

10th Honors Literature Review

I. Know the definitions of these terms. Use previous handouts plus the glossary in the back of your book.

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| 1. allegory | 17. Platonism |
| 2. allusion | 18. Platonic Ideal |
| 3. aside | 19. machiavellian |
| 4. blank verse | 20. Romanticism |
| 5. foil | 21. sonnet |
| 6. soliloquy | 22. terza rima |
| 7. symbol | 23. verbal irony |
| 8. juxtaposition | 24. situational irony |
| 9. tragedy - Aristotelian definition | 25. motif |
| 10. chorus | 26. choric ode |
| 11. comic relief | 27. catharsis |
| 12. Naturalism | 28. rhymed couplet |
| 13. dramatic irony | 29. prose |
| 14. Golden Mean | 30. pun |
| 15. Great Chain of Being | 31. satire |
| 16. theme | 32. parody |
| | 33. caricature |

II. Be able to match title to author for all the literary works we have read this year.

III. Know the basic plot or key ideas from each of the literary works we have read this year.

IV. Know which literary era each work belongs to and key traits of that era that apply to the work.

V. Consider how some of the philosophical ideas we have discussed relate to your life. Do you feel they have relevance to you or do you reject their very premises? Why or why not?

VI. Literary Periods — Know the essential characteristics of each of these periods.

Classical Greece

Medieval

Renaissance

Romanticism

- Transcendentalism

Realism

- Naturalism

Characteristics of literary eras — Review

Classicism [Greek myths, *Oedipus the King*, "Allegory of the Cave," "The Nichomachean Ethics"]

restraint	restricted scope	dominance of reason
sense of form	unity of design	clarity
simplicity	balance	attention to structure & logical organization
chasteness in style	severity of outline	moderation
self-control	intellectualism	decorum
respect for tradition	imitation	conservatism
"good sense"		

Middle Ages [*The Divine Comedy*, Petrarchan sonnets]

1. Chivalry

- Allegiance to the king or lord
- To be reverent and religious
- To be a champion for the underdog
- To be honest
- To be loyal
- To be honorable
- To be chaste
- To be true to one lady, placing her above others
- To be noble

2. Religion

- Quiet life devoted to God is best
- Emphasized Christian doctrine, the authority of the Pope
- Allowed for indulgences, the purchasing of reductions of a sinner's punishment in Purgatory.
- Revelation
- Only heaven is worthy of contemplation
- Emphasis is on God
- Man's full development is reached when he attains a fully religious life.

3. Four levels of medieval interpretation

- Literal
- Allegorically (Symbolically)
- Morally
- Anagogical

Renaissance [*The Prince*, *Hamlet*]

- Emphasis on developing the spirit and the intellect
- Copernican theory advanced, man no longer is center of universe
- Sense of free choice and being master of one's fate, yet women's rights restricted.
- new understanding of the human psyche, beginning of psychological examination of mental processes
- high idealism as seen in Shakespeare's soliloquys
- a new awareness between what we presume to be real and what he old to be false
- Humanism as a rising spirit
 - Importance of the active as opposed to the contemplative life
 - Importance of a Christian life as opposed to Christian doctrine.
 - Ridiculed the performing of mechanical and external acts in the place of inner worship. (i.e. pilgrimages, indulgences)
 - These helped prepare way for more radical protests of the Reformation.
- Reason
 - This world is a legitimate object of love and interest
 - Emphasized the dignity of man and his perfectibility
 - Saw education of both men and women important to create a well-balanced individual with capabilities fully developed

Romanticism— See PowerPoint on my website. "Tintern Abbey," "Young Goodman Brown," "Nature."

Realism, Naturalism — See Powerpoint presentations on my website. [*Night*, *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*, *Red Badge of Courage*, *Cry, the Beloved Country*.]