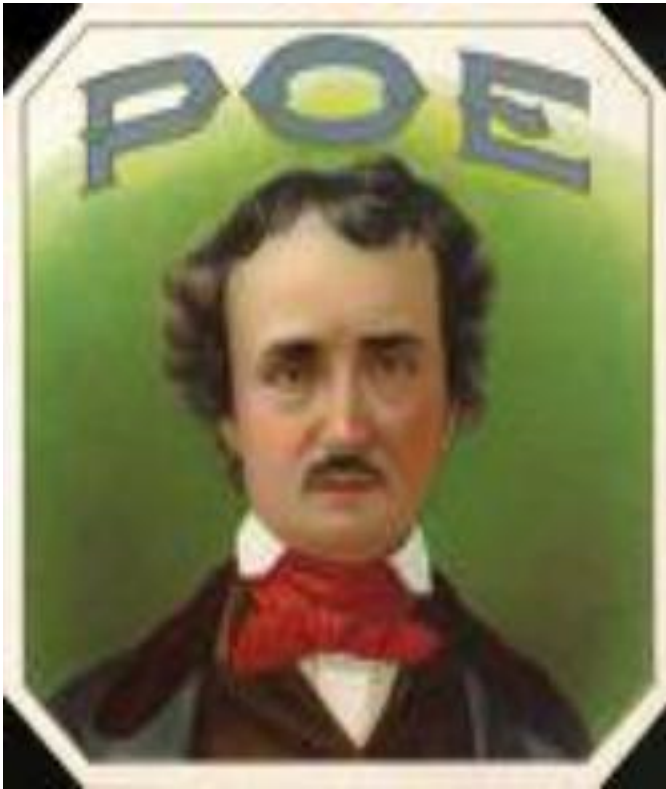


"... the death ... of a beautiful woman is, unquestionably, the most poetical topic in the world."

—Edgar Allan Poe

Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849)



- Poet, editor, critic, first writer of the detective story, writer of fiction, a pioneer in poetic and fictional techniques
- Father of modern short story
- Father of detective story
- Father of psychoanalytic criticism

Contents



- Edgar Allan Poe's Life
 - Edgar Allan Poe's Poetic Theories
 - Analysis of *The Raven*
 - Appreciating *The Raven* (tone, beauty, imagery, symbol, theme)
 - Comments on Poe
-

Edgar Allan Poe's Life

- (1) His childhood was a miserable one. He lost both of his parents when he was very young and then he was adopted by a wealthy merchant, John Allan. Poe's relation with the Allans was unhappy.
- (2) He entered University of Virginia and then West Point but did not finish.
- (3) He worked as editor and writer most of his life and he was always poor.
- (4) At 27 he married his thirteen-year-old cousin, whose death in 1847 left him inconsolable.
- (5) He died, in mysterious circumstances, in 1849, at the age of 40.

Major Works

Short stories

- *Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque* 《奇异怪诞故事集》

- *The Murders in the Rue Morgue* 《莫格街杀人案》

- *The Purloined Letter* 《失窃的信》

- *The Gold Bug* 《金甲虫》

- *The Mystery of Marie Roget* 《玛丽·罗热疑案》

- *The Fall of the House of Usher* 《厄舍古屋的倒塌》

- *William Wilson* 《威廉·威尔逊》

- *The Cask of Amontillado* 《一桶酒的故事》

- *The Imp of the perverse* 《反常之魔》

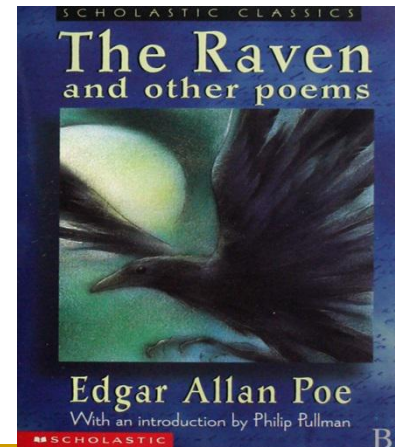
Poems

Poetry theoretical works:

