1. How does the Renaissance period change life for people and the world in general?

2. Explain the humanist movement:

3. How did Chaucer’s Canterbury Tales (Wife of Bath’s Tale) foreshadow the “realism” that would become rooted in the Renaissance period; and how does literature change during the Renaissance period?

4. What is the difference between figurative language and literal language?

5. Name and give examples of at least 7 types of figurative language.

   1) **Ex: Simile** - figure of speech that compares two different things in an interesting way.
      “She is as innocent as an angel”

   2)

   3)

   4)

   5)

   6)

   7)

   8)
6. How can someone tell if they are reading a **pastoral** poem?

7. How can someone tell if they are reading a **metaphysical** poem?

8. How does a rhyme scheme affect poetry (a sonnet)?

9. What is an “iamb,” and how many iambs would one find per line in a sonnet with iambic pentameter?

10. How does one figure out the rhyme pattern of a poem?

11. What is a **quatrain**?

12. What is a **heroic couplet**?

13. Explain the purpose for each group of lines in a sonnet:

15. What is an **allusion**, and what are some examples of allusions used in the world today?

16. What is **theme** and how is it developed within poetry?
**The Renaissance Poem**  
**Marlowe & Raleigh**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Passionate Shepherd to His Love</th>
<th>The Nymph’s Reply to the Shepherd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Marlowe</td>
<td>Sir Walter Raleigh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Come live with me and be my love,**  
And we will all the pleasures prove,  
That valleys, groves, hills, and fields,  
Woods, or steepy mountain yields.

And we will sit upon the rocks,  
Seeing the shepherds feed their flocks,  
By shallow rivers, to whose falls  
Melodious birds sing madrigals.

And I will make thee beds of roses,  
And a thousand fragrant posies,  
A cap of flowers and a kirtle  
Embroider’d all with leaves of myrtle:

A gown made of the finest wool,  
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;  
Fair lined slippers for the cold,  
With buckles of the purest gold:

A belt of straw and ivy buds,  
With coral clasps and amber studs;  
And if these pleasures may thee move,  
Come live with me and be my love.

The shepherd swains shall dance and sing  
For thy delight each May morning;  
If all the world and love were young,  
And truth in every shepherd's tongue,  
These pretty pleasures might me move  
To live with thee and be thy love.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold  
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold,  
And Philomel becometh dumb;  
The rest complains of cares to come.

The flowers do fade, and wanton fields  
To wayward winter reckoning yields;  
A honey tongue, a heart of gall,  
Is fancy’s spring, but sorrow's fall,

Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy beds of roses,  
Thy cap, thy kirtle, and thy posies  
Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten--  
In folly ripe, in reason rotten.

Thy belt of straw and ivy buds,  
Thy coral clasps and amber studs,  
All these in me no means can move  
To come to thee and be thy love.

But could youth last and love still breed,  
Had joys no date nor age no need,  
Then these delights my mind might move  
To live with thee and be thy love.

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1. What does the shepherd in Marlowe’s poem offer his love to make his world sound attractive and desirable?

2. What things does he offer her that he cannot possibly provide?

3. What does the nymph say happens to young love?

4. What happens to flowers, shoes, gowns, beds of roses in the second poem?
5. What is the rhyme scheme of stanza two in each of the poems?

6. What is the difference between an “exact rhyme” and a “near rhyme”? 