The Modes of Literature

* There are three indirect modes of expression common in serious writing:
  - The symbolic, as in parables
  - The ironic
  - The allusive

Allusion: Unit 4

Authors and works to memorize for the test
1. "The Donkey by G. K. Chesterton
2. "Cupid's Arrows" by Rudyard Kipling
3. "Eldorado" by Edgar Allan Poe
4. "The Progress of Poesy" by Matthew Arnold
5. "On the Pleasures of No Longer Being Very Young" by G. K. Chesterton
6. "The Soul's Dark Cottage" by Edmund Waller
7. "Pigeon Feathers" by John Updike

Introduction

* An _____________ is a reference within a written work to something outside it (please know this term). Literary allusions refer to other works of literature. Historical allusions refer to past events.
* A writer using allusion takes for granted that he has a reader with knowledge and experience _____________ to his own. The two most common sources of allusions are the _____________ and classical mythology.
* The wider our knowledge of literature and history is, the _____________ our reading comprehension will be. The greater our mastery of the Old Testament, the fuller our understanding of the New. The better we know the Gospels, the richer will be our reading of the Epistles. Later writers, both secular and sacred, constantly echo and _____________ on earlier writings.
* Modern allusions are often more _____________ that public. That is, they refer to the author's personal experiences rather than to the common experiences of mankind or even to the general reading experience of educated people.
* Teaching Help 3A: Allusions

"The Donkey" by G. K. Chesterton
1874-1936
"The paradox of courage is that a man must be a little careless of his life even in order to keep it."

"Misers get up early in the morning; and burglars, I am informed, get up the night before."

"Fallacies do not cease to be fallacies because they become fashions."

"The simplification of anything is always sensational."

"If there were no God, there would be no atheists."

About the author
* Chesterton valued the ____________ unit and believed it to be the foundation of society.
* Chesterton wrote devastating attacks on Darwinism and vigorously defended historic Christianity even in his works of light fiction, including the famous Father ______________ mystery books.

About the poem
* "The Donkey" is one Chesterton's ____________ known poems; it first appeared in his collection The Wild Knight and Other Poems, a volume that helped establish Chesterton's reputation.
* This poem could be considered a ____________ or puzzle poem; the I of the poem is the donkey that carried Jesus on Palm Sunday. The donkey is the ________________.
* The donkey's great honor was to carry ________________; he received honor only by his association with the Son of God.
* The last line clarifies the ________________ allusion to Palm Sunday. The lesson that the poem teaches based on this allusion is that we are not to glory in things the world prizes; rather, we should glory in knowing ____________ (Jeremiah 9.23-24).
* G. K. Chesterton was known as a master of _________________. The language of the first two stanzas speaks of grotesque improbabilities--incongruous combinations of features. Not only the nature but also the experience of the donkey as been contradictory. The most ridiculous and stubborn of creatures was ________________ as the royal mount for the meek Son of God.
* List some examples of alliteration.

* What is the following an example of: "And ears like errant wings"? ________________
All the people like us are we, and everyone else is They.
I always prefer to believe the best of everybody, it saves so much trouble.

If history were taught in the form of stories, it would never be forgotten.

He travels the fastest who travels alone.

Everyone is more or less mad on one point.

Words are, of course, the most powerful drug used by mankind.

About the author
* Rudyard Kipling was born in Bombay, ________________, where he learned Hindu before English.
* He is famous for The ________________ Book, "Rikki-Tikki-Tavi," and "If."
* He won the ________________ Prize for literature in 1907.

"If"

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or, being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or, being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;

If you can dream - and not make dreams your master;
If you can think - and not make thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with triumph and disaster
And treat those two imposters just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to broken,
And stoop and build 'em up with wornout tools;
If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
And never breath a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on";

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with kings - nor lose the common touch;
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you;
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run
- Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And - which is more - you'll be a Man my son!

