Authors and works - Please be able to match the following authors and works on the test.
1. Langston Hughes - "Epigram"
2. Aesop - "The Ant and the Grasshopper"
3. John Keats - "The Grasshopper and the Cricket"
4. William Cowper - "The Nightingale and the Glowworm"
5. Ralph Waldo Emerson - "Fable"
6. e. e. cummings - "maggie and milly and molly and may"
7. Edgar Allan Poe - "The Masque of the Red Death"
8. Robert Browning - "My Star"

Terms - Please be able the match the following terms with their corresponding definitions or examples on the test.
* Sign - a symbolic mark, ______________ object, or gesture—something that stands for something else; something that is said to mean something other than itself
  - The + sign means ___________ what it represents: an mathematical function
* Symbol - an especially technical or complex sign; a literary symbol means something in ______________ to itself
  - A ______________ was the wooden instrument of Christ's death, but also represents God's plan of redemption
* Parable - an allegorical story with two or more strictly correlated levels of meaning; the details of the story support the meaning _______________; an earthly story with a ______________ meaning
* Fable - a story in which the details support the meaning collectively (the details add up to mean the story's moral); must have ______________
* Symbolic narrative - non-allegorical, often ______________ story that includes symbolic elements
* Allegory - a story in which nearly ______________ person and/or item functions on two different levels; an extended metaphor (almost everything in the story symbolizes something else)
* Analogy - an extended comparison, usually a simile, used to ______________ or persuade
* Metaphor - basic term for any type of imaginative comparison; in a strict sense, a direct ______________ of two basically unlike things

* Appendix L: Symbolism Defined and Illustrated

* Teaching Help 3B: Symbols

**Langston Hughes**
1902-1967
"An artist must be free to choose what he does, certainly, but he must also never be afraid to do what he might choose."

"Hold fast to your dreams, for without them life is a broken winged bird that cannot fly."

"Like a welcome summer rain, humor may suddenly cleanse and cool the earth, the air and you."

"I will not take "but" for an answer."

About the Author
* Langston Hughes was one of the greatest ___________ American writers.
* Hughes was well read and traveled widely. He worked as a ranch hand, English teacher, ship's steward, and author. His ________________ of occupations gave him a breadth and sensitivity that proved invaluable.

About "Epigram"
* An _______________ may be defined as "a short, highly compressed poem making a wise or humorous observation and ending with a witty twist."
* The first line contains two ________________ allusions in "dust and rainbows"--the first, to God's forming man from the dust of the ground; the second, to God's covenant with man that the world would never again be destroyed by flood.
* The second line implies another level of meaning in which "dust" stands for the tedious, troublesome part of _________, and "rainbow" for the hopeful, joyous part. The association of rainbows with dust (a ________________ allusion) implies that the two can coexist and, indeed, that the one could not exist without the other. A small particle of ________________ is necessary to form the nucleus of a raindrop, and raindrops refract sunlight into a prismatic spectrum. Similarly, troubles and tedium are necessary to the existence of ________________ and to the joy of hope fulfilled. There is much ________________ meaning packed into this short, seemingly simple poem.

Aesop's Fables

Definitions
* ________________ - short narrative, in prose or verse, that exemplifies an abstract ________________ thesis or principle of human behavior, usually, at its conclusion, either the narrator or one of the characters states the ________________ in the form of an epigram
* ________________ fable- most common type of fable, animals talk and act!ike the human types they represent, ancient form that existed in Egypt, India, and Greece
  - The Fox should be always cunning, the Hare timid, the Lion bold, the Wolf cruel, the Bull strong, the Horse proud, and the Ass patient.
* ________________ - character in a story who persistently uses his wiliness, and gift of gab, to achieve his ends by outmaneuvering or outwitting other characters (wily coyote and roadrunner)
About Aesop
* The name Aesop has been associated with the _______________ for at least 2,000 years. Even though it is uncertain whether such a person even existed, he has traditionally been hailed as the _______________ of the genre.
* The story of Aesop's life has often taken on the same legendary proportions as his literary reputation. According to Herodotus, the ____________ historian, Aesop--the "maker of stories"--lived in the mid-sixth century. Herodotus also tells us that Aesop was a _______________, and that he was killed by the people of Delphi, perhaps for seditious or sacrilegious beliefs.
* From these bare facts, Aesop's legend grew, and soon Aesop had acquired the rather grotesque physical appearance that served as a marked _______________ to his wit and wisdom. In fact, some described Aesop as having a flat nose, humped back, and misshapen head and considered him the "most scandalous figure of a man that ever was heard of."
* Whatever Aesop's physical appearance, the fables attributed to him have remained - _______________ for centuries.

