes more visually relevant to the meaning of the poem itself. He broke words and sentences in half between lines to create different sounds or emphasis, which wouldn’t be as impactful if one only heard his poems
	2. Renowned for his fractured syntax
31. ***Dante – Inferno***
	1. Thug Notes
		1. Allegory, representing all temptation mankind got to run through to get to salvation
		2. True path blocked by three beasts representing the sins Dante must overcome
32. **de Cervantes, Miguel – Don Quixote (1605/1615)**
	1. Parody; comedy, romance, morality novel
	2. Takes place in 1614 in Spain. Don Quixote sets out with Sancho Panza on a life of chivalric adventures in a world no longer governed by chivalric values; the priest attempts to bring DQ home and cure his madness. DQ Continues his adventures with Sancho, and Sampson Carrasco and the priest conspire to bring DQ home by vanquishing him
33. **Defoe, Daniel – Robinson Crusoe**
	1. Defoe known as father of the English novel
	2. Story is about a man shipwrecked on an island, where he lives for more than 20 years, fending off cannibals and creating a pleasant life for himself
34. **Dickens, Charles – A Tale of Two Cities & Oliver Twist & David Copperfield**
	1. David Copperfield
		1. After surviving a poverty stricken childhood, the death of his mother, a cruel stepfather, and an unfortunate first marriage, this young man finds success as a writer. Themes of plight of the weak, importance of equality in marriage, death of wealth and class
	2. A Tale of Two Cities 1859
		1. Themes: creative and saving power of love, violence and bloodshed of revolution, uses symbolism, personification, foreshadowing, irony
	3. Dickens:
		1. English novelist during Victorian era. Social critic who is generally regarded at the greatest novelist of the Victorian period
35. Dickenson, Emily
	1. Used slant rhyme in many of her poems (half rhyme). This device is used by poets to surprise the reader
36. **Dostoyevsky, Fyodor – Crime and Punishment – Notes from Underground**
	1. Fyodor renowned as one of the world’s greatest novelists and literary psychologists. Works grapple with deep political, social, and religious issues while delving into the often tortured psychology of characters whose lives are shaped by these issues. Active in socialist circles, largely because of his opposition to the institution of serfdom. After prison, became conservative, with concern for traditional values
	2. Novel is about an attempt to prove a theory. A student (Raskolnikov) murders two women, after which he suffers greatly from guilt and worry. Psychological drama set in 1860s
	3. Thug notes
		1. One must embrace suffering to achieve salvation. Christian symbolism underlined by pagan symbolism, duality
37. Douglass, Frederick – Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass
	1. Self-educated slave, abolitionist. Without his approval, became the first African American nominated for vice president of the United States.
38. Dreiser, Theodore – An American Tragedy
	1. Dreiser believed in representing life honestly in his fiction and accomplished this through accurate detail and descriptions of the urban settings of his stories. He also portrays his characters as victims of social and economic forces
39. Dryden – The Conquest of Granada
	1. English neoclassical period
40. Dumas, Alexandre – The Three Musketeers
41. Eliot, George – The Mill on the Floss
	1. Maggie Tulliver has to choose between each of her suitors and her duty to her family. Adores brother Tom Tulliver.
42. Eliot, T.S. – the Wasteland
	1. Modern poem, elegiac in form which uses metaphor and allusion
43. **Ellison, Ralph – Invisible Man**
	1. Thug notes
		1. When others look at him they only see their surroundings, themselves, and their imagination
		2. Finding the true identity in a world of phonies trying to tell him who he be. Considers himself socially invisible
		3. “They were very much the same, each attempting to force his picture of reality upon me and neither giving a hoot in hell for how things looked to me. I was simply a material, a natural resource to be used.” – Ellison 508
		4. Freedom only attainable by defining himself
44. **Emerson, Ralph Waldo – Selected Essays**
	1. “Self-Reliance”
		1. It contains the most thorough statement of one of Emerson’s recurrent themes, the need for each individual to avoid conformity and false consistency, and to follow his or her own instincts and ideas. It is the source of one of Emerson’s most famous quotations: “A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds.”
		2. Some of his quotes NOT anti-society or anti-community; pre-supposes that the mind is initially the subject to an unhappy conformity; calls on individuals to value their own thoughts, opinions, experiences above those presented to them by other individuals, society and religion; “There is a time in every man’s education when he arrives at the conviction,” “society everywhere is in conspiracy against the mankind,” and “What I must do is all that concerns me, not what people think.”
45. **Faulkner, William – As I Lay Dying The Sound and the Fury**
	1. Told in stream-of-consciousness fashion by fifteen different speakers in 59 chapters. In its depiction of the Bundren family’s quest to Jefferson to bury their dead matriarch, Addie, amongst her “people,” against the threats of flood and fire, the novel explores the nature of grieving, community, and family.
46. **Faulkner, William – The Sound and the Fury**
	1. Downfall of the Compsons, good family ruined by present generation – brother, Benjy was retarded, sister, Candace, had a child out of wedlock – named the Daughter Quentin after her brother that committed suicide. Another brother, Jason, steals money from his family
47. **Fielding, Henry – Tom Jones – 1749, England**
	1. Tells the story of an orphan who travels all over England to win the hand of his lady
48. **Fitzgerald, F. Scott – The Great Gatsby (1925) This Side of Paradise (1920)**
	1. This side of Paradise was Fitzgerald’s first novel, published in 1920
	2. Takes place from spring to autumn, 1922, during the Roaring Twenties. It’s about a self-made man who woos and loses a married aristocratic woman (Daisy) he loves
	3. Modernist novel, Jazz Age. Nick’s attitudes towards Gatsby and Gatsby’s story are ambivalent and contradictory. At times he seems to disapprove of Gatsby’s excesses and breaches of manners and ethics, but he also romanticizes and admires Gatsby, describing events of the novel in a nostalgic and elegiac tone
	4. Themes, Motifs, and Symbols
		1. The decline of the American Dream in the 1920s