About "Cupid's Arrows"
* This story is sympathetic toward the _____________. It begins in fairy-tale fashion and ends in the same way, with the lady being carried away by her ____________ lover.
* The title has a ______________ meaning: It is a story about love, but it is also a story about an archery contest.
* The second paragraph indicates Kipling's mockery of women who think a man is worth marrying if he has ______________, power, and prestige; such thinking is based on improper values.
* Note that Kitty's rebelliousness is not commendable, though her mother is wrong in pushing the match. Marriages made in disregard of _______________s' wishes are rarely successful.
* The plot of the story is based on one of the oldest situations in literature and life: the love _________________. Kitty has two suitors: one she tolerates and one she loves. This is emphasized with the line, "Cubbon was at one horn of the semicircle round the shooters, and Barr-Saggott at the other."
* The ________________ is old also: the precedence of love over position and material considerations in the choice of a mate. The mother embodies these _______________ values and, as an authority figure, symbolizes their "precedence."
* Cupid, the boy god, son of Venus (Aphrodite), wreaks havoc among both men and gods with his archery. He shoots ____________ kinds of arrows: the golden-headed ones of requited love (Cubbon's) and the leaden-headed ones of unrequited love (Barr-Saggott's). Cupid is often pictured blindfolded because love is _________________.
* Kitty's nickname, Diana of Tara-Devi, is an allusion to the virgin huntress Diana, cousin of Venus, known for her skill in _________________.
* The Judgment of Paris was the incident that caused the abduction of ________________, which precipitated the 10 year Trojan War. Paris, a Trojan prince, was asked by the gods to judge a beauty contest between Hera (Juno), Athena, and Aphrodite (Venus). He awarded the prize, a golden apple, to Aphrodite after she had promised him the most beautiful woman in the world for a wife. Kipling may be implying that the spectators see Paris's judgment as misguided--placing love and pleasure, represented by Aphrodite, above the domestic virtues represented by Hera or her wisdom.
represented by Athena. The spectators expect Kitty's judgment to place position and material considerations over love.

* Mrs. Beighton values position and ____________ over love.
* Kitty's jumping from suitor to suitor ______________ shallowness in her character.
* Mr. Beighton is described as holding his tongue and easy-going. Kipling is saying that Mr. Beighton doesn't want to cross his wife or daughter, even when he disagrees with them. He lets them--no doubt ______________--have their own way.
* What is the following an example of: "Socially, he [Barr-Saggott] was like unto a blandishing gorilla? ________________
* What is the following an example of: "He [Barr-Saggott] was not christened 'The Langur'--which means grey ape--for nothing"? ________________
* "All the world standing in a semicircle" is an example of a metaphor and hyperbole, a intentional exaggeration in order to make a point (please known term).
* In a situation like Kitty's, what do you think a young girl should do?

Edgar Allan Poe
1809-1849

I became insane, with long intervals of horrible sanity.

I wish I could write as mysterious as a cat.

I would define, in brief, the poetry of words as the rhythmical creation of Beauty.

Alone

From childhood's hour I have not been
As others were; I have not seen
As others saw; I could not bring
My passions from a common spring.

About the author

I. Poe's birth and childhood
   - Edgar Allan Poe was born on January 19, 1809 in Boston, Massachusetts, to parents who were itinerant ______________. Poe's parents, David Poe Jr. and Elizabeth Arnold Hopkins, both died before he was _______ years old.
   - Poe was never legally adopted by his foster parents, but he took ________________ name for his middle name.
II. Poe’s military career
- In 1827, Poe enlisted in the US Army under the name Edgar A. ________________.
- In April 1829, Poe retired from the army.
- In 1830, Poe entered ________________ ________________.
- In 1831, Poe was dishonorably discharged as a result of intentional ________________ (neglected duties).

III. Poe’s marriage
- In 1836, 27-yr. old Poe married his ________________-year old cousin ________________ Clemm.
- In 1842, Virginia was diagnosed with tuberculosis and became an invalid.
- In 1847, Virginia died of tuberculosis.

IV. In 1845 Poe published “The ________________,” his best work.

V. Poe’s detective fiction
- Edgar Allan Poe was a major American writer and master storyteller who greatly influenced the development of the ________________ _________________.
- He is most famous for his tales of mystery and horror, “The Tell-Tale Heart,” “The Fall of the House of Usher,” “The Pit and the Pendulum,” and “The Purloined Letter.”
- Some credit Poe with inventing the ________________ story. He has been called the father of the detective story.

VI. Poe’s last years
- Poe attempted ________________ in 1848.
- Poe died on October 7, 1849, in Baltimore.
- Poe’s death remains a ________________; some theories include death due to alcohol, disease, rabies, and cooping.

About "Eldorado"
* The ________________ of this poem is an allusion to the mythical golden city that drew Spanish and Portuguese sailors to the New World during the sixteenth century.
* The knight is searching for ________________.
* "Eldorado" could mean that actual mythical city, heaven, a life goal, or a self-conceived notion of an ideal state toward which the individual bends his efforts or for which the idealist crusades.
* Note the change in meaning of the word shadow throughout the poem:
  - Stanza 1: External shadows, perhaps symbolic of the ________________ in life
  - Stanza 2: An internal shadow "o'er his heart"; a reference to discouragement, defeat
  - Stanza 3: A ghostly traveler; refers to the one who has gone before the knight into ________________
  - Stanza 4: "The valley of the shadow"; an allusion to death; This is a ________________ allusion to Psalm 23:4.
* Most people—especially young people—have ________________ toward which they strive. As the conquistadors failed in their quests, the poem implies that Eldorado, in the general symbolic sense, is ________________ to be found in this world. The ending of the poem is ________________ and inconclusive. We don't know if the strong and bold knight will find Eldorado after death.
* What are the following examples of?
  - "sunshine, shadow, singing, song, search-
  - "shade replied"-
“Poetry is simply the most beautiful, impressive, and widely effective mode of saying things.”

