

1. B In his letter to his wife, John Adams wrote about his duty to study the science of the government. Adams believed that he should study politics and war so that his children would be able to study economically prosperous subjects such as mathematics and philosophy and establish wealth for the family. [11,1,1]
2. C John Adams did not view his political and diplomatic writing as artistic. However, much of early American literature featured many political, economic, religious, and scientific writing. [11,1,2]
3. A Prior to the second half of the nineteenth century, the term literature was used to describe pragmatic writing. Belles lettres referred to more aesthetic literature, which included poetry and fiction. [11,2,0]
4. B The term literature before the second half of the nineteenth century described pragmatic writing, based on subjects such as science and theology. Poetry, a form of aesthetic literature, was not considered to be a form of classic literature. [11,2,0]
5. D In the nineteenth century, many European commentators criticized the United States for its slow development of a literary culture. British critic Sydney Smith openly insulted the lack of consumption of American literature. [12,1,0]
6. D Many literary critics, such as Alexis de Tocqueville and Harriet Martineau proclaimed that the United States had no literature. In response, American novelist Herman Melville claimed that many great American writers were developing in the country, referencing Shakespeare. [12,1,0]
7. C Literary historians commonly use the term American Exceptionalism to describe the motive of early English settlers that the colony was exceptional. Puritan immigrants believed that they were specially elected to establish a new religious community. [12,1,2]
8. A J. Hector St. John de Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer* exemplifies the idea of American Exceptionalism. He identifies American as an asylum, where people could leave the tyranny of European and own their own property. [12,2,1]
9. D Thomas Paine was a famous Enlightenment thinker in the eighteenth century. He is best known for his work *Common Sense*, in which he argues that a "plain argument" is also a democratic one. [13,1,2]
10. A In Benjamin Franklin's *Autobiography*, he centers the text around the common American theme of hard work resulting in economic prosperity. This theme can also be found in Horatio Alger's novel *Ragged Dick*. [13,1,3]
11. A American director Orson Welles directed and produced the film, *Citizen Kane*. This movie explores the common American theme of hard work and its correlation with wealth. [13,1,3]
12. C The British commonly used classical texts of the past as the source materials for their literature. Writers such as Chaucer, Homer, and Virgil were admired in British tradition. [13,1,4]
13. D *The Sketch-Book* is an early American text written by Washington Irving. Although published in the United States, many of the include sketches and tales are set in Great Britain. [13,2,2]
14. C Washington Irving's *The Sketch-Book* includes various tales and sketches, including "Rip Van Winkle," "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," "The Traits of Indian Character," and "Philip of Pokanoket: An Indian Memoir." All four of these tales represent major components of American culture. [13,2,3]
15. B Both "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" are set in the Catskill Mountains along the Hudson River. These two tales were included in Washington Irving's *The Sketch-Book*. [13,2,3]

1. E Mary Rowlandson's famous seventeenth-century narrative depicts Native Americans in a dehumanizing light. Unfortunately, such attitudes became common among white Americans. [14,1,0]
2. E The Narragansett people captured Mary Rowlandson in the course of King Phillip's War. Rowlandson's accounts of her experiences helped solidify many dehumanizing stereotypes about Native Americans among white Americans. [14,1,0]
3. C The "noble savage" was a standard trope that Europeans and white Americans used when describing those they viewed as "primitive". In this trope, a caricatured Native American is seen as naïve, brave, natural, and thus noble due to his lack of contact with modern Western society. [14,2,0]
4. B James Fennimore Cooper's novel *The Last of the Mohicans* is a prime example of white authors' use of Native Americans in early American literature. This novel's title also alludes to the "vanishing Indian" trope that became common in 19<sup>th</sup>-century white society. [14,2,1]
5. E The "vanishing Indian" trope was an important political tool in American politics in the 1800s. This idea was that Native Americans were naturally declining in population, and thus could justly be removed from their homelands to make room for white expansion. Some also argued that this relocation was actually for their own safety against this westward movement. [15,1,1]
6. B The Cherokee were among the peoples displaced by the government-enforced migration known as the Trail of Tears. This forced migration led to thousands of deaths and is considered by many modern observers to have been a genocide. [15,1,2]
7. A Five states abolished slavery prior to the ratification of the Constitution in 1789. Those five were New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Rhode Island. [15,2,2]
8. D Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay wrote *The Federalist Papers* in order to persuade American states to ratify the Constitution. These documents had a profound long-term impact on a national sense of American identity. [16,1,1]
9. B Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay wrote *The Federalist Papers* to stir enthusiasm for a powerful national government. Of these three men, Hamilton contributed the most to the papers' production. [16,1,1]
10. D Timothy Dwight's poem "Columbia" portrays the United States as a new and enlightened land in contrast to the often-bloody rivalries of European monarchies. In the poem, Columbia is supposed to represent America at-large. [16,2,1]
11. C Timothy Dwight, David Humphreys, John Trumbull, and Joel Barlow were all early American poets from the state of Connecticut. This group of authors, often known as the "Hartford Wits" was prominent in the foundation of American literature. [16,2,2]
12. D The 1791 collection *The Beauties of Poetry* was among the first poetry collections that contained American poets' work. Several of these poets were known collectively as the "Hartford Wits" due to their Connecticut origins. [16,2,2]
13. B Joel Barlow, David Humphreys, John Trumbull, and Lemuel Hopkins wrote "The Anarchiad" to criticize the Articles of Confederation. They hoped that this system would be replaced by a stronger national government under the Constitution. [17,1,1]
14. E Phillip Freneau was a major literary advocate for the Democratic-Republican Party, which was broadly associated with the Anti-Federalist faction of early American politics. Prominent Democratic-Republican Thomas Jefferson appointed Freneau as the editor of the Washington D.C. newspaper *The National Gazette*. [17,1,2]
15. A *The Columbiad* is a national epic about the United States. Joel Barlow wrote this work to celebrate the new nation and create a compelling and unifying narrative. [17,1,0]

1. E The word “revolution” comes from the Latin word *revolutionem*, which means the rotation of the planets. In English we use “revolution” to describe an enormous change. [17,2,1]
2. E Scientific discoveries during the eighteenth century allowed technologies such as the steam engine, power looms, and gas lighting to be created. [18,1,0]
3. A Both Benjamin Franklin and Eli Whitney were very important in the industrialization of America, and Franklin also played a crucial role in the Print Revolution. [18,1,0]
4. E Thomas Paine dedicated his *The Rights of Man* to Marquis de Lafayette. In it he supported the French Revolution. [20,2,0]
5. E The Print Revolution was aided by advancements in the construction of typeface, printing presses, and paper manufacturing that made printing cheaper, and improvements in railroads, shipping, and roads that made transporting printed materials faster and cheaper. [19,1,0]
6. A The Postal Act of 1792 reduced rates for newspapers moving through the United States Post, allowing publishers to circulate news across the nation. [19,1,1]
7. A In his first autobiographical narrative, Frederick Douglass described how he learned to read and write, and recalled reading a conversation in the *Columbian Orator* between a master and slave that transformed his understanding of slavery. [19,2,1]
8. C Thomas Jefferson was with Marquis de Lafayette in the summer of 1789, listening to him outline his vision for France, which may explain why the French *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen* sounds similar to the American *Declaration of Independence*. [20,1,1]
9. D As the radical Jacobins took over, lots of violence ensued in France, including the execution of monarchs Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette and about 17,000 other people declared enemies of the state. [20,1,2]
10. E Thomas Paine continued to support the revolutionaries in France, which led to him being imprisoned by radical French Jacobins. [20,2,1]
11. C In the eighteenth century, Haiti was the world’s largest producer of sugar. In order to sustain this high production many enslaved people were kept on the island. In fact, the enslaved black people outnumbered the white colonists ten to one. [21,1,1]
12. C Haiti was the second independent nation in the western hemisphere and the first nation to abolish slavery. [21,1,3]
13. E The Federalist party largely supported the Haitian revolution, and President John Adams acknowledged that Louverture was the leader of a free black state. [21,1,3]
14. D During the summer of 1789 Marquis de Lafayette wrote the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen*, the Bastille was stormed, and the French National Assembly was formed. [20,1,1]
15. C The Print Revolution began in London when bookshops and presses began creating more and more printed material. [18,2,2]

1. B Charles Brockden Brown was one in a long line of Pennsylvania Quakers. His ancestors first came to the New World generations before his birth. [22,2,1]
2. C Charles Brockden Brown's father, Elijah Brown Sr., faced imprisonment in 1777 for refusing to swear allegiance to the colonial cause in the Revolutionary War. He refused to swear this oath because of his religious convictions as a Quaker. [22,2,1]
3. C Charles Brockden Brown's family originally hoped that he would pursue law. Their primary motivation for this career choice was that a lawyer would be beneficial for the family's business. [22,2,2]
4. B Charles Brockden Brown published the essay series "The Rhapsodist" at the age of eighteen. The publisher was a well-known magazine within contemporary America. [23,1,0]
5. D The Friendly Club was a group of New York intellectuals that drew Charles Brockden Brown to move there in 1796. Brown lived in New York with Elihu Hubbard Smith, another member of the Friendly Club. [23,1,1]
6. C *Alcuin: A Dialogue* was the first book published by Charles Brockden Brown. This book's themes center on the role of women in society, and imagined alternatives to the male-dominated West of the early modern period. [23,2,1]
7. C Elihu Hubbard Smith died of yellow fever after contracting the disease while working as a doctor. It is also likely that Charles Brockden Brown was ill with yellow fever during this epidemic. [23,2,2]
8. A *Wieland* was Charles Brockden Brown's debut novel. The story can be seen as ahead of its time due to the presence of a strong female protagonist. [23,2,1]
9. A Charles Brockden Brown married Elizabeth Linn in 1804. This marriage led to Brown's ostracization from his family and childhood community. [24,1,2]
10. C Charles Brockden Brown's childhood community disowned him for marrying outside of the faith. His wife Elizabeth Linn was not a Quaker. [24,1,2]
11. E Charles Brockden Brown's past biographers tended to assume that the end of his novel-writing period was the product of his marriage. However, his continued career as a writer undermines this argument in the eyes of modern scholars. [24,1,2]
12. C The Spanish prevented American ships from accessing the Port of New Orleans in 1802. Charles Brockden Brown wrote about this event, which had the potential to significantly damage the American economy. [24,1,3]
13. A Charles Brockden Brown's brother worked in the import-export trade. New Orleans was a central port in all American international trade west of the Appalachians before the advent of railroads. [24,2,0]
14. C William Dunlap wrote the first biography of Charles Brockden Brown shortly after his passing. Dunlap and Brown were close friends and shared a sense of intellectual curiosity. [25,1,1]
15. A The *American Register* was a political and current affairs publication that Charles Brockden Brown began producing in 1807. Brown frequently stated his own views on contemporary issues, while also relaying general information about matters of public significance. [25,1,0]

