

Aristotle

**Allegory
of the Cave**

**Finds
contemplation
in love of rural
nature**

Plato

**Oedipus
Rex**

**Zeus, Hera,
Apollo**

**Blank verse
is dominant
in dramas**

**Platonic
Love**

Petrarch

**The Divine
Comedy**

**Rise of
humanism
focuses on
dignity of
man**

**The Golden
Mean**

Middle Ages

Greek Myths/Classicism

**“It is better
to be feared
than loved.”**

**" An imitation of an action
that is serious complete and
of a certain magnitude; in
language embellished with
each kind of artistic
ornamentation, the form of
action, not of narrative; with
incidents arousing fear and
pity, wherewith to
accomplish catharsis of such
emotions."**

**Oracle of
Delphi**

**"Midway in our
life's journey I
went astray
from the straight
road and woke to
find myself
alone in a dark
wood...."**

**Survival of
the fittest**

**The
Oversoul**

**Children
understand
the natural
truth**

**Man is
insignificant
in conflicts
with Nature**

**Transcen-
dentalism**

**Strong,
open
displays of
emotion**

**Emphasis
on the “here
and now.”**

**One Day in the Life
of Ivan Denisovich,
The Jungle,
Cry, the Beloved
Country**

Renaissance

Romanticism

**Weisel's
*Night***

**Frankenstein,
Dracula,
"the dark side"
of emotions**

**Naturalism
emphasizes
social
Darwinism**

**Wordsworth's
poem
"Tintern
Abbey"**

**"I become a
transparent eyeball; I
am nothing; I see all;
the currents of the
Universal Being
circulate through me;
I am part or parcel of
God.**

**Charon,
Cerberus,
Styx**

**"What a piece of work is
man! how noble in reason!
how infinite in faculty! in
form and moving, how
express and admirable! in
action how like an angel!
in apprehension how like a
god: the beauty of the
world, the paragon of
animals**

**Edgar Allen
Poe**

**Emphasizes
the common
man in
common
situations**

**Emphasizes
the Christian
doctrine,
contemplation**

**Restraint,
order,
balance,
sense of
form, reason**

**"Great
Chain of
Being"
dominant**

Realism

Naturalism

—Ism's Answer Key

Greek Myths/Classicism

- Aristotle
- Allegory of the Cave
- Plato
- Oedipus Rex (Oedipus, the King)
- Zeus, Hera, Apollo
- The Golden Mean (Aristotle)
- "An imitation of an action that is serious, complete...." Aristotle's Definition of Tragedy
- Oracle of Delphi (where Oedipus learned his fate)
- Restraint, order, balance, sense of form reason (Think "The Golden Mean," Greek architecture)

Middle Ages

- Platonic love
- Petrarch (remember his sonnets)
- The Divine Comedy (The Inferno, Purgatorio, Paradiso)
- Rise of humanism focuses on the dignity of man (at end of Middle Ages)
- "Midway in our life's journey, I went astray" — first line from Dante's "Inferno"
- Emphasizes the Christian doctrine, religious contemplation (Think The Inferno and all the religion)
- "Great Chain of Being" dominant

Renaissance [Think Shakespeare and Machiavelli]

- Blank verse dominant in dramas (Think Shakespearean tragedies)
- "It is better to be feared than loved." Machiavelli

Romanticism

- Finds contemplation in love of rural nature
- The Oversoul — often found in Transcendental literature
- Children understand the natural truth
- Transcendentalism (American offshoot form of Romanticism)
- Strong, open displays of emotion (positive and negative emotions)
- Frankenstein, Dracula, "the dark side" of emotions
- Wordsworth's poem "Tintern Abbey" (Mrs. Jones loves this one!)
- "I became a transparent eyeball; I am nothing; I see all...." from Emerson's transcendental essay "Nature" where he describes the Oversoul
- Edgar Allen Poe — "the dark side"

Realism

- Emphasis on the here and now (settings in Realistic stories/novels)
- One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich, The Jungle, Cry, the Beloved Country — realistic novels of social protest
- Wiesel's Night (the autobiography read 1st semester)
- Emphasizes the common man in common situations

Naturalism

- Survival of the Fittest
- Man is insignificant in conflicts with Nature
- Social Darwinism