About "The Ant and the Grasshopper"
* The _______________ represents, of course, the thrifty; the grasshopper, the unthrifty. The seasons may correspond to the stages of _______________. More specifically, they suggest times of prosperity and adversity. One should provide in good times for the bad times, the moral advises.
* Moral- "It is thrifty to prepare _______________ for the wants of tomorrow."

John Keats
1795-1821

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever: its loveliness increases; it will never pass into nothingness."

"I love you the more in that I believe you had liked me for my own sake and for nothing else."

"Beauty is truth, truth beauty, ' - that is all ye know on earth, and all ye need to know."

"Nothing ever becomes real till it is experienced."
Unit 5: "Symbol"

"Poetry should surprise by a fine excess and not by singularity, it should strike the reader as a wording of his own highest thoughts, and appear almost a remembrance."

"The excellency of every art is its intensity, capable of making all disagreeable evaporate."

About the author

* John Keats was the only major Romantic poet of ________________ birth. He trained to be a __________. Keats was not a __________; he was more interested in the concept of ________. He reveled in ______________. He was interested in the world’s contraries and was a precursor of the aesthetic movement (__________ for art’s sake). He wrote out of an enjoyment of ______________, not just to emphasize a point.

* He died of tuberculosis when he was ________________ years old. Instead of a epitaph on his tombstone it is written "here lies one whose name was writ in water."

* His pure joy reading poetry encouraged him to ______________ poetry himself. His artistic heroes were ________________, Shakespeare, and Spenser; and his poetry got better with time.

* ________________ was his consuming passion, and the worship of beauty took the place of religion in his life. The primary articles of his creed were "A thing of ________________ is a ________ forever" and the idea that beauty and ________________ are one ("Beauty is truth, truth beauty). Remember that only Jesus Christ can ________________ these statements. Even though these statements may sound good in poetry, when they are analyzed that idea may not be Biblically correct.

* He also believed that poetry should exist and be enjoyed for its own sake. His use of rich imagery is ________________ in English poetry.

* Many people believed that had Keats lived ________________, he would have rivaled ________________ as England’s greatest poet.

About "The Grasshopper and the Cricket"

* This poem resulted from a discussion concerning literature. It was written during a contest between Keats and Leigh Hunt which was motivated by the poets’ observations concerning the grasshopper.

* This poem is an example of an Italian ________________, a 14-line poem divided into an octave (8 lines) and a sestet (6 lines).

* Notice the ________________ throughout the poem. Line 1 says, "the poetry of earth is never dead." Line 9 says, "The poetry of earth is ceasing never." Lines 2-8 reference the grasshopper's voice in the heat of the day (outdoors). Lines 10-12 reference the cricket's voice in the winter (indoors). Lines 13-14 blend the grasshopper and cricket metaphors; the cricket is a reminder of the summer, of the grasshopper's song.

* The parallelism is appropriate because Keats is praising two kinds of ________________: those who, like the grasshopper, sing in the summer (the ________________ times of life) and also those who, like the cricket, cheer us during difficult times of ________________.

* The grasshopper and the cricket are ________________. The grasshopper's song in the summer is the poetry of ________________, and the cricket's song in the winter is the poetry of ____________. Unfortunately, Keats never was able to write the poetry of ____________.
"Satan trembles when he sees the weakest saint upon their knees."

"Man may dismiss compassion from his heart, but God never will."

"Knowledge is proud that it knows so much; wisdom is humble that it knows no more."