		2. The hollowness of the Upper Class
		3. Geography, Weather
	5. Important Quotes
		1. I hope she’ll be a fool – that’s the best thing a girl can be in this world, a beautiful fool
			1. Spoken by Daisy in Chapter 1, offers a revealing glimpse into Daisy’s character. Daisy is not a fool herself but is the product of a social environment that, to a great extent, does not value intelligence in women.
		2. He had one of these rare smiles with a quality of eternal reassurance in it, that you may come across four or five times in life. It faced, or seemed to face, the whole external world for an instant and then concentrated on you with an irresistible prejudice in your favor. It understood you just as far as you wanted to be understood, believed in you just as you would like to believe in yourself.
			1. Chapter 3, Nick’s first close examination of Gatsby’s character and appearance. Description captures both the theatrical quality of Gatsby’s character and appearance. Also, it encapsulates the manner in which Gatsby appears to the outside world, an image Fitzgerald slowly deconstructs as the novel progresses towards Gatsby’s death. One of the main facets of Gatsby’s persona is that he acts out a role that he defined for himself when he was 17 years old.
49. Fitzgerald, Zelda – Save Me the Waltz, 1932
50. **Flaubert, Gustave – Madame Bovary**
	1. realism
	2. Straight forward description of a barren and sordid small-town life in France; focuses on Emma Bovary, a woman of some vitality, who is trapped in a marriage to a drab provincial doctor. Impelled by the images of romantic love she has read about in novels, she seeks the same thing for herself in adulterous affairs. Unfulfilled, she is ultimately driven to suicide, unrepentant to the end for her lifestyle
	3. Flaubert
		1. Contempt for bourgeois society evident in portrayal of middle-class hypocrisy and smugness
51. **Ford, Ford Madox – The Good Soldier, 1915**
	1. Set just before WW1 and chronicles the tragedy of the good soldier, and his own seemingly perfect marriage and that of two American friends. Novel is told using a series of flashbacks in non-chronological order
52. Forster, E.M. – A Passage to India
53. Frank, Anne – The Diary of a Young Girl
	1. Autobiographical literature set between 1942 and 1944. First published in 1952
54. Gilman, Charlotte Perkins – The Yellow wallpaper
	1. Short story, chronicles a woman’s nervous breakdown
55. **Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von – Faust, 1808 The Sorrows of a Young Werther, 1774**
	1. Faust: Closet drama
		1. Faust is a scholar and alchemist who falls into despair because he feels as though he’s exhausted the limits of his knowledge. He feels that he will only become complete if he can fuse his life with nature and the universe. In order to find this higher knowledge, Faust makes a wager with the devil Mephistopheles. Faust soon finds his eternal moment in his love for a young girl, Gretchen, whom he then tempts away from her religious and moral life. Faust’s relationship ends in tragedy with Gretchen killing their child and falling into madness. Faust thus becomes dammed never to experience the true knowledge of love that he seeks.
	2. Sorrows
		1. Spawned copy cat suicides
56. ***Golding, William – Lord of the Flies - 1954***
	1. Golding born in 1911 – experiences in WW2 had a profound effect on his view of humanity and the evils of which it was capable.
	2. Tells the story of a group of English schoolboys (Jack, Piggy, Ralph, Roger, Sam, Eric, and Simon) marooned on a tropical island after their plane is shot down during a war. Free from the rules and structures of civilization and society, the boys descend into savagery and splinter into factions. Some behave peacefully and work together to maintain order and achieve common goals, while others rebel and seek only anarchy and violence. In his portrayal of the small world of the island, Golding paints a broader portrait of the fundamental human struggle between the civilizing instinct – the impulse to obey rules, behave morally, and act lawfully – and the savage instinct – the impulse to seek brute power over others, act selfishly, and scorn moral rules, and indulge in violence.
	3. Although Golding’s Story is confined to the microcosm of a group of boys, it resounds with implications far beyond the bounds of the small island and explore problems and questions universal to the human experience.
57. Haley, Alex – Roots
58. Hansberry, Lorraine – A Raisin in the Sun
59. **Hardy, Thomas – Tess of the d’Urbervilles**
	1. Tess is a country girl who lives in an English village, who gets sent to “claim kin” from a wealthy branch of the d’Urbervilles.
60. **Hawthorne, Nathaniel – The Scarlet Letter - 1850**
	1. Hawthorne
		1. American novelist and short story writer. Works belong to romanticism/dark romanticism, cautionary tales that suggest that guilt, sin, and evil are the most inherent natural qualities of humanity
		2. Many of his works are inspired by Puritan New England, combining historical romance loaded with symbolism and deep psychological themes, bordering on surrealism. His depictions of the past are a version of historical fiction used only as a vehicle to express common themes of ancestral sin, guilt, and retribution.
		3. Set in 17th century Puritan Boston, it tells the story of Hester Prynne, who gives birth after committing adultery and struggles to create a new life of repentance and dignity
61. Heaney, Seamus
62. **Heller, Joseph – Catch-22**
	1. Figuratively speaking, it means any absurd arrangement that puts a person into a double bind
	2. An army regulation that a soldier’s request to be relieved of active duty can be accepted on the grounds that he is mentally unfit to fight, but any solder that has any sense to be spared from war is obviously mentally sound and must stay
63. **Hemingway, Ernest – A Farewell to Arms**
	1. A love story which draws heavily on the author’s experiences as a young soldier in Italy. Lt. Frederic Henry, a young American ambulance driver during ww1 falls in love with Nurse Catherine Barkley. The battle of Coporetto. In Switzerland, their child is born dead and Catherine dies due to hemorrhages.
64. Hewes, Agnes – The Spice and the Devil’s Cave
	1. Newberry Honor Book is 1931
65. Hiaason, Carl - Hoot
	1. Young adult novel, 2002
	2. Story takes place in coconut Cove, Florida, where new arrival Roy makes a bad enemy, two oddball friends, and joins an effort to stop the construction of a pancake house which would destroy a colony of burrowing owls who live on the site
	3. Book won a Newberry honor award in 2003