1. C Written in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Cervantes' *Don Quixote*, Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, Behn's *Oroonoko*, Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, and Richardson's *Pamela* are all considered early novels. [26,1,1]
2. D Gothic novels feature characters that encounter horrific events. [26,2,0]
3. D An epistolary novel comprises letters. Richardson claimed that he edited and compiled real letters for his epistolary novel *Pamela*. [26,2,1]
4. C "Picaresque" descends from the Spanish word *picaro*, which means "rogue." Cervantes' *Don Quixote* is considered a picaresque novel. [26,1,2]
5. D Richardson claimed that his epistolary novel *Pamela* comprises real letters. [26,2,1]
6. C Eighteenth-century critics argued that readers would not be able to distinguish fact from fiction, and thus would become disenchanted with their lives. Critics also condemned novels for leading readers away from poetry and academic texts. Since women, who comprised a large proportion of readers, were sometimes assumed to be gullible, critics further labeled the novel as a distraction from more useful pursuits. [26,2,2]
7. E The "Advertisement" in Brown's *Wieland* claims that the novel is based on real events. [26,2,1]
8. B Accusing Jefferson of deceiving the public, Adams once compared the American people to Clarissa from Richardson's novel of the same name. Many literary historians argue that Clarissa, who was manipulated by Lovelace, became a metaphor for the American people after the Revolutionary War. [28,1,2]
9. E Rather than having a happy ending, some eighteenth-century sentimental novels served as cautionary tales and portrayed women as vulnerable prey to male seducers. *Pamela* and *Clarissa*, novels by Richardson, depict such events. [28,1,0]
10. D In Richardson's *Clarissa*, Lovelace seduces and impregnates Clarissa. The name "Lovelace" became synonymous with a rake, or libertine, in the eighteenth century. [28,1,0]
11. C Both novels are metaphors for political seduction, especially in America during and after the Revolutionary War. [28,2,0]
12. B In Foster's *The Coquette*, Eliza Wharton's friends warn her against marrying a "second Lovelace." [28,1,0]
13. D Literary historians argue that colonial American readers identified with Clarissa because readers, like Clarissa, were victims to parental tyranny. [28,1,2]
14. E Richardson's epistolary novel *Pamela* was the first novel Benjamin Franklin printed in his shop. [28,1,1]
15. E Picaresque novels feature the adventures of a rogue protagonist. Cervantes' *Don Quixote* features elements of the genre. [26,1,2]



1. A Clara Wieland is the narrator of *Wieland* and is a protagonist. [28,2,2]
2. E Aside from referring to the narrator as a “Lady” in the preface, Clara’s gender is not mentioned within *Wieland* until chapter three. Through such, Charles Brockden Brown effectively conveys the egalitarianist upbringing provided to Clara. [29,1,0]
3. D Since the novel’s complete title also mentions a “transformation” and the most significant transformation is undergone by Theodore Wieland, title refers to him. [29,1,1]
4. C While exactly what occurred with Father Wieland is not known, he mysteriously burst into flames at a temple. [29,1,2]
5. B Theodore and Catharine Wieland are known to have four children, although the children are not developed much as characters within the novel. [29,2,0]
6. C Catharine Wieland is the sister of Henry Pleyel and changed her last name to Wieland after her marriage to Theodore Wieland. [29,1,3]
7. B Contrary to Theodore Wieland’s characterization as serious and thoughtful, Pleyel is shown as lively and boisterous. Their religious views are also somewhat disparate as Theodore believes in God determining the course of human life while Pleyel believes that only humans control their actions. [29,2,1]
8. E Frances Carwin does not appear in the novel until chapter four and does not appear as a character until chapter six. Henry Pleyel, Theodore Wieland, Catharine Pleyel, and Father Wieland are all introduced before chapter four. [29,2,2]
9. C Carwin’s abuse of his ventriloquism leads to conflicts and plays a significant role in propelling the plot of *Wieland*. [30,1,0]
10. B Major Stuart does not play an extraordinarily significant role in the novel but is the father of Louisa Conway. [30,1,1]
11. E Louisa Conway is another victim of Theodore Wieland’s murders toward the end of the novel. [30,1,1]
12. D Catharine and Theodore Wieland had a strong marriage and were described as “born for each other” by Clara. This further adds to the amazement when Theodore murders Catharine. [29,2,0]
13. C Theodore Wieland’s murders of various family members are central to the plot of *Wieland*. Clara initially blamed Carwin for these crimes. [29,1,1]
14. B Judith was Clara’s maid and was notable as her affair with Carwin gave him access to Clara’s house. [30,1,2]
15. C Thomas Cambridge is Clara’s uncle and arrives from Ireland upon hearing of the murders. [30,1,2]

1. B *Wieland* is primarily set near Charles Brockden Brown's hometown of Philadelphia. All of Brown's novels feature a Philadelphia setting. [30,1,2]
2. C The elder Wieland bought the land that became Mettingen farm for a very low price. It is implied that this was made possible by the recent expulsion of the Lenni-Lenape nation from their lands. [30,2,2]
3. D The Treaty of Shackamaxon was a 1682 between Lenni-Lanepes chief Tamanend and William Penn. This document stipulated peaceful coexistence of white colonists and the Lenni-Lanepes nation. However, white colonists had broken this treaty by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. [30,2,1]
4. B The temple on the Mettingen property is the primary meeting place for Clara, Theodore, Catharine, and Henry. This temple originally served religious purposes for the elder Wieland, but the younger generation treats it as a primarily secular space. [31,1,0]
5. A The temple on the Mettingen property is the primary meeting place of Clara, Theodore, Catharine, and Henry. They place a bust of Cicero in this space, which reflects their secular attitudes. [31,1,0]
6. A Clara inherits part of her father's estate after his death. Her independent management of this area was uncommon in the book's period, as men typically managed most property. [31,2,0]
7. D The elder Wieland's temple is described in great detail in the novel. One facet of its architecture are its Tuscan columns, which support a dome. [31,1,0]
8. D Clara's main house is made out of wood. Charles Brockden Brown describes this building in detail and was quite interested in architecture generally. [31,2,1]
9. D *Castle of Otranto* is an early Gothic novel by Horace Walpole. Charles Brockden Brown's *Wieland*, like Walpole's novel, focuses on spatial description in narrating supernatural events. [32,1,1]
10. B Many early Gothic novels are set in decaying castles that evoke a Romantic yet haunting image. *Wieland*, on the other hand, is centered on a recently built house. This could be interpreted as Charles Brockden Brown's effort to differentiate American Gothic fiction from its European counterparts. [32,1,1]
11. A Many eighteenth-century Westerners viewed cities as dangerous places full of disease and moral licentiousness. Epidemic diseases were in fact more common in urban areas due to the concentration of people. [32,1,3]
12. A The Haitian Revolution led many whites living in Haiti to move to the United States. Some scientists at the time believed that their arrival was the cause of a contemporary yellow fever epidemic. [32,1,3]
13. E Almost all cities will display a relatively wide social and economic hierarchy. For early Americans committed to egalitarian notions of the United States as a nation of landowners, the city was an uncomfortable reminder of economic realities. [32,2,0]
14. C Thomas Jefferson extolled the virtues of farmers and denigrated cities in his *Notes on the State of Virginia*. His position was an extreme example of a common early American attitude towards urban dwelling. [32,2,1]
15. B Charles Brockden Brown's novel *Arthur Mervyn* tells the story of a man devastated by life in Philadelphia. The narrative includes robbery, disease, and assault against the protagonist. [32,2,1]

