

English 220 – Survey of American Literature I Syllabus

Instructor: Judy Cormier, Associate Professor of English

Office: 2798

Office Hours: MW 10:45-11:15 TuTh 1:00-2:30

Phone: X6709

Email: judy.cormier@imperial.edu

I would prefer email rather than phone calls.

Fall 2013

CRN # 10420

Time: Tu 6:30-9:40

Room: 2727

Text:

The American Tradition in Literature. 12th ed. Vol. 1. George Perkins and Barbara Perkins eds. New York: McGraw- Hill, 2009. Print. ISBN: 978-0-07-723904-6.

Class description:

Completion of English 101 with a “C” or better is required. English 102 is recommended. This is a transfer-level survey class in American literature to 1865. This class is set up in a group discussion format; therefore, it is *essential* that you schedule time to do the assigned daily readings.

Student Learning Outcomes:

Upon completion of this course, the student will be able to:

1. Synthesize and evaluate American literature (including genre, themes, and historical contexts) from the colonial period to the American Renaissance.
2. Demonstrate command of rules regarding plagiarism and academic ethics.
3. Access and interpret literary texts using scholarly sources (drawn from the library catalog, electronic databases, and the internet) as support. Evaluate publishers/authors.
4. Perform literary analysis featuring close reading skill, coherent interpretation, thoughtful interaction with themes/content, and extension of literary text/s.

Attendance policy:

Attendance: Students are expected to attend every class session. Any student who misses the first class will be dropped. Students may be dropped at instructor discretion if they miss more than a week of class hours continuously. Please make arrangements with the instructor or a fellow student to keep up with all assignments in case you cannot attend a class session for any reason.

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- Attendance is an essential part of this class. More than three absences is excessive.
- If you choose to stop attending class, it is your responsibility to drop yourself through the admissions office.
- If you stop attending class and do not drop, you may receive an F for the class.
- Because this class is designed as a discussion forum, it is important (and expected) that all students will come **on time** to class and stay until the end.

- Be sure to sign the role sheet. If you do not sign in, you will be marked absent.
 - The daily guide questions are due at the start of class. If you are late to class too often, I may stop accepting your homework and you will receive 0's.
-

Grading policy:

Your grade is based on four things:

Literary analysis essay 25%

Final exam 25%

Research paper 25%

Preparation / participation 25%

In a discussion forum, preparation and participation are *very* important in order for the class to function properly.

The preparation / participation score works like this:

You will receive 1-5 points per class based on the following:

- Quality and completeness of your answers to the critical thinking guide questions
- Active and serious verbal participation in the class discussion
- Coming on time to class and being prepared.

These daily points are averaged at the end of the semester to get your prep. / part. score.

If you are not actively participating or if you are coming late to class frequently, I may subtract some of these accumulated points all at one time at the end of the semester. This could lower your grade substantially, so please be prepared for class. Your input is both expected and valued.

To help you out I will eliminate the three lowest scores from your prep/part score when averaging them at the end of the semester.

Grading scale: 5 = A 4 = B 3 = C 2 = D 1 = F 0 = missing or incomplete

Academic honesty:

As a student you are able to benefit by finding information for your own work. However, academic honesty requires that you “give credit where credit is due” and document your sources. This is true of direct quotations, indirect quotations, summaries, and paraphrases. Any time you get information from a source other than general knowledge from your own head, you need to document it in **both** the Works Cited page **and** internally in the paper. If you do not acknowledge and cite your sources, this is called plagiarism.

Plagiarism **also** occurs when information is taken from a source, there are no quotation marks, and only a few words have been changed (even if the source *is* cited.) We will be going over how to avoid plagiarism

Cheating and Plagiarism. IVC expects honesty and integrity from all students. A student found to have cheated on any assignment or plagiarized will receive a zero for the assignment and sent to Disciplinary

Officer Sergio Lopez. A second occurrence of cheating or plagiarism may result in dismissal from class and expulsion from IVC as outlined in the General Catalog.

