

VOCABULARY

Your teacher will select 20 terms at random from your vocabulary index cards. You need not give a word-perfect answer, but your definitions should be complete and accurate. Take 30 minutes for this section. Each answer is worth 1 point.

SHORT ANSWER

Take 30 minutes to answer these questions. (3 points each)

1. What are the two main differences (one of content and one of form) between prose and poetry?
2. Describe each of the following literary techniques and explain the differences between them: symbol and personification.
3. Name the major changes that occurred in the areas of patronage, literacy, and publishing in England between 1603 and 1715. What was each like before 1603? How had each changed by 1715? What were some of the causes of these changes?
4. Explain what a “metaphysical style” and a “Metaphysical poet” are, and name two seventeenth-century authors who could be considered Metaphysical poets.
5. Explain what a “Cavalier style” and a “Cavalier poet” are, and name two seventeenth-century authors who could be considered Cavalier poets.
6. Define the dactylic, spondaic, and iambic foot, tell which of them was (or were) most often used in seventeenth-century English poetry, and explain why this was the case.
7. For each of the three men listed below, provide the dates of his life, at least two facts about his life, and the name and genre of one of his famous works: Miquel Cervantes, John Milton, and John Bunyan.
8. What are the two essential elements that define the genre of allegory, and what is the purpose of allegory?
- 9-10. Most writers in the West during the seventeenth century loved classical works and sought to imitate them. Name and describe three genres of poetry in England that were either revived from classical texts during the Age of Reason, or continued in the Age of Reason from the Renaissance or Middle Ages.

NOTE: You need not provide a full genre description for each of these genres. Instead, write approximately one paragraph with information such as the origin of the form, its major characteristic(s), and the eras in which it was popular.

SHORT ESSAY

Take 20 minutes to answer one of these questions. (15 points)

1. From what you learned in class, show how *Don Quixote* could be described as belonging to the genre of romance, belonging to the realistic mode, and a work that mocks the conventional romances in Cervantes's era (give examples).
2. Explain the interpretation you learned about the “Fall,” “Justification,” and “Salvation” themes in *Paradise Lost* by telling what each one is and naming episodes in the poem in which Milton builds this theme.

LONG ESSAY

Take 40 minutes to answer one of these questions. (35 points)

1. “The content and form of imaginative literature changed a great deal between the beginning of the Middle Ages and the end of the Age of Reason.” Write an essay that defends or opposes this statement, considering European authors' portrayal of reality (especially with regard to the supernatural world), their expressed values, and the artistic forms that they used.
2. In the class plans on Milton's *Paradise Lost*, one preeminent value discussed was the hierarchical dance of beings, which is centered on the throne of God. This glad hierarchy is beautifully displayed in all unfallen beings, both created and uncreated (shown most perfectly in the uncreated Son); it is shown to be fragile because of the free choice that God gives His creatures; and in the lives of Satan, Adam, and Eve, Milton shows us that he believes the sin of pride to be its worst enemy. Write an essay that defends or opposes this interpretation of the natural hierarchy.