"The Philosophy of Composition" 《创作哲学》

"The Poetic Principle" 《诗歌原理》

- "The Raven" 《乌鸦》
- "The Bells" 《钟声》
- "The Valley of Unrest" 《躁动的山谷》
- "Annabel Lee" 《安娜贝尔·李》
- "To Helen" 《致海伦》
- "Fairylane" 《仙境》
- "The Sleeper" 《睡眠者》



Poe's Poetic theories

- Poe's poetic theories are best elucidated in his "**The Philosophy of Composition**" and "**The Poetic Principle**."
- For a short story:
 - It must be of such length as to be read at one sitting, so as to ensure the totality of impression.
 - The very first sentence ought to bring out the "*single effect*" of the story.
 - No word should be used which does not contribute to the "pre-established" design of the work (compression).
 - A tale should reveal some logical truth with "the fullest satisfaction" and should end with the last sentence, leaving a sense of finality with the reader.

For a poem

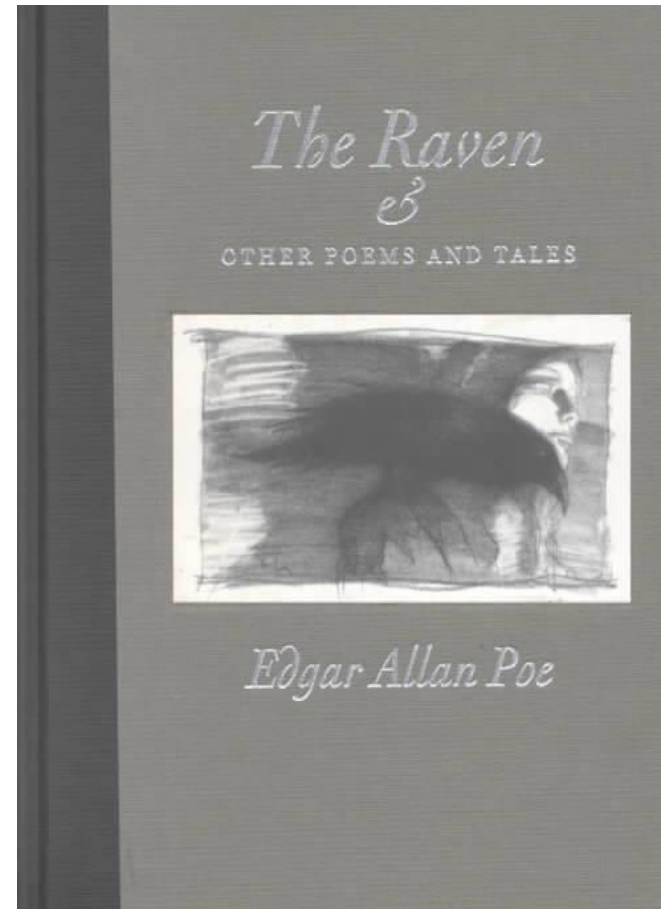
- The poem, he says, should be short, concise and readable at one sitting.
- Its chief aim is to produce a feeling of beauty. "... the death ... of a beautiful woman is, unquestionably, the most poetical topic in the world".
- "Beauty of whatever kind, in its supreme development, invariably **excites the sensitive soul to tears**. Melancholy is thus the most legitimate of all the poetic tones." ("the desirable tone of a poem is melancholy.")
- Poe is opposed to "the heresy of the didactic" and calls for "pure" poetry. What he seems to be saying is this, that art does not lie in its message; poetry does not have to inculcate a moral; it has only to be; the **artistry** of the poem lies not in what is being said but in the way it is said.
- Poe stresses **rhythm**, defines true poetry as "**the rhythmical creation of beauty**," and declares that "**music is the perfection of the soul, or idea, of poetry**."

