March 2019

English 11AP  Summer Reading Assignment

Dear AP Literature Students,

Welcome to AP English Literature! The pace is rigorous; the rewards great. This course will prepare you well for the demands of college and, more importantly, it will expose you to outstanding literature as well as hone your analytical writing and critical thinking skills. Over the course of the academic year, we will be reading and writing at a rapid pace. Therefore, the summer reading program is designed to keep you active as readers and writers.

You can get the books from the Oceana Library or from your local library or a bookstore.

The summer assignment requires you to read the following works:
1. Frankenstein by: Mary Shelley
2. How to Read Literature like a Professor by: Thomas Foster

You will also be expected to study the attached handouts:
1. Greek Myths and figures
2. Literary terms
3. Biblical stories*

Complete the following assignments:
1. Before reading Frankenstein, read Chapter 21 from How to Read Literature like a Professor, paying careful attention to what Foster has to say about the monster.

2. Read Frankenstein. Annotate the book with post it notes, looking for the following:
   a. How does Shelley use violence in the book?
   b. What does the monster represent?
   c. How does Shelley use literary devices to develop and deepen her novel?

3. After reading Frankenstein, read the following chapters from Foster’s book and apply what you have learned back to Frankenstein:
   • Chapter 1- “Every Trip is a Quest (Except When It’s Not)”
   • Chapter 9- “It’s More Than Just Rain or Snow”
   • Chapter 11- “...More Than It’s Gonna Hurt You: Concerning Violence”
   • Chapter 12 – “Is That a Symbol?”
   • Chapter 19- “Geography Matters...”
   • Chapter 20 – “...So Does Season”
   • Chapter 24- “Don’t Read With Your Eyes”
For each of these chapters, write a well-developed paragraph that summarizes the main points made in the chapter and how those points apply to Frankenstein. Use textual evidence (quotes) from both texts to support your ideas. This is due on the first day of class.

4. Make flashcards of the Greek gods and myths, and study them extensively before the first day of school.
5. Read and take notes or flash cards of the main people and major story points of the biblical stories. Study them extensively before the first day of school.
   *Note: The reading of the biblical stories are not meant to promote/confirm nor deny one of their faith—or lack thereof of the Judeo/Christian belief systems. They are meant to prepare students for some of the more common biblical allusions that are referred to by many authors throughout literature.

The first day of school:
1. Arrive with 7 completed paragraphs on How to Read Literature and Frankenstein.
2. Be prepared to take a test that will be in four parts:
   a. Greek myths and mythological figures
   b. Literary terms
   c. Biblical stories
   d. Frankenstein

I cannot stress enough the importance of completing your summer assignments. If you do not complete them, and complete them with great effort, you will be woefully ill prepared for the course especially with the literary terms. It is expected you can identify each one on the first day of class. I look forward to seeing you in August.

-Mr. Roberts

P.S. if you have questions please email me droberts@juhsd.net. I will try to provide a prompt reply if I am able, but I will often be out of town.

Helpful Websites:

For Frankenstein:

- Crash Course Frankenstein Pt. 1: https://youtu.be/SyvrwoCec1k
- Crash Course Frankenstein Pt 2: https://youtu.be/hRDjmyEvmBI
- Romanticism: https://youtu.be/OiRWB10JTYQ

Help With Greek Myths:

- http://greece.mrdonn.org/myths.html
- https://www.history.com/topics/ancient-history/greek-mythology

Literary Terms:
Greek Mythology—Make a flashcard for every name in bold GODS:

**Zeus:** Zeus was the god of the sky and ruler of the Olympian gods. Zeus overthrew his Father Cronus. He then drew lots with his brothers Poseidon and Hades. Zeus won the draw and became the supreme ruler of the gods. He is lord of the sky, the rain god. His weapon is a thunderbolt which he hurls at those who displease him. He is married to Hera but, is famous for his many affairs. He is also known to punish those that lie or break oaths. He was the rain god, and the cloud gatherer, who wielded the terrible thunderbolt. His breastplate was the aegis, his bird the eagle, his tree the oak. He is represented as the god of justice and mercy, the protector of the weak, and the punisher of the wicked.