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Disabled Student Programs and Services:

Any student with a documented disability who may need educational accommodations should notify the instructor or the Disabled Student Programs and Services (DSP&S) office as soon as possible. Visit or call DSP&S, Mel Wendrick Access Center, Room 2117, (760) 355-6312

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If you have a disability that I should know about, please let me know the first day of class, and bring verification from the Disabled Student Programs and Services office as soon as possible.

Miscellaneous:

- The guide questions can be accessed from my website. Go to the IVC home page and click on **HOME** at the top. Click on **Faculty websites**. Find my name **Cormier, Judy** and click on that. Scroll down. The guide questions are listed under **Literature**. Bring guide questions for the day to every class meeting
- Guide questions can also be found on Blackboard under **assignments (assignments and instructions)**.

All out-of-class papers must be submitted to Blackboard SafeAssign *before* you hand in the hard copies to me. I will not score an out-of-class paper, unless it is in Blackboard first. Papers can only be submitted once. You don't need the WC page in Blackboard.

To access Blackboard and submit a homework paper into SafeAssign:

- Go to the **IVC homepage**.
 - Click on **Students**.
 - Click on **Blackboard**.
 - Type in the first part of your email address (example: mary.smith) and your password.
 - Find **our class** and click on that.
 - From the menu on the left click on **Assignments (assignments and instructions)** .
 - Find the **appropriate assignment** and click on that (Look for the big green check mark.)
 - From the Browse box click on **Browse**, find your file, click on it and then click **open**.
 - Click **Submit**.
- No food in the classroom. No drinks with lids that will come off when the cup hits the floor. (*Splat!*)
 - Please use the bathroom before or after class.
 - **Disruptive Students:** Most of you are here to learn, but some students are not serious. To preserve a productive learning environment, students who disrupt or interfere with a class may be sent out of

the room and told to meet with Sergio Lopez, Campus Disciplinary officer, before returning to continue with coursework. Mr. Lopez will follow disciplinary procedures as outlined in the General Catalog.

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*On behalf of everyone in the class, **please turn cell phones off!** Thank you.*

Welcome!



English 220
Survey of American Literature I
Class Outline

The pages in this outline reference *The American Tradition in Literature* 12th ed.
Instructor reserves the right to add, change or eliminate topics.

August

20 Introduction to class. The elements of fiction: working with prose and poetry.
Lecture: *Introduction to Puritanism and Colonial literature c. 1600-1700*

27 **Lecture: *Writing critical analysis papers.***

Instructions for writing the research paper and the critical analysis essay.

Native American stories, William Bradford, John Winthrop

Various stories 11-17

“On Plymouth Plantation” 50-64

“A Model of Christian Charity” 73-80

September

3 **Anne Bradstreet**
Poetry 91-107

William Byrd, Edward Taylor, Cotton Mather

“Indian Neighbors” 202-204

Poetry 156-164

“The Wonders of the Invisible World” 173-179

Crosscurrents

(William Wood, John Winthrop, Cotton Mather, Mary Towne Easty, Samuel Sewall) 166-171

10 **Lecture: *Introduction to American Neoclassical and Enlightenment literature c. 1700-1800***

Jonathan Edwards

“A Divine and Supernatural Light” 256-261

“Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God” 262-273

“Personal Narrative” 273- 282

17 **Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine, Benjamin Franklin**

“Declaration of Independence” 376-379

“Common Sense” and “The American Crisis” 335-350

“Poor Richard’s Almanack” 316-323

James Madison, Olaudah Equiano, Philip Freneau

Federalist #10 410-415

Personal Narrative 392-400

Poetry 417-423

24 **Lecture: *Introduction to Romantic literature and the American Renaissance c. 1800-1865***

Phyllis Wheatley
Poetry 402-407

Begin reading *The Scarlet Letter* 993-1132

October

1

St. Jean de Crèvecoeur

“What is an American?” “Manners of the Americans,” etc. 219-235

William Cullen Bryant, John Greenleaf Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes

“Thanatopsis” 781-783

“To a Waterfowl” 785-786

“First Day’s Thoughts” 1671-1672

“Laus Deo” 1673-1675

“Old Ironsides” 1696

“The Chambered Nautilus” 1699-1700

8

Washington Irving

The Legend of Sleepy Hollow film

Washington Irving, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

“Rip Van Winkle” 522-533

“The Tide Rises, the Tide Falls” 1665

“The Song of Hiawatha” 1636-1658

Reminder: Don’t forget to submit papers into SafeAssign

15 **Critical analysis essay due**

Henry David Thoreau

“Civil Disobedience” 1577-1592

Walden: “Where I Lived, and What I lived For” 1453-1462

Ralph Waldo Emerson

“Self-Reliance” 1334-1350

“Concord Hymn” 1376

“The Rhodora” 1377-1378

22

Edgar Allan Poe (poetry)

Poems 845-861

Edgar Allan Poe (short stories)

“The Cask of Amontillado” 900-905

“Ligeia” 861-872

“The Purloined Letter” 888-900

29 **Nathaniel Hawthorne**
 “Young Goodman Brown” 928-936
 “The Birthmark” 952-962

Herman Melville
 “Bartleby, the Scrivener” 1141-1165

November

5 **Nathaniel Hawthorne**
The Scarlet Letter 994-1132

12 **Frederick Douglass**
Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave

Walt Whitman
 “When I Heard the Learn’d Astronomer” 1926
 “Song of Myself” 1873-1912

19 **Herman Melville**
Moby Dick film

26 **Research paper due**
Herman Melville
Moby Dick film guide questions

Emily Dickenson
 Poems 1952-1978

December

3 **FINAL EXAM**
 Last day of class.



Have a great break!

English 220- Survey of American Literature I

Research Paper Instructions. Read these instructions carefully.

Choose one of the following authors: Ann Bradstreet, William Byrd, Philip Freneau, Phyllis Wheatley, Washington Irving, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, John Greenleaf Whittier, Edgar Allan Poe (poetry), Edgar Allan Poe (short stories), Nathaniel Hawthorne (short stories), Walt Whitman, Emily Dickenson.

Write an 8 page paper. If your paper is under 8 **full** pages, you will lose points. Follow MLA format *carefully*, and include a works cited page. Include the following information in your paper. **Put the information in the order listed below.** Spelling, grammar and punctuation do count—a lot! So edit your paper carefully.

You will need to read more works of this author than we have assigned in class.

Submit your paper into SafeAssign before you hand in your hard copy to me.

NO PLAGIARISM. Anything you learn from some place other than your own brain needs to be cited. Plagiarism can result in an “F” for the class (not just the paper), so if you don’t understand how to avoid plagiarism, see me ASAP.

sample works cited entry:

Cather, Willa. "Neighbour Rosicky." *The American Tradition in Literature*. 12th ed. Vol. 2. George Perkins and Barabara Perkins eds. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2009. 838-57. Print.

If you need more information about MLA papers, you can check out the O.W.L. <http://owl.english.purdue.edu> for information on MLA structuring, grammar review, thesis statements, literary analysis, etc. Click on non-Purdue instructors and students. You can use citationmachine.com or easybib.com to help with your works cited page.

Contents

I have put approximate lengths after each part to give you a sense of how much space to devote to each part. These are guidelines and not exact lengths.