66. Homer – The Iliad
67. Homer – The Odyssey
68. Horace – Satires I, 35 BCE
69. Hughes, Langston – The Weary Blues, 1926
70. Hugo, Victor – The Hunchback of Notre Dame
71. **Hurston, Zora Neale – Their Eyes Were Watching God**
	1. Novel narrates main character Janie Crawford’s “ripening from a vibrant, but voiceless, teenage girl into a woman with her finger on the trigger of her own destiny. Set in central and southern Florida in the early 20th century, the novel was initially poorly received for its rejection of racial uplift literary prescriptions.
	2. After two marriages to oppressive men, a woman (Janie Crawford) finds temporary happiness with a husband twelve years her junior.
	3. Themes: the illusion or power, non-necessity of relationships, folkloric quality of religion
72. ***Huxley, Aldous – Brave New World***
	1. Looks to the year 2540, where society accepts promiscuous sex and drug (soma) use and science has made humanity carefree, healthy, and technologically advanced. War and Poverty no longer exist, and people are always happy. But these achievements have come by eliminating things from which people derive happiness. Marx and Lenina are both from this artificial world where babies are made in factories, while John the Savage and Linda are from a Savage reservation that still practice the old ways.
73. **Ibsen, Henrik – A Doll’s House – 1879**
	1. Nora’s struggle with Krogstad, who threatens to tell her husband about her past crime, incites Nora’s journey of self-discovery and provides much of the play’s dramatic suspense. Nora’s primary struggle, however, is against the selfish, stifling, and oppressive attitudes of her husband, Torvald, and of the society he represents.
74. **James, Henry – The Portrait of a Lady -**
	1. James born in 1843, and raised in Manhattan
	2. Portrait often considered to be James’s greatest achievement, wherein he explored many of his most characteristic themes, including the conflict between American individualism and European social custom and the situation of Americans in Europe.
	3. A spirited young American woman, Isabel Archer, who “affronts her destiny” and finds it overwhelming. She inherits a large amount of money and subsequently becomes the victim of Machiavellian scheming by two American expatriates.
75. **James, Henry – The American – 1877**
	1. Newman is looking for a world different from the simple, harsh realities of 19th century American business. He encounters both the beauty and the ugliness of Europe, and learns not to take either for granted. The core of the novel concerns Newman’s courtship of a young widow from an aristocratic Parisian family.
76. **Joyce, James – A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man**
	1. Joyce:
		1. Irish novelist and poet, considered to be one of the most influential writers in the modernist avant-garde of the early 20th century.
	2. A novel about a young man growing up in Ireland and rebelling against family, country, and religion.
77. **Kafka, Franz – The Metamorphosis**
	1. Born in Prague, underwent a rigorous and strict education that placed great emphasis on the classics
	2. novella
	3. A family man named Gregor finds himself as a bug when he wakes up one day. He can hardly get up and he can’t speak. His family is worried but can’t get into his locked room and he can’t even open the door. A clerk chief comes in and when the door is finally opened, he gets scared and runs away. Gregor is locked in his room. He feels bad because he can’t provide for his family, and they slowly stop caring about him. They eventually think that it is not really him because if it were he would have left and not “tortured” them like this. Gregor agrees, and dies.
78. King, Stephen – Carrie
79. Kingston, Maxine Hong – The Woman Warrior
80. L’Engle, Madeline – A Wrinkle in Time
81. **Lee, Harper – To Kill a Mockingbird**
	1. Southern gothic novel published in 1960. Novel is renowned for its warmth and humor, despite dealing with the serious issues of rape and racial inequality.
	2. Atticus Finch, a lawyer in the Depression-era south, defends a black man against an undeserved rape charge, and his kids against prejudice.
82. Lewis, C.S. – The Screwtape Letters
83. **Lewis, Sinclair – Babbitt**
	1. A satire on the American middle class, 1922
	2. Set in the modern Midwestern city of Zenith
	3. A self-satisfied person concerned chiefly with business and middle class ideals like material success, a member of the American working class whose unthinking attachment to its business and social ideas is such to make him a model of narrow-mindedness and self-satisfaction.
84. **London, Jack – The Call of the Wild White Fang**
	1. A pampered dog must adjust to the harsh realities of life in the North as he struggles with his recovered wild instincts and finds a master (John Thornton) who treats him right
	2. Jack London
		1. American author, journalist, and social activist.
85. **Lowry, Lois, the giver**
	1. Novel follows a boy named Jonas through the twelfth year of his life. It is set in a future society which is at first presented as a utopian society and gradually appears more and more dystopian
86. **Mann, Thomas – The Magic Mountain – 1924**
	1. Competing views on politics and culture. Before the war, Mann was ultra conservative. He became more moderate after the war. His books were burned by Nazi soldiers. This is important because we see in writing how political views changed after the war.
87. Marquez, Gabriel Garcia – One Hundred Years of Solitude
88. Marx, Groucho
89. McNeely, Mariod Hurd – The Jumping-off Place
	1. Newberry Honor book in 1930
90. **Melville, Herman – Bartleby the Scrivener**
