

第一篇 文学史练习

(Part One Exercises on Literary History)

Chapter 1

Literature of Colonial America

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The most enduring shaping influence in American thought and American literature was American _____ .
2. Among the members of the small band of Jamestown settlers was Captain John _____ , an English soldier of fortune, whose reports of exploration, published in the early 1600s, have been described as the first distinct American literature written in English.
3. Almost a hundred years earlier the Caribbean Islands, Mexico, and other parts of Central and South America had been occupied by the _____ .
4. The term "Puritan" was applied to those settlers who originally were devout members of the Church of _____ .
5. _____ College was established in 1636, with a printing press set up nearly in 1639.
6. Among all the settlers in the New Continent, _____ settlers were the most influential.
7. The first permanent English settlement in North America was established at _____ , Virginia.
8. American literature is the _____ of all national literature.
9. In the book *A Description of New _____* John Smith wrote that "here nature and liberty afford us that freely which in England we want, or it costs us dearly".
10. *General History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles (1624)* contains John Smith's most famous tale of how the Indian princess named _____ saved him from the wrath of her father.
11. Hard work, thrift, piety and sobriety, these were the _____ values that dominated much of the early American writing.
12. The American poets who emerged in the 17th century adapted the style of established European poets to the subject matter confronted in a strange, new



- environment. _____ Bradstreet was one such poet.
13. William Bradford himself used a word “ _____ ” to describe the community of believers who sailed from Southampton, England, on the Mayflower and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1620.
 14. In 1620, William _____ was elected Governor of Plymouth, Massachusetts.
 15. From 1621 until his death, William _____ probably possessed more power than any other colonial governor.
 16. William Bradford's work *The History of Plymouth* _____ consists of two books. The first book deals with the persecutions of the Separatists in Scrooby, England; the second book describes the signing of the “ _____ Compact”.
 17. Many Puritans wrote verse, but the works of two writers, Anne Bradstreet and Edward _____, rose to the level of real poetry.
 18. *The History of New England* is a priceless gift left us by John _____.
 19. Cotton _____ wrote his most impressive work *The Magnalia Christi America*.
 20. The writer who best expressed the Puritan faith in the colonial period was John _____.
 21. The Puritan philosophy known as _____ was important in New England during colonial time, and had a profound influence on the early American mind for several generations.
 22. With his elaborate metaphors, Edward _____ was reminiscent of Richard Crashaw and George Herbert in England.
 23. A representative sermon *A True Sight of Sin* is Thomas _____'s main work.
 24. Before his death, Jonathan _____ had gained a position as America's first systematic philosopher.
 25. Jonathan Edwards's masterpiece is _____ of the Will.
 26. *The Tenth Muse Lately Sprung Up in America* is a collection of poems composed by Anne _____.
 27. Edward _____'s best verse is found in a series called *Preparatory Meditations*.
 28. *The Day of Doom*, a long-standing best seller both in America and in England, was written by _____ Wigglesworth.



29. Charles Brockden Brown's first novel _____, or *The _____ : An American Tale* has been regarded as the first American novel.

II. Choose the best answer for each blank.

1. English literature in the U.S is only about more than _____ years old.
A. 500 B. 400 C. 200 D. 100
2. The establisher of Jamestown was the famous explorer and colonist _____.
A. John Winthrop B. John Smith
C. William Bradford D. John Goodwin
3. _____'s poetic output was sizable, and much of it was crowded with dire warnings.
A. Michael Wigglesworth B. Roger Williams
C. Thomas Hooker D. Cotton Mather
4. The early history of _____ Colony was the history of William Bradford's leadership.
A. Plymouth B. Jamestown
C. New England D. Mayflower
5. Georgia, Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, New York, New England, all were named after _____ monarchs and lands.
A. Spanish B. American
C. English D. French
6. _____ usually was regarded as the first American writer.
A. William Bradford B. Anne Bradstreet
C. Emily Dickinson D. Captain John Smith
7. Which statement about Cotton Mather is not true?
A. He was a great Puritan historian.
B. He was an inexhaustible writer.
C. He was a skillful preacher and an eminent theologian.
D. He was a graduate of Oxford College.
8. Jonathan Edwards's best and most representative sermon was _____.
A. *A True Sight of Sin* B. *Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God*
C. *A Model of Christian Charity* D. *God's Determinations*



9. Among the following writers, _____ is not a poet.
A. Michael Wigglesworth B. Anne Bradstreet
C. Edward Taylor D. Thomas Hooker
10. The common thread throughout American literature has been the emphasis on the _____.
A. revolutionism B. reason
C. individualism D. rationalism
11. Anne Bradstreet was a Puritan poet. Her poems made such a stir in England that she became known as the “_____” that appeared in America.
A. Ninth Muse B. Tenth Muse
C. Best Muse D. First Muse
12. 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. Pequod
13. Early in the _____ century, the English settlements in Virginia and Massachusetts began the main stream of what we recognize as the American national history.
A. 17th B. 18th C. 19th D. 16th
14. The first writings that we call American were the _____ and journals of the early settlements.
A. letters B. essays
C. novels D. narratives
15. The colonies that became the first United States were for the most part _____.
A. Spanish B. American
C. English D. French
16. Among the earliest settlers were _____ who settled in the Northern Colonies and along the St. Lawrence River.
A. Spaniards B. Americans
C. Englishmen D. Frenchmen



