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教·育·出·版·中·心

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常耀信《美国文学简史》(第3版) 笔记和考研真题详解

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内 容 提 要

本书是英美文学经典教材《美国文学简史》(第3版)(常耀信主编,南开大学出版社)的学习辅导书。全书完全遵循该教材的章目编排,共分26章,每章由两部分组成:第一部分为复习笔记(中英文对照),总结本章的重点难点;第二部分是考研真题与典型题详解,精选名校近年考研真题(含2010年)及相关习题,并提供了详细的参考答案。

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序 言

国内外经典教材辅导系列是一套全面解析当前国内外各大院校权威教科书的辅导资料。我国各大院校一般都把国内外通用的权威教科书作为本科生和研究生学习专业课程的参考教材,这些教材甚至被很多考试(特别是硕士和博士入学考试)和培训项目作为指定参考书。这些国内外优秀教材的内容一般有一定的广度和深度,这给许多读者在学习专业教材时带来了一定的困难。为了帮助读者更好地学习专业课,我们有针对性地编著了一套与国内外教材配套的复习资料,整理了各章的笔记,精选了部分名校考研真题和典型习题,并提供了详细的参考答案。

《美国文学简史》(第3版)(常耀信主编,南开大学出版社)一直被用作高等院校英语专业美国文学教材,被许多院校指定为英语专业考研必读书和学术研究参考书。作为该教材的学习辅导书,本书具有以下几个方面的特点:

1. 梳理章节脉络,浓缩内容精华。每章的复习笔记以该教材为主并结合其他教材对本章的重难点知识进行了整理,并参考了国内名校名师讲授该教材的课堂笔记,因此,本书的内容几乎浓缩了经典教材的知识精华。

2. 中英双语对照,突显难点要点。本书章节笔记采用了中英文对照的形式,强化对重要难点知识的理解和运用。

3. 精选考研真题,补充难点习题。本书精选名校近年考研真题及相关习题,并提供答案和详解。所选真题和习题基本体现了各个章节的考点和难点,但又不完全局限于教材内容,是对教材内容极好的补充。

需要特别说明的是:我们深深感谢常耀信教授和南开大学出版社为我们提供了这样一本优秀的美国文学教材。

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第1章 殖民地时期的美国

1.1 复习笔记

I. American Puritanism

The settlement of North American continent by the English began in the early part of the seventeenth century. The first permanent English settlement in North America was established at Jamestown, Virginia in 1606. In 1620, the ship Mayflower carried about one hundred Pilgrims arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts. The first settlers in America were quite a few of them Puritans. They came to America out of various reasons. They carried with them American Puritanism which took root in the New World and became the most enduring shaping influence in American thought and American literature.

1. Doctrines of Puritanism

The Puritans accepted the doctrine predestination, original sin and total depravity, and limited atonement (or the salvation of a selected few), which theologian John Calvin had preached.

2. The influence of Puritanism on American literature

(1) The idealism of Puritan had exerted a great influence on American writers.

It is a common place that American literature—or Anglo-American literature—is based on a myth, that is, the Biblical myth of the Garden of Eden. This literature is in good measure a literary expression of the pious idealism of the American Puritan bequest. The Puritan dreamed of living under a perfect order and worked with courage and hope toward building a new Garden of Eden in America, where man could at long last live the way he should. Fired with such a sense of mission, the Puritan looked upon even the worst of life in the face with a tremendous amount of optimism. All this went, in due time, into the making of American literature. The spirit of optimism burst into the pages of so many American authors.