	1. At the beginning, the narrator has two scriveners, nicknamed Nippers and Turkey, to copy legal documents by hand. Nippers (the younger of the two) suffers from chronic indigestion and Turkey is an alcoholic,, but the office survives because in the mornings Turkey is sober and Nippers is irritable, while in the afternoons Nippers has calmed down and Turkey is drunk. Ginger Nut, the office boy, gets his name from the little cakes he brings the two scriveners. And increase in business leads the narrator to advertise for a third scrivener, and he hires the forlorn-looking Bartleby in hopes that his calmness will soothe the temperaments of Nippers and Turkey. At first, Bartleby appears to be a boon to the practice, as he produces a large volume of high quality work. One day though, when asked to help proofread a copied document, Bartleby answers with what soon becomes his stock response: “I would prefer not to.” For a while Bartleby remains willing to do his main work of copying, but he eventually ceases this activity as well, so that he is finally doing nothing. And yet the narrator finds himself unable to make Bartleby leave; his unwillingness or inability to move against Bartleby mirrors Bartleby’s own strange inaction. Tension gradually builds as the narrator’s business associates wonder why the strange and idle Bartleby is ever-present in the office. Deciding to stay away from work for the next few days for fear that he will become embroiled in the new tenant’s campaign to evict Bartleby, the narrator returns to find that Bartleby has been forcibly removed and imprisoned at The Tombs. The narrator visits him, finding him even glummer than usual. As ever, Bartleby rebuffs the narrator’s friendliness. Nevertheless, the narrator bribes a turnkey to make sure Bartleby gets good and plenty food. But when the narrator visits again a few days later, he discovers that Bartleby has died of starvation, apparently having chosen not to eat. Sometime afterward, the narrator hears of a rumor to the effect that Bartleby had worked in a dead letter office, but had lost his job there. The narrator reflects that the dead letters would have made anyone sink into an even darker gloom.
	2. Dead letters are emblems of a man’s morality and of the failures of his best intentions, through Bartleby; the narrator has glimpsed the world as the miserable scrivener must have seen it.
	3. Bartleby could be having a mental illness, or symbolically be an imprisoned citizen in a harsh, capitalist society. He has no motivation to live and starves himself, which could indicate depression
91. **Melville, Herman – Moby Dick**
	1. First published in 1851, it is considered to be one of the Great American Novels and a treasure of world literature.
	2. Tells the adventures of wandering sailor Ishmael and his voyage on the whale ship Pequod, commanded by Captain Ahab. Ishmael soon learns that Ahab has one purpose on this voyage: to seek out a ferocious, enigmatic white sperm whale. In a Previous encounter, the whale destroyed Ahab’s boat and bit off his leg, which now drives Ahab to take revenge.
	3. Melville employs stylized language, symbolism, and metaphor to explore numerous complex themes.
92. **Miller, Arthur – The Crucible – 1953**
	1. Contemporary (post modern) period
	2. Allegorical protest against the McCarthy anti-Communist “witch hunts” of the early 1950s. Set in 1692 Salem witch trials.
	3. Elizabeth Proctor fires servant Abigail Williams after she finds out that Abigail had an affair with her husband. In response, Abigail accuses Elizabeth of witchcraft. She stands trial and is acquitted, but then another girl accuses her husband John, and as he refuses to turn in others, he is killed, along with the old comic figure, Giles Corey.
93. Milton, John – Paradise Lost, 1667
94. **Morrison, Toni – Beloved**
	1. Morrison born in Chloe Anthony Wofford in 1931
	2. Beloved considered by many to be her best novel, won a Pulitzer prize in 1988
	3. Set during the Reconstruction era in 1873, Beloved centers on the powers of memory and history. For the former slaves in the novel, the past is a burden that they desperately and willfully try to forget.
	4. Sethe, protagonist, memories of slavery are inescapable. Haunted by murdering her daughter in order to save her from a life of slavery
	5. Part of Morrison’s project in Beloved is to recuperate a history that has been lost to the ravages of forced silences and willed forgetfulness. Morrison writes Sethe’s story with the voices of a people who historically have been denied the power of language.
95. Neville, Emily – It’s Like This, Cat
	1. Newberry Honor Book in 1964
96. O’Connor, Flannery – A Good Man is Hard to Find & The Violent Bear It Away
97. **O’Neill, Eugene – Long Day’s Journey into Night – 1956**
	1. Story centers on Edmund and the rest of the Tyrone family, but is really an autobiographical account of the dysfunction of O’Neill’s own family, set on one day in August 1912. The father is a miserly actor, while the mother is a morphine addict, and the brother is a drunk; they argue and cut each other down throughout the play.
98. **Orwell, George – Animal Farm & 1984**
	1. Orwell
		1. Political novelist and essayist whose pointed criticisms of political oppression propelled him into prominence toward the middle of the 20th century
		2. Socialist, spoke openly against the excesses of governments
		3. Works are marked by clarity, intelligence and wit, awareness of social injustice, opposition to totalitarianism, and belief in democratic socialism
	2. Animal Farm
		1. Animal warm is an anti-totalitarian novel written in 1945
		2. Certain animals are based directly on Communist Party leaders
			1. Napoleon – Stalin
			2. Snowball – Leon Trotsky
		3. Used the form of the fable for a number of aesthetic and political reasons
		4. Though written as an attack on a specific government, its general themes of oppression, suffering, and injustice have far broader application; modern readers have come to see Orwell’s book as a powerful attack on any political, rhetorical, or military power that seeks to control humans unjustly.
		5. Group of animals mount a successful rebellion against the farmer who rules them, but their dreams of equality are all ruined when one pig seizes power
	3. 1984
		1. Announced an insane world of dehumanization through terror in which the individual was systematically obliterated by an all-powerful elite
99. **Pasternak, Boris – Doctor Zhivago**
	1. Challenge to communism
	2. Tells story of a prerevolutionary intellectual who reject the violence and brutality of revolution of 1917 and Stalinist years, even as he is destroyed he triumphs because of his humanity and Christian spirit.
100. Paulson, Gary – Hatchet
	1. Contains person v nature confict. Brian, the main character must learn to survive in the wilderness
101. Samuel Pepys – Diary provides much insight into the Restoration Period of English Literature. He kept a diary for ten years from 1660 to 1669 in which he detailed his daily life and the events of the day, which included the great plague in London and the Great Fire. He also wrote with candor about his health and sexual life.
102. Perrault, Charles
	1. Recorded French fairy tales in the 1600s. The Brothers Grimm recorded German fairy tales in the 18—s. Joseph Jacobs recorded English fairy tales in the 1800s. Little Red Riding hood is a French fairy tale
103. **Plath, Sylvia – The Bell Jar**
	1. Autobiographical novel
