History Station:

1. **Matching Game Compete against your table!**

* Utilizing the cards: Place each question with its matching answer
* One color is all questions (example blue) , other color is all answers (red)! You would need a blue red match!
* Your Romanticism Intro Notes can help you out!!!!
* 15 Matching combos and you win a prize!

1. **Intro to Romanticism: Answer these historical questions for your notes! (p.304)**

1. Romanticism is a literary and artistic movement that values what three things the most?

2. What was manifest destiny?

3. What was the Industrial Revolution?

4. Why did the Romantics not like industrialization?

5. Why did the Romantics not like Puritanism?

6. What sorts of social reforms did the Fireside Poets advocate?

7. Name two prominent transcendentalists.

8. Name three tenets of transcendentalism.

9. What are some things that the transcendentalists criticized?

10. What are characteristics of Brooding Romantics or Gothic’s?

11. What is the definition or meaning of the Romantic Movement?

Literary Terms Station:

1. **Define the Following Terms:**
   * Imagery
   * Syntax
   * Diction
   * Alliteration
   * Antithesis
   * Tone
   * Metaphor
   * Simile
   * Hyperbole
   * Personification
   * Parallelism
   * Apostrophe
   * Oxymoron
2. **Identify the figurative language ….in the following**
3. All the worlds a stage, and all the men and women are merely players. They have their exits and their entrances. (Shakespeare)
4. Art washes theaway from the soul the dust of everyday life (Picasso)
5. “ she tried to get rid of the kitten which had scrambled up her back and stuck like a burr just out of reach.” — Little Women, by Louisa May Alcott
6. “In the eastern sky there was a yellow patch like a rug laid for the feet of the coming sun . . .” — The Red Badge of Courage, by Stephen Crane
7. "I was helpless. I did not know what in the world to do. I was quaking from head to foot, and could have hung my hat on my eyes, they stuck out so far." Mark Twain
8. “The stars danced playfully in the moonlit sky”
9. “At precisely 6:30 am my alarm clock sprang to life.”
10. “Twinkle Twinkle little star, how I wonder what you are”
11. “Pretty ugly”
12. “Passive aggressive”

. 11. “She sells seashells by the sea shore”

12. A host, of golden daffodils;Beside the lake, beneath the trees,Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.Continuous as the stars that shine And twinkle on the Milky Way

**Fire Side Poets Station**

"The First Snowfall”

1The snow had begun in the gloaming \*

And busily all the night

Had been heaping field and highway

With a silence deep and white

5Every pine and fit and hemlock

Wore ermine (weasels white fur) too dear for an earl,

And the poorest twig on the elmtree

Was ridged inch deep with pearl.

From shads new-roofed with Carrara\*\*

10Came Chanticleer’s\*\*\* muffled crow,

The stiff rails softened to swans-down,

And still fluttered down the snow.

I stood and watched by the window

The noiseless work of the sky,

15And the sudden flurries of snowbirds

Like brow leaves whirling by.

I thought of a mound in sweet Auburn\*\*\*\*

Where a little headstone stood;

How the flakes were folding in gently,

20 As did robins the babes in the wood.

Up spoke our own little Mabel,

Saying, “Father, who makes it snow?”

And I told of the good All-father

Who cares for us here

25 Again I looked at the snowfuall

And thought of the leaden sky

That arched o’er our first great sorrow,

When that mound was heaped so high.

I remembered the gradual patience

30 The fell from that cloud like snow,

Flake by flake, healing and hiding

The scar that renewed our woe.

And again to the child I whispered,

“The snow that husheth all,

35 Darling, the merciful Father

Alone can make it fall!”

Then with eyes that saw not, I kissed her;

And she, kissing back, could not know

That my kiss was given to her sister,

40Folded close under deepening snow.

\* Twiglight

\*\* A white marble from Italy

\*\*\* a rooster

\*\*\*\*Cemetery in Cambridge

1. How does the snowfall transform the landscape in lines 1-14?
2. What mood is created in lines 1-16?
3. Paraphrase what is occurring in lines 17-20, what does the mood shift to?
4. In line 17 “mound” refers to the daughter’s grave. What else does “mound” refer to in line 28
5. What has happened to the family in this poem?
6. What is the tone of this poem? What diction did you utilize to help you figure this out?
7. What makes this a fireside poet’s poem?