1. D In *Wieland*, the elder Wieland becomes extremely distressed because he failed to complete his religious duty, and spontaneously combusts one night inside his temple. [33,1,1]
2. B Although *Wieland* begins with the stories of Clara's family and her father and the introduction of Louisa Conway, these stories are only prefatory to the main plot, which begins when Theodore mysteriously hears his wife's voice at the temple even though she was at the house the entire time. [33,1,2]
3. B While on a walk, Pleyel and Theodore mysteriously hear Catharine's voice telling them not to travel to Saxony even though she was with Clara the entire time. Afterwards Carwin is introduced, Clara hears two voices plotting her rape or murder, she has a terrifying dream at the summerhouse, and she decides to finally confess her love to Pleyel. [33,1,3;33,1,4;33,2,1;33,2,2]
4. D In *Wieland*, Pleyel tells Clara that he had met Carwin years ago in Spain and he is confused why Carwin is now in Pennsylvania since he said he wanted to stay in Spain before. [33,2,1]
5. A In *Wieland*, Carwin tricks Pleyel into believing that he and Clara were in a relationship together, which causes Pleyel to confront Clara and accuse her of being "fallen." [33,2,3]
6. C In *Wieland*, while Pleyel accuses Clara of being in a sexual relationship with Carwin, he tells her that Carwin had previously committed a crime in Ireland. [33,2,3]
7. D In *Wieland*, when Clara has a terrifying dream about her brother trying to coax her into a pit and she is awakened by a voice yelling "Hold." After she wakes up she continues to hear the voice and it instructs her to stay away from the summerhouse. [33,2,1;33,2,2]
8. D In *Wieland*, Clara is traumatized after seeing her mutilated sister-in-law and her brother trying to kill her. As a result, her uncle arrives from Ireland to help support and help her. [33,2,2]
9. D In chapter 25 of *Wieland*, Clara tells her audience that she will die after she finishes her narrative. [35,1,2]
10. A In *Wieland*, Carwin confesses that he used ventriloquism to trick various members of the group. He says that he tricked Clara because she seemed so brave and he tricked Pleyel because he seemed smug. [35,1,0]
11. D In *Wieland*, Pleyel goes on a walk with Theodore to convince him to go to Saxony. Afterwards Clara has a terrifying dream in her summerhouse, then sometime later she finds Carwin hiding in her closet, and after that Clara becomes so upset by Pleyel's accusations of her having a relationship with Carwin that she faints. Finally, she receives a letter from Carwin asking her to meet him at her house. [33,1,3;33,2,1;33,2,2;34,1,1;34,1,2]
12. E In the final chapter of *Wieland*, which is dated three years after the rest of the novel, Clara explains that she has moved to Montpellier, France, married Pleyel, and describes her recovery from her trauma. We also learn that Carwin has disappeared. [35,2,1]
13. E In *Wieland*, after Carwin admits to Clara that he was the one behind the mysterious voices, Theodore declares that he will kill her. Clara then tells Carwin to confess to Theodore too, but Carwin insists he did not provoke Theodore to murder his family. [35,1,1]
14. A In the final chapter of *Wieland*, we learn that Louisa Conway's mom fled Europe because she had been tricked into abandoning her husband by Maxwell. [35,2,2]
15. A In *Wieland*, Theodore confesses to murdering his wife and children, but explains that he was commanded to by God. However, despite this confession, Clara believes that Carwin tricked Theodore by mimicking the voice of God, thus making Carwin primarily responsible for the murders. [34,2,2]



1. B Eighteenth-century novelists often used the epistolary form in their works. Samuel Richardson, who authored *Clarissa* and *Pamela*, excelled at the epistolary seduction form, and was Brown's source of inspiration. [35,2,3]
2. D Susanna Rowson's *Charlotte Temple* is considered the first best-selling American novel. Although the novel is not epistolary, its plot is based on seduction. [35,2,4]
3. A Although *Wieland* is an epistolary novel, many readers often forget that the novel is in the form of a letter in the sections that Clara wrote. She includes examples of dialogue without addressing her readers directly. [36,1,1]
4. C Epistolary novels were generally easier to write, and therefore were categorized as immature and less developed. Novelists tended to center their plots in narrative rather than an epistolary form. [36,2,0]
5. A Brown desired to frame his novel, *Wieland*, as an act of communication due to his favor for the epistolary form of composition. Throughout *Wieland*, Clara conveys her experiences to her imagined audience, signaling the importance of the theme of communication. [36,2,1]
6. A Pleyel responds to Clara's supposed engagement in premarital sex with disgust and punishment. Clara then believes that her reputation has been destroyed only because Pleyel says so. [36,2,2]
7. C Although Brown uses a seduction plot, Carwin's main goal is not to seduce Clara to engage in sexual relations but instead to trick Pleyel into believing that Clara is unfaithful. Therefore, Brown revises the typical seduction plot of the eighteenth-century. [37,1,2]
8. E Browns deploys a secondary seduction plot in the tale of Major Stuart and his wife. Maxwell attempted to have an extramarital affair with Major Stuart's wife in the last chapter of *Wieland*. [37,1,3]
9. D In *Wieland*, Brown exposes the readers to the topics of sex and violence, which was considered to be evil during the eighteenth-century. However, Brown eliminates these potential dangers by asserting a moral lesson at the end of his novel. [37,1,4]
10. D Brown's *Wieland* is one of the first American gothic novels. The gothic genre features supernatural elements mixed with fear. [38,1,1]
11. A Brown was an extremely influential gothic writer, but he also took inspiration from early British gothic novelists. His gothic circle consisted of figures such as Mary Shelley and Horace Walpole. [38,1,1]
12. C British gothic novels commonly include inexplicable phenomena, but also provide rational explanations for the supernatural. In *Wieland*, the mysterious voice is explained through Carwin's confession of being a bilquist. [38,1,2]
13. B Although we know of *Wieland*'s series of murders, we never find out his primary motivation for his killings. Brown does not provide the reader with this resolution that is so common to British gothic novels. [38,2,0]
14. D Both Brown's *Wieland* and Alfred Hitchcock's *Psycho* are based on real events. Both works also feature a terrifying serial killer. [39,1,0]
15. B Stanley Kubrick's *The Shining* is based on Stephen King's novel. The horror movie is similar to *Wieland* in that a father is driven crazy and eventually kills his family. [39,1,0]

1. E During the Age of Enlightenment people began to use their logic and increasing knowledge of natural laws to explain natural phenomena which had before been attributed to God. [39,1,2]
2. D Although he was born to a Calvinist family, in his *Autobiography* Benjamin Franklin identifies himself as a deist, which means he believed that God created the universe but does not interfere with it. [39,1,3]
3. C The Camissards were a French Protestant sect in the early eighteenth century. When Clara's father joined them, they were very rigorous in their devotional requirements and impacted many aspects of his life including his speech, gestures, and phrases. [40,1,0]
4. B In *Wieland*, Theodore believes he has been commanded by God to sacrifice his family in order to prove his faith, just like Abraham in the Bible. [40,1,1]
5. C In 1798, when *Wieland* was written, John Adams, a federalist, was president and Thomas Jefferson, a Democratic-Republican, was vice-president. [41,1,1]
6. E In contrast to the Federalists, who believed the new nation needed a strong federal government to hold it together, the Democratic-Republicans believed that state sovereignty was most important and that a strong federal government would threaten the power of the people. [41,1,2]
7. A Unlike the Democratic-Republicans, who believed tyranny was the biggest threat facing the nation, the Federalists believed that anarchy and disorder were the biggest threats. They argued that without a strong government conflicts among states would lead to Balkanization and destroy the country. [41,1,3]
8. E Unlike the Democratic-Republicans, the Federalists did not support the French Revolution and saw it as an example of a mobocracy. As a result, the Democratic-Republicans accused them of betraying their former allies and democracy itself, being too quick to negotiate with the British, and trying to turn America into a Constitutional monarchy. [41,2,1]
9. D Benjamin Franklin was born into a Calvinist family, but later converted to deism and used experimentation to discover that lightning is electricity. Similarly, during the Age of Enlightenment people turned away from attributing unexplained phenomena to God and instead used reasoning to determine the cause. [39,1,3]
10. E In *Wieland*, unlike Theodore who tries to kill Clara, Pleyel never attempts to physically harm her. However, he does judge her to be "fallen" and therefore hurts her socially. [40,1,2]
11. D In *Wieland*, Pleyel and Theodore are described as opposites in their belief systems, as Theodore relies on his faith and Pleyel relies on empiricism and reasoning. [40,1,2]
12. A In *Wieland*, Clara defends her brother throughout the novel, asserting that the murders were more Carwin's fault after she read Theodore's confession and saying Theodore was "towering in virtue" even when he tried to kill her. [40,2,3]
13. A In *Wieland*, the elder Wieland travels to America as part of a global movement to convert non-Christians in the Americas, Africa, and Asia. [40,1,0]
14. E Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the treasury, designed the finance system that would support the national government. [41,1,2]
15. C The Alien and Sedition Acts, passed in 1798, allowed the government to punish political enemies by deporting non-citizens that were from "enemy" nations or considered "dangerous," and criminalized "false statements" that were critical of the government, which opponents believed violated the First Amendment of the Constitution. It also extended the residency requirement to become a citizen, which many opponents believed was designed to limit voting for the Democratic-Republicans. [42,1,1]

1. C Some scholars propose an allegorical reading of *Wieland* in which the original quartet of Clara, Theodore, Pleyel, and Catharine represent the new United States, and Carwin represents both a domestic and foreign threat. [42,2,0]
2. D In *Wieland*, Theodore blindly follows the command he believes is from God, even though he knew it was morally wrong. Therefore many scholars believe Charles Brockden Brown was aligning himself with the Democratic-Republicans in arguing against authoritarianism. [42,2,1]
3. A In *Wieland* we learn that Carwin was born in Pennsylvania and is linked to Spain and Ireland. Thus, he represents both a domestic and foreign threat in the allegorical interpretation of *Wieland*. [42,2,0]
4. B As new immigrants who had just arrived after a failed revolution against Britain, Irish immigrants were much more likely to vote for the Democratic-Republicans, who depicted the Federalists as sympathetic towards Britain. [43,1,0]
5. B Because Irish immigrants often voted for the Democratic-Republicans, Federalists specifically targeted them with the Alien and Sedition Acts and compared them to the radical French Jacobins. [43,1,0]
6. C The ambiguity of *Wieland* and the feeling that most mysteries in the novel remain unsolved make *Wieland* a prime example of the American gothic genre. [44,1,0]
7. D In *Wieland*, Carwin first uses his ventriloquism in order to avoid being caught by Theodore, who was traveling to the temple to retrieve Major Stuart's letter. [44,2,0]
8. D In *Wieland*, the primary cause of misrepresentation is Carwin, who lies and deceives the other characters in order to trick them. [44,1,1]
9. A In *Wieland*, Clara says her father read the Bible hastily and he views everything "in a disconnected position." [44,1,2]
10. E In *Wieland*, Theodore and Pleyel discuss Cluentis's oration in the temple, specifically whether a single family can be used to represent an entire nation. Pleyel claims the interpretation is "absurd" while Theodore argues the opposite. [44,2,1]
11. E In *Wieland*, Charles Brockden Brown shows readers the dangers of misinterpretation, such as Pleyel's misreading of Clara's notebook; miscommunication, such as Pleyel's assumption of the death of his fiancé; extreme partisanship though the actions of Carwin and Theodore; and an over-reliance on texts, such as when Theodore twice attempted to use texts to settle disputes but the resolution never occurred. [43,1,1;43,1,2;43,2,0;44,1,2]
12. E After receiving a copy of *Wieland* from Charles Brockden Brown, Thomas Jefferson wrote Brown a letter thanking him for the gift and letting him know how much he enjoyed reading it. However, his description of the book does not match the events in the story, indicating that he likely did not read the novel thoroughly. [45,1,2]
13. E In *Wieland*, the original quartet of Clara, Pleyel, Theodore, and Catharine sit in the temple and discuss Cluentis's oration, which later leads to Theodore wanting to grab a text to support his argument. [44,1,3]
14. D In *Wieland*, Clara, Theodore, Pleyel, and Catharine get into an argument and want to use the letter to resolve the issue, but they realize they left it in the temple. It is when Theodore goes to retrieve the letter that he hears Carwin's ventriloquism for the first time. [44,2,0]
15. D In the last paragraph of *Wieland*, Clara wishes she had "ordinary equanimity or foresight" and says that Theodore should have "framed juster notions of moral duty." [45,1,0]

