

Standard: RL.11-12.9 (Multiple Choice on the test!) **All multiple choice = 1 pt. each**
“Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God” / Class notes

(a) I can explain the role of religion in early American life.

the Bible
God

work
fair

The New England Primer
religious

eternity

The Day of Doom
drama

1. The Puritans first came to America because they wanted to escape _____ persecution.
2. Were the Puritans “sure” (certain) that they were saved and going to heaven? (yes / no)
3. What is **predestination**? The idea that _____ knows where each person will end up for _____, before that person is even born.
4. The Puritans believed that being wealthy was okay IF the wealth was acquired through honest _____
5. The Puritans believed that God was _____ and just; he was ready to reward or punish, based on who deserved it.
6. What type of literature would a good Puritan NOT read? _____
7. The most important reason why Puritans taught their children to read was so that they could read and study _____
8. The book that the Puritans used to teach their children the ABCs was _____
9. The first bestseller published in the Americas was _____

Standard: RL.11-12.6

“Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God” by Jonathan Edwards / Class notes

(a) I can identify the author’s purpose in a text.

10. Which three genres did the Puritans favor most?
(a) _____ (b) _____
(c) _____
11. According to the Puritan beliefs, what was the *overall* reason for literature and literacy? _____
historical narrative *sermon* *poetry* *to inform* *to persuade*
12. What is the author’s purpose of William Bradford’s “Of Plymouth Plantation”? _____
What genre is this text? _____
13. What genre is Anne Bradstreet’s “Upon the Burning of Our House”? _____
14. What is the author’s purpose of Jonathan Edwards’ “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God”? _____
What genre is this text? _____

Standard: RL.11-12.4 (Multiple Choice on the test!)

“To My Dear and Loving Husband” / “Upon the Burning of Our House” by Anne Bradstreet

“Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God” by Jonathan Edwards

(a) I can use context clues to determine the meaning of unknown words in literature.

15. “Then, coming out, beheld a space / The flame **consume** my dwelling place.”

What does **consume** mean? _____

16. “Here stood that trunk, and there that chest / There lay the **store** I counted best.”

What does **store** mean? _____

17. “No pleasant tale shall **e'er** be told, / Nor things recounted done of old.”

What does **e'er** mean? _____

18. “Thou **hast** a house on high erect / Framed by that mighty Architect.”

What does **hast** mean? _____

19. “My love is such that rivers cannot **quench**...”

What does **quench** mean? _____

20. “I **prize** thy love more than whole mines of gold / Or all the riches that the East doth hold.”

What does **prize** mean? _____

(b) I can identify an author’s use of figurative language in literature, and explain how figurative language impacts the overall meaning and tone of that piece.

alliteration metaphor (x2) personification rhythmic language

21. “I **wakened was with** thundering noise...”

What type of figurative language is the underlined portion? _____

22. “Thou hast a house on high erect / Framed by that mighty **Architect**.”

What type of figurative language is the underlined portion? _____

23. “The **bow of God’s wrath** is bent, and the arrow made ready on the string...”

What type of figurative language is the underlined portion? _____

24. “...you will absolutely despair of ever having **any deliverance, any end, any mitigation, any rest at all**.”

What type of figurative language is the underlined portion? _____

25. “...**hell opens its mouth wide** to receive them...”

What type of figurative language is the underlined portion? _____

(d) I can **identify** and **explain** emerging themes in early American literature, such as a “new Eden,” “salvation,” and “cooperation and conflict.”

new Eden --> *the Puritan belief that the New World is a special place, like a new “Garden of Eden” prepared just for them by the Lord. God is relying on the Puritans to have a successful colony in the New World, because their success would be a witness to the rest of the world of the truthfulness of the Puritan faith.*

salvation --> *the Christian belief that God will one day reward the blessed with eternal life in Heaven (“saved”)*

cooperation and conflict --> *alternating periods of time in which the Puritans (and later American settlers) either got along with or fought with the Native Americans*

**Which of the above terms do each of these quotes represent?*

26. _____ “...you hang by a slender thread, with the flames of divine wrath flashing about it, and ready every moment to singe it, and burn it asunder; and you have no interest in any Mediator, and nothing to lay hold of to save yourself, nothing to keep off the flames of wrath, nothing of your own, nothing that you have ever done, nothing that you can do, to induce God to spare you one moment.”