**Poseidon:** God of the sea, protector of all waters. Poseidon is the brother of Zeus. After the overthrow of their Father Cronus he drew lots with Zeus and Hades, another brother, for shares of the world. His prize was to become lord of the sea. He was widely worshiped by seamen. His weapon is a trident, which can shake the earth, and shatter any object. He is second only to Zeus in power amongst the gods. He has a difficult quarrelsome personality. He was greedy. He had a series of disputes with other gods when he tried to take over their cities.

**Hades:** Hades is the brother of Zeus. After the overthrow of their Father Cronus he drew lots with Zeus and Poseidon, another brother, for shares of the world. He had the worst draw and was made lord of the underworld, ruling over the dead. He is a greedy god who is greatly concerned with increasing his subjects. He is exceedingly disinclined to allow any of his subjects leave. He is also the god of wealth, due to the precious metals mined from the earth. He has a helmet that makes him invisible. He rarely leaves the underworld. He is unpitying and terrible, but not capricious. His wife is Persephone, whom Hades abducted.

**Hera:** Hera is Zeus’ wife and sister. She was raised by the Titans Ocean and Tethys. She is the supreme goddess, goddess of marriage and childbirth and takes special care of married women. Zeus courted her unsuccessfully. He then turned to trickery, changing himself into disheveled cuckoo. Hera, feeling sorry for the bird, held it to her breast to warm it. Zeus then resumed his normal form and taking advantage of the surprise he raped her. She then married him to cover her shame. Most stories concerning Hera have to do with her jealous revenge for Zeus's infidelities.

**Athena:** Athena is the Greek virgin goddess of reason, intelligent activity, arts and literature. Athena is the daughter of Zeus. She sprang full grown in armor from his forehead, thus has no mother. She is fierce and brave in battle but only wars to defend the state and home from outside enemies. She is the goddess of the city, handicrafts, and agriculture. She is the embodiment of wisdom, reason, and purity. She was Zeus's favorite child and was allowed to use his weapons including his thunderbolt.

**Artemis:** She was goddess of chastity, virginity, the hunt, the moon, and the natural environment. Artemis is the daughter of Zeus and Leto. Her twin brother is Apollo. She is the lady of the wild things. She is the huntsman of the gods. She is the protector of the young. Like Apollo she hunts with silver arrows. She became associated with the moon. She is a virgin goddess, and the goddess of chastity. All wild animals are scared of her, especially the deer.

**Apollo:** Apollo is the son of Zeus and Leto. His twin sister is Artemis. He is the god of music, playing a golden lyre. The Archer, far shooting with his silver bow. The god of healing who taught man medicine. The god of light. The god of truth, who cannot speak a lie. One of Apollo's more important daily tasks is to harness his chariot with four horses and drive the Sun across the sky.

**Ares:** Ares is the son of Zeus and Hera. Though often referred to as the Olympian god of warfare, he
is more accurately the god of bloodlust, or slaughter personified: Ares is apparently an ancient abstract noun meaning throng of battle, war. He also presides over the weapons of war, the defense and sacking of cities, rebellion and civil order, banditry, manliness and courage.

**Aphrodite:** Aphrodite is the goddess of love, desire and beauty. In addition to her natural gifts she has a magical girdle that compels anyone she wishes to desire her. She is the wife of Hephaestus. The myrtle is her tree. The dove, the swan, and the sparrow are her birds. Her favorite lover is the god of war, Ares. She represented sex, affection, and the attraction that binds people together.

**Hermes:** He was the cleverest of the Olympian gods, and messenger to all the other gods. Hermes is the son of Zeus and Maia. He is Zeus’ messenger. He is the fastest of the gods. He wears winged sandals, a winged hat, and carries a magic wand. He is the god of thieves and god of commerce. He is the guide for the dead to go to the underworld. He invented the lyre, the pipes, the musical scale, astronomy, weights and measures, boxing, gymnastics, and the care of olive trees.

**Demeter:** Demeter was the goddess of the harvest, who presided over grains, the fertility of the earth, the seasons (personified by the Hours), and the harvest. Her daughter **Persephone** was abducted by Hades, and could only come back 8 months out of the year. During the other 4 months, the land withered as Demeter was depressed about her daughter. This explained the seasons for the ancient Greeks.

**HEROS:**

**Heracles/Hercules:** Hercules was outwitted by his nemesis Hera from before the time he was born. After his birth she tried to destroy him by putting snakes in his crib, but he was too powerful even then. He grew up to become the hero who beat the odds time and again, performed amazing, often helpful tasks, and yet was full of human foibles, even to the point of having to do penance for the horrible crime of murdering his own children (under the guidance of Hera, of course).