Analysis of "The Raven"



Background

Virginia Clemm, his first cousin whom he married when she was only 13 years old. Virginia died of tuberculosis at a young age of 24. EAP wrote this poem during her illness of TB when he felt certain of her impending death.



Questions for Discussion

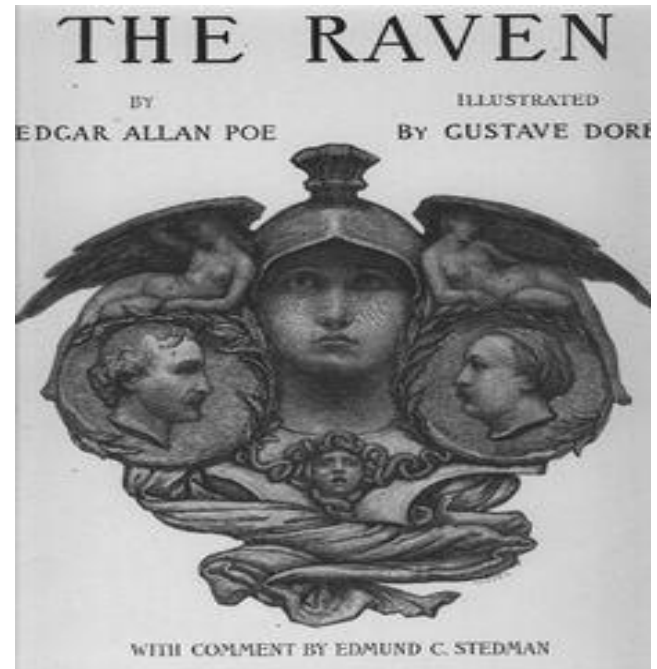
- Why is this poem entitled "The Raven" ?
 - In your opinion, what does the raven represent?
 - What does the word "Lenore" mean?
 - How do you understand the word "Nevermore"?
-

Analysis of "The Raven"



Detailed Analysis

- Beauty in form
- Rhyme
- Tone
- Imagery
- Rhetorical Devices
- Theme
- Symbol



The poem is composed of 18 six-line stanzas, the first five lines being trochaic octameter, and the sixth line a trochaic tetrameter. The rhyming scheme of the poem is *abcbbb*.

Stanza 1

- Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered,
wweak and wweary,
Over many a quaint and curious volume of
forgotten lore,
While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there
came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my
chamber door.
'Tis some visitor,' I muttered, 'tapping at my
chamber door-
Only this, and nothing more.'

- 从前一个阴郁的子夜，我独自沉思，
慵懒疲竭，
沉思许多古怪而离奇、早已被人遗忘的传闻——
当我开始打盹，几乎入睡，突然传来一阵轻擂，
仿佛有人在轻轻叩击，轻轻叩击我的房门。
“有人来了，”我轻声嘟囔，“正在叩击我的房门——
唯此而已，别无他般。”



Stanza 2

- Ah, distinctly I remember it was in the bleak
December,
And each separate dying ember wrought its ghost
upon the floor.
Eagerly I wished the morrow;- vainly I had sought
to borrow
From my books surcease of sorrow- sorrow for
the lost Lenore-
For the rare and radiant maiden whom the angels
name Lenore-
Nameless here for evermore.

- 哦，我清楚地记得那是在萧瑟的十二月；
每一团奄奄一息的余烬都形成阴影伏在地板。
我当时真盼望翌日；——因为我
已经枉费心机
想用书来消除悲哀——消除因
失去丽诺尔的悲叹——
因那被天使叫作丽诺尔的少女，
她美丽娇艳——
在这儿却默默无闻，直至永远。



Stanza 3

- And the **silken** sad uncertain rustling of each purple curtain
Thrilled me- filled me with fantastic terrors never felt before;
So that now, to still the beating of my heart, I stood repeating,
"Tis some visitor entreating entrance at my chamber door-
Some late visitor entreating entrance at my chamber door;-
This it is, and nothing more."