I. 美国清教主义

英国向北美的移民活动开始于17世纪上半叶。英国于1606年在北美建立了第一个永久性海外殖民地：弗吉尼亚州的詹姆斯敦。1620年“五月花”号载运100余名移民抵达马萨诸塞州的普利茅斯。很多美国早期的移民是清教徒，他们出于多种原因来到美国。他们信奉的清教主义后来在新大陆生根发芽，并对美国思想和美国文学产生了根深蒂固的影响。

1. 清教主义的教义

清教徒信奉神学家约翰·加尔文宣扬的预定论，原罪，彻底的堕落，有限制的救赎等神学主张。

2. 清教主义对美国文学的影响

(1) 清教徒的理想主义对美国作家的文学创作产生了深远的影响。

从总体来看，美国文学——至少是白人的美国文学——是建筑在《圣经》伊甸园神话基础上的文学。在很大程度上，它是美国清教主义遗产——虔诚理想主义的一种文学形式。清教徒梦想着生活在一种完善的秩序之下，怀着勇气和希望在美国建立新的伊甸园，以使得他们能最终过上理想的生活。在这种使命感的鼓舞下，他们面对艰难险阻却充满乐观主义情绪。这些都成为美国文学产生发展的重要滋养。乐观主义弥漫在许多美国作家的作品里。

(2) The American puritan's metaphorical mode of perception was chiefly instrumental in calling into being a literary symbolism which is distinctly American.

Puritan doctrine and literary practice contributed to no small extent to the development of an indigenous symbolism. To the pious Puritan the physical phenomenal world was nothing but a symbol of God. Every passage of life, en-meshed in the vast context of God's plan, possessed a delegated meaning. It is impossible to overlook the very symbolizing process that was constantly at work in Puritan minds. This process became, in time, part of the intellectual tradition in which American authors were brought up along with their people. For Jonathan Edwards, Emerson, Hawthorne, Melville, Howells and many others, symbolism as a technique has become a common practice. This peculiar mode of perception was an essential part of their upbringing.

(3) With regard to technique, the simplicity which characterize the Puritan style of writing greatly influenced the American literature.

The style of the writing of the Puritan writers is fresh, simple and direct; the rhetoric is plain and honest, not without a touch of nobility often traceable to the direct influence of the Bible. All this left an indelible imprint on American writing.

II. Overview of the colonial literature

American literature grew out of humble origins. Diaries, histories, journals, letters, commonplace books, travel books, sermons, in short, personal literature in its various forms, occupied a major position in the literature of the early colonial period.

1. Major writers of colonial period

(1) John Smith (1580 - 1631)

Captain John Smith was one of the founders of the colony Jamestown, Virginia. His writing about North America became the source of information about the New World for later settlers.

In *The General History of Virginia* he wrote about his capture by the Indians and his rescue by the famous Indian Princess, Pocahontas.

Another thing he wrote about that became historically important was his description of the fertile and vast new continent in his *A Description of New England*.

(2) 美国清教徒形象地观察事物的方式导致了具有典型美国文学特点的象征主义的产生。

清教神学和清教徒的文学实践是美国本土象征主义发展的主要原因。在虔诚的清教徒看来,现实的大千世界只是上帝的象征而已。生活中的一切现象都是上帝意图的组成部分和具体表现。很容易发现这种在清教徒思维中经常发生的象征过程。随着时间的推移,这一过程便成为美国人民和作家赖以成长的文化传统的一部分。乔纳森·爱德华兹,爱默生,霍桑,麦尔维尔来说,象征主义已成为一种常用的技巧。清教徒这种独特的观察世界的方式是他们所受教育的一个基本构成部分。

(3) 在写作技巧方面,清教徒作品的朴实无华也深刻地影响了美国文学。

清教徒作家的写作风格是语言清新、简单、直接;修辞简朴、诚挚,带有圣经直接影响下的高贵气质。这些都给美国文学留下了持久的印迹。

II. 殖民地文学简介

美国文学由很多粗糙的文体发展而来。日记、稗史、札记、书信、备忘录、游记及布道文稿等在内的各种形式的私人文字,在早期殖民时期的文学中占据着主要地位。

1. 殖民地时期主要作家

(1) 约翰·斯密斯

约翰·斯密斯上校是弗吉尼亚州詹姆斯敦殖民地的建立者之一。他的作品中有有关北美的叙述成为后来移民了解北美新大陆的信息来源。

约翰·史密斯在《弗吉尼亚通史》中讲述了他被印第安人俘虏及被著名的印第安公主波克杭特丝营救的故事。

他的另一部具有重大历史意义的作品是《新英格兰概览》,其中描述了肥沃且广袤的美洲新大陆。

(2) William Bradford (1590 – 1657)

In 1620 William Bradford led the Mayflower endeavor and became the first governor of the Plymouth Plantation with his group of pilgrim fathers.