	2. A young woman (Esther Greenwood) whose talent and intelligence have brought her close to her dreams but must overcome suicidal tendencies
	3. EG is a mentally disturbed individual who has it all yet isn’t happy. She is unsure of what to do with her life and attempts suicide, which ends up not killing her, and instead ends up in a mental institution. She eventually overcomes her depression but it hangs over her threatening to descend again.
104. Poe, Edgar Allan – Selected Tales
	1. Poe:
		1. American author, poet, editor, and literary critic, considered part of the Romantic period. Best known for tales of mystery and macabre. Considered the inventor of the detective fiction genre
105. **Proust, Marcel – Swann’s Way – 1922**
	1. French modernist
	2. Discusses social class. Swann is seen as high class, but he knows how to interact with all classes
	3. Swann seen as selfish – picks women as to who works best for his own interests.
106. Pynchon, Thomas – The Crying of Lot 49 & V
	1. The crying of lot 49
		1. Postmodern fiction, considered to be Pynchon’s most accessible novel
		2. “Crying” refers to the actual auctioning of items to the bidders
		3. Readers are presented with historical mysteries and symbols that the protagonist cannot decipher, Nor can she even be sure whether the symbols mean anything of significance, or if they are in fact a part of a greater conspiracy. W.A.S.T.E. is an underground postal system linked to the historical group Tristero which is represented by a picture of a muted horn. Focusing on the sign of Tristero, Pynchon uses it to largely show the failure of communication today
		4. Mid sixties – west coast US, age of paranoia – cold war, new developments in politics, technologies, Vietnam war – conspiracy theories
107. Racine – Andromaque
	1. French neoclassical period which only occurred during the 17th century
108. Remarque, Erich Maria – All Quiet on the Western Front - 1929
	1. Illustrates horrors of WW1 and the experiences of veterans and soldiers
	2. Boots symbolizes the raw realities of war
109. **Rossetti, Christina**
	1. is included with the Pre-raphaelite writers who used sensuous images to depict the world. Known for her poems, such as “In the Bleak Midwinter”, “Love Came Down at Christmas”, (which have been set to music as carols), as well as her long poem, “Goblin Market
110. **Rostand, Edmond – Cyrano de Bergerac**
	1. A poet, swordsman, scientist, playwright, musician, and member of a company of guards, but for all his talents, he is unattractive, cursed with a ridiculously long nose that makes him insecure and keeps him from revealing his love for his cousin Roxanne.
111. **Roth, Henry – Call It Sleep – 1934**
	1. Story of a young boy growing up in the Jewish immigrant ghetto of NY’s Lower East Side in the early 20th century. The boy, David Schearl, is caught between the violence of his father, Albert, and the degradation of life in the streets of NY tenement slums.
112. Rushdie, Salman
	1. Magical realism
113. ***Salinger, J.D. – The Catcher in the Rye***
	1. After being expelled from a prep school, 16 year old Holden Caulfield goes to NYC where he reflects on the phoniness of adults and heads towards a nervous breakdown
	2. Originally published for adults, it has since become popular with adolescent readers for its themes of teenage confusion, angst, alienation, and rebellion. Caulfield is an icon for teenage rebellion
	3. Has been frequently challenged for its liberal use of profanity and portrayal of sexuality. Also deals with complex issues of identity, belonging, connection, and alienation
114. **Shakespeare, William – Hamlet**
	1. Hamlet is upset that, upon his father’s apparently accidental death, his uncle Claudius usurped the throne and married his mother. His father’s ghost appears, revealing the Claudius murdered him and seduced Gertrude; the ghost tells Hamlet to seek revenge. Hamlet feigns madness to mask his purposes. He stages a play, “The Murder of Gonzaga,” recreating his father’s murder and proving Claudius’s guilt by his recreation. When Hamlet confronts the queen, he kills Polonius, who had hidden in her room. Hamlet survives assassination when sent with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to England. Laertes joins Claudius in a plot to kill Hamlet during a fencing match, either via a poisoned blade or drink. Ophelia, rejected by Hamlet, goes made upon the death of her father, and drowns in a stream. At the fencing match, Gertrude unknowingly drinks from the poisoned cup and Laertes wounds Hamlet. The blades get switched and Hamlet stabs Laertes fatally with the poisoned one. Gertrude now falls from her poison and dies. Laertes reveals the plot and Hamlet kills Claudius. Hamlet wills his kingdom to Fortinbras, Prince of Norway, and dies in Horatio’s arms.
115. **Shakespeare, William – Macbeth**
	1. Considered one of his darkest and most powerful tragedies. The last of Shakespeare’s four great tragedies. Set in Scotland the play is inspired by a witch’s prophesy, a man murders his way to the throne of Scotland, but his conscience plagues him and his fellow lords rise up against him
	2. A play of contradiction and ambition. Driven to become king, Macbeth will kill any and all that get in his way. He puts his faith in the words am prophesies of three witches. Lady Macbeth is instrumental in Macbeth’s ambition, egging him on when he fears he has gone too far, and scheming of greatness
	3. On the level of human evil, Shakespeare’s Scottish tragedy is about Macbeth’s bloody rise to power, including the murder of the Scottish king, Duncan, and the guilt-ridden pathology of evil deeds which generate more evil deeds. Like her husband, Lady Macbeth’s ambition for power leads her into an unnatural, phantasmagoric realm of witchcraft, insomnia and madness. But while Macbeth responds to the prophesies of the play’s famous trio of witches, Lady Macbeth goes even further by figuratively transforming herself into an unnatural, desexualized evil spirit.
	4. Themes: unchecked ambition as a corrupting force, relationship between cruelty and masculinity, kingship v. tyranny
	5. Motifs and symbols
		1. Hallucinations, Violence, Prophesy, blood, the weather
	6. Characters
		1. Macbeth
		2. Lady Macbeth
			1. Kills herself at the end in insanity.
			2. Influential to Macbeth’s rise
		3. The Three Witches
		4. Banquo
		5. King Duncan
		6. Macduff
		7. Malcolm
		8. Hecate
		9. Fleance
		10. Lennox, Ross, the murderers, porter, Donalbain
		11. Lady Macduff
116. Shakespeare, William – A Midsummer Night’s Dream
117. Shakespeare, William – Romeo and Juliet
118. **Shaw, George Bernard – Pygmalion - 1912**
