

La Relacion

Memoir of Cabeza De Vaca on his Spanish voyage to explore America

Literary Elements

Point of view- The relationship of the narrator to the story

- 1st Person: Me, I, we, us, our (De Vaca's story)
- 2nd Person: You (this is the least common)
- 3rd Person: He, She, They, Them
- 3rd Person Omniscient: Ability to get into characters' heads

Vocabulary

ration (n.)- fixed portion or share

rouse (v.)- to awaken from sleep

revive (v.)- to give new strength and vitality, or bring back to consciousness.

embark (v.)- to set out on a venture

The story is set during the Age of Discover, the 1400s/1500s period when the world as we know it was first being mapped.

De Vaca uses the word Christians to differentiate between his men and the Native Americans.

De Vaca believes that due to God's great mercy the boat he was on did not sink when the first one did.

The narrator's tone is fearful, worried, and pious.

The sailors and the Native Americans communicate through basic sign language

The excerpt's narrator perceives himself as a hero.

The ship is compared to a horseshoe.

In return for food, the sailors give the Native Americans bells.

The narrator originally sees the Native Americans as heathens and savages. However, his view changes...

- when the Native Americans share food and help the men survive.
- when they sit down and sob over the men's dire condition.
- when they so carefully carry the men back to their village.

The contract of peace between the colonists and the Native Americans has six separate points. Write a paragraph describing what the basic tenets of the agreement are.

The agreement is that neither people would hurt the other if at all possible.

If someone did hurt a member of the other group, that person was to be presented to

the others for discipline or punishment. They agreed not to take each other's belongings and to support each other if war was declared upon either group. Together they would do their best to maintain peace between themselves and with their neighbors

Knowing that De Vaca wrote this for the King of Spain who had funded him and would likely fund future voyages, we understand that he may have shown some bias in his story.

Of Plymouth Plantation

This is William Bradford's story of the original Mayflower settlers. It may be the most important historical account of early colonial life.

Literary Elements

Diction- A writer's choice of words

Vocabulary

resolve (v.)- to decide; determine

providence (n.)- divine care or guidance; foresight

procure (v.)- to obtain by care or effort

commodity (n.)- a product or economic good; an article of trade

feigned (adj.)- fictitious; not genuine

What does the author mean when he says, ". . . they tacked about and resolved to stand for the southward (the wind and weather being fair) to find some place about Hudson's River for their habitation"?

They turned south to look for a place to live along the water.

The author believes the Lord's intervention kept a few people in the group safe from sickness.

Samoset helped the colonists learn more about the land.

Squanto serves as interpreter for the colonists.

Bradford calls Squanto "a special instrument sent of God," showing his belief that God guided everything.

Bradford characterizes winter as cruel and fierce.

The "First Thanksgiving" was one of hope.

It is clear from the many references the author makes to God that he and the other colonists are religious people. Name two of the references he makes to God in the selection and why he does so.

- It pleased God to save the one man who almost drowned from falling overboard.
- It was God's providence that they finally reached land.
- The colonists blessed God in Heaven for making it across the ocean.
- Their situation of being stranded on the land is compared with the story of St. Paul.
- They considered Squanto to be a gift from God.

Though he is writing about events that he experienced, why might Bradford have written in third person point of view?

Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God

appease (v.)-to bring to a state of peace or quiet; soothe

abate (v.)-to lessen or reduce in force or intensity

prudence (n.)-exercise of good and cautious judgment

abhor (v.)-to regard with disgust

abominable (adj.)-disgusting; detestable

Edwards primarily used **terror** to convert people?

When Edward writes of "natural men," he means those who **have not yet accepted Christ**.

Edwards compares people's inability to stop themselves from going to hell to a(n) **spider's web and a falling rock**.

Edwards thinks people are **powerless** (concerning their eternal fate).

Edwards's sermons attempt to make people feel that death and everlasting life in hell is **imminent**.

When Edwards writes, "many that were very lately in the same miserable condition that you are in, are in now a happy state," he means they have **changed and are much better now**.

"While you are pining and perishing" contains an example of alliteration?

Edwards uses a great deal of imagery in his sermons. Name two of the major images he utilizes to convince people to accept Christ.

- the hand of God holding people over the pit of Hell
- people as nothing more powerful than an insect or spider

Edwards's sermon ends with a quote from the book of Genesis in the Bible. Write a paragraph explaining how the quote relates to the rest of the sermon.

It serves as the main idea or theme of the sermon.

The message is to flee from sin while you still can and come to Christ instead.
The same message was given to Lot to run from the sinful city of Sodom.

Upon the Burning of Our House and ***To My Dear and Loving Husband***

Anne Bradstreet was the first published poet in America.

Vocabulary

bereft (*adj.*)- deprived of the possession or use of something

chide (*v.*)-to find fault with or to blame

recompense (*n.*)- something given in return for something else; compensation.

The tone of “Upon the Burning of Our House” is primarily grateful.

The main idea in “The Burning of Our House” is the truly important home waits in heaven.

It would seem that she believes that He is wise to give and take as He sees fit.

“That mighty Architect” refers to God in “Upon the Burning of Our House”.

The speaker’s attitude toward her husband in “To My Dear and Loving Husband” is passionate.

Both of these poems share a love for God in their themes.

In “Upon the Burning of Our House,” the speaker mentions several things she sees among the ashes that make her feel sad. Name two of them.

(suggestions:) a trunk, a chest, a store