**Achilles:** Achilles was the Greek's best warrior in the Trojan War. His nymph mother, Thetis, held him by his heel when she dipped him in the River Styx. This left him vulnerable in one spot on his body, his heel. When he fought in the Trojan War he was unbeatable, until the gods guided the hand of Paris to shoot an arrow into Achilles' heel.

**Odysseus:** Odysseus was the wily hero of the Greeks who was considered by them second to Achilles. Odysseus was the one who came up with the idea of the Trojan Horse. He was also one of the few Greeks to reach his homeland of Ithaca and his wife Penelope, after 10 years of war and 10 years of troubles at sea. He was a descendant of Hermes, god of thieves.

**Perseus:** Perseus was the son of Danae and Zeus. For a hero, having Zeus for a father was not unusual, but Zeus impregnated his mother as a shower of gold. After a bleak childhood, Perseus was helped by the gods to obtain the deadly head of snaky-trussed **Medusa**. With the help of her head he could then turn anyone he wished to stone.

**OTHERS**

**Prometheus:** Prometheus is a Titan, the son of Iapetus and Themis, and brother to Atlas, Epimetheus and Menoetius. He was a champion of human-kind known for his wily intelligence, who stole fire from Zeus and gave it to mortals. Zeus then punished him for his crime by having him bound to a rock while a great eagle ate his liver every day only to have it grow back to be eaten again the next day.

**Atlas:** Atlas is best known for bearing on his shoulders the pillars that keep earth and heaven apart. This burden, a heavy one and difficult to grasp, is the punishment Zeus imposed on him for having
leader of the Titans during their war against the Olympians. And Atlas, they say, though pre-eminent in strength, moans as he holds the vault of the sky on his back.

**Sisyphus:** Sisyphus was a king punished in Tartarus by being compelled to roll a huge boulder up a hill, only to watch it roll back down, and to repeat this throughout eternity.

**Orpheus:** The most famous story in which Orpheus figures is that of his wife Eurydice (also known as Agriope). While walking among her people, the Cicones, in tall grass at her wedding, Eurydice ran into a nest of snakes which bit her fatally on her heel. Distraught, Orpheus played such sad songs and sang so mournfully that all the nymphs and gods wept. On their advice, Orpheus traveled to the underworld and by his music softened the hearts of Hades and Persephone (he was the only person ever to do so), who agreed to allow Eurydice to return with him to earth on one condition: he should walk in front of her and not look back until they both had reached the upper world. He set off with Eurydice following and in his anxiety as soon as he reached the upper world he turned to look at her, forgetting that both needed to be in the upper world, and she vanished for the second time, but now forever.

**Additionally** be familiar with biblical stores:

**Adam & Eve**

After God created Adam, He gave to him dominion over all His creation and the garden of Eden as a home to tend it and keep it. But He gave one restriction:

*Gen 2:16-17* And the LORD God commanded the man, saying, "Of every tree of the garden you may freely eat; but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat, for in the day that you eat of it you shall surely die."

Adam would know what it meant to participate in evil, and the result would be banishment and death. Death is separation from God.

Then God created the woman:

*Gen 2:18-24* And the LORD God said, "It is not good that man should be alone; I will make him a helper comparable to him." Out of the ground the LORD God formed every beast of the field and every bird of the air, and brought them to Adam to see what he would call them. And whatever Adam called each living creature, that was its name. So Adam gave names to all cattle, to the birds of the air, and to every beast of the field.

But for Adam there was not found a helper comparable to him. And the LORD God caused a deep sleep to fall on Adam, and he slept; and He took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh in its place. Then the rib which the LORD God had taken from man He made into a woman, and He brought her to the man. And Adam said: "This is now bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called Woman, because she was taken out of Man." Therefore a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife, and they shall become one flesh.