- 那柔软、暗淡、飒飒飘动的每一块紫色窗布
使我心中充满前所未有的恐怖——我毛骨惊然；
为平息我心儿停跳。我站起身
反复叨念
“这是有人想进屋，在叩我的房门——。
更深夜半有人想进屋，在叩我的房门；——
唯此而已，别无他般。”



Stanza 4

- Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer,
"Sir," said I, "or Madam, truly your forgiveness I implore;
But the fact is I was napping, and so gently you came rapping,
And so faintly you came tapping, tapping at my chamber door,
That I scarce was sure I heard you"- here I opened wide the door;-
Darkness there, and nothing more.

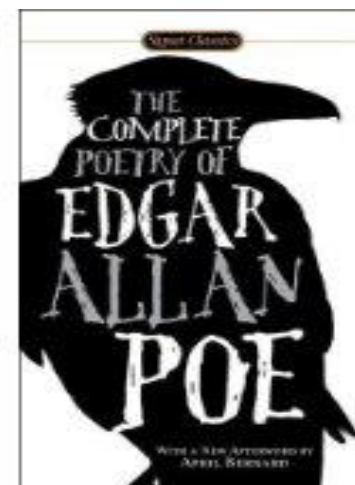
- 很快我的心变得坚强；不再
犹疑，不再彷徨，
“先生，”我说，“或夫人，
我求你多多包涵；
刚才我正睡意昏昏，而你来
敲门又那么轻，
你来敲门又那么轻，轻轻叩
击我的房门，
我差点以为没听见你”——
说着我拉开门扇；——
唯有黑夜，别无他般。



Stanza 5

- Deep into that darkness peer**ing**, long I stood
there wonder**ing**, fear**ing**,
Doubting, dreaming dreams no mortals ever dared
to dream before;
But the silence was unbroken, and the **stillness**
gave no token,
And the only word there spoken was the
whispered word, "Lenore!"
This I whispered, and an echo murmured back the
word, "Lenore!" -
Merely this, and nothing more.

- 凝视着夜色幽幽，我站在门边惊惧良久，疑惑中似乎梦见从前没人敢梦见的梦幻；可那未被打破的寂静，没显示任何迹象。“丽诺尔？”便是我嗫嚅念叨的唯一字眼，我念叨“丽诺尔！”，回声把这名字轻轻送还，唯此而已，别无他般。



Part 1: (Stanza 1-5)

atmosphere, tone

- A lonely man tries to ease his "sorrow for the lost Lenore," by distracting his mind with old books of "forgotten lore". He is interrupted while he is "nearly napping," by a "tapping on his chamber door." as he opens up the door, he finds "darkness there and nothing more." Into the darkness he whispers, "Lenore," hoping his lost love had come back, but all that could be heard was "an echo murmured back the word "Lenore".

Stanza 6

- Then into the chamber turning, all my soul within
me burning,
Soon again I heard a tapping somewhat louder
than before.
"Surely," said I, "surely that is something at my
window lattice:
Let me see, then, what thereat is, and this
mystery explore-
Let my heart be still a moment and this mystery
explore;-
'Tis the wind and nothing more."

- 我转身回到房中，我的整个心烧灼般疼痛，很快我又听到叩击声，比刚才听起来明显。“肯定，”我说，“肯定有什么在我的窗棂；让我瞧瞧是什么在那里，去把那秘密发现——让我的心先镇静一会儿，去把那秘密发现；——那不过是风，别无他般！”



Stanza 7

- Open here I flung the shutter, when, with many a flirt and flutter,
In there stepped a stately raven of the saintly
days of yore;
Not the least obeisance made he; not an instant
stopped or stayed he;
But, with mien of lord or lady, perched above my
chamber door-
Perched upon a bust of Pallas (note 1) just above
my chamber door-
Perched, and sat, and nothing more.

