

17th & 18th Century Exam

Student Name: _____ Period: _____

Fill-in-the-blank: Choose a poet from the word bank below to finish each of the following descriptions (1 point each).

John Donne
Daniel Defoe
Thomas Gray
Robert Herrick

Ben Jonson
Amelia Lanier
Andrew Marvell
John Milton

Samuel Pepys
Alexander Pope
John Suckling
Jonathan Swift

1. Proposed that Eve's only crime in the Creation story is that she loves Adam too much: _____.
2. Satirical author who enjoyed "travel books": _____.
3. The only one of his siblings to survive infancy: _____.
4. Described as a "false, shuffling, prevaricating rascal": _____.
5. Member of the Scriblerus Club; crippled by tuberculosis: _____.
6. Followers known as the "Carpe Diem" poets: _____.
7. Worked for a ward of Oliver Cromwell's, and then for Parliament for 20 years. _____.
8. Wrote about the blindness that afflicted him in his later life: _____.
9. His short-hand journal was translated in 1822, nearly 200 years after it was written: _____.
10. Became Anglican after Catholicism disallowed him from graduating from either Cambridge or Oxford: _____.
11. Witty conversationalist who lost much of his wealth through gambling: _____.
12. A "Son of Ben", and also an ordained chaplain: _____.

Matching: Choose the best answer for each of the following history questions, and write its corresponding letter in the space provided (1 point each).

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| _____ 1. Beheaded after being accused of tyranny; replaced by Oliver Cromwell. | A. Glorious Revolution |
| _____ 2. Period wherein advancements in farming equipment made it possible for farmers to plant and harvest bigger crops. | B. Puritan period |
| _____ 3. Notion that thought and reason could reveal underlying order to all things. | C. Age of Reason |
| _____ 4. Reopened London's Restoration Theatre – fancier and more expensive than in Shakespeare's time. | D. Oliver Cromwell |
| _____ 5. Categorized by "progress" of earlier period cycling into despair over lack of work and a growing poor class. | E. Charles I |
| _____ 6. Established English commonwealth to replace Parliament. | F. Charles II |
| _____ 7. Protestant daughter of James II replaced the Catholic monarch on the throne without spilling a drop of blood. | G. Enlightenment |
| _____ 8. Period included the works of John Milton and John Bunyan. | H. Agricultural Revolution |

Matching (again): Choose the best description for each of the following pieces of literature, and write the letter corresponding to its title in the space provided (1 point each). Please note: Each title is only applicable once, and not all pieces will have a corresponding description.

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|---|---|
| A. <i>Journal of the Plague Year</i> | J. <i>Paradise Lost</i> |
| B. <i>A Modest Proposal</i> | K. “Song” (Donne) |
| C. “Elegy Written in a Country Courtyard” | L. “Song” (Suckling) |
| D. <i>Essay on Man</i> | M. “Song: To Celia” |
| E. <i>Eve’s Apology in Defense of Women</i> | N. “Sonnet VII” |
| F. <i>Gulliver’s Travels</i> | O. “Sonnet XIX” |
| G. “Holy Sonnet X” | P. “Still To Be Neat” |
| H. “Meditation 17” | Q. <i>The Rape of the Lock</i> |
| I. “On My First Son” | R. “To His Coy Mistress” |
| | S. “To the Virgins, to Make Much of Time” |

_____ 1. Includes several stock episodes of Satan conferring with Beelzebub, his lieutenant in Hell.

_____ 2. Uses fictional lands like Lilliputan and Blefuscu to satirize English society’s ‘real’ follies.

_____ 3. Dismantles “Death” as an unimportant slave to circumstances and other factors out of its control.

_____ 4. Describes the necessity of digging large pits in which to dump bodies ravaged by the Bubonic Plague outbreak in 17th century England.

_____ 5. Contains the line, “Ask not for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee.”

_____ 6. Compares the nature of the speaker’s dedication to his lover with the sun’s dedication to “returning” to the earth every day.

_____ 7. Speaker uses a mocking tone to lament on why a potential love does not return his affections.

_____ 8. Contains the line, “Being lord of all, the greater was his shame.”

- _____ 9. Discusses “dull, sublunary lovers” and compasses; metaphysical poetry.
- _____ 10. Contains the line, “Farewell, thou child of my right hand, and joy”.
- _____ 11. Acknowledges that man finds himself in a “middle state” that makes him “rudely great” and “darkly wise.”
- _____ 12. Contains the line, “Rather at once ... let us roll all our strength.”
- _____ 13. Is based on a real-life dispute between two noble families, the Petres and Fermors.
- _____ 14. Proposes that the only useful thing a six-year-old child can do is steal.
- _____ 15. Uses a parable from Matthew to emphasize that his writing talent is a gift from God, now hidden away by his blindness.
- _____ 16. Contains the line, “They strike mine eyes but not mine heart.”
- _____ 17. Includes an Epitaph wherein the speaker acknowledges how he would like to/presumes he will be remembered.
- _____ 18. Includes a passage where the speaker laments sending his potential love a wreath which she sends back to him.