– Jonathan Edwards, “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God”

27. _____ “But about the 16th of March, a certain Indian came boldly amongst them and spoke to them in broken English... He became profitable to them in acquainting them with many things concerning the state of the country in the east parts where he lived... His name was Samoset. ...Squanto... directed them how to set their corn, where to take fish, and to procure other commodities...”

– William Bradford, “Of Plymouth Plantation”

28. _____ “We shall be as a City upon a Hill, the eyes of all people are upon us; so that if we shall deal falsely with our God in this work we have undertaken and so cause him to withdraw his present help from us, we shall be made a story and a by-word through all the world.”

– John Winthrop (from class notes)

29. _____ “The heavens reward thee manifold, I pray.
Then while we live, in love let’s persevere
That when we live no more, we may live ever.”

– Anne Bradstreet, “To My Dear and Loving Husband”

30. _____ “The cry of the Indians was dreadful, especially when they [the Indians] saw their men [the English] run out of the rendezvous toward the shallop to recover their arms, the Indians wheeling upon them. ... Thus it pleased God to vanquish their enemies and give them deliverance.”

– William Bradford, “Of Plymouth Plantation”

*****SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS*** 6 pts. each x 6 = 36 points**

Question	Notes / Quotes and Page Numbers to Use
<p>Is the tone of “Upon the Burning of Our House” angry, bitter, hopeful, or depressed? Support your ideas with examples from the text. (USE P.E.A.)</p>	
<p>(c) I can analyze, using examples from a piece of literature, how an author’s word choice and “shades of meaning” impact the overall meaning and tone of that piece.</p> <p>What if Jonathan Edwards replaced the paragraph {to the right} with the five-word sentence, “God is angry with you”?</p> <p>How would that change the meaning and tone of his sermon?</p>	<p>“The God that holds you over the pit of hell, much as one holds a spider, or some loathsome insect, over the fire, abhors you, and is dreadfully provoked; his wrath towards you burns like fire; he looks upon you as worthy of nothing else, but to be cast into the fire; he is of purer eyes than to bear to have you in his sight; you are ten thousand times so abominable in his eyes as the most hateful venomous serpent is in ours. ... yea, there is nothing else that is to be given as a reason why you do not this very moment drop down into hell.”</p> <p>– Jonathan Edwards, “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God”</p>
<p>(b) I can analyze the author’s word choice, writing style, and selection of details to determine what is powerful, persuasive, or beautiful about a text.</p> <p>What writing techniques did Jonathan Edwards use in “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God” to make it powerful and persuasive for his audience? (Focus especially on his word choice and his choice of details. You might also discuss the figurative language he uses). (USE P.E.A.)</p>	
<p>(b) I can compare and contrast the experiences of America’s earliest settlers, as conveyed through primary source documents and literature of the Colonial period.</p> <p>In your opinion, was the Puritan lifestyle an <u>easy</u> or <u>difficult</u> lifestyle? Give examples from at least two pieces of Puritan literature you’ve read to support your opinion. (USE P.E.A.)</p>	
<p>(c) I can identify and explain elements of Puritan literature.</p> <p>An element common in Puritan literature is dualism. This was expressed through the belief that everyone on earth is a member of one of two groups – those who will go to heaven, and those who will go to hell.</p> <p>Which work of literature that we studied during this unit focused on heaven? Which focused on hell?</p>	
<p>(a) I can compare and contrast the words and sentence structure of the English language used in Puritan times and in modern times.</p> <p>- Choose part A, B, or C.</p> <p>- Show your selection by underlining or highlighting it.</p> <p>- Compare and contrast Modern English (the language we speak) with William Bradford’s English.</p> <p>(a) Tell what is alike and different about the vocabulary (word choice).</p> <p>(b) Tell what is alike and different about the length and style of sentences.</p>	<p>“ [A] Being thus passed the vast ocean, and a sea of troubles before in their preparation... they now had no friends to welcome them nor inns to entertain or refresh their weatherbeaten bodies; no houses or much less towns to repair* to, to seek for succor*. [B] It is recorded in Scripture as a mercy to the Apostle and his shipwrecked company, that the barbarians showed them no small kindness in refreshing them, but these savage barbarians, when they met with them... were readier to fill their sides with arrows than otherwise. [C] And for the season it was winter, and they that know the winters of that country know them to be sharp and violent, and subject to cruel and fierce storms, dangerous to travel to unknown places, much more to search an unknown coast.”</p> <p>– William Bradford, “Of Plymouth Plantation”</p> <p>*repair – retreat succor – help or relief</p>