- 我猛然推开窗户，。心儿扑扑直跳就像打鼓，
一只神圣往昔的健壮乌鸦慢慢走进我房间；
它既没向我致意问候；也没有片刻的停留；
而以绅士淑女的风度，栖在我房门的上面——
栖在我房门上方一尊帕拉斯半身雕像上面——
栖坐在那儿，仅如此这般。



Stanza 8

- Then this ebony bird beguiling my sad fancy into smiling,
By the grave and stern decorum of the countenance it wore.
"Though thy crest be shorn and shaven, thou," I said, "art sure no craven,
Ghastly grim and ancient raven wandering from the Nightly shore-
Tell me what thy lordly name is on the Night's Plutonian (note 2) shore!"
Quoth the Raven, "Nevermore."

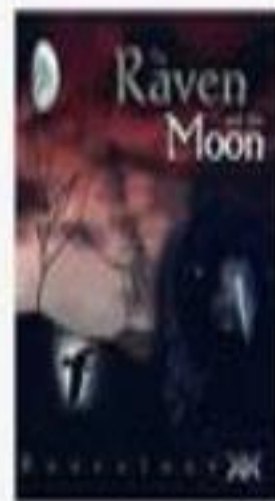
- 于是这只黑鸟把我悲伤的幻觉
哄骗成微笑，
以它那老成持重一本正经温文
尔雅的容颜，
“虽然冠毛被剪除，”我说，
“但你肯定不是懦夫，
你这幽灵般可怕的古鸦，漂泊
来自夜的彼岸——
请告诉我你尊姓大名，在黑沉
沉的冥府阴间！”
乌鸦答曰“永不复还。”



Stanza 9

- Much I marvelled this ungainly fowl to hear
discourse so plainly,
Though its answer little meaning- little relevancy
bore;
For we cannot help agreeing that no sublunary
(note 3)
- Ever yet was blessed with seeing bird above his
chamber door-
Bird or beast upon the sculptured bust above his
chamber door,
With such name as "Nevermore."

- 听见如此直率的回答，我惊叹这丑陋的乌鸦，
虽说它的回答不着边际——与提问几乎无关；
因为我们不得不承认，从来没有活着的世人
曾如此有幸地看见一只鸟栖在他房门的面——
鸟或兽栖在他房间门上方的半身雕像上面，
有这种名字“永不复还。”



Stanza 10

- But the raven, sitting lonely on the placid bust,
spoke only
That one word, as if his soul in that one word he
did outpour.
Nothing farther then he uttered- not a feather
then he fluttered-
Till I scarcely more than muttered, "other
friends have flown before-
On the morrow he will leave me, as my hopes have
flown before."
Then the bird said, "Nevermore."

- 但那只独栖于肃穆的半身雕像上的乌鸦只说了这一句话，仿佛它倾泻灵魂就用那一个字眼。然后它便一声不吭——也不把它的羽毛拍动——直到我几乎是喃喃自语“其他朋友早已消散——明晨它也将离我而去——如同我的希望已消散。”这时那鸟说“永不复还。”



Stanza 11

- Wondering at the stillness broken by reply so aptly spoken,
"Doubtless," said I, "what it utters is its only stock and store,
Caught from some unhappy master whom unmerciful Disaster
Followed **f**ast and **f**ollowed **f**aster—so, when Hope he would adjure,
- Stern Despair returned, instead of the sweet Hope he dared adjure—
- That **sad** answer, 'Nevermore.'" (note 4)

- 惊异于那死寂漠漠被如此恰当的回话打破，
“肯定，”我说，“这句话是它唯一的本钱，
从它不幸动主人那儿学来。一连串无情飞灾
曾接踵而至，直到它主人的歌中有了这字眼——
直到他希望的挽歌中有了这个忧伤的字眼
‘永不复还，永不复还。’”



Part 2 (6-11)

impending terror and mystery

- With a burning soul, the man returns to his chamber, and this time he can hear a tapping at the window lattice. As he "flung open the shutter," "in there stepped a stately raven," the bird of ill-omen. The raven perched on the bust of Pallas, the goddess of wisdom in Greek mythology, above his chamber door.
- The man asks the raven for his name, and surprisingly it answers, and croaks "Nevermore." The man knows that the bird does not speak from wisdom, but has been taught by "some unhappy master," and that the word "nevermore" it is only "stock and store."