His major work is *Of Plymouth Plantation*.

(3) John Winthrop (1588 – 1649)

John Winthrop was the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony.

In his famous speech *A Model of Christian Charity* he states that “we must consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill, the eyes of all people are upon us.”

The two major poets in the colonial period were Anne Bradstreet and Edward Taylor.

(4) Anne Bradstreet (1612 – 1672)

Anne Bradstreet was known as the “Tenth Muse” who appeared in America.

① Major works

The Tenth Muse Lately Sprung Up in America

Contemplations

“Upon the Burning of Our House”

“To My Dear and Loving Husband”

“In Reference to Her Children”

“The Fresh and the Spirit”

“As Weary Pilgrim”

② Analysis of her major works

◆ *Contemplations* (9)

When the poet heard the grasshopper and cricket sing, she thought of this as their praising of their Creator and searched her own soul accordingly. It is evident that she saw something metaphysical, inhering in the physical, a mode of perception that was singular Puritan.

◆ “The Fresh and the Spirit”

This poem depicts two sisters arguing about their values. The flesh is forthright with her assertion of her views about the importance of this world while the Spirit, the other, tries to convince her of the greatness of the kingdom of God. The twin sisters are evidently the integral parts of one Puritan mind.

(2) 威廉姆·布雷福德

在1620威廉姆·布雷福德率领清教徒前辈移民乘“五月花”号到达美洲，他后来成为普利茅斯的首任总督。

他的主要作品是《普利茅斯开发史》。

(3) 约翰·温思罗普

约翰·温思罗普是马萨诸塞湾殖民地的首任总督。

在其著名演说《基督教博爱的典范》中他说到“我们将成为山颠之城，全世界人民的眼光都在注视着我们。”

殖民时期的两大诗人是安·布雷兹特里特和爱德华·泰勒。

(4) 安·布雷德斯特里特

她被称作在美国出现的“第十个缪斯”。

① 主要作品

《美洲最近出现的第十位缪斯》

《沉思录》

《写在我家失火之际》

《献给我亲爱的丈夫》

《关于她的孩子们》

《灵与肉》

《疲惫的朝圣者》

② 主要作品分析

◆ 《沉思录》第九首

当诗人听到蝈蝈和蟋蟀同时鸣叫，她感到这是它们对上帝恩惠的赞扬。她由此开始反思自己。这首诗突出地表现出清教徒形象地观察世界的方式。

◆ 《灵与肉》

这首诗描述了两姐妹的争论。“肉”所代表的是世俗的物质的诱惑力。而“灵”则试图说服“肉”相信上帝的神圣伟大。两姐妹代表了一个清教徒的完整思想。

(5) Edward Taylor (1642 - 1729)

Edward Taylor was a Puritan poet, concerned about how his images spoke for God.

① Analysis of major works

◆“Huswifery”

This poem indicates that the poet saw religious significance in a simple daily incident like a housewife spinning. The spinning wheel, the distaff, the flyers, the spool, the reel and the yarn have all acquired a metaphysical significance in the symbolic, Puritan eyes of the poet.

◆“Upon a Spider Catching a Fly”

The pet sees the spider as a symbol of Hell. It is obvious that Taylor has faith in God who can save the erring, or sinful, humankind from the evil designs of Hell.

(6) Thomas Paine (1737 - 1809)

Thomas Paine was born in England and came to America in 1774. His life was one of continual, unswerving fight for the rights of man. He was a major influence in the American Revolution.