	1. Shaw born in Dublin in 1856 to middle class protestant family bearing pretensions to nobility. Shaw is considered by some to be the second greatest English playwright, behind only Shakespeare.
	2. Pygmalion is the most beloved and popularly received, if not the most significant in literary terms
	3. Professor of phonetics Henry Higgins makes a bet that he can train a bedraggled Cockney flower girl, Eliza Doolittle, to pass for a duchess at an ambassador’s garden party by teaching her to assume a veneer of gentility, the most important element, he believes, is impeccable speech.
	4. The play is a sharp lampoon of the rigid British class system of the day and a commentary on women’s independence
119. Shelley, Mary – Frankenstein
	1. Gothic novel
120. **Silko, Leslie Marmon – Ceremony – 1948**
	1. Tayo, a veteran of Laguna and white ancestry returning from fighting against Japan In ww2. Upon returning to the poverty-stricken Laguna reservation after a stint at a LA VA hospital recovering from injuries sustained in war, Tayo continues to suffer from “battle fatigue” (shell shock), and is haunted by memories of his cousin Rocky who died in the conflict during the Bataan Death March of 1942. Seeking an escape from his pain, Tayo initially takes refuge in alcoholism. However, with the support of Old Grandma, he is helped by ceremonies conducted by the mixed-blood Navajo shaman Betonie. As a result, Tayo comes to a greater understanding of the world and his own place within it as a Laguna man.
121. Solzhenitsyn, Alexander – One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich – 1963
	1. Story is set in a soviet labor camp in the 1950s and describes a single day of an ordinary prisoner.
122. ***Sophocles – Antigone***
	1. Daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta, she serves as Oedipus’s (O) companion and guide after the king realizes the truth about himself and blinds himself and is exiled from Thebes. She burries her brother after the war of the Seven against Thebes, acting in direct violation of the orders of her uncle Creon, who was serving as king of Thebes.
	2. Explored what happens when an individual’s moral duty conflicts with the laws of the state
123. *Sophocles – Oedipus Rex*
	1. Thug notes
124. **Stein, Gertrude**
	1. Fictional biography of real life lover of Gertrude Stein is The Autobiography of Alice B Toklas. Stein wrote “Three Lives” and “the Making of Americans”. Also famous for her biography of Toklas in which she writes of her life in Paris and the members of the Lost generation and her lover Alice Toklas
125. **Steinbeck, John – The Grapes of Wrath – 1939 – of mice and men**
	1. Of Mice and men
	2. Realism
	3. Set during the great depression, this novel focuses on a poor family of sharecroppers driven from their home by drought, economic hardship, and changes in the agriculture industry.
126. Stevenson, Robert Louis – Treasure Island
127. Stoker, Bram – Dracula
128. **Stoppard, Tom**
	1. Tom Stoppard wrote Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead, and The Coast of Utopia. Co-wrote Shakespeare in Love. His themes include human rights, censorship, and political freedom
129. **Stowe, Harriet Beecher – Uncle Tom’s Cabin**
	1. One of the most widely read and deeply penetrating books of its time. Many historians have credited the novel with contributing to the outbreak of the Civil war
	2. Written with abolitionist goal, written in outraged response to Fugitive Slave Law of 1850.
	3. Story of a slave sold from Kentucky into a life of danger and uncertainty. Embolden by his abiding faith - allows him to forgive his final slave master’s torture. Rescues Eva, white girl, whose father buys him and intends to emancipate him after Eva’s death, but his killed before he can. Sold to evil Simon Legree eventually dies a martyr’s death.
130. Swift, Jonathan – Gulliver’s Travels
131. **Tan, Amy – The Joy Luck Club**
	1. Tan born in Oakland in 1952
	2. Through her writing, Tan approaches issues that are universally applicable to all groups of people. She explores themes of family and memory, as well as the conflicts of culture that arise in many American Communities
	3. Tan widely hailed for depiction of the Chinese American Experience of the late 20th century. Works explore mother/daughter relationships
	4. Story is about a group of Chinese mothers and their American-born daughters struggle to communicate and understand each other.
	5. Joy Luck club. Jade pendant changes meaning to the character Jing-mei, as her relationship with her mother changes. Due to this fact, it also signifies the human power to assign new meaning to the phenomena around us. Jade pendent signifies cultural differences between mother and daughter and a symbol of a mother’s love and concern
132. **Thackeray, William – Vanity Fair – 1847**
	1. Satirizes society in early 19th century Britain – makes fun of the aristocracy and middle classes: their greed, corruption, and vanity
	2. The story of two young women whose lies take them in and out of every segment of English society, each of which can be mocked and displayed for laughs in turns.
	3. Bitter and caustic humor, picaresque
133. **Thoreau, Henry David – Walden & “Civil Disobedience”**
	1. Civil Disobedience
		1. Essay by American transcendentalist Henry David Thoreau, first published 1849
		2. In it, Thoreau argues that individuals should not permit governments to overrule or atrophy their consciences, and that they have a duty to avoid allowing such acquiescence to enable the government to make them agents of injustice. Thoreau was motivated in part by his disgust with slavery and the Mexican American war.
		3. Walden
134. **Tolstoy, Leo – War and Peace & Anna Karenina**
	1. Tolstoy:
		1. Russian writer who primarily wrote novels and short stories.
		2. Novels represent period of Realism
	2. Anna Karenina
		1. Realistic fiction novel, published in serial installments from 1873-1877
		2. Novel is commonly thought to explore themes of hypocrisy, jealousy, faith, fidelity, family, marriage, society, progress, carnal desire and passion, and the agrarian connection to land in contrast to the lifestyles of the city
		3. After having an affair with a handsome military man, a woman kills herself.
	3. War and Peace
		1. First published in 1869
		2. Epic in scale and is regarded as one of the most important works of world literature. Considered Tolstoy’s finest literary achievement.
135. **Turgenev, Ivan – Fathers and Sons – 1862**
	1. First Russian novel to gain international prominence
136. **Twain, Mark – The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn**