1. E The letters in *Letters from an American Farmer* are written by a Pennsylvanian farmer named James to a British nobleman. [46,1,1]
2. D Just like J. Crèvecoeur in real life, James was afraid of the increasing tensions between Britain and the colonists in the last letter of *Letters from an American Farmer*. [46,1,2]
3. C J. Crèvecoeur served as a cartographer for the French army during the French and Indian War. [46,1,2]
4. A When J. Crèvecoeur tried to flee to France in 1778 he was arrested by the British and accused of being an American spy. [46,1,2]
5. A J. Crèvecoeur left for France in 1780, and his *Letters from an American Farmer* was published in 1782. When he returned to America after the Revolutionary War, he found his wife had died, his children had moved to Boston, and his farm had been burned down. [46,2,1;47,1,0]
6. E Although the book praises America, it was more popular among Europeans than Americans. [46,2,1]
7. C In *Letters from an American Farmer*, James asserts that most Americans are farmers, saying, “some few towns excepted, we are all tillers of the earth, from Nova Scotia to West Florida.” [47,1,1]
8. B According to *Letters from an American Farmer*, the province of Nova Scotia is sparsely inhabited. This is mainly due to the British crown, which banned settlement there because of the actions of a few leaders. [48,1,2]
9. C According to *Letters from an American Farmer*, the motto of all emigrants is *Ubi panis ibi patria*. In English this translates to “where there is bread, there is country.” [48,1,3]
10. C In the third letter, James praises English colonists the most, including their manners, wisdom, and industries. [48,1,0]
11. C According to *Letters from an American Farmer*, Americans are all relatively equal and the government does not need to be strict. In addition, America has plenty of cheap land for people to buy and the pay in America is four to five times more than in Europe. [47,1,1;49,1,2]
12. B James originally owns a farm in Pennsylvania, but he later travels to Massachusetts and South Carolina. [46,1,1]
13. D In *Letters from an American Farmer*, James compares poor people in Europe to a sprout that struggles to grow next to a big tree but thrives once it moves to a new location. [49,1,1]
14. B J. Crèvecoeur’s *Letters from an American Farmer* is one of the first examples of American exceptionalism, and it compares the socio-economic conditions of America and Europe. [46,1,1]
15. C In *Letters from an American Farmer*, James says that lawyers and merchants are the “fairest” jobs American cities have to offer. [47,1,1]



1. C In letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, James compares Charleston and Lima, the capitals of the wealthiest provinces in their respective hemispheres. [50,1,2]
2. B In letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, James says that the province of Peru is extremely luxurious and wealthy thanks to its abundance of gold. [50,1,2]
3. A In letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, James says that most people in Charleston are a merchant, lawyer, or planter. [50,1,3]
4. E In letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, James talks about the power of lawyers in America and says that in a century the law in America will become as powerful as the church in Mexico and Peru. [50,1,3]
5. D In letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, James says that enslaved people in America are given more land to grow their own food, and therefore are happier than those in the West Indies. [52,1,0]
6. E In letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, the black man first asks James for some water to quench his thirst, and then he asks for poison to put him out of his misery. [53,1,0]
7. B In letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, when James finds the black man in the cage he immediately notices the man's missing eyes, bare cheek bones, and multitude of other wounds. [52,1,2]
8. B In letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, James learns that the black man had been placed in the cage for killing the plantation overseer. [53,1,0]
9. D According to James, slaves in the north are treated far better than their southern counterparts: they are well fed and clothed, literate, taught religion, and they consider themselves to be better off than some white people. Their condition is so good, in fact, that some choose to stay with their masters even after being emancipated. [52,1,1]
10. B *Letters from an American Farmer* is one of the first writings to identify what Crèvecoeur called the "American race." It is also considered the first example of the metaphor of America as a "melting pot." [54,1,1]
11. B In letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, James describes how much of a burden it is for enslaved couples to have children. For example, when the couple goes to the fields to work the baby must ride on the back of its mother in the hot sun. [51,1,1]
12. C In *Letters from an American Farmer*, James claims that, because anyone can buy land in America, economic independence is available to all. In addition, because almost everyone farms there is little class stratification and the people are united by their mild laws. [53,1,1;53,1,2]
13. B In *Letters from an American Farmer*, James travels to Massachusetts and learns that the soil there is rocky and hard to farm on. [54,1,2]
14. E At the time J. Crèvecoeur wrote *Letters from an American Farmer*, British and Anglo-American readers associated Spain with greed, cruelty, and improvidence. [54,2,0]
15. A In letter IX of Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, James's actions toward the black man in the cage – only giving him water instead of rescuing him or killing him – is very similar to America, which recognized racial violence but never acted against it. [54,2,2;55,1,0]



## LITERATURE

### FOCUSED QUIZ 26

CANASSATEGO, SPEECH AT LANCASTER – POLITICAL  
SIGNIFICANCE, PP. 55-58

1. E Canassatego was a member of the Onondaga tribe, which was originally located in upstate New York. [55,1,1]
2. A The Haudenosaunee League, also known as the Iroquois, was originally made up of five nations, but later expanded to six. [55,1,1]
3. D Canassatego served as a diplomat for the Haudenosaunee league, helping negotiate treaties with the British involving land in what is now Pennsylvania. [55,1,1]
4. B In 1737, Pennsylvanian officials used an unsigned or forged deed to defraud the Lenape (Delaware) tribe, and this “swindle” is known as the Walking Purchase. [55,1,2]
5. C Both the British and Haudenosaunee had different understandings of what had been agreed upon in the Lancaster Treaty; the British believed they had bought land stretching to the Ohio River, whereas the Haudenosaunee believed they had only sold land extending to the Shenandoah Valley. [55,1,2]
6. B Some Virginians claimed that because they had an earlier treaty with the Susquehanna they did not need to negotiate with the Haudenosaunee. Canassatego refuted this claim in his speech by pointing out that the Susquehanna no longer owned the land. [55,2,1]
7. C In his speech, Canassatego says that the Dutch were the first to encounter the Haudenosaunee, and they brought with them tools such as axes, guns, and knives. [56,1,1]
8. E In his speech, Canassatego said the Haudenosaunee brought the Dutch ship to a big mountain, which the interpreter clarified meant the Onondaga Country. [56,1,1]
9. D In his speech, Canassatego said that the English governor gave the Haudenosaunee a silver chain to replace the perishable wampum tying down the Dutch ship. [56,1,2]
10. E In his speech, Canassatego talks about how his people were tricked into giving the governor of New York their land, which he later sold to Brother Onas. [57,1,0]
11. A In his speech, Canassatego acknowledges that the British have always helped them in fights against the French. [57,1,1]
12. D At the end of his speech Canassatego offers the British a belt of wampum as a gift. [57,1,2]
13. D Canassatego’s speech became famous because it was a rare example of a Native American using rhetorical eloquence to orally resist Europeans. It also became famous because Benjamin Franklin published it, and because interaction between the British and the Haudenosaunee, such as the speech, helped to inspire the United States’ government [57,1,3;57,1,4;57,2,1]
14. E Benjamin Franklin’s *Remarks Concerning the Savages of North-America* discusses the inconsistencies of white people for applauding Native American’s eloquence but still trying to cheat them and take their lands. [57,2,0]
15. A In his speech, Canassatego expresses concern over a growing scarcity of land and deer due to the increasing number of white settlers. [55,2,2]