① Major works

Common Sense

The American Crisis

“The Times that Try Men’s Souls”

The Rights of Man

The Age of Reason

② Analysis of his major works

◆ *Common Sense*

Common Sense attacked the British monarchy and added fuel to the fire which was soon to bring the colossus of its colonial rule down in flame. Paine declared that the crisis with which the North American colonies were then faced could only be solved by an appeal to man’s instincts and common sense and impulses of conscience. The booklet was warmly received in the colonies as a justification for their cause of independence and as an encouragement to the painfully fighting people.

◆ *The American Crisis*

The American Crisis is made up of 16 pamphlets written between 1776 and 1783. The first pamphlet “The Times that Try Men’s Souls” came out at one of the darkest moment of the revolution. “The harder the struggle, the more glorious the triumph,” when Washington had it read to the troops, it proved a heartening stimulus, a spurring excitement to further action with hope and confidence.

(5) 爱德华·泰勒

爱德华·泰勒是个清教徒诗人，他的诗歌形象主要为上帝辩护。

①主要作品分析

◆《家务》

这首诗中，诗人从家庭主妇纺织这一普通的日常事件上看到强烈的宗教意味。在诗人这个清教徒的眼里，纺车、线杆、梭子、线筒及线卷，这些意象都具有抽象的意义。

◆《蜘蛛捕蝇有感》

诗人认为蜘蛛是地狱的象征。显然，泰勒信仰上帝，认为上帝能把犯错之人，甚至是有罪之人从地狱的邪恶圈套里拯救出来。

(6) 托马斯·潘恩

托马斯·潘恩出生于英国，于1774年来到美国。他的一生堪称为人的权利而坚持不懈、努力奋斗的一生。他是美国独立革命时期最有影响力的人物之一。

①主要作品

《常识》

《美国危机》

《考验人的灵魂的时代》

《人的权利》

《理性的时代》

②主要作品分析

◆《常识》

《常识》抨击了英国的君主制，推动了即将到来的推翻殖民统治的斗争的发展。潘恩宣布只有通过听从人的直觉、常识和良心的召唤，北美殖民地面临的危机才能得以解决。这个小册子在殖民地受到热捧，它既是独立事业合法化的宣言书，也是对深陷痛苦斗争中的人们们的精神鼓励。

◆《美国危机》

《美国危机》由16篇写于1776年至1783年的小册子组成。其中第一篇《考验人的灵魂的时代》写于美国独立战争最灰暗的时刻。“战斗越艰苦，胜利越光荣。”当华盛顿把这篇文章念给士兵听时，它宛如一剂兴奋剂，鼓舞军民满怀信心和希望勇往直前。

(7) Philip Freneau

Philip Freneau was important in American literary history in a number of ways. Apart from the fact that he used his poetic talents in the service of a nation struggling for independence, writing verses for the righteous cause of his people and exposing British colonial savageries, he was a most notable representative of dawning nationalism in American literature. Almost alone of his generation, Freneau managed to peer through the pervasive atmosphere of imitativeness, see life directly, and appreciate the natural scenes on the new land and the native Indian civilization.

① Major works

“The Wild Honey Suckle”

“The Dying Indian: Tomo Chequi”

“The Indian Burying Ground”

② Analysis of major work

◆ “The Wild Honey Suckle”

In this poem, the lyric beauty, the heartfelt pathos, and the multiple emotional responses and echoes that the sight described are simply amazing. Here we can see the poet enjoys the beauty that the American landscape is capable of offering. This poem is an indication of the poet's dedication of American subject matter.