1. Biographical background of the author. Form a thesis that reflects the fact that this author is an important representative of the literary era of which he or she was a part. (1 page)
2. Describe the literary movement he/she was part of and how this author’s works fit into this movement. What qualities and characteristics do these works show? (i.e., How can we tell that they are part of this movement?) Do **not** make a long list of examples. Show your critical thinking skills by making generalizations and then use specific examples to back up your points. Discuss your points thoroughly. (3-4 pages)

3. Style includes the use of language, structure of poetry or story, use of humor, frequently used universal motifs, and so on that identifies a piece of literature as belonging to a specific author. It is like a literary fingerprint. For example, you don't really need Poe's name on "The Raven" to figure out that it was probably written by him. (Read *Establishing Style, Tone and Voice* on my website under **using language** or on Blackboard under **miscellaneous lectures**). Discuss the author's style. (You can blend this into #2 above, if you want to.) (1 page)
4. Name the most important works of this author. Why are these works so important to American literature or culture? (1 page)
5. Find a critique written by an expert. Be sure that the critique is in a respected literary journal. If you are not sure about your source, see me and I'll help you. This critique needs to be on a subject appropriate to your paper and about the author's works. Be sure it is on literature that you have actually read (for obvious reasons!)

The critique you choose needs to be of substantial size (at least two pages). A paragraph or two is **not** substantial enough for this assignment.

Summarize the critique and then evaluate it.

Based on your readings, do you agree with the author of the critique? Why or why not? Again, always **use specific examples to back up your points**. How helpful was this critique in helping you to understand the author's work a little better? *Staple the article on to the back of the paper.*

Be specific and follow MLA guidelines for using signal phrases and embedding quotations.

Try the following databases . Be sure to go through the IVC library portal:

EBSCOhost MasterFILE Premier
 Contemporary Authors, Contemporary Literary Criticism
 Gale Literature Resource Center

NOTE: Finding this critique may take you longer than writing the paper itself! Start looking ASAP. (1-2 pages)

6. Which of the author's works did you like best? Why? Would you recommend this author to other students for studying? This is your conclusion. (½ page)

English 220 Critical Analysis Essay Instructions

Choose one subject from the topic list below and write a 3-4 page literary or critical analysis essay.

Form a thesis (argument or compare and contrast). What do you want to prove or show in this paper? You will need to narrow and focus the paper.

Use plenty of quotations and paraphrased material from the readings. How many readings you choose to work with will be up to you, but at least some of the material needs to come from readings we have done this semester. Explicate your points fully and use *multiple examples* from the text(s) to prove your points.

Find at least one professional article that relates to your subject and incorporate the author's points into your paper. (Be sure to cite them properly!) Use quotations and paraphrasing from the article(s) to support your points or to offer new points that you can respond to.

Staple the article(s) on to the back of the essay.

Use Times New Roman 12 point font. Double space. Follow MLA formatting protocol for literary analysis papers.

Don't forget a works cited page.

Edit grammar, punctuation and spelling carefully.

Put this paper into SafeAssign.

Topics List (choose one)

- Hawthorne's symbolic use of light and darkness.
- The characteristics and depiction of evil in Hawthorne.
- Sin and redemption in Hawthorne.
- The role and presentation of religion in colonial literature.
- The manifestation of insanity in Poe.
- The elements of horror in Poe.
- The Pequod as social microcosm in *Moby Dick*. (You would need to read the book.)
- Man's relationship to nature in Romantic literature.
- Thoreau's relationship to nature. (You would need to read the entire *Walden* and not just the excerpt in our book.)
- The Romantic depiction of Native Americans in "The Song of Hiawatha." (You would need to read the entire poem and not just the excerpt in our book.)

Yes, you can specialize in one author and do both your essay and research paper working with the same author; however, you can't use only one article for both projects. You will need to find different articles.

MLA Formatting for Literature Classes

You are expected to understand modern (2009+) MLA formatting before starting this class. English 110 works with that subject extensively. Here is a review focusing on literature to help you out. Your essay and 8 page research paper are to be done in MLA. Yes, you will get marked down if your formatting is off. If you need more information, come and see me.