**The Fall**

Adam loved Eve, but she was later seduced by the serpent, who was actually Satan, the one who rebelled against the Most High God and the one who leads the evil spirits in their rebellion against the Kingdom of Heaven and God's purposes. Eve was deceived and she ate of the forbidden fruit (the Bible doesn't say what kind of fruit it was). Then Adam, who was with her, chose to eat of the fruit also and they sinned. When they sinned, spiritual and physical death came into the world and fellowship with God was broken. Like a rose being plucked off the vine, they were immediately disconnected from their source of life. You can almost see the shame and guilt and fear of their new nature taking over:
Then the eyes of both of them were opened, and they knew that they were naked; and they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves coverings. And they heard the sound of the LORD God walking in the garden in the cool of the day, and Adam and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the LORD God among the trees of the garden. Then the LORD God called to Adam and said to him, "Where are you?" So he said, "I heard Your voice in the garden, and I was afraid because I was naked; and I hid myself."

The Lamb of God A Covering For Sin
But all was not lost. As God was revealing the consequences of their actions He also gave a glorious promise. God promised Adam and Eve that He would send a Redeemer (Messiah), who would destroy Satan and restore them to a right relationship with Him (Gen 3). In the meantime they could only approach God with a blood sacrifice. This animal acted as a substitute for the penalty of sin until "the lamb of God" who is Jesus Christ would come and pay the full debt.

Genesis 3:21 "Unto Adam also and to his wife did the LORD God make coats of skins, and clothed them."

Cast Out of the Garden
The Bible reveals that because Adam and Eve ate the forbidden fruit sin and death entered the world. The Lord cast Adam and Eve from the garden, and from the tree of life. He placed Cherubim and a flaming sword, turning in every direction, to guard the entrance to the tree of life.

Genesis 3:22-24 - "And the LORD God said, Behold, the man is become as one of us, to know good and evil: and now, lest he put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live for ever: Therefore the LORD God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground from whence he was taken. So he drove out the man; and he placed at the east of the garden of Eden Cherubim, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life."

Cain and Abel
The Bible mentions a lot between the time of Adam and the Flood. For example there was the first murder. Adam and Eve had many sons and daughters but there are only two mentioned because they are important to the history of redemption. Eve thought that her firstborn, Cain, was the one who would destroy Satan and deliver them from the curse of sin and death. But Cain jealously killed his brother Abel. Cain was upset at God because He would not accept his sacrifice (the best of his good works), though He accepted Abel's blood offering (God's prescribed way). Cain rose up and slew his brother. God punished him by driving him out of the midst of the people who served God. Then God gave Adam and Eve another son, Seth, who replaced Abel. The redeemer of the world would come from Seth's family.

But what about Cain's family? The Bible reveals that Cain's son, Lamech, inherited Cain's evil ways (Gen 4:19-24). Sin added unto sin and Lamech boasted that he didn't need God's protection because he had his sword. He rejected God's holy standards for marriage and took many wives. He also killed a man for striking him showing his contempt for God and his disregard for human life. Evil spread very rapidly to all mankind through the ungodly line of Cain.

The Plagues of Egypt:

The Plagues of Egypt, also called the Ten Plagues or the Biblical Plagues, were ten calamities that, according to the biblical Book of Exodus, God inflicted upon Egypt to persuade Pharaoh to release the ill-treated Israelites from slavery. Pharaoh capitulated after the tenth plague, triggering the Exodus of the Jewish people. The plagues were designed to contrast the power of Yahweh with the impotence of
Egypt's various gods. Some commentators have associated several of the plagues with judgment on specific gods associated with the Nile, fertility and natural phenomena. According to the Book of Exodus, God proclaims that all the gods of Egypt will be judged through the tenth and final plague:

“On that same night I will pass through Egypt and strike down every firstborn — both men and animals — and I will bring judgment on all the gods of Egypt. I am the LORD.”

— Exodus 12:12

Plagues List
Here are the Biblical passages on the individual plagues. Line references are to KJV Exodus.

1. Water to Blood
7:19 And the LORD spake unto Moses, Say unto Aaron, Take thy rod, and stretch out thine hand upon the waters of Egypt, upon their streams, upon their rivers, and upon their ponds, and upon all their pools of water, that they may become blood; and that there may be blood throughout all the land of Egypt, both in vessels of wood, and in vessels of stone.

2. Frogs
8:2 And if thou refuse to let them go, behold, I will smite all thy borders with frogs:
8:3 And the river shall bring forth frogs abundantly, which shall go up and come into thine house, and into thy bedchamber, and upon thy bed, and into the house of thy servants, and upon thy people, and into thine ovens, and into thy kneading troughs:
8:4 And the frogs shall come up both on thee, and upon thy people, and upon all thy servants.