Stanza 12

- But the Raven still beguiling all my sad soul into smiling,
Straight I wheeled a cushioned seat in front of
bird, and bust and door;
Then upon the velvet sinking, I betook myself to
linking
Fancy upto fancy, thinking what this ominous bird
of yore-
What this grim, ungainly, ghastly, gaunt and
ominous bird of yore
Meant in croaking "Nevermore."

■ 但那只乌鸦仍然把我悲伤
的幻觉哄骗成微笑，
我即刻拖了张软椅到门旁
雕像下那只鸟跟前；
然后坐在天鹅绒椅垫上，
我开始冥想，
浮想的连着浮想，猜度这不
祥的古鸟何出此言——
这样的只狰鸟何出此言，
为何聒噪‘永不复还。’”



Stanza 13

- This I sat engaged in guessing, but no syllable
expressing
To the fowl whose fiery eyes now burned into my
bosom's core;
This and more I sat divining, with my head at
ease reclining
On the cushion's velvet lining that the lamplight
gloated o'er,
But whose velvet violet lining with the lamplight
gloating o'er,
She shall press, ah, nevermore!

- 我坐着猜想那意见但没对那鸟说片语只言。
此时，它炯炯发光的眼睛已燃烧进我的心坎；
我依然坐在那儿猜度，把我的头靠得很舒服，
舒舒服服地靠在那被灯光凝视的天鹅绒衬垫，
但被灯光爱慕地凝视着的紫色的天鹅绒衬垫，
她将显出，啊，永不复还！



Stanza 14

- Then methought the air grew denser, perfumed
from an unseen censer
Swung by angels (Seraphim) whose faint footfalls
tinkled on the tufted floor.
“Wretch,” I cried, “thy God hath lent thee- by
these angels he hath sent thee
Respite- respite and Nepenthe (note 5), from thy
memories of Lenore!
Let me quaff this kind Nepenthe and forget this
lost Lenore!”
Quoth the Raven, “Nevermore.”