1. E Chief Logan was the leader of the Seneca-Cayuga tribe, which lived in the Ohio River Valley. [58,1,1]
2. C In his speech, Chief Logan describes the Yellow River Massacre, in which white Virginians attacked a Seneca-Cayuga settlement, killing Logan's pregnant sister and several others. [58,1,1]
3. E Following the Yellow River Massacre, Chief Logan was summoned to negotiate with Lord Dunmore, but he refused and sent John Gibson instead. [58,2,0]
4. D Thomas Jefferson claimed that he heard Chief Logan's speech directly from John Gibson, Chief Logan's translator and intermediate who presented the speech to Lord Dunmore. [58,2,0]
5. C In the Yellow River Massacre many innocent Native Americans died, including Chief Logan's pregnant sister. [58,1,1]
6. D Chief Logan's speech was first published by the Pennsylvania Journal in 1775. [58,2,0]
7. E In his *Notes on the State of Virginia*, Thomas Jefferson compares Chief Logan to the famous Greek orators Demosthenes and Cicero. [59,1,1]
8. B In his *Notes on the State of Virginia*, Thomas Jefferson describes a battle between the Virginia militia and the allied Mingo, Delaware, and Shawnee. [59,1,1]
9. E According to Thomas Jefferson's *Notes on the State of Virginia*, after the robbery and murder of a white Virginian, Colonel Cresap gathered a party to seek revenge. This party would end up killing Chief Logan's fellow tribe members and pregnant sister. [59,1,1]
10. E According to Jefferson's *Notes on the State of Virginia*, the battle between the Virginian militia and the allied Shawnee, Mingo, and Delaware took place at the mouth of the Kanawha (Kanaway) River. [59,1,1]
11. D In his *Notes on the State of Virginia*, Jefferson makes the claim that Native Americans are just as capable of civilization and genius as the ancient Greeks and Romans [60,2,1]
12. A In his *Notes on the State of Virginia*, Jefferson uses Chief Logan's speech in order to exemplify the rhetorical skills of Native Americans. In fact, he compares Chief Logan to two famous Greek orators, Demosthenes and Cicero, to further illustrate this point. [60,1,1]
13. E In his *Notes on the State of Virginia*, Thomas Jefferson aims to depict Native Americans as noble, brave, intelligent, and inevitably disappearing. To help achieve this goal he uses Chief Logan's speech to illustrate the noble savage and vanishing Indian myths. [60,1,1;60,2,0]
14. B In his *Notes on the State of Virginia*, Thomas Jefferson wanted to disprove the claim that the climate in North America was not suitable for healthy human life. To dispute this claim he used examples such as Chief Logan's speech to prove that Native Americans are as capable as the ancient Greeks and Romans. [60,2,0]
15. D In his *Notes on the State of Virginia*, Thomas Jefferson used the last line of Chief Logan's speech, "Who is there to mourn for Logan? – Not one" to exemplify the vanishing Indian myth and justify the theft of Native American lands. [60,2,1]

## LITERATURE

### FOCUSED QUIZ 28

PHILLIS WHEATLEY'S BIOGRAPHY – ON BEING BROUGHT FROM AFRICA TO AMERICA, PP. 60-61

1. B Phillis Wheatley was born in West Africa, in what is now Senegal or Gambia. [60,2,2]
2. A Phillis Wheatley was purchased by a wealthy Bostonian, John Wheatley, who made Phillis a domestic slave to his wife, Susanna Wheatley. [60,2,2]
3. C Phillis Wheatley received her first name from the slave ship she arrived on, the Phillis. [60,2,2]
4. B When she was a teenager, Phillis Wheatley published an elegy for the famous evangelist George Whitefield. This elegy made her a celebrity and helped her create her first book. [60,2,2]
5. E In order to secure a publisher for her first book of poetry, Phillis Wheatley traveled with John Wheatley's son to London. [60,2,2]
6. E Phillis Wheatley's first book of poetry was titled *Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral* and was published in London in 1773. [61,1,1]
7. B The frontispiece of Phillis Wheatley's *Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral* included an image of her holding a quill pen that was most likely made by Scipio Moorhead. [61,2,0]
8. A In 1775, Phillis Wheatley sent a poem to George Washington celebrating his leadership of the Continental Army. The *Pennsylvania Magazine* later published both the poem and Washington's reply. [61,2,1]
9. D Phillis Wheatley sent out advertisements and requests for subscribers for her second book of poetry, but, due to a lack of funds, the book was never published. None of the manuscripts from the book remain today. [61,2,1]
10. B Phillis Wheatley was bought by a Bostonian, John Wheatley, to serve his wife, Susanna, as an enslaved person, and she continued to live in Boston until she died. As a young girl Phillis discovered her poetic talent and she was later sent to England to find a publisher for her book. She was emancipated soon after returning from England, and, after marrying John Peters, she gave birth to three children before dying. [60,2,2;61,2,1]
11. C In 1778, Phillis Wheatley married John Peters, a free African-American. [61,2,1]
12. E Phillis Wheatley died just days after giving birth to her third child, which also did not survive. [61,2,1]
13. E Phillis Wheatley was the first African American to publish a book of poetry in the United States. [60,2,2]
14. E Phillis Wheatley published her elegy to George Whitefield as a teenager, which gave her publicity that helped her publish her book afterwards in 1773. In 1774, Phillis was emancipated, and she wrote a poem to George Washington in 1775. Lastly, in 1778 she married John Peters. [60,2,2;61,2,0;61,2,2]
15. D In her *On Being Brought from Africa to America*, Phillis Wheatley references the Cain's dark skin, which some people at the time used to justify slavery. [61,1,1]

1. B After Phillis Wheatley's death, many of her poems were used by abolitionist groups to exemplify the intellectual capacity of black artists. [63,1,1]
2. E The first white group that promoted Phillis Wheatley's work advocated for the conversion of African Britons and African Americans to Christianity. As such, they supported Phillis's work not for its abolitionist ideas, but for its expression of her Christian piety. [63,1,1]
3. B Phillis Wheatley remained largely unstudied for so long because there was not much literary criticism about her work, not many reprintings of her work, she never made an explicit argument against slavery, and some critics said she justified slavery in *On Being Brought from Africa to America*. Nowadays, however, scholars realize the thin line Wheatley had to walk on as an enslaved woman to criticize slavery and remain published. [63,1,2]
4. E In her *On Being Brought from Africa to America*, Phillis Wheatley says that leaving her pagan home and learning of Christianity in America was a mercy. [63,1,3]
5. B In her *On Being Brought from Africa to America*, Phillis Wheatley makes the argument that skin color is irrelevant to salvation and anyone can go to heaven. [63,1,3]
6. D Some Christian theologians claimed that the Bible authorized slavery because dark skin was the "mark" given to Cain as punishment for killing his brother. [63,1,3]
7. B In her *To the Right Honorable William, Earl of Dartmouth*, Phillis Wheatley praises Legge for accommodating the colonists' demands during the time of rising tension between the colonies and Britain. [63,2,1]
8. B William Legge, the second Earl of Dartmouth, was the Secretary of State for the American colonies at the time *To the Right Honorable William, Earl of Dartmouth* was written. [63,2,1]
9. C In her *To the Right Honorable William, Earl of Dartmouth*, Phillis Wheatley applauds Legge for his use of "silken reigns" and opposition to "wanton tyranny" during the colonists' plight. [63,2,1]
10. D The narrator of Phillis Wheatley's *To the Right Honorable William, Earl of Dartmouth* is an enslaved woman living in North America, just like Phillis herself. In the poem the narrator uses her past experience of being captured and forced into slavery to explain her sympathy to the colonial plight. [63,2,2]
11. D In Phillis Wheatley's *To the Right Honorable William, Earl of Dartmouth*, the narrator describes how she was taken away from her family and the cruelty of the slave trader who was "by no misery moved." [64,1,0]
12. B In her *To the Right Honorable William, Earl of Dartmouth*, Phillis Wheatley compares slavery to the colonial plight against the British monarchy in order to highlight the "American Paradox," which is the contradiction between revolutionary political rhetoric and the use of slavery in the new nation. [64,1,1]
13. A Because she was an enslaved woman, Phillis Wheatley had to make subtle critiques of slavery in order to be published. As such, she doesn't explicitly argue against slavery, but instead draws attention to contradictions such as the "American Paradox." [63,1,2]
14. B Phillis Wheatley's *To the Right Honorable William, Earl of Dartmouth* praises William Legge for his opposition to tyranny, kind reign, and accommodation of colonial demands, and also criticizes Americans for the "American Paradox." [63,2,1]
15. A In 1773, when Phillis Wheatley's *To the Right Honorable William, Earl of Dartmouth* was written, tensions were rising between the British government and the colonies, but no war had begun yet. [63,2,1]

1. A Philip Freneau went to what is now called Princeton University along with James Madison, one of the leaders of the revolution and future president of the United States. [64,1,2]
2. E Philip Freneau was dedicated to the revolutionary cause, but, just as the war was beginning, he traveled to the West Indies and did not join the battle until 1778. [64,1,2]
3. B Phillip Freneau's "The British Prison Ship" was inspired by his real experience on a British prison ship while he was a part of the New Jersey militia. [64,1,2]
4. D Phillip Freneau was one of the best-known American poets of the Revolutionary period, and as a result he was called the poet of the Revolution. [64,2,1]
5. D Recommended by James Madison to Thomas Jefferson, Phillip Freneau was appointed the editor of the *National Gazette* in 1791 and remained there until 1793. [64,2,1]
6. A While some of Phillip Freneau's works are political, others focus on the natural world and exemplify the literary period known as American Romanticism. [65,2,0]
7. D The Phillis Wheatley's works and Phillip Freneau's "On the Emigration to America" and "The Indian Burying Ground" are similar in multiple aspects including the use of biblical and classical allusions, rhyme, abolitionist ideas (in "On the Emigration to America" only) and the elegy and ode forms of poetry (in "The Indian Burying Ground" only). However, while Wheatley used iambic pentameter in her works, Freneau used iambic tetrameter. [67,2,0;68,2,0;68,2,3;68,1,1]
8. E In his poems Phillip Freneau alluded to biblical and classical figures, similarly to Phillis Wheatley. For example, in "The Indian Burying Ground" he compares the Native American Queen to Queen Sheba from the Bible. [68,2,0]
9. E Just like Crèvecoeur in his *Letters from an American Farmer*, Phillip Freneau describes the American natural landscape as better for freedom and liberty than Europe. [68,2,1]
10. B In his "On the Emigration to America," Phillip Freneau used the Myth of the Vanishing Indian to describe Native Americans as moving westward to clear room for white settlers. Similarly, in his "The Indian Burying Ground," Freneau describes the Indians as no threat to American expansion because all that remains of the Native Americans was a graveyard. [69,1,1]
11. A As editor of the *National Gazette*, Phillip Freneau regularly criticized the Washington administration, especially Alexander Hamilton. [64,2,1]
12. D For most of the eighteenth century, English-language poetry primarily used iambic pentameter, but Philip Freneau's use of iambic tetrameter shows the shift away from this trend at the end of the century. [68,1,0]
13. B In his "On the Emigration to America," Phillip Freneau describes the beauty and strength of the American landscape and calls the Mississippi River the "Sire of floods." [68,2,2]
14. B Phillip Freneau's "The Indian Burying Ground" is very similar to Thomas Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" because both poems are written in the graveyard poem style and reflect on death and the afterlife. [69,1,1]
15. E In his "On the Emigration to America," Phillip Freneau describes the Ohio River as having a wild beauty that cannot be described by words, and he also says that the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers will be harnessed by Americans for agriculture and transportation. [68,2,2]