	1. First time American vernacular dialect in a book. Mock epic tale of American Democracy.
137. Tyler, Royall – The Contrast (play) 1787
138. **Virgil – The Aeneid**
	1. Ancient Roman poet of the Augustan period. Traditionally ranked as one of Rome’s greatest poets
	2. Latin epic poem written between 21-19 BCE
	3. Tells the legendary story of Aeneas, a Trojan who travelled to Italy, where he became the ancestor of the romans. A Trojan destined to found Rome, undergoes many trials on land and sea during his journey to Italy, finally defeating the Latin Turnus and avenging the murder of Pallas
139. **Voltaire – Candide**
	1. Was primarily an attack on the popular use of optimism in Voltaire’s day. Main ideal of Optimism was that everything in the world was for the best and that suffering was just so that when one person suffers it saves others from suffering in the future. Voltaire depicts this idea with Pangloss, who believes in Optimism to an absurd degree. Pangloss does not act to help people, saying how their suffering is critical to the best of all possible worlds. Another character Martin portrays the alternate belief that everything in the world is bad. He is often right. However, one act of nobility proves that his philosophy is not an absolute. Perhaps the greatest point in Candide though, is Voltaire’s cry for tolerance and hard work. The characters in the story are only happy when they finally stop bickering over different beliefs and work to support themselves instead.
	2. Themes, motifs, and symbols
		1. T – The folly of optimism, the uselessness of philosophical speculation, the hypocrisy of religion, the corrupting power of money
		2. M – resurrection, rape, political oppression
140. **Vonnegut, Kurt Jr. – Slaughterhouse-Five - 1969**
	1. KV renowned for blending science fiction and satire in his novels. In Cat’s Cradle, for example, he uses the discovery of a fictional material called ice-nine to satirize the arms race and the indifference of scientists to the consequences of their work.
	2. Autobiographical intro.
	3. Billy Pilgrim, Billy is in optometry school in upstate NY when he gets drafted into the army. He isn’t even a fully trained soldier; his job is to be the chaplain’s assistant, leading his regiment in hymns to keep their spirits up. Still, he is deployed to Luxemborg in December 1944 to fight the Germans in the Battle of the Bulge
	4. Themes, Motifs, and symbols
		1. T- the destructiveness of war, the illusion of free will, the importance of sight
	5. Thug notes
		1. Bird at the end symbol of the senselessness of war.
			1. “Everybody is supposed to be dead, to never say anything or want anything ever again. Everything is supposed to be very quiet after a massacre, and it always is, except for the birds. And what to the birds say? All there is to say about a massacre, things like “poo-tee-weet?” – Vonnegut 24
141. **Walker, Alice – The Color Purple**
	1. Story of a protagonist who is repeatedly raped by a man she thinks is her father. A missionary family in Africa adopts the result children. The Protagonist’s sister, Nettie, works for the missionary family, and the novel takes the form of a series of letters between the sisters.
	2. Walker: a female African American author and poet
142. **Wharton, Edith – The House of Mirth & Ethan Frome**
	1. Ethan Frome
		1. Frome Struggles to make a living as a farmer near the bleak Massachusetts town of Starkfield, while his dour wife Zeena whines and complains about her imaginary ailments. When Zeena’s destitute cousin, Mattie Silver, a sweet and cheerful young woman comes to live with the couple, the growing friendship between Ethan and Mattie arouses Zeena’s jealously and she evicts Mattie from the house. As they are about to part, Ethan and Mattie take a sled ride down the big hill near town. In despair and now aware of their love for each other, they decided to end their lives by crashing the sled. Instead they are both left crippled for life. At the end of the story, the original roles have changed. Ethan is deformed, hopeless, and poorer than ever, and Mattie is now the helpless invalid. Caring for them both – presiding over their wrecked lives – is Zeena
143. **Wells, H.G. – War of the Worlds & the Time Machine & The Invisible Man**
	1. English Author, some refer to him as the father of science fiction
144. Welty, Eudora – Collected Stories
145. **Whitman, Walt – Leaves of Grass**
	1. American Poet, essayist, and journalist. A humanist, he was part of the transition between transcendentalism and realism, incorporating both views in his works.
	2. Father of free verse
	3. LOG celebrated the freedom and dignity of the individual
	4. Whitman volunteered as a nurse in army hospitals during the Civil War
146. **Wiesel, Elie – Night**
	1. Autobiographical memoir – about his experience with his father in the Nazi German concentration camps
147. **Wilde, Oscar – The Picture of Dorian Gray**
	1. English Gothic novel about the portrait of a sinful young man that ages while the young man depicted remains youthful
148. **Williams, Tennessee – The Glass Menagerie – 1944, play**
	1. Play revolves around young man begrudgingly supporting the family his father has abandoned. Also features a painfully shy and slightly crippled sister character, whose preoccupation with a collection of glass animals draws her away from reality. Set against the backdrop of the Depression, the family struggles together with the past, future, and one another
149. **Woolf, Virginia – To the Lighthouse – 1927**
	1. Wolf commited suicide in March 1941
	2. Transition from the Victorian age to modernism ( Industrial revolution, ideas of Marx, Freud, and Eistein, influence of religion weakened). Published shortly after ww1
	3. Does not follow a chronological pace (the first part (one day) takes over half the book
	4. Themes: Man V Woman, Meaning of Life, Feminist v Housewife, psychological implications, true beauty, profit of art.
	5. Stream of consciousness format
	6. Semi- autobiographical
	7. Very little dialogue – not plot driven, more about how characters feel
150. **Wright, Richard – Native Son - 1945**
	1. Violence, profanity, sexually explicit…banned for a variety of reasons
	2. Bigger Thomas, main character, lives in inner city Chicago in 1930s. Suffocates a white woman. Murders her. Sufferes from all kinds of dysfunction as a result of racism, poverty, his life growing up in inner city Chicago. Ends up confessing to his crime. Book expresses society’s guilt for why his life turned out the way it did.
	3. Black oppression – one of the founding books of modern African American lit

