Appendix 2-C
Study Guide: The Neoclassical Period

1. During this period reason or ____________________ was the prevalent attitude.
   Educated people thought reason finally ruled, and they lived in an age of
   ____________________ in the late seventeenth century and most of the
   ____________________. Since writers such as Alexander Pope and
   ____________________ patterned their writing after authors who lived during the rule of the Roman
   Augustus, they called themselves ____________________.

Political Events
(pp. 370)

1. England remained ____________________ in spite of threats of war and war between 1688 and
   1785.
2. With foreign trouble such as the invasion from ____________________ and internal problems
   between the Whig and ____________________ parties, England stayed in turmoil.

Social and Economic Conditions
(pp. 370-72)

1. As England changed from an agricultural nation to an ____________________ nation, the
   ____________________ man had to make the greatest adjustments.
2. The society had two large divisions: the agricultural division and the ____________________
   division. Wealthy landed gentry and poor ____________________ farmers and workers made up
   the agricultural segment while businessmen of different classes plus ____________________ and
   governmental officers were in the commercial-professional segment.
3. ____________________ was the commercial hub of England.
4. England’s Parliament consisted of the House of Lords, great ____________________, and the
   House of ____________________, the gentry and ____________________ and professional
   men.
5. England’s control of the ____________________, her expanding ____________________,
   and the improvement of highways all encouraged the industrial revolution.
6. New inventions such as the steam engine of ____________________ and the automated spinning
   process of James Hargreaves, Richard Arkwright, and ____________________ boosted textile
   manufacturing.
7. An economic revolution occurred as Parliament released ____________________ previously
   owned by the government to private owners. Wealthy land owners expanded their
   ____________________ while small farmers were displaced, many moving to the cities.
Religion
(pp. 372-74)

1. True evangelicalism had become passé, and in the Anglican church ____________ ruled.
2. The Anglican clergy believed any person baptized as an infant was saved, and thus ____________ as well as the Lord’s Supper contributes to a person’s salvation.
3. Rationalists believed ____________ should direct a person, not the Bible.
4. With the intellectual religion of the deists, man could correct his shortcomings through more ____________, man was rewarded and punished after death according to his good and ____________, and God created the world but then left it on its own to function.
5. John Wesley and ____________ wanted to revive the Anglican church.
6. Wesleyanism influenced England in various ways: spiritually, it laid a ____________ for the moral Victorian times and encouraged ____________ in God; industrially, it lessened the bad effects of the ____________.

Culture
(pp. 374-77)

1. Man used his ____________, whose source was God, to ultimately find happiness.
2. The reasonable man thought what ____________ wanted was all-important.
3. To a Christian, God’s ____________ is greater than man’s reasoning, and God ____________ directs in the life of His creation.
4. Grammatical correctness originated in the eighteenth century through ____________ English with logical rules.
5. Samuel Johnson’s ____________ with its complete definitions helped establish accurate usage in vocabulary and spelling.
6. During this period the modern British ____________ English became distinct from the American spoken English.
7. Science made great strides in this age. Newton published his ____________ about the universe. Henry Cavendish separated the elements of ____________, and ____________ worked with math and science.
8. John Locke propounded his philosophy of ____________ in his work Essay on Human Understanding. He believed people could only know what they could sense. Locke defended the Glorious Revolution in his work ____________.
9. Rationalism also appeared in works of the philosopher ____________, the ____________ Edward Gibbon, the economist ____________, and the ____________ Jeremy Bentham.
10. In literature writers believed observation should lead to general ____________.

Literature was divided into different ____________ and was to delight or to ____________.

1. The neoclassical poet was to observe rules such as regularity, exactness, and ____________ as he composed.
2. Dryden, ____________, and ____________ all used the popular mode of
13. The main verse form the ____________________, consisted of two ____________________
lines written in iambic pentameter.
14. With the rising readership of the ____________________ class, a new profession evolved,
__________________________.
15. Daniel Defoe wrote the first of a new genre, the ____________________, which included realism
and ____________________ in its content.
16. Literary taste changed after Alexander Pope’s death, and authors emphasized
__________________________ experience.
17. ____________________ and his followers remained firm to neoclassical ideals of writing.

**Answer Key: The Neoclassical Period**

1. rationalism
2. enlightenment / eighteenth / John Dryden / Augustans

**Political Events**
1. strong (or another similar answer)
2. Scotland / Tory

**Social and Economic Conditions**
1. industrial / common
2. commercial-professional / tenant / merchants
3. London
4. nobles / Commons / commercial
5. sea / empire
6. James Watt / Samuel Crompton
7. land / estates

**Religion**
1. rationalism
2. baptism
3. reason
4. education / bad
5. George Whitefield
6. foundation / faith / industrial revolution

**Culture**
1. reason
2. society
3. wisdom / constantly
4. systematized
5. *Dictionary of the English Language*
6. spoken
7. *Principia / water / Sir Isaac Newton*
8. empiricism / *Two Treatises of Government*
9. David Hume / historian / Adam Smith / political scientist
10. principles / genres / teach
11. symmetry (or neatness or surface polish)
12. Pope / Swift / satire
13. heroic couplet / rhymed
14. middle / journalism
15. novel / moralism
16. emotional
17. Samuel Johnson