**Hughes poetry**

Discusses the fact that blues and spirituals have been changed and put in white culture

expresses the idea that Negro culture is strong, has been around for a long time, and will stay around

written in response to a Walt Whitman poem

speaker claims that he/she can’t live on tomorrow’s bread

speaker wants to dance and whirl until the white day is done

speaker expresses that blues is both an outpouring of the soul and that music is injected into the soul

discusses the difficulty of having a black mother and a white father

encourages the younger generation to keep going despite difficulties

The speaker tells the audience to “ask me who am I”

contains many sensory details to capture the tradition of the blues

compares the words freedom and liberty

“I heard that Negro sing, that old piano moan—

“Ain’t got nobody in all this world,

Ain’t got nobody but ma self.”

“Freedom

Is a strong seed

Planted

In a great need.”

“Way Down South in Dixie

(Break the heart of me)

Love is a naked shadow

On a gnarled and naked tree.”

“Besides

They’ll see how beautiful I am

And be ashamed”

Short Answer Questions:

1. What two difficulties did Hughes face in writing “Negro” poetry?
2. What are two arguments used for the banning of Huck Finn?
3. What is one argument used against banning it?
4. Describe Naturalism.

Define each of the following lit terms. Provide an example of from the literature we’ve read this semester (except #9).

1. Hyperbole
2. Dialect
3. Irony
4. Satire
5. Foil
6. Internal conflict
7. Theme
8. Foreshadowing
9. Expatriates/Lost Generation
10. Allusion
11. Parallel structure
12. metaphor