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Chapter 2

Literature of Reason and Revolution

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The War of Independence lasted for eight years till _____ .
2. The United States of America was founded in _____ .
3. Benjamin Franklin edited the first colonial magazine, which he called *The General* _____ .
4. Benjamin Franklin's best writing is found in his masterpiece _____ .
5. Thomas Paine, with his natural gift for pamphleteering and rebellion, was appropriately born into an age of _____ .
6. On January 10, 1776, Thomas Paine's famous pamphlet _____ *Sense* appeared.
7. A series of sixteen pamphlets by Thomas Paine was entitled *The American* _____ .
8. Thomas Paine's second most important work *The* _____ *of Man* was an impassioned plea against hereditary monarchy.
9. The most outstanding poet in America of the 18th century was Philip _____ .
10. Philip Freneau's famous poem "The British _____ Ship" was written about his imprisoned experience.
11. Philip _____ was considered as the "poet of the American Revolution".
12. _____ Freneau has been called the "Father of American Poetry".
13. In 1791, probably with Thomas Jefferson's support, Philip _____ established in Philadelphia the National Gazette.
14. In American literature, the 18th century was an Age of _____ and Revolution.
15. The Calvinist beliefs brought about the Great Awakening during the 1730s and 1740s. Jonathan _____ was the most influential among the believers.
16. Jonathan Edwards's work *Images or Shadows of Divine Things* anticipated the nature symbolism of _____ in the 19th century.



17. If Jonathan Edwards is said to represent the upper levels of the American mind, Benjamin _____ represents the lower levels.
18. The War for Independence lasted for eight years and ended in the formation of a Federative bourgeois democratic republic, that is, the United States of _____.
19. American poetry of the 18th century has an imitative character, imitating the reigning _____ models of the 18th century.

II. Choose the best answer for each blank.

1. In American literature, the 18th century was the age of the Enlightenment. _____ was the dominant spirit.
A. Humanism B. Rationalism C. Revolution D. Evolution
2. In American literature, the Enlighteners were opposed to the following except _____.
A. the colonial order B. religious obscurantism
C. the Puritan tradition D. the secular literature
3. 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
4. Which of the following statements about Benjamin Franklin is not true?
A. He instructed his countrymen as a printer.
B. He was a scientist.
C. He was a master of diplomacy.
D. He was a Puritan.
5. The secular ideals of the American Enlightenment were exemplified in the life and career of _____.
A. Thomas Hood B. Benjamin Franklin
C. Thomas Jefferson D. George Washington
6. The following except _____ stirred the world and helped form the American Republic.
A. *The American Crisis* B. *The Federalist*
C. *Declaration of Independence* D. *The Waste Land*



7. Benjamin Franklin was the epitome of the _____.
A. American Enlightenment B. Sugar Act
C. Chartist movement D. Romanticist
8. From 1732 to 1758, Benjamin Franklin wrote and published his famous _____, an annual collection of proverbs.
A. *The Autobiography* B. *Poor Richard's Almanac*
C. *Common Sense* D. *The General Magazine*
9. Which of the following works is not connected with Thomas Paine?
A. *Common Sense* B. *The American Crisis*
C. *The Rights of Man* D. *The Autobiography*
10. It was _____ who famously declared: "Where liberty is, there is my country."
A. Thomas Jefferson B. Benjamin Franklin
C. Thomas Paine D. Alexander Hamilton
11. The first pamphlet published in America to urge immediate independence from Britain is _____.
A. *The Rights of Man* B. *Common Sense*
C. *The American Crisis* D. *Declaration of Independence*
12. "These are the times that try men's souls", these words were once read to George Washington's troops and did much to shore up the spirits of the revolutionary soldiers. Who is the author of these words?
A. Benjamin Franklin B. Thomas Jefferson
C. Thomas Paine D. George Washington
13. Which statement about Philip Freneau is not true?
A. He was a satirist. B. He was a pamphleteer.
C. He was a poet. D. He was a novelist.
14. Which poem is not written by Philip Freneau?
A. *The British Prison Ship* B. *The Wild Honey Suckle*
C. *The Indian Burying Ground* D. *The Day of Doom*
15. Who was considered as the "Poet of American Revolution"?
A. Michael Wigglesworth B. Edward Taylor
C. Anne Bradstreet D. Philip Freneau
16. It was not until January 1776 that a widely heard public voice demanded complete separation from England. The voice was that of _____, whose