1. Pages are numbered properly. 1.00 inch margins (**not** 1.24). Headers are ½ inch from top right corner and numbered. Use Times New Roman 12 point font. Double-space paper. This is also true for the works cited page.
2. First sheet of text has MLA information and a title. Title should *not* be underlined, or bolded. No quotation marks. Use 12 point font.

sample MLA first page info:

This is a header ½ inch from top →

Smith 1

Mary Smith ← *MLA must be in this order.*
Professor Cormier *No abbreviations.*
English 220
1 December 2011 ← *No commas.*

Cather’s Women ← *title*

indent ¶s 5 spaces →

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3. There is no triple spacing or extra gaps in the paper that need to be closed up.
4. Effective introduction. There should be no research or citations in the introduction. It should reflect **your** set-up to the paper. Thesis statement is at the end of the introductory paragraph. Introduce your author(s) in the introduction.
5. Effective conclusion. No research in the conclusion. Avoid summarizing what you have already said.

6. **Balance:** During proofreading highlight signal phrases and parenthetical citations. That makes it easier to see the physical distribution of your research. Research is evenly distributed in paper and not top-loaded. Critical thinking is balanced with research. Is your research crowding out your critical thinking? Do you have *too much* research for the length of paper you are writing?
7. **Quality:** Use scholarly sources for your articles.
8. **Quantity:** Do you have too few sources? Do you have too many sources? (This can result in overcrowding.)
9. Authors need to be fully introduced the *first* time you use that person's information. After the author has been introduced once, you can simply refer to that person by last name for any other quotations. (i.e., Cather implies . . .) *Never* refer to an author only by his or her first name! (i.e., Willa says . . .)
10. Quotations need to be word for word. Watch out for typos, missing words, etc.
 - ✓ Put quote marks around embedded quotations.
 - ✓ Block quotations do not take quote marks.
 - ✓ No more than one block quotation every 3 or 4 pages. If there is too much information like that, choose paraphrasing instead.
 - ✓ No block quotation should be longer than ¼ page.
11. Paraphrases need to be in your words, and don't forget to change the sentence syntax; otherwise, you fall into plagiarism. Never put whole sentences or long phrases taken directly from your sources in a paraphrase.
12. Paragraphs should never go on for a whole page. Break them up.
13. Paraphrases and quotations need parenthetical citations following them. *All* research information must be cited in the paper and include the key words. Match up internal citations to the alphabetized key words on the works cited page. Every short story, poem, novel, play or article used in a research paper *must* be cited in parenthetical citations in the body of the paper *and* on the works cited page in order to avoid plagiarism issues.

Check out easybib.com or citationmachine.com for works cited help.

sample Works Cited page :

Header is 1/2 inch from top → Smith 10

Works Cited ← *capitalize all major words in a title*

Adams, James. "Willa Cather and Her 'Neighbor'" *English Journal*. 11 Feb. 2008. Print. 02
Indent 5 spaces → Apr. 2010.

Cather, Willa. *Alexander's Bridge*. New York: Random House, 1912.18-20. Print.

--- "Mr. Flood's Party." *The American Tradition in Literature*. 12th ed. Vol. 2. George Perkins and Barbara Perkins eds. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2009. 838-57. Print.

--- "Neighbour Rosicky" *ibid.* 833

14. Do not use bullet points or numbering of entries on the works cited page.

15. Do hanging indents and go to the margins.

16. The three hyphens (---) mean this entry was written by the same author as the entry above. *ibid* means this entry came from the same place as the entry above.

17. All entries on the works cited page are alphabetized.

18. Titles of **books, newspapers, magazines and web pages** are put in italics. If the title is in *italics* on the works cited page, put italics around the fragment that is in the parenthetical citations.

sample parenthetical citation: (Cather, *Alexander's* 18) ← *no page, no pg*

Short stories, poems and articles take quotation marks.

sample parenthetical citation: (Cather, "Neighbor Rosicky" 838)

19. The author of an article is cited in the signal phrase initially, but for other quotations, his or her name can be placed in the parenthetical citation

sample parenthetical citation: (Adams 4) ← *no comma between the citation and the page number*

20. Periods and commas *always* go inside closing quote marks.

"I love my bunny," Mrs. Cormier said happily. Mrs. Cormier once said, "Bunnies are cute."