3. Gnats or Lice
8:16 And the LORD said unto Moses, Stretch out thy rod, that it may become lice throughout all the land of Egypt.

4. Flies
8:21 Else, if thou wilt not let my people go, behold, I will send swarms of flies upon thee, and upon thy servants, and upon thy people, and into thy houses: and the houses of the Egyptians shall be full of swarms of flies, and also the ground whereon they are.

5. Livestock Diseased
9:3 Behold, the hand of the LORD is upon thy cattle which is in the field, upon the horses, upon the asses, upon the camels, upon the oxen, and upon the sheep: there shall be a very grievous murrain.

6. Boils
9:8 And the LORD said unto Moses and unto Aaron, Take to you handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses sprinkle it toward the heaven in the sight of Pharaoh.
9:9 And it shall become small dust in all the land of Egypt, and shall be a boil breaking forth with blains upon man, and upon beast, throughout all the land of Egypt.

7. Thunder and Hail
9:18 Behold, to morrow about this time I will cause it to rain a very grievous hail, such as hath not been in Egypt since the foundation thereof even until now.

8. Locusts
10:4 Else, if thou refuse to let my people go, behold, to morrow will I bring the locusts into thy coast:
10:5 And they shall cover the face of the earth, that one cannot be able to see the earth: and they shall eat the residue of that which is escaped, which remaineth unto you from the hail, and shall eat every tree which growtheth for you out of the field.

9. Darkness
10:21 And the LORD said unto Moses, Stretch out thine hand toward heaven, that there may be darkness over the land of Egypt, even darkness which may be felt.
10:22 And Moses stretched forth his hand toward heaven; and there was a thick darkness in all the land of Egypt three days

10. Death of the Firstborn
11:4 And Moses said, Thus saith the LORD, About midnight will I go out into the midst of Egypt:
11:5 And all the firstborn in the land of Egypt shall die, from the first born of Pharaoh that sitteth upon his throne, even unto the firstborn of the maidservant that is behind the mill; and all the firstborn of beasts.

The Hebrew’s exodus from Egypt in the Book of Exodus
The Basic story of Jesus of Nazareth i.e. Jesus Christ
Jesus is a religious leader whose life and teachings are recorded in the Bible’s New Testament. He is a central figure in Christianity and is emulated as the incarnation of God by many Christians all over the world.

Synopsis

Jesus Christ was born circa 6 B.C. in Bethlehem. Little is known about his early life, but his life and his ministry are recorded in the New Testament, more a theological document than a biography. According to Christians, Jesus is considered the incarnation of God and his teachings are followed as an example for living a more spiritual life. Christians believe he died for the sins of all people and rose from the dead.

Background and Early Life

Most of Jesus's life is told through the four Gospels of the New Testament Bible, known as the Canonical gospels, written by Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. These are not biographies in the modern sense but accounts with allegorical intent. They are written to engender faith in Jesus as the Messiah and the incarnation of God, who came to teach, suffer and die for people’s sins.

Jesus was born circa 6 B.C. in Bethlehem. His mother, Mary, was a virgin who was betrothed to Joseph, a carpenter. Christians believe Jesus was born through Immaculate Conception. His lineage can be traced back to the house of David. According to the Gospel of Matthew (2:1), Jesus was born during the reign of Herod the Great, who upon hearing of his birth felt threatened and tried to kill Jesus by ordering all of Bethlehem’s male children under age two to be killed. But Joseph was warned by an angel and took Mary and the child to Egypt until Herod’s death, where upon he brought the family back and settled in the town of Nazareth, in Galilee.

There is very little written about Jesus's early life. The Gospel of Luke (2:41-52) recounts that a 12-year-old Jesus had accompanied his parents on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and became separated. He was found several days later in a temple, discussing affairs with some of Jerusalem’s elders. Throughout the New Testament, there are trace references of Jesus working as a carpenter while a young adult. It is believed that he began his ministry at age 30 when he was baptized by John the Baptist, who upon seeing Jesus, declared him the Son of God.

After baptism, Jesus went into the Judean desert to fast and meditate for 40 days and nights. The Temptation of Christ is chronicled in the Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke (known as the Synoptic Gospels). The Devil appeared and tempted Jesus three times, once to turn stone to bread, once to cast himself off a mountain where angels would save him, and once to offer him all the kingdoms of the world. All three times, Jesus rejected the Devil's temptation and sent him off.