“The same heart beats in every human breast.”

“Journalism is literature in a hurry.”

About the author
* Matthew Arnold’s literary life was approximately divided into two main periods. The 1850s were the years his _______________ continuously appeared, and the 1860s until his death he concentrated primarily on literary and social _________________.
* Arnold was a national inspector of _______________ who believed that education was culturally barren.
* He was a traditionalist who advocated _______________ traditionalism. He wanted to prescribe education to fix society. He believed that every person should be given the best of ______________ traditions. He believed that the Victorian Age lacked ______________ and morality. He defines this culture as the best that has been said, written about, and thought from the past (literature, architecture—especially Greek). Culture became his _______________. He envisioned that morally sound _______________ could eventually replace religion. He was dissatisfied with the world of his day and strongly felt it his responsibility to enlighten society. This _______________ attitude flavored all his works.
* He advocated _______________.
* He was an _________________ and believed that truth is relative and changes as society changes.

About "The Progress of Poesy"
* The poem allegorizes the decline of the creative imagination in ________ age. It carries on the motif of youth versus age that runs through the end of this unit. The allegory is based on a ______________ allusion: Moses’ bringing water from the rock (Exodus 17, Numbers 20).
* This poem pictures the life of a poet (or anyone else whose work depends on creative genius) as a searching for _________________.
* Poesy here denotes the creative imagination in general and ________________ in particular. Progress denotes (1) a royal journey or (2) an advance. In either meaning it is _______________. What is
described is a dwindling or retroversion rather than a triumphant procession or advance.

* This poem is extremely pessimistic. What does the Bible say about Arnold's attitude toward the old?

* The "arid mount" recalls the range of Horeb and the rocky outcropping of _____________, the mount of God. Through allusion, Arnold is associating poetic inspiration with the ________________ inspiration of the Law delivered by God to Moses on Mt. Sinai. Lines 2-3 add an allusion to Moses' smiting the rock to bring forth water for thirsting Israel. Poetic creativity, the poem suggests, is mysterious and _________________. Allusion thus carries the main weight of the meaning and also unites the poem artistically. The creative life is described in terms of the search for water. Imaginative creativity flows only in _________________. In middle years it is channeled and disciplined even as it is drying up. In old age both source and channel provide nothing. The mount (now referred to as a speaking mount, like Sinai, where Israel heard the voice of God) is "mute." The last line may refer to ________________' being buried in the mountains of Edom, having failed (because of his disobedience in striking the rock) to enter the Promised Land.

* At least two and possibly three allusions converge in the poem (Mt. Sinai, the Law, Moses' striking of the rock). Notice that it is organized by stanzas according to the stages of _________________. It almost deifies one of the powers of man: the _________________ imagination. However, despite what this poem claims, many of the greatest achievements of human creative genius were accomplished in old age.

G. K. Chesterton's "On the Pleasures of No Longer Being Very Young"

About the work
* Chesterton's essay is a valuable ________________ to the pessimism of "Eldorado" and "The Progress of Poesy" concerning growing old. It also exemplifies closely textured prose with a high density of allusion. It contains examples of all the types of allusions discussed in the introduction.
* Young people often believe they understand life better than do those whom God has put in ________________ over them. But to trust the wisdom of youth over that of age is to defy the teaching and values of Scripture, especially Proverbs, which continually commands the young person to take instruction from his elders.
* In direct contrast to Arnold, Chesterton "celebrates" growing ___________, specifying several advantages in his essay.
* In defending the beliefs and customs passed along from parent to child that young people often reject, Chesterton is in agreement generally with _________________ (Proverbs 1:8-9, Jeremiah 35), though Chesterton, a ________________, places a higher value on tradition than Fundamentalists would. Nonetheless, Chesterton's view is conservative. An idea encapsulated in a
memorable statement (a proverb, please know term) is likely to have been preserved because it contains ____________. A custom perpetuated from generation to generation is likely to be rooted in some deep human need or sense of obligation. These meanings appear only after some years of thoughtful experience in the world. ____________ brings reevaluation. It also, says Chesterton, calls dead things to life.