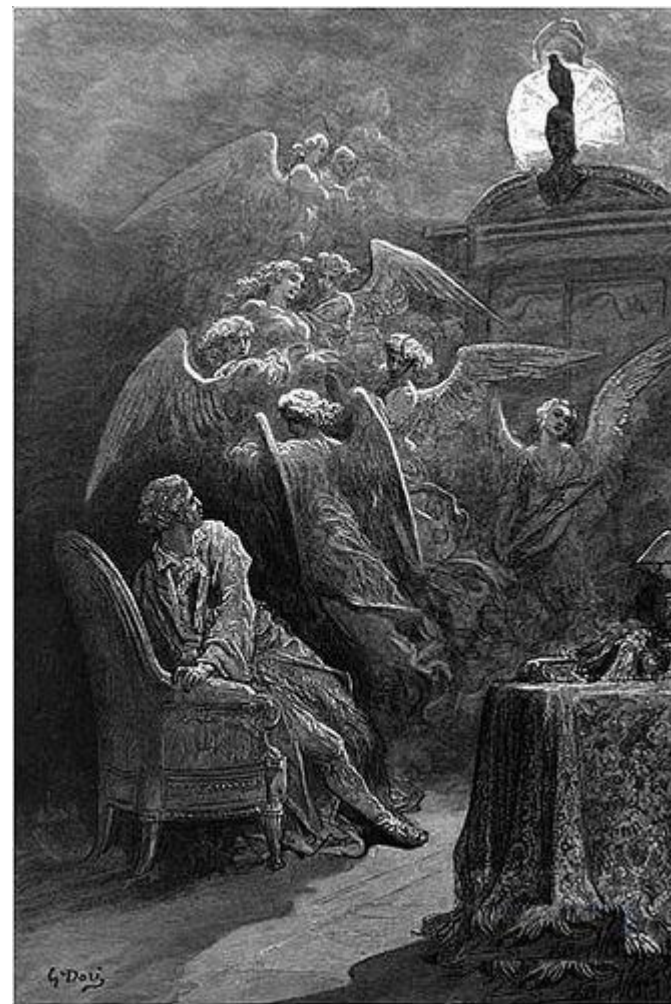


- 接着我想，空气变得稠密，被无形香炉熏香，
提香炉的撒拉弗的脚步声响在有簇饰的地板。
“可怜的人，”我呼叫，“是上帝派天使为你送药，
这忘忧药能中止你对失去的丽诺尔的思念；
喝吧如吧，忘掉对失去的丽诺尔的思念！”
乌鸦说“永不复还。”

Stanza 15

- "Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil!- prophet still, if
bird or devil!
Whether Tempter sent, or whether tempest
tossed thee here ashore,
Desolate yet all undaunted, on this desert land
enchanted-
On this home by Horror haunted- tell me truly, I
implore-
Is there- is there balm in Gilead? (note 6)- tell
me- tell me, I implore!"
Quoth the Raven, "Nevermore."

■ “先知！”我说“凶兆！——
仍是先知，不管是鸟还是魔！
是不是魔鬼送你，或是暴风
雨抛你来到此岸，
孤独但毫不气馁，在这片妖
惑鬼祟的荒原——
在这恐怖萦绕之家——告诉
我真话，求你可怜——
基列有香膏吗？——告诉
我——告诉我，求你可怜！”
乌鸦说“永不复还。”



Stanza 16

- "Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil- prophet still, if
bird or devil!
By that Heaven that bends above us- by that God
we both adore-
Tell this soul with sorrow laden if, within the
distant Aidenn (note 7),
It shall clasp a sainted maiden whom the angels
name Lenore-
Clasp a rare and radiant maiden whom the angels
name Lenore."
Quoth the Raven, "Nevermore."

- “先知！”我说，“凶兆！——
仍是先知、不管是鸟是魔！
凭我们头顶的苍天起誓——凭我
们都崇拜的上帝起誓——
告诉这充满悲伤的灵魂。它能否
在遥远的仙境
拥抱被天使叫作丽诺尔的少女，
她纤尘不染——
拥抱被天使叫作丽诺尔的少女，
她美丽娇艳。”
乌鸦说“永不复还。”



Stanza 17

- "Be that word our sign of parting, bird or fiend,"
I shrieked, upstarting—
- "Get thee back into the tempest and the Night's
Plutonian shore!
Leave no black plume as a token of that lie thy
soul hath spoken!
Leave my loneliness unbroken!- quit the bust
above my door!
Take thy beak from out my heart, and take thy
form from off my door!"
Quoth the Raven, "Nevermore."

- “让这话做我们的道别之辞，鸟或魔！”我突然叫道——
“回你的暴风雨中去吧，回你黑沉沉的冥府阴间！
别留下黑色羽毛作为你的灵魂谎言的象征！
留给我完整的孤独！——快从我门上的雕像滚蛋！
从我心中带走你的嘴；从我房门带走你的外观！”
乌鸦说“永不复还。”



Stanza 18

- And the Raven, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting
On the pallid bust of Pallas just above my chamber door;
And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon's that is dreaming,
And the lamplight o'er him streaming throws his shadow on the floor;
And my soul from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor
Shall be lifted- nevermore!