Literary Movements/Periods

Medieval 500-1500

Reinassance (English) 1500-1670

Enlightenment 1700-1800

Romantic Period 1798-1870

Transcendental Movement 1830-1860

Realism 1820-1920 – popularized novel form

Victorian Period 1837-1901

Naturalism 1870-1920

Existentialism 1850-today

The Bloomsbury Group 1930-1964

The Beat Generation 1945-1965

Moderninsm 1910-1965

Post modernism 1965-today

English Neo Classical period – took place during the 17th and 18th centuries

German Neoclassical period took place during the 18th and 19th centuries

Hemingway, Gertrude Stein, F. Scott Fitzgerald and William Faulkner are American writers associated with the *Lost Generation*. They wrote during the Modern Period of 1914-1945. They are also connected with the *Jazz Age*. The music and lifestyle of the Roaring Twenties influenced many of these writers, as well as world movements and civil wars.

Greek Mythology

Athena- wisdom, reason, peace, warfare, and strategy

In greek mythology, Dionysus is considered the god of wine

The major literary movements and periods can be subdivided into three categories: American literature, British literature, and world literature.

For each movement or period, know

1. A few facts about the time period (time span and major events like wars, plagues, migrations, etc.)
2. the major and minor authors
3. recurring themes, motifs, and concepts
4. how the period or movement compares to other periods or movements

American Literature:

1. Colonial Period
	1. 1607-1765
	2. Dominated by puritan beliefs, and thus this period of literature is usually historical, religious, or didactic
	3. Most common genres were tracts, polemics, journals, narratives, sermons, and some poetry
	4. First slave narratives were written at this time
	5. Imaginative literature was rare, and in some colonies was banned for being immoral
2. Revolutionary Period
	1. 1765-1790
	2. Begins with the passing of the Stamp act in England and ends in 1790
	3. Revolutionary period usually refers to writings that are politically motivated, either in support of British rule, in support of American patriotism, and independence or relating to the constitution
3. Civil War
4. Romantic Period
	1. 1820-1860s
	2. A multifaceted movement in music, painting, and literature that originated in Germany and Britain during the 18th century. Generally a reaction against rationalism and materialism.
	3. Belief in the primacy of the imagination rather than in a purely rational mode of apprehending and understanding reality, and in the imagination’s transformative power to invest reality with meaning
5. American Renaissance period
	1. 1830-1860
		1. Walt Whitman “Oh Captain, My Captain!”
6. Twentieth Century
7. Nationalist Period
8. Modern Era
	1. Modernist movement arrived in the early decades of the 20th century. Modernists used experimental forms and asked readers to realize that knowledge is not absolute. A loss of a sense of tradition and the dominance of technology characterize this movement’s writings. Writers were influenced by Einstein, Max Planck (quantum theory), Freud , Marx.
9. Realism
	1. 1855-1900
	2. Style of writing, usually prose, in which surface appearance is presented in an unembellished way. In contrast to romance or the fantastic, the realist writer also seeks to represent experiences that are usual or typical rather than extraordinary or exotic
	3. A reaction to romanticism, it was popular during the 19th century. Realism focused on the realities of life. Writers Included Gustave Flaubert, George Eliot, Fyodor Dostoevsky, and Leo Tolstoy.
10. Beat Generation
	1. 1944-1962
	2. Devoted to anti-traditional literature, in poetry and prose, and anti-establishment politics. Rise in confessional poetry and sexuality in literature, which resulted in legal challenges and debates over censorship in America
11. American Drama
12. American Novel
13. American Fiction
14. American Poetry
15. Native American literature
16. African American Literature
17. Latino Literature
18. Surrealism
	1. Flourished in the 20th century. Features the element of surprise, unexpected juxtapositions and non sequitur. Movement began in Paris in the 1920s with Andre Breton. Surrealists attacked false rationality and restrictive customs and structures. Many espoused communism with anarchism.

English Literature

1. Old English Period
2. Medieval Period
3. Renaissance and Elizabethan
4. Seventeenth Century
5. Eighteenth Century
6. Romantic Period
7. Victorian Period
8. Twentieth Century
9. The Patristic Period – includes St Augustine, Tertullian, Sain Cyprian, Saint Ambrose, and Saint Jerome. This period follows the spread of Christianity across Europe from 70 CE to 455 CE
10. The classical Roman Period 200 BCE-500CE follows the Roman’s rise to power. Writers include Ovid, Horace, Virgil, Marcus Aurelius, Lucretius, Cicero, and Quintilian.

World Literature

1. Caribbean Lit
	1. Written in Spanish, French, or English.
	2. No indigenous tradition, African expressions
2. Russian Lit
3. European Lit
4. Ancient Greece
	1. The classical Greek Period dates from 800-200BCE. Writers would include Aesop, Plato, Socrates, Aristotle, Euripides, and Sophocles. This is called the Golden Age of Greece. These writings were often political
5. Ancient Rome
6. African Lit (colonial and post-colonial)

The Heroic or Homeric Period dates from 1200-800 BCE. These hero legends are part of the oral tradition. Homer’s Illiad and Oddesy are from this period.