21. Submit into SafeAssign.

Ways to lower similarity scores:

- ✓ If the computer did not exclude your quotations and bibliography (like I told it to), click on “exclude quotations” and “exclude bibliography.”
- ✓ Make sure that all paraphrases really *are* paraphrases and not “cut and pasted” phrases or sentences.
- ✓ Look for missing quotation marks, especially at the end of quotations.
- ✓ Look for too many block quotations. Turn some of them into paraphrases.
- ✓ Look for a block quote that is too long. If it goes longer than ¼ of a page, either shorten it up with an ellipsis or turn it into a paraphrase.
- ✓ Look for signal phrases you borrowed from your source and change the wording around a little bit.
- ✓ Insert more critical thinking and lengthen paper. This lowers the %.

22. Plays are cited by act, scene and line. Poetry is cited by line.

ACT	I	II	III	IV	V	Scene	i	ii	iii	iv	v	Line #
or	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	

“By the pricking of my thumbs / Something wicked this way comes. / Open locks / Whoever knocks”
(*Macbeth* IV.i.44- 45).

Note that lines of poetry are embedded in a linear way with the lines of poetry separated by a slash mark. In classic poetry the beginning of each line is capitalized, even if it is in the middle of the sentence.

23. More than three lines of poetry are written in a vertical format similar to a block quotation. Do not put quotation marks around blocks.

Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered weak and weary
Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore
.....
“‘Tis some visitor,” I muttered, “tapping at my chamber door.
This it is and nothing more.” (1-6)

Notice that the full line ellipsis is used to show that lines of poetry have been removed. 1-6 refers to inclusive *lines*. We don’t use pages or paragraphs for poetry or plays.

24. Long plays or poems that are published as books are *italicized*. Short plays and poems take quotation marks.

25. Use present tense verbs when discussing works of literature

The character *is* well-developed (not *was*) The author *says* (not *said*).

Computer Hints for Word ©

*Set margins first before doing anything else. This will prevent unwanted gaps in the paper.
Do the header last after the paper is finished. This will also help prevent gaps.
Some editions of Word may not follow this form.*

To adjust margins

FILE or INSERT → Page set-up (This is in a drop-down box) → Change top, bottom, left and right margins from 1.24 to 1.00 → OK

To add a header

INSERT → Headers & footers → A dotted box will appear → Type last name only and use bar (or tabs) to move your name to the right side of the box, but leave two or three spaces from the edge of the box. This leaves room for a page number. Do **not** type page number in the box. (The same number will appear on every page!)-→ Go to the header & footer control box on the screen and click on “insert page number.” It is a little box with a pound sign(#)on it. → Close.

If your header info. disappears after you click close, it is just hiding. Go to print preview and you’ll see it.

To double-space your paper

Type your paper in the normal way and let the computer single-space the lines as the default is programmed to do. (If you try changing the spacing while you are still working on the paper, half of your lines will be double-spaced and the other half will be single—or triple—spaced!) When you are **completely** finished with the paper, highlight the entire paper. → FORMAT → Paragraph → Change the line spacing **from** 1.00 (or 1.5) **to** Double (or 2) → OK.

Remember that double-spacing the paper will double the length of the paper. If you need a three page paper, type about 1 ½ pages single-spaced then double-space everything.

To put your sources into MLA order on your Works Cited page

You don’t have to use this resource, but if you’re having trouble, try
www.citationmachine.com or www.easybib.com

Go to MLA → You can click on whatever kind of source you have (e.g., a book with two authors), → Fill in the blanks → Submit → The machine will put the info. into MLA order for you.

Remember: You must translate titles of articles into MLA, so if you find an article title written in all CAPS or in lower-case letters, capitalize all of the major words in that title. Italicize names of books and magazines.

To do hanging indents on a Works Cited page

After you have your Works Cited entry in proper order on your WC page, highlight the entry → FORMAT → Paragraph → Special → Hanging → OK.