Jesus's Ministry
Jesus returned to Galilee and made trips to neighboring villages. During this time, several people became his disciples. One of these was Mary Magdalene, who is first mentioned in the Gospel of Luke (16:9) and later in all four gospels at the crucifixion. Though not mentioned in the context of the "12 disciples," she is considered to have been involved in Jesus's ministry from the beginning to his death and after. According to the gospels of Mark and John, Jesus appeared to Magdalene first after his resurrection.

According to the Gospel of John (2:1-11), as Jesus was beginning his ministry, he and his disciples traveled with his mother, Mary, to a wedding at Cana in Galilee. The wedding host had run out of wine and Jesus's mother came to him for help. At first, Jesus refused to intervene, but then he relented and asked a servant to bring him large jars filled with water. He turned the water into a wine of higher quality than any served during the wedding. John's gospel depicts the event as the first sign of Jesus's glory and his disciples' belief in him.

After the wedding, Jesus, his mother Mary and his disciples traveled to Jerusalem for Passover. At the temple, they saw moneychangers and merchants selling wares. In a rare display of anger, Jesus overturned the tables and, with a whip made of cords, drove them out, declaring that his Father’s house is not a house for merchants.

The Synoptic Gospels chronicle Jesus as he traveled through Judea and Galilee, using parables and miracles to explain how the prophecies were being fulfilled and that the kingdom of God was near. As word spread of Jesus's teaching and healing the sick and diseased, more people began to follow him. At one point, Jesus came to a level area and was joined by a great number of people. There, at the Sermon on the Mount, he presented several discourses, known as the Beatitudes, which encapsulate many of the spiritual teachings of love, humility and compassion.

As Jesus continued preaching about the kingdom of God, the crowds grew larger and began to proclaim him as the son of David and as the Messiah. The Pharisees heard of this and publicly challenged Jesus, accusing him of having the power of Satan. He defended his actions with a parable, then questioned their logic and told them such thinking denied the power of God, which only further hardened their resolve to work against him.

Near the city of Caesarea Philippi, Jesus talked with his disciples. According to the gospels of Matthew (16:13), Mark (8:27) and Luke (9:18), he asked, "Who do you say that I am?" The question confused them, and only Peter responded, saying, "You are the Christ, the Son of the living God." Jesus blessed Peter, accepting the titles of "Christ" and the "Son of God," and declared the proclamation was a divine revelation from God. Jesus then proclaimed Peter to be the leader of the church. Jesus then warned his disciples of the Pharisees’ conspiracy against him and of his fate to suffer and be killed, only to rise from the dead on the third day.

Less than a week later, Jesus took three of his disciples to a high mountain where they could pray alone. According to the Synoptic Gospels, Jesus's face began shining like the sun and his entire body glowed with a white light. Then, the prophets Elijah and Moses appeared, and Jesus talked to them. A bright cloud emerged around them, and a voice said, "This is my beloved Son, with whom I am well pleased; listen to him." This event, known as the Transfiguration, is a pivotal moment in Christian theology. It supports the identity of Jesus as the Christ, the Son of the living God.
Jesus arrived in Jerusalem, the week before the holiday of Passover, riding on a donkey. Great numbers of people took palm branches and greeted him at the city's entry. They praised him as the Son of David and as the Son of God. The priests and Pharisees, fearful of the growing public adulation, felt he must be stopped.

All four Gospels describe Jesus's final week in Jerusalem. During this time, Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead, confronted moneychangers and merchants in the temple, and debated with the high priests who questioned Jesus's authority. He told his disciples about the coming days and that Jerusalem's temple would be destroyed. Meanwhile, the chief priests and elders met with high priest Caiaphas, and set plans in motion to arrest Jesus. One of the disciples, Judas, met with the chief priests and told them how he would deliver Jesus to them. They agreed to pay him 30 pieces of silver.

The Last Supper

Jesus and his 12 disciples met for the Passover meal, and he gave them his final words of faith. He also foretold of his betrayal by one of the disciples and privately let Judas know it was he. Jesus told Peter that before a rooster crowed the next morning, he would have denied knowing Jesus three times. At the end of the meal, Jesus instituted the Eucharist, which in the Christian religion, signifies the covenant between God and humans.