**Fireside Poets**

“A Nameless Grave” Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

‘A soldier of the Union mustered out,’

Is the inscription on an unknown grave

At Newport News, beside the salt-sea wave,

Nameless and dateless; sentinel or scout

5 Shot down in skirmish, or disasterous rout

Of battle, when the loud artillery drove

Its iron wedges through the ranks of the brave

And doomed battalions, storming the redoubt

Thou unknown hero sleeping by the sea

10 In they forgotten grave! With secret shame

I feel my pusles beat, my forehead burn,

When I remember thou hast give for me

All that though hadst, thy life, they very name,

And I can give thee nothing in return.

1. Why does the speaker fail to recognize the identity of the person who is buried?
   1. The speker is absent minded
   2. The speaker cannot read the gravestone
   3. The violent ocean waves prevent him from accessing it.
   4. The gravestone does not contain this information on it.
2. Why does the speaker fell ashamed?
   1. The speaker feels that what he has to offer is nothing in comparison to what this man gave.
   2. He cannot read the grave inscription.
   3. The gifts he’s brought insufficiently honors the fallen solder.
   4. The buried man died with out ever having a name.
3. In lines 1-4 what literary technique does the poet use?
   1. Alliteration
   2. Metaphor
   3. Similie
   4. Personification
4. What is the effect of the figurative language in lines 1-4
   1. It helps to exaggerate keep a rhythm in the poem
   2. It helps to suggest the gloom of the setting
   3. It explains the grave at the sea
   4. It suggest what that the sea is like a newspaper
5. The tone of the piece is best represented by which of the following diction choices?
   1. Forehead burn, secret shame
   2. Nameless, dateless
   3. Loud artillery, disastrous rout
   4. Doomed battalion, ranks of brave

**Transcendental: "NATURE" Ralph Waldo Emerson p. 373**

1.What are three ways the woods transforms a man?

2. What ideas of Transcendentalist thought are represented in the lines “I become a transparent eyeball; I am nothing; I see all; the current of the Universal being circulate through me; I am part or particle of God.

3. Compare the first two lines of "Nature" with the first eight lines of Bryant's "Thanatopsis" (p. 338). What similar theme is being expressed in both pieces.

a. Puritan religious are false c. Nature reflects and amplifies the mood of the observer

b. Religious freedom can only be found in nature d. No one knows when death is going to come

4. "A man casts off his years, as the snake his slough" (Emerson 5-6). What type of figurative language is this? What does it mean?

a. Allusion. Making the connection between the snake from the Garden of Eden and modern man

b. Simile. A person is reborn in nature just as a snake is "reborn" when it sheds its skin

c. Metaphor. By comparing a man to a snake, Emerson is implying that we are all part of nature

5. "The guest [does not see] how he should tire of them in a thousand years" (8-9). What type of figurative language is this? Define who the guest is using textual evidence.

a. Hyperbole. The guest is attending a festival put on by nature.

b. Imagery. The guest is a star that shares the heavens with God.

c. Simile. The guest is a tree that resides in the forest.

6. Which of the following best explains the following line: "I become a transparent eye-ball" (14)?

a. Emerson believes that nature has transformed him into a snake

b. Emerson believes that nature has given him the ability to see without judging

c. Emerson believes that God can see through his eye into his soul

7. Why does Emerson rate an experience in nature higher than an experience in a city ("streets or villages")?

a. He finds the peacefulness of nature to be more precious and agreeable

b. He doesn't run into people he doesn't like when he's alone in the woods

c. He doesn't have to worry about spending his precious money in the woods

8. What is the "greatest delight" Emerson finds in nature?

a. The presence of God c. The implied connection between man and nature

b. The tranquility and peace d. The wonderful views and delightful creatures

9. Find an example of either ETHOS, LOGOS, OR PATHOS in this essay and state what it is and why it is utilized in this essay (Author’s purpose)

10. What is this an example of? “I am alone but never grow lonely”

a. Antithesis

b. Metaphor

c. Alliteration

d. Simile

**Transcendental: “Self Reliance” p. 370 Emerson**

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance; that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better or worse as [he's given]; that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil **bestowed** on that plot of ground which is given to him to till. . . .