(7) 菲利普·弗瑞诺

菲利普·弗瑞诺美国文学史上的重要地位体现在很多方面。他把自己的诗歌创作才能奉献给了国家的独立斗争事业，其诗歌歌颂了人民的正义事业，揭露了英国殖民者的暴行。除此之外，他还是开启美国文学民族主义的突出代表之一。弗瑞诺率先摆脱模仿英国诗作的羁绊，直接观察和描写四周的一切。他崇尚美洲大地的风貌和印第安文明。

① 主要作品

《野生的金银花》

《奄奄一息的印第安人：托姆·柴吉》

《印第安人墓地》

② 主要作品分析

◆ 《野生的金银花》

这首诗旋律优美，伤感之情动人心扉，其中描写的景色引发复杂的情感激荡和共鸣。诗人尽情享受着美国土地所拥有的美丽风景。该诗显示了诗人致力于描写美国本土的题材。

1.2 考研真题与典型题详解

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The term “Puritan” was applied to those settlers who originally were devout members of the Church of _____.
2. The most enduring shaping influence in American thought and American literature was _____.
3. Hard work, thrift, piety and sobriety, these were the _____ values that dominated much of the early American writing.
4. Many Puritans wrote verse, but the works of two writers, Anne Bradstreet and _____, rose to the level of real poetry.
5. *The Tenth Muse Lately Sprung Up in America* is a collection of poems composed by _____.
6. On January 10, 1776, Thomas Paine's famous pamphlet _____ appeared.
7. Except *Common Sense*, Paine's the other two famous works were _____ and _____.
8. Thomas Paine's second most important work _____ was an impassioned plea against hereditary monarchy.

9. Thomas Paine, with his natural gift for pamphleteering and rebellion, was appropriately born into an age of _____.
10. Philip Freneau was noteworthy first because of the nature of his poems. They were truly American and very patriotic. In this respect, he reflected the spirit of his age. Therefore, he has been called the "_____ of American Poetry".

II. Multiple Choice

1. Early in _____, the English settlements in Virginia and Massachusetts started the main stream of the American national history. (北二外 2007 研)
A. 14th century B. 15th century C. 17th century D. 16th century
2. The first permanent English settlement in North America was established at _____ (北二外 2009 研)
A. Jamestown B. New York C. Boston D. Concord
3. The first settlers who became the founding fathers of the American nation were quite a few of them _____. (北二外 2008 研)
A. Quakers. B. Anglicans C. Catholics D. Puritans.
4. It is a critical commonplace now that American literature is based on a myth, that is, _____. (北二外 2008 研)
A. the ancient Greek myth of Zeus
B. the British myth of the Saint Grail
C. the Biblical myth of the Garden of Eden
D. the legend of the Sleepy Hollow
5. The common thread throughout American literature has been the emphasis on the _____.
A. Revolutionism B. Reason C. Individualism D. Rationalism
6. The ship "_____" carried about one hundred Pilgrims and took 66 days to beat its way across the Atlantic. In December of 1620, it put the Pilgrims ashore at Plymouth, Massachusetts.
A. Sunflower B. Armada C. Mayflower D. Titanic
7. The English colonies in North America rose in arms against their parent country and the Continental Congress adopted _____ in 1776.
A. the Declaration of Independence B. the Sugar Act
C. the Stamp Act D. the Mayflower Compact
8. What style did the seventeenth century American poets adapt to the subject matter confronted in a strangely new environment?
A. The style of their own.
B. The style mixed with English and American elements.
C. The style mixed with native-American and British tradition.
D. The style of established European poets.
9. Anne Bradstreet was a Puritan poet. Her poems made such a stir in England that she became known as the _____ who appeared in America.
A. Ninth Muse B. Tenth Muse C. Best Muse D. First Muse

10. It was not until January 1776 that a widely heard public voice demanded complete separation from England. The voice was that of _____, whose pamphlet *Common Sense*, with its heated language, increased the growing demand for separation.
- A. Thomas Paine
B. Thomas Jefferson
C. George Washington
D. Patrick Henry
11. Which is not connected with Thomas Paine?
- A. *Common Sense*.
B. *The American Crisis*.
C. *The Rights of Man*.
D. *The Autobiography*.
12. "These are the times that try men's souls", these words were once read to Washington's troops and did much to spur excitement to further action with hope and confidence. Who is the author of these words?
- A. Benjamin Franklin.
B. Thomas Paine.
C. Thomas Jefferson.
D. George Washington.
13. Which work is written by Freneau?
- A. *The Rights of Man*.
B. *The Wild Honey Suckle*.
C. *Poor Richard's Almanac*.
D. *The Day of Doom*.

