

11th CP BLC Spring Final Exam Study Guide

Literary Works:

Renaissance

- William Shakespeare: *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

Restoration/Neoclassical Era

- John Donne: "Song," "A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning," "Holy Sonnet 10," "Meditation 17"
- Ben Jonson: "On My First Son," "Song: To Celia"
- Andrew Marvell: "To His Coy Mistress"
- Robert Herrick: "To the Virgins, To Make Much of Time"
- Sir John Suckling: "Song"
- John Milton: "Sonnet VII," "Sonnet XIX," excerpt from *Paradise Lost*
- Jonathan Swift: "A Modest Proposal"
- Thomas Gray: "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard"

Romanticism

- Robert Burns: "To a Mouse" and "To a Louse"
- William Blake: "The Lamb" and "The Tyger"
- William Wordsworth: "Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey," excerpt from *The Prelude*, "The World is Too Much With Us," and "London, 1802"
- Samuel Taylor Coleridge, "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner"
- George Gordon, Lord Byron: "She Walks in Beauty" and "So We'll Go No More A-Roving"
- Percy Bysshe Shelley: "Ozymandias," "Ode to the West Wind," "To a Skylark"
- John Keats: "When I Have Fears That I May Cease to Be," "Ode to a Nightingale," and "Ode on a Grecian Urn"
- Mary Shelley: *Frankenstein*

Victorian Era

- Alfred, Lord Tennyson: "The Lady of Shalott" and "Ulysses"
- Robert Browning: "My Last Duchess" and "Porphyria's Lover"
- Matthew Arnold: "Dover Beach"
- Emily Brontë: *Wuthering Heights* (film study)
- A. E. Housman: "To an Athlete Dying Young" and "When I Was One-and-Twenty"
- William Butler Yeats: "The Lake Isle of Innisfree," "The Second Coming," and "Sailing to Byzantium"

Modernism

- Wilfred Owen: "*Dulce Et Decorum Est*"
- Dylan Thomas: "Do Not Go Gentle into That Good Night" and "Fern Hill"

Stuff to Know

- What characteristics does each literary movement have (with the exception of Modernism)?

- What types of literature are popular in each?
- How do historical events influence or how are historical events reflected in literature in each period?
- What does each period show us about what British society at the time valued? How is the literature a mirror into society?
- How is the English language affected in each?

Suggestions:

- Study the introduction at the beginning of each chapter or unit. Study your old quizzes on each unit.
- Study presentations and notes on presentations. I usually introduced a unit with a PowerPoint.
- Study your *Frankenstein* study guide.
- Your syllabus lists four core questions we have examined this year:
 - How is a period of literature a response to the culture/history of that period?
 - How is a period of literature a response to the previous period?
 - What themes/ideas transcend time and culture?
 - What are the key concepts, values, and literary forms of the various periods?
- Think about the kinds of connections you can make between literary works, characters, and movements. Which works have the same message or theme, and what is it?

Literary Terms to Know

- Sonnet (Italian/Petrarchan)
- *In medias res*
- Frame narrative
- Allusion
- Iamb
- Trochee
- Anapest
- Dactyl
- Meter
- *Carpe diem*
- Conceit
- Connotation
- Denotation
- Dramatic monologue
- Elegy
- Epic
- Metaphysical Poetry
- Scansion
- Satire

A handy literary terms handbook on pp. R12-R21 has MOST of these terms. Your notes SHOULD contain the rest.