* Paragraph three includes multiple ______________ allusions: Wolsey; Shakespeare; Napoleon; Charles V; Charles I; the Roman, Spanish, German, and British empires. Each of the allusions refers to the fall of a great person or institution. The "fall" of Shakespeare is an allusion to the ____________ that he did not write the plays attributed to him. These allusions strengthen the point of the paragraph--that proverbs such as "fortune is fickle, that riches take to themselves wings and fly, that power can depart suddenly from the powerful," and so on make profound statements about ____________ despite their familiarity.

* **Bonus:** Research one of the following allusions and turn in the information by the day of the test.
  - Nestor: paragraph 1
  - Wolsey: paragraph 3
  - Charles V: paragraph 3
  - Charles I: paragraph 3
  - "Sic transit gloria mundi." : paragraph 3

**Edmund Waller**

1606-1687

* **About the author**

  * Politics and poetry were the two great ______________ of Edmund Waller's life. He was born into a wealthy family and entered the English parliament while still a teenager. Although his involvement in a political conspiracy led to fines and banishment, Waller eventually returned to court and resumed his role as a political moderate and peacemaker.

  * The poetry for which Waller was most famous in his day was **panegyric**, poetry written to ______________ someone, often a king or patron. Please know this term for the test.

  * Waller considered writing the panegyric a suitable ______________ for the gentleman but also a tool to curry favor and promote his ideas.

**About "The Soul's Dark Cottage"**

* This poem is the ______________ to Divine Poems, Waller's collection of poetry written in his eighties.

* Waller reinforces Chesterton's view by contradicting the prevalent idea that intellectual and creative
powers fail after midlife so that a poet is finished before he reaches ________ age. If we did not have the works of Milton's old age as examples of the contrary, this near-perfect little poem by Waller would demonstrate otherwise. It was one of the two most highly admired poetic passages in the eighteenth century. A poet's well of inspiration need not run dry if it taps into the timeless ________________ of God's Word.

* Lines 1-2 and 5-6 give metaphoric support to the idea stated directly in lines 3-4. The metaphors are also ________________ allusions: the first II Corinthians 5:1-4 (which itself alludes to Israel's or the patriarchs' wanderings in tents) and the second to Moses' viewing the Promised Land from Mount Pisgah (Deuteronomy 34:1-4). The two allusions come together when the journeys of Israel under Moses and Joshua are taken allegorically as a ________________ of the Christian's passage from this world to the next--the Jordan River serving as an emblem of _____________. This allegorizing of this segment of Israel's history is not strictly Biblical in origin but classical--an adaptation of the pagan mythological view of death as passage over a river. Nevertheless, it appears in many hymns and gospel songs. The metaphor of the body as a dilapidated cottage is also not precisely the same as that of the body as a tent house. But the truth is nonetheless biblical and the effect powerful. ______________ age brings greater illumination ("new light") and greater breadth of vision (of "both worlds," the earthly and the heavenly). Paradoxically, with the fading of the physical and intellectual vitality comes increased spiritual vigor and perceptivity.

* The poem is also a fine example of iambic pentameter (______________ couplet), popular in the eighteenth century.

* Waller employs his trademark literary pattern of ________________ by filling his poem with contrasting pairs of images.
  - Line 1: the dark ignorance of youth
  - Line 2: the light of discernment and experience in age
  - Line 3: the brute strength of youth
  - Line 4: the inner substance of age
  - Line 5: the clouded, temporal perspective of youth
  - Line 6: the clear, eternal view of age

"Pigeon Feathers" by John Updike
1932-2009

Rain is grace; rain is the sky descending to the earth; without rain, there would be no life.
Creativity is merely a plus name for regular activity. Any activity becomes creative when the doer cares about doing it right, or better.

We are most alive when we're in love.

We take our bearings, daily, from others. To be sane is, to a great extent, to be sociable.

About the author
* John Updike was known as an American novelist, short story writer, poet, art critic, and literary critic.
* Updike won the ______________ Prize for literature more than once.
* Updike frequently wrote about the breakdown of the ______________, forcefully presenting the consequences of America's current lack of faith and fidelity. While many of Updike's works display a grim realism and an insensibility to the provision of grace for the individual, his observations of man's unregenerate condition are astute.
* Updike may have been a ______________, but some of his ideas were quite odd.