III. Explain the following term.

1. American Puritanism (南开大学 2008 研)

IV. Read the following quotations and answer the questions.

Passage 1

I heard the merry grasshopper then sing,
The black-clad cricket bear a second part;
They kept one tune and played on the same string.
Seeming to glory in their little art.
Small creatures abject thus their voices raise,
And in their kind resound their Maker's praise,
Whilst I, as mute, can warble forth no higher lays?

Questions:

- (1) This is the ninth of the "Contemplations" written by an early American woman writer. What is her name?
- (2) Make a brief comment on this short poem.

Passage 2

Huswifery

Make me, O Lord, thy spinning wheel complete.
Thy holy word my distaff make for me.
Make mine affections thy swift flyers neat,
And make my soul thy holy spool to be.
My conversation make to be thy reel, and reel,
The yam thereon spun of thy wheel.

Questions:

- (1) Identify the poet of this poem.
- (2) Make a brief comment on this poem.

Passage 3

These are the times that try men's souls: The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: This dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods.

Questions:

- (1) Which book is this passage taken from?
- (2) Who is the author of this book?
- (3) Whom is the author praising? Whom is the author criticizing?
- (4) What do you think of the language used in the book?

Passage 4

From morning suns and evening dews
At first thy little being came;
If nothing once, you nothing lose,
For when you die you are the same;
The space between, is but an hour,
The frail duration of a flower.

Questions:

- (1) Who is the writer of these verses?
- (2) What is the title of this poem?
- (3) Give a brief comment on this poem.

V. Short answer questions

1. Who was Anne Bradstreet? What were her literary achievements?
2. What are the basic Calvinist tenets? (国际关系学院 2007 研)

VI. Essay question

1. What is the significance of American Puritanism in American literature?

参考答案及解析

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. England

(清教徒(Puritan), 是指要求清除英国国教 Church of England 中天主教残余的改革派。其字词于 16 世纪 60 年代开始使用, 源于拉丁文的 Purus, 意为“清洁”。)

2. American Puritanism

(美国文化源于清教文化, 由清教徒移民时传入北美。美国主流价值观都可以追溯到殖民地时期一统天下的清教主义, 并且清教思想对美国文学有着根深蒂固的影响。)

3. Puritan

(清教主义, 起源于英国, 在北美殖民地得以实践与发展。清教徒强调艰苦奋斗、勤俭节约、虔诚和淡泊。这些价值观也影响了早期的美国文学。)

4. Edward Taylor

(美国殖民时期最著名的诗人是安·布莱德斯特律和爱德华·泰勒。)

5. Anne Bradstreet

(安·布莱德斯特律是美国殖民时期著名的诗人。其代表作是诗集《最近在北美出现的第十位缪斯》(*The Tenth Muse Late Sprung up in America*)。)

6. Common Sense

(1776年美国独立的风潮开始, 托马斯·潘恩支持美国独立, 反对英国的殖民专政, 撰写了他的成名小册子《常识》, 为美国从英国殖民中独立出来辩论, 批评英国国王残暴无能, 认为独立后的美国应该建立共和国。)

7. *The Rights of Man, The Age of Reason*

(潘恩著名的作品包括, 《常识》、《人的权利》、《理性的时代》。)

8. *The Rights of Man*

(1791年3月, 托马斯·潘恩在伦敦出版《人权论》, 激烈抨击埃德蒙·伯克(Edmund Burke, 1729—1797)的《法国革命感言录》(*Reflections on the Revolution in France*)(1790)。《人权论》的可贵之处还在于, 它冲破了当时笼罩于整个西方思想界对英国君主立宪政体的迷信, 深入骨髓地批判了这一政体, 给当时还处于摸索状态的法国革命指明了共和主义的崭新方向。)