1. D Typically, the post was used for business letters and newspapers since mailing letters was expensive. However, letter writing was still popular and often used as a method of communication between families and friends. [69,1,3]
2. D The letters between Charles Brockden Brown and Elizabeth Linn were kept by their family and saved in a keepsake volume. [69,2,0]
3. A “Familiar letters” are commonly sent between couples, friends, or families. Letters like the ones between Alexander Hamilton and Elizabeth Schuyler are examples of “familiar letters.” [69,2,0]
4. A Alexander Hamilton often referred to Elizabeth Schuyler as “my Betsey” in his letter to her, exemplifying the intimate nature of familiar letters. [70,1,1]
5. E Alexander Hamilton compares Elizabeth to Brutus’s wife because she refused to let Hamilton retreat from the war to be with her. Hamilton also compares America to the Roman Republic in the letter. [70,1,3]
6. E Alexander Hamilton refers to England as an “obstinate old dame” who is “determined to ruin her whole family.” Conversely, he describes America as a “giddy young girl.” He views England as the oppressive mother figure who refuses to free her young daughter, America. [70,1,5]
7. B In his letter to Elizabeth Schuyler, Alexander Hamilton reprimands Schuyler for justifying America’s resistance towards England. Although he agrees it was necessary for America to become independent, he states that he will “cure” Schuyler of “these refractory notions about the right of resistance” and teach her “the absolute necessity of implicit obedience.” [70,1,5]
8. B Alexander Hamilton asks, “Do you soberly relish the pleasure of being a poor man’s wife?” in his letter to his fiancé Elizabeth Schuyler. Hamilton switches between talking about politics and his relationship with Schuyler, mirroring how politics and domestic life were intertwined during this time. [70,1,6]
9. A Alexander Hamilton and Elizabeth Schuyler were already engaged when Hamilton wrote to her in August 1780. In the letter he discusses the politics of the war as well as his romantic relationship with Schuyler. [70,1,6]
10. C In his letter to Elizabeth Schuyler, Alexander Hamilton writes her, “Don’t imagine yourself a shepherdess,” because he knows that he does not have the means to provide her with the life she is used to. He spends the second half of the letter explaining the economics of their relationship. [71,1,0]
11. C The musical *Hamilton* by Lin Manuel Miranda includes a song about Elizabeth Schuyler burning the letters between her and Hamilton after hearing about his affair. The letter from August 1780 is one of the few surviving letters between the two. [71,1,1]
12. A During August 1780 Hamilton was fighting in the Revolutionary War and wrote Elizabeth Schuyler from the battlefield. Even though he was writing her from the war, his letter still had a playful nature about it. [71,1,1]
13. C Alexander Hamilton wrote Elizabeth Schuyler and said that women should not resist, and instead should learn the “absolute necessity of implicit obedience.” Women at this time were not given rights under the Constitution despite it calling for freedom and equal rights. [72,2,0]
14. B Alexander Hamilton was born in Nevis, a small island in the Caribbean and later moved to St. Croix. His father abandoned his family and after his mother died, Hamilton was left an orphan. [72,2,1]
15. A By the coverture laws in New York during the eighteenth century, if a woman owned any land or income, it would all become her husband’s once they married. In Alexander Hamilton’s letter to Elizabeth Schuyler, he explains to her that he cannot give her the life she is used to because he does not have much money, however, he does not mention the coverture laws. [72,2,1]

1. A Abigail Adams ends the portion of her letter to John Adams written on April 5<sup>th</sup> with the sentence, "I need not say how much I am Your Ever faithfull [*sic*] Friend." [74,1,0]
2. B Within her letter, when describing conditions aside from the war, Abigail Adams mentions smallpox. She states that she is fearful of the disease. [73,1,1]
3. A This letter to John Adams reinforces the importance of women in the new political system. She advises John Adams to remember women when writing the new laws. [73,1,6]
4. D To reinforce her claim regarding the need for female representation, she claims that all men are naturally tyrants. [73,1,7]
5. C In 1766, Benjamin Blyth made portraits of Abigail and John Adams. These portraits can be seen on page 74. [74,1,caption; 74,2,caption]
6. B Coverture is defined as the legal subordination of women by their husbands. This was implicitly referenced by Abigail Adams in her letter to John Adams. [74,1,1]
7. B From the Adams' home outside of Boston, Abigail Adams sent a letter to John Adams in the spring of 1776. [74,1,1]
8. E When Abigail Adams sent the letter to John Adams in the spring of 1776, he was in Philadelphia for the Continental Congress. [74,1,1]
9. D When Abigail Adams advocates for women's rights for the new nation, she jokes about starting a rebellion if they are not given representation. This aspect most closely relates to the popular revolutionary slogan, "No taxation without representation." [74,2,1; 75,1,0]
10. A John Adams mostly shrugs off Abigail's pleas for the founding fathers to remember women when setting the foundation for the new nation. [75,1,1]
11. A Hamilton wrote to Schuyler regarding the possibility of insurrection from oppressed groups because of the American Revolution. He suspected that the American quest for freedom would incite other groups in the United States to pursue the same. [75,1,1]
12. B When replying to Abigail Adams's letter, John Adams references the possibility of revolts and social instability from African Americans, students, Native Americans, and apprentices; however, he believes them all to be subordinate to men. [75,1,1]
13. A Abigail Adams mentions that Billy the youngest passed away from Canker fever on "fryday". She describes Canker fever as leading to throat distemper. [73,1,8]
14. D When describing her neighbors' conditions, Abigail Adams states that Becky Peck is not expected to survive the day. She also mentions some individuals who have died and some on the way to recovery. [73,1,8]
15. B In the first sentence of her letter, Abigail Adams complains that her husband, John Adams, does not respond to her letters very frequently. She then continues to inquire of the situation with the Revolutionary War. [72,1,1]

## LITERATURE

### FOCUSED QUIZ 33

JUDITH SARGENT MURRAY'S BIOGRAPHY AND TEXTUAL  
HISTORY-BREAK, PP. 75-79

1. D Women in the eighteenth century most often studied domestic and decorative arts, including but not limited to: embroidery, cooking, and dance. Women also frequently studied French (whereas men were more likely to learn to Latin or Greek). [75,1,1]
2. B Judith Sargent Murray helped to found a women's school in Dorchester, Massachusetts. The school, named the Ladies' Academy, provided young women education in both the academic and domestic arts. [75,1,1]
3. D Mary Wollstonecraft wrote *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*. Judith Sargent Murray's published her feminist essay, "On the Equality of the Sexes" two years before Wollstonecraft. [75,1,2]
4. E Literary scholars speculate that Judith Sargent Murray used the pseudonym "Constantia" to either present herself as a representative of a larger community or to disguise the fact that only a few authors published in the *Massachusetts Magazine*. [76,1,0]
5. C *The Gleaner* brought Judith Sargent Murray the most fame during her lifetime. Initially published as a series in the *Massachusetts Magazine*, Murray republished the text as a standalone book in 1798. [76,1,1]
6. E The first two excerpted stanzas of "On the Equality of the Sexes" features the rhyme scheme AABCC. In this rhyme scheme, the final words of every two lines (such as "know and show" in lines 1-2) rhyme with one another. [76,2,1]
7. E Line 10 of the first excerpted stanza of "On the Equality of Sexes" includes two instances of personification. Judith Sargent Murray personifies both Genius and Study by ascribing them human capabilities, such as wearing a crown. [76,2,1]
8. C Judith Sargent Murray writes, "Deep science, like a bashful maid retires." She uses a simile (a comparison using the words "like" or "as") to portray how an understanding of deep science is often difficult to attain. [76,2,1]
9. C An allusion is an indirect or passing reference to another person, place, text, etc. Judith Sargent Murray alludes to Newton in line 6 of the excerpt, stating "Confest it stood to Newton's piercing sight." [76,2,1]
10. C Judith Sargent Murray identifies imagination, reason, memory, and judgement as four indicators of intellectual powers. She argues that given the same education and training as men, women possess the same intellect as measured by these parameters. [77,1,2]
11. D Judith Sargent Murray argues that women have the same creative abilities as men. Using fashion and inventive rumors as examples, Murray suggests that with guidance, women's imaginative powers can bring great benefits. [77,1,2]
12. A Judith Sargent Murray argues that women's inferior judgement comes as a result of their unequal education and experience. She also states that women at age two usually have more judgement than men of the same age, though this trend reverses as men age and gain access to education. [78,1,1]
13. A Judith Sargent Murray uses a wide range of verbiage to describe God, including Deity, Jehova, and supreme Intelligence. Murray practiced Christian universalism. [78,1,1]
14. B Judith Sargent Murray practiced Christian universalism, or universal reconciliation. This belief states that God created all people equally and that all humans will receive religious salvation. [79,1,0]
15. B Judith Sargent Murray dismisses the claim that men are physically, and therefore also intellectually, superior to women. She explains that many animals are stronger than men; however, it is intellect, which both men and women possess, that sets humans apart. [79,1,1]