1. Emerson says that to envy something is to be ignorant. What does that mean?
2. What does Emerson mean when he says "imitation is suicide" (1)?
3. Explain Emerson's metaphor involving the "kernel of nourishing corn" (3).

[Whoever wants to] be a man, must be a nonconformist. . . . Nothing is at last sacred by the integrity of your own mind. **Absolve** you to 5 yourself, and you shall have the **suffrage** of the world. I remember an answer which when quite young I was prompted to make a to valued adviser who [would often] **importune** me with the dear old doctrines of the church. On my saying, "What have I to do with the sacredness of traditions, if I live wholly from within?" my friend suggested--"But these impulses may be from below, not from above." I replied, "They do not seem to me to be such; but if I am the Devi's child, I will live then from the Devil." No law can be scared to me but that of my nature. Good and bad are but names very readily transferable to that or this; the only right is what is after my constitution; 10 the only wrong what is against it. . . .

4. What does Emerson mean when he says that, in order to be a man, one must be a non-conformist?

5. What does Emerson ask of an old friend (the "valued adviser" from line 6)?

6. If Emerson doesn't follow the moral tradition of the church, then who decides what is right and wrong in his world?

**Gothic Station: Edgar Allan Poe**

**Dream Within a Dream** By [Edgar Allan Poe](http://www.poetryfoundation.org/bio/edgar-allan-poe)

Take this kiss upon the brow!

And, in parting from you now,

Thus much let me avow\* — \*swear or promise

You are not wrong, who deem

5 That my days have been a dream;

Yet if hope has flown away

In a night, or in a day,

In a vision, or in none,

Is it therefore the less *gone*?

10 *All* that we see or seem

Is but a dream within a dream.

I stand amid the roar

Of a surf-tormented shore,

And I hold within my hand

15 Grains of the golden sand —

How few! yet how they creep

Through my fingers to the deep,

While I weep — while I weep!

O God! Can I not grasp

20 Them with a tighter clasp?

O God! can I not save

*One* from the pitiless wave?

Is *all* that we see or seem

But a dream within a dream?

1. The metaphor in line 5 compares the speaker's life to a dream in order to

a. suggest the peacefulness he finds in life. c. show his optimistic view of life.

b. allude to the unreality he finds in life. d. convince his audience that he is actually dead.

2. In line 6, "flown away" is used connotatively to suggest the speaker's

a. intense feelings of despair. c. desire to fly like a bird.

b. hope and optimism for the future. d. utter boredom with the world around him.

3. The parallelism found in lines 7-8 emphasize that

a. it doesn't matter if he's imagined hope has left him or not; it's still gone.

b. the future remains hopefully for the speaker in any circumstance conceivable.

c. there is no difference between sleeping during the day time and sleeping at night.

d. the speaker has lost his ability to see while sleeping at night.

4. The speaker claims that "*All* that we see or seem / Is but a dream within a dream" (10-11). Symbolically, what does this mean?

a. The speaker only feels peace when he dreams c. The speaker can't believe in the reality of reality

b. The speaker believes his dreams tell him his future d. The speaker finds peace in nature. Nature.

5. The repetition in line 18 emphasize the speaker's feelings of

a. happiness. c. sadness e. um, is this a trick question?

b. hope. d. anger f. because it seems really easy.

6. The final stanza includes all the following except:

a. repetition. c. simile

b. apostrophe. d. metaphor

7. Which of the following best suggests the speaker's tone in this poem?

a. Joyful and hopeful b. Disturbed and melancholy c. Angry and violent d. Bored and withdrawn

**Gothic Station: Edgar Allan Poe**

**Annabel Lee**

1 It was many and many a year ago,

In a kingdom by the sea,

That a maiden there lived whom you may know

By the name of ANNABEL LEE;

5 And this maiden she lived with no other thought

Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child and she was a child,

In this kingdom by the sea;

But we loved with a love that was more than love-

10 I and my Annabel Lee;

With a love that the winged seraphs of heaven

Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that, long ago,

In this kingdom by the sea,

15 A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling

My beautiful Annabel Lee;

So that her highborn kinsman came

And bore her away from me,

To shut her up in a sepulcher

20 In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels, not half so happy in heaven,

Went envying her and me-

Yes!- that was the reason (as all men know,

In this kingdom by the sea)

25 That the wind came out of the cloud by night,

Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far than the love

Of those who were older than we-

Of many far wiser than we-

30 And neither the angels in heaven above,

Nor the demons down under the sea,

Can ever dissever my soul from the soul

Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.