9. Revolution

(潘恩是美国独立革命时期著名的作家之一。)

10. Father

(菲利普·弗瑞诺是开启美国民主主义的突出代表之一, 他被称为“美国诗歌之父。”)

II. Multiple Choice

1. C 17世纪初, 英国人在弗吉尼亚和马萨诸塞定居, 这也是美国历史的开端。
2. A 詹姆斯敦是英国人在北美的第一个永久定居地。
3. D 早期来到北美的殖民者有不少是清教徒, 因而殖民时期的文学深受清教思想影响。
4. C 由于深受清教主义的影响, 美国文学——至少是美国的白人文学——是建立在《圣经》伊甸园神话基础上的文学。
5. C 美国价值观的核心是个人主义, 因而, 个人主义也成为贯穿美国文学史的主线。
6. C 1920年100多名清教徒前辈乘坐“五月花”号船到达美国马萨诸塞州的普利茅斯。
7. A 1776年13个英属北美殖民地奋起反击英国的殖民统治, 并且1776年7月4日, 大陆会议通过了一份由托马斯·杰弗逊起草的《独立宣言》(*Declaration of Independence*)。
8. D 17世纪美国诗人大多沿袭英国诗歌的风格。
9. B 安·布拉德斯特里特被誉为“美国出现的第十个缪斯”。
10. A 潘恩的《常识》号召美国摆脱英国的统治。
11. D 《自传》是本杰明·富兰克林的代表作, 其余三项都是潘恩的主要作品。
12. B “这是考验人的灵魂的时刻”, 这句话选自潘恩的《美国危机》。
13. B 《野生的金银花》是弗瑞诺最具代表性的作品。

III. Explain the following term.

1. The word Puritanism is originally used to refer to the theology advocated by a party within the Church of England. The term Puritanism is also used in a broader sense to refer to the attitudes and values considered characteristic of the Puritans. It has been employed to denote a rigid moralism, or the condemnation of innocent pleasure, or religious narrowness adhered by the early New England Puritans. The American Puritanism as a cultural heritage exerted great influence over American moral values. And this Puritan influence over American Romanticism was conspicuously noticeable. In addition, a preoccupation with the Calvinistic view of original sin and the mystery of evil marked the works by such famous writers as Hawthorne and Melville.

IV. Read the following quotations and answer the questions.

Passage 1

- (1) Anne Bradstreet.
- (2) This short poem offers the reader an insight into the mentality of the early Puritan pioneering into a new world. When the poet, heard the grasshopper and the cricket sing, she thought of this as their praising their creator and searched her own soul accordingly. It is evident that she saw something metaphysical inhering in the physical, a mode of perception which was singularly Puritan.

Passage 2

- (1) Edward Taylor.
- (2) The poem indicates that the poet saw religious significance in a simple daily incident like a housewife spinning. The spinning wheel, the distaff, the flyers, the spool, the reel and the yarn have all acquired a metaphorical significance in the symbolic, Puritan eyes of Edward Taylor.

Passage 3

- (1) *The American Crisis*
- (2) Thomas Paine
- (3) Paine is praising those who stand "it", it referring to "the service of their country". In the meantime, Paine is criticizing those who shrink from the service of their country in this crisis.
- (4) The language is plain, impressive and forceful. Paine himself once said that his purpose as a writer was to use plain language to make those who can scarcely read understand.

Passage 4

- (1) Philip Freneau.
- (2) "The Wild Honey suckle".
- (3) Here Freneau offers a version of an abundant America with potential for providing a good life for all. The poem is also an indication of his dedication to American subject matter as he examined peculiarly American characteristics of the countryside.

V. Short answer questions

1. Anne Bradstreet (1612 ~ 1672) is one of the most important figures in the history of American Literature. She is considered by many to be the first American poet, and her first collection of poems, *The Tenth Muse Lately Sprung Up in America, By a Gentlewoman of Those Parts*, was the