After the Last Supper, Jesus and his disciples went to the Garden of Gethsemane to pray. Jesus asked God if this cup (his suffering and death) might pass by him. He implored a group of his disciples to pray with him, but they kept falling asleep. Then the time had come. Soldiers and officials appeared, and Judas was with them. He gave Jesus a kiss on the cheek to identify him and the soldiers arrested Jesus. One disciple tried to resist the arrest, brandished his sword and cut the ear off one of the soldiers. But Jesus admonished him and healed the soldier's wound.

After his arrest, many of the disciples went into hiding. Jesus was taken to the high priest and interrogated. He was hit and spat upon for not responding. Meanwhile, Peter had followed Jesus to the high priests' court. As he hid in the shadows, three house servants asked if he was one of Jesus' disciples and each time he denied it. After each denial, a rooster crowed. Then Jesus was led out of the house and looked directly at Peter. Peter remembered how Jesus had told him he would deny him and he wept bitterly. Judas, who was watching from a distance, became distraught by his betrayal of Jesus and attempted to return the 30 pieces of silver. The priests told him his guilt was his own. He threw the coins into the temple and later hanged himself.

The Crucifixion

The next day, Jesus was taken to the high court where he was mocked, beaten and condemned for claiming to be the Son of God. He was brought before Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor of Judea. The priests accused Jesus of claiming to be the king of the Jews and asked that he be condemned to death. At first Pilate tried to pass Jesus off to King Herod, but he was brought back, and Pilate told the Jewish priests he could find no fault with Jesus. The priests reminded him that anyone who claimed to be a king speaks against Caesar. Pilate publicly washed his hands of responsibility, yet ordered the crucifixion in response to the demands of the crowd. The Roman soldiers whipped and beat Jesus, placed a crown of thorns on his head and then led him off to Mount Calvary.
Jesus was crucified with two thieves, one at his left and the other at his right. Above his head was the charge against him, "King of the Jews." At his feet were his mother, Mary, and Mary Magdalene. The Gospels describe various events that occurred during the last three hours of his life, including the taunting by the soldiers and the crowd, Jesus's agony and outbursts, and his final words. While Jesus was on the cross, the sky darkened, and immediately upon his death, an earthquake erupted, tearing the temple's curtain from top to bottom. A soldier confirmed his death by sticking a spear into his side, which produced only water. He was taken down from the cross and buried in a nearby tomb.

**Risen from the Dead**

Three days after his death, Jesus's tomb was found empty. He had risen from the dead and appeared first to Mary Magdalene and then to his mother Mary. They both informed the disciples, who were in hiding, and later, Jesus appeared to them and told them not to be afraid. During this brief time, he beseeched his disciples to go into the world and preach the gospel to all humanity. After 40 days, Jesus led his disciples to Mount Olivet, east of Jerusalem. Jesus spoke his final words to them, saying that they would receive the power of the Holy Spirit, before he was taken upward on a cloud and ascended into heaven.
Literary Terms (aka Literary Devices or Figurative Language)

1. **Metaphor**: a figure of speech which makes a direct comparison of two unlike objects by identification or substitution

Example: All the world’s a stage (William Shakespeare)

2. **Simile**: a direct comparison of two unlike objects, using *like* or *as*

Example: The holy time is quiet as a nun

3. **Personification**: a figure of speech which objects and animals have human qualities

Example: When it comes, the landscape listens,
Shadows hold their breath. (Emily Dickenson, “A certain Slant of Light.”)

4. **Apostrophe**: an address to a person or personified object not present

Example: Little Lamb, who owns thee?

(William Blake, “The Lamb”)

5. **Metonymy**: a figure of speech in which one thing is represented by another that is commonly and often physically associated with it.

Example: The pen is mightier than the sword. “The White House stated today that there would be no budget increases.”

6. **Synecdoche**: a figure of speech in which a part represents the whole object or idea.

Example: Not a hair perished. (hair = people) , “All Hands on Deck!” Hands= people

(William Shakespeare, *The Tempest*) Referring to a boat as “a sail”

7. **Hyperbole**: a gross exaggeration for effect: overstatement

Example: Our hands were firmly cemented.

