British Literature   Fall Semester   Final 2012 2013   Douglas

Anglo-Saxon Terms

Lyric poetry	Caedmon	Coifi
Riddle	Hrothgar	Beowulf
Druids	Scope	Grendel
Wyrd	Mead hall	Venerable Bede
Wergild	Wiglaf	Secular
Alfred the Great	Caesura	Exeter book
William the Conqueror	Aphorism	Alliteration
Witanagemont	Personification	Welthow
Thanes	Heroic epic	Geats
Allegory	Apposition	Herot
Aim	Kenning	

Middle Ages Terms

Geoffrey Chaucer	Pearl Poet	Morality plays
quest	King Arthur	Mood
Serfs	Iambic pentameter	Romance
Feudal system	Frame story/ frame tale	Sir Gawain
Thomas a'Beckett	Stanzas	Vernacular
Canterbury	Crusades	Couplets
Bubonic plague	Courtly love	Irony
John Wycliffe	Magna carta	Everyman
Ballad	Vassalage	
Silkies	Pilgrimages	

Renaissance Terms

95 thesis	Dimeter	Iamb
"Knowledge is power"	Dissidents	Iambic pentameter
"Renaissance man"	Divine Right of Kings	Image/ Imagery
Alexandrine	Doctrine of Original Sin	James I
Allegory	Edward VI	Johannes Gutenberg
Anapest	Elizabeth I	Lyric poetry
Annulment	Epic	Martin Luther
Blank verse	Epigram	Mary I
Caesura	Erasmus	Mary, Queen of Scotts
Carpe Diem	Farthingales	Metaphor
Characteristics of the	Great Fire of 1666	Metaphysical conceit
Renaissance	Henry VII	Meter
Christopher Wren	Henry VIII	Microcosms
Church of England	Heroic couplet	Mood/ Atmosphere
Conceit	Hexameter	Octave/ Octet
Couplet	Humanism	Paradox
Dactyl	Hyperbole	Paraphrase

Pastoral	Sestet	Tetrameter
Pentameter	Shakespearean Sonnet/	Thomas More
Petrarchan sonnet	English Sonnet	Tone
Predestination	Shylock	Trimeter
Puritans	Sonnet	Trochee
Quatrain	Spanish Armanda 1588	Turn
Reformation	Speaker	Utopian
Refrain	Spenserian sonnet	William Claxton
Renaissance	Spenserian stanza	
Scansion	Spondee	

Macbeth Terms

alliteration	dumb show	round character
apparition	external conflicts	setting
Aristotle's Elements	fail is foul theme	soliloquy
of Tragedy	flat character	suspense
aside	foreshadow	symbol
Atmosphere	iamb	synecdoche
blank verse	image/ imagery	thane
blood image	internal conflict	theme
catastrophe	irony	themes in Macbeth
catharsis	metaphor	tone
character	paradox	Tragedy
characterization	paraphrase	tragic flaw
climax	pentameter	Tragic hero
contradiction	prophecies	turning point
dramatic foil	purpose	weird
dramatic irony	rhymed couplets	

Final Exam   worth 20% of final grade
              100   Terms – multiple choice
              1   essay   - choose one of the following

1.   Prove that Beowulf was a classical hero. You must discuss each characteristic of a hero and how Beowulf exhibits that characteristic.
2.   Prove that Beowulf was a heroic epic. You must discuss each characteristic of a heroic epic and how Beowulf exhibits that characteristic.
3.   The church during the Middle Ages was corrupt. While *Everyman* made references to this corruption, the Canterbury Tales clearly exposes this corruption. Explain which characters Chaucer used to expose this corruption, and clearly explain how each of these characters serves this purpose.