For the moon never beams without bringing me dreams

35 Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;

And the stars never rise but I feel the bright eyes

Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;

And so, all the night-tide, I lie down by the side

Of my darling- my darling- my life and my bride,

40 In the sepulcher there by the sea,

In her tomb by the sounding sea.

\*\*Sepulcher--tomb

1. What does the connotation of the word maiden in line 3 say about Annabel Lee?
2. What happened to Annabel Lee in the third stanza?
3. What diction choices show the authors tone of passion for Annabel Lee?
4. The lines in the sepulcher there by the sea, in her tomb by the sound sea are an example of what literary device?
5. Why does the poet repeat’In this kingdom by the sea’? What effect does this have on the passage?

**TSL Review Station**

Background Questions:

1. What was Hawthorne’s purpose in writing *The Scarlet Letter*? Did he agree with Puritan values?
2. What would you say the main theme of the novel is?
3. What is the literal meaning of The scarlet letter worn by Hester, what does it symbolize?
4. What symbols help to represent freedom or romanticism in the novel? What character epitomizes romanticism/transcendentalism?
5. What is Dimmesdale’s relation to Hester? Why is it ironic that he was the original punisher of Hester?
6. Hester battles her feelings of love and fear for Pearl what do you think makes her feel this way?
7. What are Dimmesdales true private feelings for Hester and Pearl?

Passage Analysis:

*“The stigma gone, Hester heaved a long, deep sigh, in which the burden of shame and anguish departed from her spirit. O exquisite relief! She had not known the weight, until she felt the freedom! By another impulse, she took off the formal cap that confined her hair; and down it fell upon her shoulders, dark and rich, with at once a shadow and a light in its abundance, and imparting the charm of softness to her features. There played around her mouth, and beamed out of her eyes, a radiant and tender smile, that seemed gushing from the very heart of womanhood. A crimson flush was glowing on her cheek, that had been long so pale. Her sex, her youth, and the whole richness of her beauty, came back from what men call the irrevocable past, and clustered themselves, with her maiden hope, and a happiness before unknown, within the magic circle of this hour. And, as if the gloom of the earth and sky had been but the effluence of these two mortal hearts, it vanished with their sorrow. All at once, as with a sudden smile of heaven, forth burst the sunshine, pouring a very flood into the obscure forest, gladdening each green leaf, transmuting the yellow fallen ones to gold, and gleaming adown the grey trunks of the solemn trees. The objects that had made a shadow hitherto, embodied the brightness now. The course of the little brook might be traced by its merry gleam afar into the wood's heart of mystery, which had become a mystery of joy.”*

1. This passage is right after Hester has removed her “A” in the woods….her new actions show a more private view of Hester Prynne, why is this?
2. What does the word stigma mean?
3. What is being personified in this passage? What is this element reflecting?

*“But Hester Prynne, with a mind of native courage and activity, and for so long a period not merely estranged, but outlawed, from society, had habituated herself to such latitude of speculation as was altogether foreign to the clergyman. She had wandered, without rule or guidance, in a moral wilderness; as vast, as intricate and shadowy, as the untamed forest, amid the gloom of which they were now holding a colloquy that was to decide their fate. Her intellect and heart had their home, as it were, in desert places, where she roamed as freely as the wild Indian in his woods. For years past she had looked from this estranged point of view at human institutions, and whatever priests or legislators had established; criticizing all with hardly more reverence than the Indian would feel for the clerical band, the judicial robe, the pillory, the gallows, the fireside, or the church. The tendency of her fate and fortunes had been to set her free. The scarlet letter was her passport into regions where other women dared not tread. Shame, Despair, Solitude! These had been her teachers,—stern and wild ones,—and they had made her strong, but taught her much amiss.”*

1. What is Hester’s moral compass or soul being compared to in this passage? What literary device is this?
2. What diction words help to reflect the feelings of Hester in this passage?
3. This passage best illustrates the romantic idea of:
   1. Social Reform b. Personal imagination c. purity of nature d.tolerance of others