(John Donne, “The Ecstasy”)

8. **Irony**: the contrast between the actual meaning and the expected meaning

Example:

I stood upon a high place, And saw, below, many devils Running, leaping,And carousing in sin. One looked up grinning, And said, “Comrade! Brother!

(Stephen Crane, “I Stood Upon a High Place”)

9. **Symbolism**: the use of one object to suggest another, hidden object of idea

Example: In Robert Frost’s “The Road Not Taken, “ the fork in the road represents a major decision in life, each road, a separate way of life.

10. **Imagery**: the use of words to represent things, actions, or ideas by sensory description

Example:”
He clasps the crag with crooked hands;
Close to the sun in lonely lands, Ringed with the azure world, he stands. The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls; He watches from his mountain walls, And like a thunderbolt he falls”

(Alfred, Lord Tennyson, “The Eagle”).

11. **Paradox:** a statement which appears self-contradictory, but underlines a basis of truth Example: Elected silence, sing to me.

( Gerald Manley Hopkins, “The Habit of Perfection”)

12. **Oxymoron:** Two words that contradict one another Example: Beautiful tyrant! Fiend angelical!

Dove-feathered raven! Wolvish-ravening lamb! (William Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*)

13. **Allusion:** A reference to an outside fact, event or other source.

Example:

World-famous golden-thighed Pythagoras Fingered upon a fiddle-stick or strings What a star sang and careless Muses heard

(Pythagoras Greek mathematician; Muses- mythological goddesses of beauty and music)

(William Butler Yeats, “Among School Children”)

14. **Diction:** The author’s choice of words Example: Emaciated instead of thin; Sear instead of burn; Angelic instead of good

15. **Tone:** The author’s attitude towards his or her subject

16. **Allegory:** a prose or poetic narrative in which the characters, behavior, and even the setting demonstrate multiple levels of meaning and significance. For example, *Animal Farm* because everything relates to the Russian Revolution.

17. **Alliteration:** a repletion of beginning sounds- usually consonants or words or of stressed syllables. “landscape-lover, lord of language”- Tennyson

18. **Assonance:** a repetition of identical or similar vowel sounds, usually those found in stressed syllables of close proximity. Hat, ran, amber,

19. **Consonance:** The repetition at close intervals of the final consonant sounds of accented syllables or important words- book-plaque-thicker

20. **Enjambment:** the continuation of a sentence from one line or couplet of a poem to the next.

Its loveliness increases; it will never Pass into nothingness: but still will keep A bower quiet for us, and a sleep

21. **Onomatopoeia:** a word capturing or approximating the sound of what it describes; “buzz” is a good example.
Junior AP English Suggested Summer Reading List

The following books comprise a suggested reading list for AP students. You are not required to read the books over the summer, but are invited to try a few. If you are serious about passing the AP English literature test next spring, reading some of the books will enhance your chances. The more you read…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pride and Prejudice</td>
<td>Jane Austen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tale of Two Cities</td>
<td>Charles Dickens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silas Marner</td>
<td>George Elliot</td>
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<td>Black Boy</td>
<td>Richard Wright</td>
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<td>Ceremony</td>
<td>Leslie Silko</td>
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<td>Walden</td>
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<td>Jane Eyre</td>
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<td>Wuthering Heights</td>
<td>Emily Bronte</td>
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<td>The Old Man and The Sea</td>
<td>Ernest Hemingway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Call of the Wild</td>
<td>Jack London</td>
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<tr>
<td>House on Mango Street</td>
<td>Sandra Cisneros</td>
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<td>Tess of the d’Urbervilles</td>
<td>Thomas Hardy</td>
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<td>A Yellow Raft in Blue Water</td>
<td>Michael Dorris</td>
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<td>Song of Solomon</td>
<td>Toni Morrison</td>
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<td>To Kill a Mockingbird</td>
<td>Harper Lee</td>
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<tr>
<td>As I Lay Dying</td>
<td>William Faulkner</td>
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<tr>
<td>The House of the Spirits</td>
<td>Isabel Allende</td>
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<td>Grapes of Wrath</td>
<td>John Steinbeck</td>
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<td>A Lesson before Dying</td>
<td>Ernest Gaines</td>
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<td>Anna Karenina</td>
<td>Leo Tolstoy</td>
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<td>The Scarlet Letter</td>
<td>Nathaniel; Hawthorne</td>
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Enjoy!!!