About the story
* In twentieth-century literature it is rare to find a short story like this. The story cannot be labeled "Christian," but Christians can appreciate the strong positive statements about __________'s existence and man's immortality.
* In the story Updike directs our attention to Christ as the ultimate ______________ to man's search but stops short of showing the necessity of a personal relationship with him. In his other stories, Updike places the stress on man's helplessness and isolation; rarely does he hint at hopefulness as he does in this story. Do __________ read Updike's works indiscriminately.
* In "Pigeon Feathers" Updike shows us the encroachment of erroneous philosophies on __________. Pressures from godless preachers, from well-meaning but unregenerate family members, and from secular authors such as H. G. Wells and Plato cause a breakdown of faith in God who personally created man, __________ for him, and gives him an immortal soul.
* This story is about a young boy's search for __________. The characters who endeavor to "help" him in this quest starkly illustrate modern man's pitiable condition.
* The story contains several allusions: biblical, ______________, and classical. Greek plays and Romantic poetry, Will Durant's Story of Philosophy, Shakespeare, H. G. Wells, P. G. Wodehouse, Plato, the Bible, George Washington, and Abraham Lincoln are all ______________ to.
* The story ______________ to H. G. Wells, the author of several satirical, historical, political, and science fiction books.
  - The Time Machine
  - First Men on the Moon
  - The Invisible Man
* To David, H. G. Wells is ______________ because of the following:
  - He characterizes Jesus as a hobo.
  - He uses small h's in the pronouns referring to Him.
  - He claims that Jesus accidentally survived His crucifixion.
  - He claims that a new religion sprang up as a result of an ______________.
  - He claims that miracles are the result of incredible imaginations of the times.
The ________________________ between the historical Jesus and the theology that was formulated about him.

* Wells was an English author who was also an _______________ who strongly advocated socialism, feminism, and evolution. It is ________________, therefore, that Updike would choose a passage from Wells to serve as the catalyst that starts David on his journey of faith.

**About David**
* Updike uses his skill with _______________ to solve David’s dilemma. David eventually recognizes that man is made in the likeness of _____________, the Great Designer, who instilled in man a love of patterns and provided patterns as a mode of communication and a channel for delight and pleasure. Young David is reaching out for the assurance of that personal ______________ who is God’s reliable representative.
* He is a searcher of ________________.
* He is _______________ that his beliefs are based on error and that death means annihilation.
* He is most interested in the idea that the ____________ is “separate in nature from the body and usually held to be separable in existence.”
* His mother’s convictions are consoling to him because he is searching for any confirmation of the validity of his ______________.
* David is excited about attending ________________ because he is looking for the “nod” or “gesture” that he needs.
* In the end David believes that he will live _______________ because a God creative enough to create the pigeons will allow him to live forever.

**About David’s mother**
* The reference to the mother’s "unfamiliar handwriting' reflects the emotional ________________ already existing between David and his mother, a distance that will increase as his struggle intensifies.
* She represents the ________________ view of nature as _________. She worships by walking the fields and is disturbed by her son’s reading the Bible.
* She has a strong reaction to the grandmother’s crippled ______________. This response shows the mother’s inability to accept anything that contradicts her Romantic ideals. Old age and disease expose the flaws in _______________ (her god). Rather than accepting the truth that a fallen world is beset with such flaws, she lashes out. Ironically, her false religion makes her ________________, revealing that the "heartfelt emotion" theoretically associated with Romanticism is essentially a superficial sentimentality.
* She has an extreme prejudice against working on ________________.
* She tells David that _______________ made God.

**About the minor characters**
* The grandparents, especially, the grandfather are the only characters who seem to have grasped the ________________. But the boy cannot directly obtain answers from these two, for his grandfather has died, and his grandmother, now fighting disease and the insensitivity of her children, seems too disoriented to offer help. The boy, however, does find a copy of his grandfather’s well-worn _________________. This discovery, coupled with the discovery of God's magnificent design in nature, supplies him with the proof he needs to affirm--like his grandfather before him--the existence of _________________ and the immortality of man.
* Granmom – she manages well in spite of her wagglers (her _______________ shaking from Parkinson's...
The father symbolizes the materialistic view of _______________ as god and mocks Bible truth like H. G. Wells. He accepts _______________ and consistently tries to win his arguments with intimidation. When he cannot logically prove his point, he reverts to _______________.

Reverend Dobson tells David that he should think of _______________ as the way the goodness Abraham Lincoln did lives after him. This is an _______________ view of God that presents the humanistic belief that man is god. He believes that our souls _______________ after death and denies the reality of heaven.

**Ideas discussed**

* The worship of _______________
* Pantheism – worship of _______________, prevalent in the New Age movement
* Humanism – worship of man/self
* Science/technology – worship of the work of men’s hands
* The God of worship
  - Nature declares the _______________ of God (Ps 19)
  - Man – Created in the _______________ of God.
  - Men’s work – abilities that are for the _______________ of serving God (1 Cor. 10:31)