**Revolutionary Period (1750-1800) - Unit Test Study Guide**

English III/Honors English III

The test is comprised of matching and multiple-choice questions; there are no Constructed-Response questions. You will read three (3) literary texts from the period and answer multiple-choice questions for each. Review the following terms, definitions, etc.:

* + - * Other names for the period = Revolutionary Period/Neo-Classicism/Age of Reason/Enlightenment 1700’s
* Differences and similarities in thought between **P**uritanism and the **R**evolutionary Period - identify statements P, R, or both (see reverse side)
* Types of Literature and Writing of the time period (see below)
* Three types of speeches (handout, pp. 198-199) 🡪 1. political, 2. address, 3. sermon
* Rhetorical Devices (handout, pp. 198-199):
* Repetition
* Restatement
* Parallelism
* Antithesis
* Rhetorical question
* Three types of appeals (handout, pp. 198-199):
* Logical
* Emotional
* Ethical
* Loaded words *(words used to persuade one to feel strongly about something)*
* Audience *(intended receiver of a work – a listener or reader)*
* Bias *(one’s personal slant toward a subject)*
* Aphorism *(a short saying with a message)*
* Epistle *(essays written in letter form; “public letters” intended for a wide audience)*
* Poor Richard’s Almanac *(see blue aphorism sheet, textbook pp. 149-50)*
* Authors and their works – Olaudah Equiano, Benjamin Franklin, Richard Saunders (a.k.a. Poor Richard), Patrick Henry, and Phillis Wheatley (see handouts for each)

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**Revolutionary Period/Neo-Classicism/Age of Reason/ Enlightenment 1700’s**

* Time of revolution and breaking from Great Britain – **Promise and paradox of freedom**
* **Characteristics** – “eyes shift downward to here and now”, political, public, society over individual, hard work is valued
* **Types of literature** – mostly **political**, includes speeches, pamphlets, documents, almanacs, narratives, autobiographies, poetry (notice no short stories or novels)
* **Authors** –Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Olaudah Equiano, Phillis Wheatley
* **Note** the shift away from religious topics, but that the importance of hard work is still of huge importance. With Benjamin Franklin, the country has its first American success story (1st American millionaire) and therefore the American Dream is born: with hard work and perseverance anyone can succeed. Also, remember how pervasive **persuasive techniques** were in the literature of this period (and connect back to J. Edwards’s sermon during the Great Awakening)