

# Answer Key to Lesson 19

## ELIZABETHAN

Encompassing the works of Shakespeare, Milton and the works of the metaphysical poets, such as Donne, the 17th century is often considered the era when English literature bloomed. The 17th century saw much war, internal conflict, intrigue, and revolution with the Tudor monarch Elizabeth, who won against the Spanish Armada in 1588; the Stuart monarchs, James I, Charles I, Charles II and James II, whose reigns included one regicide and one dethroning; and the dual reign of William and Mary. (William was a foreign Prince whose wife Mary was the daughter of James II.) As turbulent as the times were, it provided fertile ground for fertile minds to create great works of literature.

One characteristic of the Elizabethan Period was the *conceit*, or long extended metaphors. Conceits are common in Shakespeare's works as well as in the works of the metaphysical poets. The "masque," which was popular in the Tudor period involved an allegory, much like the Medieval allegory that you read, *Everyman*, as well as other forms of entertainment, such as dance. Drama reached its height with the plays of Christopher Marlowe and William Shakespeare.

## NEOCLASSICAL

The Neoclassical Period is called such because of it hearkened back to the ancient days of Rome in its poetry. It is also called the Augustan Period, as the works of Virgil and other authors were the premier poets of the day. Much of the poetry, like that of Rome, was satirical. Because it is highly imitative of the past, much of the works today seem very stilted to us. The later poet Wordsworth was very critical of the age and its poetry for its artificiality, such as using Roman and Greek references and metaphors.

## 1. VOCABULARY AND WORD ORIGIN

### EXERCISE 19.1

1. lamentable
2. bent on
3. fell
4. inordinate
5. renowned
6. jocund
7. temperate
8. by and by
9. ignoble
10. ingenuous

### EXERCISE 19.2

1. a
2. c
3. b

4. e
5. d
6. a
7. e
8. c
9. b
10. e

#### EXERCISE 19.3

1. e
2. a
3. c
4. b
5. d
6. a
7. e
8. c
9. b
10. d

## 2. READING AND LITERARY TERMS

#### EXERCISE 19.4

1. c
2. c
3. e
4. d
5. c
6. a
7. e
8. b
9. c
10. d