About the Author
* Cowper is remembered as a __________ writer and a pre-Romantic poet. Throughout his entire life, he suffered periods of mental _______________, and his only solace was found in Christ. His famous hymns include “There Is a Fountain Filled with Blood” and “O for a Closer Walk with God.”

About "The Nightingale and the Glowworm"
* The nightingale represents the beautiful, perhaps the beauty in poetry. The glowworm represents the useful, perhaps didacticism (_________________) in poetry. Both are ____________________.

Ralph Waldo Emerson
1803-1882

"The reward of a thing well done is to have done it."

5 of 11
"Eloquence is the power to translate a truth into language perfectly intelligible to the person to whom you speak."

"Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy."

"Skill comes by doing."

Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.

The truest test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of cities, not the crops; no, but the kind of man the country turns out.

About the Author
* Emerson lived in Boston and was a ________________ minister for six years. Because he did not see the point to the Lord's Supper, he left the pastorate to formulate his own philosophy, Transcendentalism.
* Emerson recognized that truth could be found in ________________, but he did not give credit to the source of the this truth, ______________. He worshiped the creation rather than the Creator.
* Transcendentalists believe the following:
  - Man is ________________ and therefore must rely on himself. He can better himself.
  - Man let his conscience and ________________ guide him to the discovery of truth.
  - Nature is ________________; and therefore, man must live close to nature and commune with it.
    Nature is the revelation of God, the manifestation of his spirit.
  - Society can be perfected.
  - The ________________ is irrelevant because man is higher.
* Transcendentalists deny the ________________ nature of man. Their basic mistake is self-trust, and the essence of the movement is selfishness. Emerson told Thoreau, "Trust yourself, in self-trust all the virtues are comprehended." He ignored Proverbs 28:26, "He that trusteth in his own heart is a fool."

About "Fable"
* This poem personifies a ________________ and a squirrel. The mountain represents public opinion. The squirrel represents Emerson or any philosopher.
  - How are the two different?

* To "crack a nut" means to ________________ difficult philosophical problems.
* The moral of this fable is "talents ________________ ."
* The theme of the poem is one of Emerson's central themes: ________________ brotherhood.
"It takes courage to grow up and become who you really are."

"The world is mud-luscious and puddle-wonderful."

"To be nobody but yourself in a world which is doing its best, night and day, to make you everybody else means to fight the hardest battle which any human being can fight; and never stop fighting."

"The most wasted of all days is one without laughter."

**About the Author**
* e. e. cummings was born in Massachusetts. cummings had a strong sense of individuality which translated into his poetry. He loved to use technical innovations, especially using __________ letters in place of capitals and arranging the lines of his poetry in unusual ways.
* His poems are humorous character sketches, lyrical love poems, and satires that express traditional themes such as the appreciation of __________ and love. Often they take time to decipher. Some of his poems are not appropriate for Christians to read.
* He rejected absolutes because he believed they constricted individual ________________.

**About "maggie and milly and molly and may"**
* cummings uses no __________ letters (with two exceptions), forced rhyme, omission of terminal punctuation, and no spacing around internal punctuation in this poem.
* Teaching Help 3E: "maggie and milly and molly and may"
* maggie represents those with __________ natures; milly represents those who are tenderhearted toward living things; molly represents those who focus on the threatening and __________ aspects of life, and may represents those who are sentimental.
* The last line of the poem includes a ______________. Our choices and/or responses to surroundings reveal our personality and character.
* What are some examples of alliteration in the poem?
"All that we see or seem is but a dream within a dream."

"To vilify a great man is the readiest way in which a little man can himself attain greatness."

"With me poetry has not been a purpose, but a passion."

"There is an eloquence in true enthusiasm."

About the author
* Edgar Allan Poe was born on January 19, 1809 in Boston, Massachusetts, to parents who were itinerant ________.
* In 1836 27-yr. old Poe married his ________-year old cousin __________________ Clemm.
* In 1845 Poe published “________________________,” his best work.
* 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.
* Poe’s death remains a __________________________; some theories include death due to alcohol, disease, rabies, and cooping.