Multiple choice: Write the corresponding letter to the response that best completes each question in the space provided (1 point each).

- _____ 1. Which of the following poets was NOT one of the “Sons of Ben”?
- A. Sir John Suckling
 - B. Robert Herrick
 - C. John Donne
 - D. Andrew Marvell
- _____ 2. Which of the following authors did NOT use satire in his/her writing to expose the follies of man and the society in which they lived?
- A. Alexander Pope
 - B. Amelia Lanier
 - C. Jonathan Swift

_____ 3. Who wrote *Robinson Crusoe*, the first English novel, subsequently ushering in a preference for fiction writing amongst the middle class?

- A. John Donne
- B. Alexander Pope
- C. Daniel Defoe
- D. Jonathan Swift

_____ 4. Which does NOT pertain to the works of John Donne?

- A. He writes often about facing one's own mortality.
- B. He rationalizes death as a spiritual next step, rather than the end of all things.
- C. He uses a mocking tone in many of his works.
- D. He writes metaphysical poetry, bridging the gap between science and religious faith.

_____ 5. Which is the philosophy behind the phrase, "carpe diem"?

- A. Life is short, seize the day.
- B. Life is long, take your time.
- C. Life is boring, add some excitement to it.
- D. Life is meaningless; the afterlife is the important part.

_____ 6. Which two authors write about the "twin tragedies" of London?

- A. John Donne and Ben Jonson
- B. Alexander Pope and Jonathan Swift
- C. Samuel Pepys and Daniel Defoe
- D. Thomas Gray and John Milton

_____ 7. The image of flowers being "born to blush unseen, / And waste its sweetness on the desert air" is from which poem?

- A. "Still To Be Neat";
- B. "Elegy Written in a Country Courtyard";
- C. "Sonnet XIX"
- D. *Paradise Lost*

_____ 8. Who does Alexander Pope consider, "Great lord of all things, yet prey to all"?

- A. God
- B. Man
- C. Himself
- D. The King of England

_____ 9. Which is NOT a theme of Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*?

- A. Traveling to imaginary lands reveals universal flaws of man/society.
- B. People do not easily accept ideas which are not familiar.
- C. Power tends to make man uncivilized.
- D. Might is Right.

_____ 10. Which of the following is NOT true about the line, "The proper study of Mankind is Man"?

- A. It is from Pope's *Essay on Man*.
- B. It exemplifies the 'head vs. heart' dichotomy between Age of Reason poets and Pre-Romantic poets.
- C. It is an example of Pre-Romantic poetry.
- D. It is preceded by the line, "Know then thyself, presume not God to scan."

_____ 11. Which author's life and writing was NOT affected significantly by physical illness/disability?

- A. Sir John Suckling
- B. Jonathan Swift
- C. Thomas Gray
- D. Alexander Pope

_____ 12. Which author's life and writing was NOT affected significantly by religious turmoil and upheaval?

- A. John Donne
- B. John Milton
- C. Daniel Defoe
- D. Jonathan Swift

_____ 13. Which is true about the "twin tragedies" of London?

- A. The Bubonic Plague outbreak in 1664 killed 13,000 people.
- B. The Great Fire of London demolished over 70,000 buildings.
- C. Both are immortalized through the fictional diary accounts of Samuel Pepys.
- D. In Pepys' account, a woman is overheard in the Angell Tavern, talking about her only son not yet killed by the Plague.

- _____ 14. Which of the following facts is NOT true about Ben Jonson?
- A. His followers are called both “Sons of Ben” and “carpe diem” poets.
 - B. His first play was acted in by William Shakespeare.
 - C. He was a large man with an explosive temper that led him to kill a fellow actor in a duel.
 - D. He is best known for his metaphysical poetry.
- _____ 15. Which is NOT true about Amelia Lanier?
- A. She was a radical feminist, commenting on women’s rights in her writing 300 years before Western women had even won the right to vote.
 - B. She was extremely wealthy, taking advantage of court connections (her relatives were musicians).
 - C. She opened a school after her husband died.
- _____ 16. Which poem contains the line, “No man is an island”?
- A. “Sonnet XIX”
 - B. “Sonnet VII”
 - C. “Meditation 17”
 - D. *Essay on Man*

Short answer: Choose any TWO questions to answer below. Make sure to label which ones you would like me to grade – otherwise, I will simply read them consecutively. You may answer a third question for extra credit (5 points each).

1. Define “satire”. Discuss the satirical elements in either of the Swift pieces we have read: *Gulliver’s Travels* or *A Modest Proposal*.

2. Explain what “carpe diem” means. Explain how this theme is expressed in two pieces of literature we have read during this unit.

3. Explain the elements of either metaphysical poetry or pre-romantic poetry. Name one author from this unit whose work exemplifies that poetry style, and apply its elements to one of his/her poems.

4. Compare and contrast views of death and the afterlife in two of these three poets: Donne, Johnson, and Gray.

Extra Credit: 2 points possible.

1. Name either of the first periodicals published in the early 1700s, and geared towards the middle class.