**Unit 2 – Romanticism & Transcendentalism**

**Honors English III - Ms. Dott**

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**Essential Questions:**

1. What in life is worth speaking-up and fighting for?
2. What makes a person "notable"?
3. How do obstacles in life affect the pursuit of one's American Dream?

**Objectives:**

1. Cite strong textual evidence to support analysis of what text says explicitly, as well as what can be inferred.
2. Determine two or more themes in the text and analyze their development.
3. Determine meaning of words used in text, including figurative and connotative, words that contribute to the text’s tone, or have multiple meanings.
4. Analyze point of view in order to determine what is actually stated, and what is really meant
5. Come to discussion prepared.
6. Work with peers to respond to diverse perspectives.
7. When writing, use precise wording to create vivid pictures.
8. Write a reflective conclusion.
9. Use technology to produce, publish, and update

**Key Literary Terms:**

1. Mood – the overall feeling or atmosphere of a story, play, or poem.
2. Archetype – is an original or fundamental imaginative pattern that is repeated through the ages. An archetype can be a plot, an event, a character, a setting, or an object (ex. – “Devil and Tom Walker”)
3. Satire – a story that mocks some human folly
4. Theme – a literary work is the insight it offers into human experience
5. Inversion – a reversal or rearranging of the usual word order in sentences
6. Anthropomorphism – personification – giving inanimate objects human-like characteristics
7. Alliteration – the repetition of consonant sounds
8. Meter – a pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in poetry
9. Sonnet – a fourteen-line rhymed poem usually written in iambic pentameter
10. Iambic pentameter – a line of poetry contains five *iambs*, an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable
11. Imagery – the use of language to evoke a picture or a concrete sensation of a person, a thing, a place, or an experience
12. Figure of speech – a word or phrase that describes one thing in terms of another, very different thing. They are not meant to be taken literally. Examples of figures of speech – *simile, metaphor, personification, and symbol*
13. Metaphor – a figure of speech that makes an imaginative comparison between two unlike things without using like, as, than, or resembles
14. Generalization – a type of inference in which a conclusion is drawn from explicit examples in the text
15. Paradox – a statement that appears to be self-contradictory but that actually reveals a kind of truth
16. Allegory – a literary work in which characters, settings, and events stand for abstract ideas or moral qualities
17. Symbol – a concrete object, a person, a place, or an action that works on at least two levels: it functions as itself, and it also suggest a deeper meaning
18. Irony – a discrepancy between appearances and reality, between what seems suitable or appropriate and what actually happens

**Writers and Their Work(s):**

* Washington Irving, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Cullen Bryant, Henry David Thoreau, Edgar Allan Poe, *The Glass Castle*

**Means of Assessment:**

* In-class discussions
* In-class/out-of-class literary questions
* Partner activities
* Annotated readings
* Unit test
* Final project