About "The Masque of the Red Death"
* Bonus: Draw and color a floor plan of the abbey based on the story.
* The abbey represents man’s futile attempts to wall out ____________.
The rooms represent the stages of ________. The fact that revelers could see only one room at a time reinforces the idea that we cannot see ahead in life. The _____________ also symbolize the different stages of life.

- Blue: birth, innocence, spring
- Purple: deepening of blue, experience
- Green: youth, growth, summer
- Orange: maturity, ripening, autumn
- White: old age, winter
- Violet: darker experience
- Black with red panes: the "Red Death"

* The clock represents the passing of _____________.

* The masked figure dressed like death represents ___________—specifically, the ___________ Death. The Red Death appears to be the same as the Black Death. Notice also that this figure is present though _____________ room before vanquishing the Prince and his guests in the black room.

* What do you think is the theme of this story?

* What is the problem with Poe's view of death?

* Prince Prospero's name is ____________. He is not so prosperous that he can defeat death. The line, "Prince Prospero entertained his thousand friends at a masked ball of the most unusual magnificence," is a _____________ allusion to Daniel 5, Belshazzar's feast. This allusion _____________ the story. As Belshazzar's guests were doomed to death by the fall of Babylon, so the followers of Prospero were doomed at the death of their leader.

* "He had come like a thief in the night" is an example of a _____________ and a biblical allusion to I Thessalonians 5:2 and II Peter 3:10.

Robert Browning
1812-1889
"God is the perfect poet."

"Ignorance is not innocence but sin."

"The aim, if reached or not, makes great the life: Try to be Shakespeare, leave the rest to fate!"

* Robert Browning began writing poems in his ____________ years. At first his works were not widely ____________ because of their difficult content and subtle phrasing, but Browning continued to write prolifically.

* Browning and Elizabeth started a now-famous correspondence after Browning had read and admired her Poems (1844). "I love your verses with all my heart, dear Miss Barrett,—and this is no off-hand complimentary letter that I shall write," — January 10, 1845. "I thank you, dear Mr. Browning, from the bottom of my heart." — January 11, 1845. Browning married Elizabeth Barrett in 1846, the climax of the most famous ____________ romance of all time.

* Today, he remains the more widely ____________ of the two authors.

* Browning is especially famous for his ____________ monologues such as "My Last Duchess."

* He successfully developed the ____________ monologue

* Browning probably was a ____________, but he was off in a few things. He did affirm the ____________ of Christ. He based belief in Providence on evidences of divine ____________. He leaned toward theistic ____________. He believed in God as a ____________ Deity who intervenes supernaturally and supremely. He seemed to want to keep his beliefs ____________, perhaps because he did not want to be stigmatized by his belief. He also seemed to believe that the crucifixion of Christ represented more as a manifestation of divine love than as atonement for ____________. He believed life was a joyful struggle because it was under the control of a loving God; he believed the greatest evidence of God’s ____________ is the Incarnation.

* His major theme is the ____________ of God.

* Browning died and was buried in ____________ ‘s Corner, Westminster Abbey, London, England, nearby Poet Laureate Lord Alfred Tennyson.
About "My Star"

* The star is a symbol of whatever one follows (like the __________ Men) or particularly esteems that determines the course of his life. The star captivates the speaker with its value and existence while ______________ others. Browning perhaps left the symbolism of the star vague so that he could relate to more readers.

* This star will __________ show its glories to others but stops (like a bird) its flight and folds (like a flower) its beauties.

* The allusion to ______________ can have any one or all of several meanings. Those born under the astrological influence of the planet ______________ were supposed to be sluggish, sullen, gloomy, cynical, scornful ironists. This may refer to Browning's liberal, skeptical friends who were unsympathetic with his religious faith or any kind of idealism. Also, the seven-day ______________ festival of Saturn, known as Saturnalia, a hedonistic Roman festival. Browning is contrasting the beauty and ______________ of his "star" with the base and corrupt.

* Can you find some examples of assonance and alliteration in the poem?