1. E Within “On the Equality of the Sexes”, Judith Sargent Murray compares girls being dressed in ribbons and “other gewgaws” with “ancient victim previous to a sacrifice”. Through this simile, she compares girls’ treatment with human sacrifice. [79,1,3]
2. A Judith Sargent Murray claims that parents, from a young age, teach girls that they should focus on exterior ornamentation. Although this is a result of societal norms, she explicitly states parental influence as the main cause. [79,1,3; 80,1,0]
3. D Judith Sargent Murray claims that, if males and females were allowed equal educational opportunities, they would be equal in strength. In such a case, she further argues, women would triumph over men “upon every ground”. [80,1,0]
4. A Within “On the Equality of the Sexes”, Judith Sargent Murray refers to men as “ye arbiters of our [women’s] fate”. [80,1,0]
5. A Toward the end of “On the Equality of the Sexes”, Murray confesses that men are physically stronger than women. She then continues to call on men to shield their female counterparts from “external evils”. [80,1,0]
6. D “On the Equality of the Sexes” mentions Moses, David, Abraham, and Paul when considering the description of gender present in the Bible. [81,1,0]
7. A The letter that concludes “On the Equality of the Sexes” serves to build upon the essay. Among other observations, the letter notes the depiction of gender in the Bible. [80,1,1; 81,1,0; 82,1,0]
8. C The letter that ends “On the Equality of the Sexes” states that women are “the emblem of weakness”. Despite this statement, Murray persists in her assertion that a women’s souls are equal to men’s. [82,1,0]
9. B By beginning “On the Equality of the Sexes” with a poem, Judith Sargent Murray effectively summarizes her argument as an introduction. [82,1,1]
10. E The “separate sphere ideology” was a term that was later developed to depict social practices where women were encouraged to remain within the domestic environment and avoid business and politics. Although the ideology had not been defined when “On the Equality of the Sexes” was penned, the concept is referenced. [82,1,2]
11. A As women were discouraged from pursuing education, many turned to novel reading as the genre developed in the 1700s. [82,1,3]
12. C Murray’s claims from “On the Equality of the Sexes” parallel those from Wheatley’s “On Being Brought from Africa to America”. Both works reference instances of prejudice due to bodily differences. [82,2,0]
13. D Murray cites the story of Eve eating the forbidden fruit from the Book of Genesis and Adam following her lead as an incident of a man timidly following a woman. [83,1,0]
14. E “Separate sphere ideology” was a common social practice in the 1700s in Europe and North America. This ideology stated women should remain in domestic environments for their safety. [82,1,2]
15. D In “On the Equality of the Sexes”, Murray claims that Solomon was praised for his wisdom despite many of his actions being foolish. [82,1,0]



1. C In 1787, Constitutional Convention took place in Philadelphia. Hamilton published *Federalist No. 1* one month after the convention adjourned to persuade delegates to vote for ratification. James Madison and John Jay would also write *Federalist* essays. [83,1,1]
2. E Under the pseudonym “Publius,” Hamilton wrote the *Federalist No. 1* to encourage delegates to vote for ratification of the U.S. Constitution. [83,1,2]
3. B Hamilton wrote *Federalist No. 1* primarily to convince New York delegates to vote for ratification of the U.S. Constitution. Delegates in Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, and Connecticut were the first to ratify the Constitution. [83,1,2]
4. D Hamilton first published *Federalist No. 1* in *The Independent Journal*, a New York newspaper, a month after the Constitutional Convention adjourned. [83,1,2]
5. E Alexander Hamilton penned 51 of the *Federalist* essays. Collaborators James Madison and John Jay each wrote 29 and five essays, respectively. The trio signed the essays, which were published in various New York newspapers, with the pseudonym “Publius.” [83,1,2]
6. A Hamilton, Madison, and Jay signed their *Federalist* essays with the pseudonym “Publius,” referring to Roman consul Publius Valerius Poplicola, whose name meant “friend of the people.” [83,2,0]
7. C In *Federalist No. 1*, Hamilton argues that ratification will establish a “good government from reflection and choice” rather than dependence “for political constitutions on accident and force.” Likewise, Hamilton does not consider ratification to be “the general misfortune of mankind.” While Hamilton hopes that the decision for ratification is “directed by a judicious estimate of true interests” and will destroy “considerations not connected with the public good,” he acknowledges opposition from individuals who will take advantage of the debate to execute their own agendas. [84,1,1]
8. E In the opening paragraph of *Federalist No. 1*, Hamilton establishes the importance of ratification, especially the implications on contemporary philosophies of government. Hamilton refers to the philosophies of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke, who believed that human nature is intrinsically corrupt and honest, respectively, when he considers ratification to be a decision in “whether societies of men are really capable or not of establishing good government from reflection and choice.” [84,1,1]
9. A Hamilton states that “ambition, avarice, personal animosity, party opposition, and many other motives... are apt to operate as well upon those who support as those who oppose the right side of the question.” [84,1,4]
10. A Although Hamilton had hoped that the essays would achieve popularity across the country, the *Federalist Papers* were ultimately published in only three New York newspapers. A New York printer published a book volume of the essays in March 1788, around six months after the series began. Another compilation followed two months later. [83,2,1]
11. C Hamilton criticizes the “intolerant spirit” in politics and claims, “In politics, as in religion, it is equally absurd to aim at making proselytes by fire and sword. Heresies in either can rarely be cured by persecution.” [83,1,0]
12. C Hamilton writes, “History will teach us... that of those men who have overturned the liberties of republics, the greatest number have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the people; commencing demagogues, and ending tyrants.” [86,3,0]
13. A Hamilton shifts focus to establish credibility, aligning himself (under the pseudonym “Publius”) with the reader. Hamilton assures the reader transparency, stating, “I frankly acknowledge to you my convictions, and I will freely lay before you the reasons on which they are founded.” [85,1,2]
14. C In the third and fourth paragraphs of *Federalist No. 1*, Hamilton explains several groups who oppose ratification. These groups include individuals who “resist all changes which may hazard a diminution of the power, emolument, and consequence of the offices they hold under the State establishments,” “will either hope to aggrandize themselves by



the confusions of their country, or will flatter themselves with fairer prospects of elevation from the subdivision of the empire into several partial confederacies than from its union under one government,” and are led by “upright intentions” but make “honest errors of the minds led astray by preconceived jealousies and fears.” [84,1,3]

15. B In using words such as “zeal,” “jealousy,” “enthusiasm,” and “violent love,” Hamilton uses emotionally charged language to describe dangers of malicious self-interest in politics. [86,2,3]

1. A After the close vote to ratify the Constitution in Massachusetts, Alexander Hamilton joined forces with James Madison and John Jay to write the *Federalist* essays in order to convince New York delegates to ratify the Constitution. [83,1,2]
2. C In total, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay wrote eighty-five *Federalist* Papers. James Madison wrote twenty-nine, Alexander Hamilton wrote fifty-one, and John Jay got sick and only wrote five. [83,1,2]
3. A James Madison wrote *Federalist* No. 10 on November 23, 1787, to support the ratification of the Constitution. [87,1,1]
4. B James Madison wrote *Federalist* No. 10 and published it in the *New York Packet* on November 23, 1787. [87,1,1]
5. B In *Federalist* No. 10, James Madison states that, “There are two methods of curing the mischiefs of faction: the one, by removing its causes; the other, by controlling its effects.” He then goes on to describe the two methods of removing the causes of faction. [87,1,3]
6. E In *Federalist* No. 10, James Madison describes the two methods of removing the causes of faction and they are both not a good choice. He then goes on to write about how people can limit the effects of faction rather than removing its causes. [87,1,4]
7. C In *Federalist* No. 10, James Madison writes, “Liberty is to faction what air is to fire,” ultimately suggesting that while liberty is essential to politics, it also allows people to form factions. [87,1,5]
8. C James Madison states, “Enlightened statesmen will not always be at the helm” in *Federalist* No. 10, suggesting that the government structure must be strong enough to handle less capable leaders. [88,1,4]
9. B James Madison wrote in *Federalist* No. 10, “the majority...must be rendered, by their number and local situation, unable to concert and carry into effect schemes of oppression.” His main concern was giving the majority too much power and thus silencing the minority. [89,1,3]
10. B In *Federalist* No. 10, James Madison concludes that, “a pure democracy...can admit no cure for the mischiefs of faction.” He proposes a republic as the solution and describes the differences between a republic and a pure democracy. [89,1,4]
11. B In *Federalist* No. 10, James Madison writes that the two biggest differences between a democracy and a republic are “the delegation of the government” and the “greater sphere of country, over which the latter may be extended.” [89,1,6]
12. C Throughout *Federalist* No. 10, James Madison compares faction to diseases and fire management. He describes how under the Constitution, factions will not be able to spread very far. [91,1,1]
13. D In *Federalist* No. 10, James Madison writes that, “As long as the reason of man continues fallible, and he is at liberty to exercise it, different opinions will be formed.” Madison recognizes that people will always disagree over everything and create conflicts. In terms of disagreements over politics, he believes the only resolution is through the government. [91,1,2]
14. D Both Alexander Hamilton and James Madison agreed that a popular government has to protect the rights of the minority. Most governments only focus on pleasing the majority which can be detrimental to public good. [91,1,2]
15. E Throughout *Federalist* No. 10, James Madison writes about how the Constitution outlines a government that protects liberty while minimizing the effects of faction. [91,1,4]

