

Puritan/Age of Enlightenment Test Study Guide

American Literature

1	Plot	What happens in the story including 5 stages: introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, and conclusion
2	Setting	All the details of time and place in which the story occurs
3	Theme	The universal truth about human life that the story examines; the main idea of the story
4	Conflict	The problem at the root of the story's action; the tension driving the story forward
5	Christopher Columbus	We still have copies of his journal, written in 1492, about his travels to the New World.
6	William Penn	A Quaker who wrote many political works about religious freedom, founded a state in the U.S., and wrote <i>No Cross, No Crown</i> while in the Tower of London.
7	William Bradford	One of the original pilgrims on the Mayflower, he wrote <i>Of Plymouth Plantation</i> , a history of the founding of that colony.
8	Jonathan Edwards	A revivalist, Puritan preacher; best known for his sermons such as "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God".
9	Thomas Paine	His political writings, such as <i>Common Sense</i> , led to revolution in the colonies.
10	Anne Bradstreet	A Puritan, she was the first female poet to publish her work both in the colonies and in England.
11	Benjamin Franklin	Famous for his work with electricity, as well as writing his own autobiography and creating "Poor Richard's Almanac"; which was full of useful information for farmers and wise, witty sayings (aphorisms).
12	John Adams	Second President, statesman, and writer of many of America's most influential founding documents, as well as fascinating letters to his wife, Abigail.
13	Thomas Jefferson	Third President, author of the Declaration of Independence, as well as many other political works. Wrote letters almost every day, and was well educated in science, music, agriculture, and law.
14	Denotation	The literal meaning of a word.

15	Connotation	An idea or feeling that a word invokes in addition to its actual definition.
16	Simile	Comparison of two different things using comparing words such as “like” or “as”. An example is, “I’m as hungry as a bear.”
17	Metaphor	Compares two different things as if they are the same, without using comparison words such as “like” or “as”. For example, “The moon is a white frisbee floating over the mountain.”
18	Symbolism	Assigning concrete objects abstract meaning. Example: The letter <u>A</u> in <i>The Scarlet Letter</i> .
19	Irony	The expression of one’s meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect. For example, a family tries to protect themselves with various forms of security systems and devices. In the end, one of the devices kills their child... that’s ironic. Another example would be, a book titled: <i>How To Read</i> .
20	Boston Tea Party	In 1773, colonists dressed as Mohawk Indians dumped tea from the British East India Company into Boston Harbor.
21	Mayflower Compact	In 1620, the Pilgrims from Plymouth, England signed the Mayflower Compact before landing in Plymouth, Massachusetts, the first English settlement in the Americas.
22	Declaration of Independence	In 1776, the Continental Congress published The Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia, announcing the colonists’ intent to form a new nation...The United States of America.
23	Jamestown	The first permanent English village established in 1607 in America. Although there were other European <b>settlements</b> in America before <b>Jamestown</b> , our language, the majority of our customs and our laws come from our English ancestry.
24	Boston Massacre	In 1770 British Soldiers were sent to the Americas to help enforce the laws. An argument broke out and five American men/boys were killed by soldiers.
25	Plymouth Colony	The colony in the Americas, established by the Puritans or Pilgrims from England.
26	Be prepared to tell me a little bit about the colonial person you researched, just what he/she was like and what they are most known for (poetry, short stories, sermons, etc.)	