1. E Washington Irving began his career by publishing essays under various pseudonyms in periodical presses. [92,1,1]
2. E To market his book, *A History of New-York*, Washington Irving created a hoax that Mr. Knickerbocker, the imaginary author, had disappeared and left the manuscript in his hotel room. [92,1,1]
3. D Washington Irving fabricated a hoax that “Rip Van Winkle” was found among the papers of the amateur historian Diedrich Knickerbocker, which made it seem like the story was a real legend told among the people in the Hudson River valley. [92,1,1]
4. A In his *The Sketch-Book*, Washington Irving uses a pseudonym, Geoffrey Crayon, whom he depicts as a young bachelor that travels to England in search of cultural resources to write about. [92,1,2]
5. D Washington Irving’s *The Sketch-Book* was extremely popular and turned him into a literary celebrity. The book contained contained three dozen tales that Irving wrote while visiting England in 1817 and 1818. [92,1,2]
6. C In order to reap the most profit from his *The Sketch-Book*, Washington Irving copyrighted the book in both America and England to protect himself from pirates. [92,2,0]
7. B In order to increase demand for *The Sketch-Book*, Washington Irving had the book printed on top-grade paper and set it with a larger type and a large octavo format. As a result, even though the book was expensive, five dollars at the time, it became a best-seller. [92,2,0]
8. D Washington Irving’s *The Sketch-Book* was printed by C.S. Van Winkle and was one of the highest-quality books printed in America. [92,2,0]
9. C The narrator of Washington Irving’s *The Author’s Account of Himself* loved to explore since he was young, and he describes how he constantly explored and read travel books as a kid. [93,1,2]
10. E Washington Irving’s *The Author’s Account of Himself* starts with an excerpt from Lyly’s *Euphues*. [93,1,1]
11. E In Washington Irving’s *The Author’s Account of Himself*, the narrator says that America has many beautiful natural landscapes, from “mighty lakes” to “mountains, with their bright aerial tints.” [93,1,4]
12. C Like Washington Irving himself, the narrator of *The Sketch-Book* travels to England and writes down narrative sketches from his adventures. [92,1,2]
13. A Written under a pseudonym, Mr. Knickerbocker, Washington Irving’s first book was *A History of New-York from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty*. [92,1,1]
14. B In Washington Irving’s *The Author’s Account of Himself*, the narrator is disappointed that his sketch-book is filled with small cottages, landscapes, and obscure ruins rather than big monuments like the Coliseum, famous places like the bay of Naples, or even a volcano. [94,1,1]
15. C Besides the history and culture of Europe, the narrator of Washington Irving’s *The Author’s Account of Himself* also wants to visit Europe in order to meet the great men of the continent. He says he has read “that all animals degenerated in America, and man among their number” and therefore the men of Europe had to be better. [93,1,6]

1. B The tale "Rip Van Winkle" was found in the possessions of Diedrich Knickerbocker, a New Yorker interested in Dutch history. [94,1,2]
2. D The Van Winkles were said to have accompanied Peter Stuyvesant to the siege of Fort Christina. [95,1,2]
3. A While Rip Van Winkle is always ready to help others, everything went wrong on his farm. His fence fell to pieces, his cow went astray, weeds grew quicker than elsewhere, and rain prevented him from doing outdoor work. [95,1,5]
4. B When Rip Van Winkle returns to the village, he is surprised to see all the changes. Among these changes, the portrait of King George has been replaced with that of General George Washington. [99,1,4]
5. E A stranger Rip Van Winkle came across in the woods motioned him for help with carrying a keg full of liquor. Rip complied and helped carry the load. [97,1,4]
6. C Rip Van Winkle's pet dog, named Wolf, is referred to as his "sole domestic adherent". [96,1,2]
7. C Rip not only feared his wife, Dame Van Winkle, but also did not want to stop searching for his gun and pet. Nonetheless, he was forced to leave the mountains due to hunger. [98,1,7]
8. B Rip's dilapidated gun and long beard, alongside his village being larger and Wolf forgetting him show the passage of time when Rip was "asleep" in the woods. [98,1,5; 99,1,0; 99,1,1; 99,1,2]
9. D Judith Gardenier, Rip's daughter, comes up to him when he arrives to the village during the election. She later takes him home to live with her. [100,1,11]
10. C Indian traditions claim a Manitou or Spirit who could assume multiple forms favored a cliff in a desolate area of the Catskill Mountains known as Garden Rock. [102,1,6]
11. C Although the book's first sketch is an introduction to the author of *The Sketch-Book*, Washington Irving, he uses the pseudonym of Geoffrey Crayon. This first sketch is called "The Author's Account of Himself". [103,1,1]
12. C Most people in the early 1800s believed that American farmers only needed hard work to grow wealthy. This concept was reinforced by Crèvecoeur in *Letters from an American Farmer* and is contradicted by the tale of Rip Van Winkle. [103,1,3]
13. B To depict Rip's incompetence with farming, Irving states that his management left only small patches of Indian corn and potatoes. [95,1,5; 103,1,3]
14. E When Rip Van Winkle returned to the village, he recognized the sign that previously bore King George's portrait. He could not, however, discern the changes it had undergone with the name "General Washington" underneath. [103,2,1]
15. E Since an election was ongoing when Rip Van Winkle returned to the village, he was asked which side he voted on and whether he was a Democrat or a Federalist. [99,1,6]

## LITERATURE

### FOCUSED QUIZ 39

DAVID WALKER'S BIOGRAPHY AND TEXTUAL HISTORY –  
SECULAR AND SACRED JEREMIAD, PP. 104-109

1. B David Walker was born in 1796 in North Carolina. [104, 1,2]
2. C David Walker's father was enslaved, but his mother was free. Thus, according to the law of the time, because his mother was free Walker was free too. [104, 1, 2]
3. D David Walker lived in Charleston, South Carolina for several years and was a lifelong member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. [104,1,3]
4. C After moving to Boston, Walker became a member of the Massachusetts General Colored Association and a writer for one of the first African American newspapers, *Freedom's Journal*. [104,2,0]
5. B At the time, many people suspected David Walker's death was the result of foul play because a \$10,000 bounty had been placed on his life, but now most historians believe he died from tuberculosis. [104,2,1]
6. D The jeremiad form gets its name from the prophet Jeremiah, who is sometimes referred to as "the weeping prophet." [107,1,2]
7. E David Walker wanted his *Appeal in Four Articles* to reach enslaved people in the South, but at the time Southern post officers were allowed to destroy any "incendiary" material that could threaten the white community. To work around this obstacle, Walker created a campaign to hide copies of his book in hats, coat linings, and luggage. [107,2,0]
8. C In his *Appeal in Four Articles*, David Walker highlights the contradiction between Christian theology and slaveholding, similar to the writings of Phillis Wheatley, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, and Sojourner Truth. [108,1,0]
9. D Although he praised the intellectual capacity of Native Americans in his *Notes on the State of Virginia*, Thomas Jefferson conversely argued for the intellectual inferiority of African Americans. In fact, he declared that the works of Phillis Wheatley are not real poetry. [108,2,1]
10. B David Walker's *Appeal in Four Articles* was made during the American antebellum period and was one of the most controversial works of the time. [104,1,2]
11. D During the antebellum period, Walker's *Appeal in Four Articles* was destroyed and censored by pro-slavery forces for its message and was ignored by abolitionists who thought it was too radical in its message and too hostile to the white community. [109,1,1]
12. C In his *Appeal in Four Articles*, David Walker compares the subjugation of "The Indians of North and of South America—the Greeks—the Irish . . . the Jews. . . the inhabitants of the islands of the sea" to Africans, but comments on how while the other groups are still called men, Africans are called "brutes." [108,2,0]
13. C Jeremiads offer an extended lamentation and rebuke and are most often used in sermons. The most common example in colonial American literature is Jonathan Edward's "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," in which he criticizes the spiritual failings of his congregation. [107,1,2]
14. A After living in Charleston for several years, David Walker moved to Boston sometime in the early 1820s, and owned a business there by 1825. [104,1,3]
15. D In his *Appeal in Four Articles*, David Walker explicitly wrote that he was addressing the work to all colored people around the world, and particularly those in the United States. [107,1,3]



1. E William Apess wrote *A Son of the Forest*, which was the first Native American autobiography. This text was published in 1829 and described Apess's impoverished childhood. [109,2,1]
2. B Apess's family and other members of the Pequot tribe were exiled from southern Connecticut. His parents decided to move to rural Colrain, Massachusetts. [109,2,1]
3. C William Apess's life changed dramatically after converting to Methodism. After the War of 1812, he became a Methodist minister. [102,2,1]
4. C In his book *The Experiences of Five Christian Indians of the Pequot Tribe*, Apess demonstrates his activism for Native American rights. His book ends with the essay, "An Indian's Looking-Glass for the White Man", which serves as a political criticism of government policy towards American Indians. [110,1,1]
5. E William Apess played a significant role in helping the Wampanoag Tribe to retain control over their land. This battle, known as the Mashpee Revolt, led to the arrest and jail sentence of Apess. [110,2,0]
6. B William Apess opens his "An Indian's Looking-Glass for the White Man" with an analysis on the conditions of New England reservations. He laments the inhumane treatment of Native Americans at these reservations. [111,1,3]
7. B Apess requests for Indian Americans to be educated rather than murdered in "An Indian's Looking-Glass for the White Man." He believes they are entitled to a common education, and the brightest of those men would be held up to office. [111,1,1]
8. A Apess utilizes Biblical verses from books such as Matthew and John as evidence for the love that God commanded his followers to spread to one another. He uses this to prove the hypocrisy of American men when it came to the treatment of Indian Americans. [112,1,1]
9. B In his essay to the American government, Apess mentions the statue law passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts regarding the marriage between Indian Americans and whites. There was said to be a fifty pound fine for the offense. [113,1,1]
10. B In the final paragraph of "An Indian's Looking-Glass for the White Man," Apess claims that peace will spread throughout the Union once prejudice is erased. He believes that the oppression of Native Americans is causing intense conflict. [113,1,2]
11. D Similar to David Walker's *Appeal*, Apess's "An Indian's Looking-Glass for the White Man" serves as a jeremiad. Both texts reprimand white Americans for their failures, especially politically and religiously. [113,1,3]
12. D In "An Indian's Looking-Glass for the White Man," Apess does not use the term "racism" to describe discrimination as the word was not coined at the time. However, Apess explains that the basis of discrimination of Native Americans is skin color. [113,2,0]
13. C William Apess identified many contradictions between the treatment of Native Americans and Christian theology. He highlighted these contradictions in "An Indian's Looking-Glass for the White Man" using a rhetorical question. [113,2,0]
14. A In the works of both Phillis Wheatley and Apess, there are many references to the negative connotations of the color black. Apess uses this connotation to describe the hypocrisy in the treatment of Indian Christians. [114,1,0]
15. A Although he has a critical tone for most of the essay, Apess ends his work with a more optimistic tone. He hopes for an America with greater peace and less prejudice. [114,2,1]