- 那乌鸦并没飞去，它仍然栖息，
仍然栖息
在房门上方那苍白的帕拉斯半身
雕像上面；
而它的眼光与正在做梦的魔鬼眼
光一模一样，
照在它身上的灯光把它的阴影投
射在地板；
而我的灵魂，会从那团在地板上
漂浮的阴暗
被擢升么——永不复还！



Part 3 (12-18) totally depressed

- The man, who now knows that the irrational creature can only utter such a word. But still, he anticipates the bird's response.
- *"Is there balm in Gilead?"— "Nevermore".*
- *"Can Lenore be found in paradise"-----"Nevermore".*
- *"Take thy form from off my door!"----- "Nevermore".*
- *his "soul from out that shadow" shall be lifted"--- "Nevermore"*



Summary on *The Raven*

■ It is midnight on a cold evening in December in the 1840s. In a dark and shadowy bedroom, wood burns in the fireplace as a man laments the death of Lenore, a woman he deeply loved. To occupy his mind, he reads a book of ancient stories. But a tapping noise disturbs him. When he opens the door to the bedroom, he sees nothing-only darkness. When the tapping persists, he opens the shutter of the window and discovers a raven, which flies into the room and lands above the door on a bust of Athena (Pallas in the poem), the goddess of wisdom in Greek mythology. It says "Nevermore" to all his thoughts and longings. The raven, a symbol of death, tells the man he will never again ("nevermore") see his beloved, never again hold her-even in heaven.

Appreciating "The Raven" (※※)

- Beauty in form

18 stanzas, 108 lines.

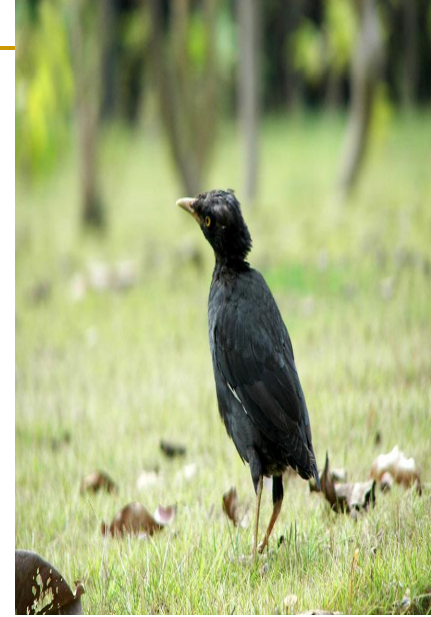
8 feet trochee (八音步扬抑格)

the first and third line (8 feet)

the second, fourth and fifth line (7.5 feet)

the sixth line (3.5 feet) refrain 迭句

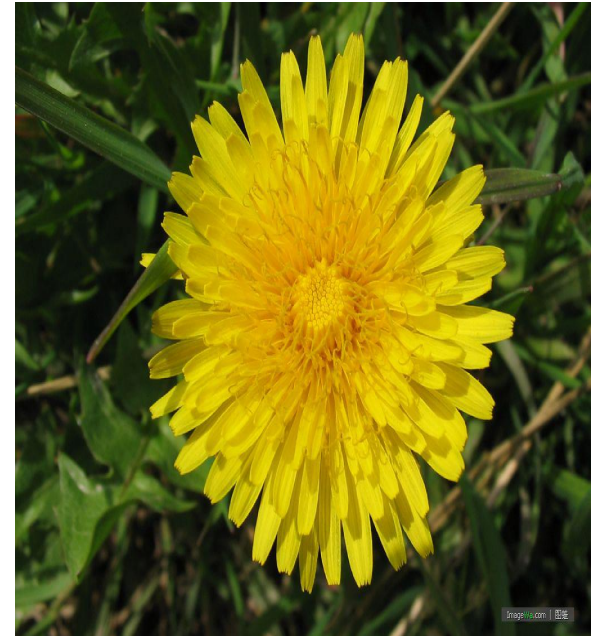
Refrain(迭句)—a word, phrase, line, or group of lines repeated regularly in a poem, usually at the end of each stanza. Refrains are often used in ballads and narrative poems to create a songlike rhythm and to help build suspense.



Beauty in Imagery

The abundant images in Stanza 14

- The air grew denser
- (sense of touch) tactile
- Perfumed from an unseen censer
- (sense of smell) olfactory
- Faint foot-falls tinkled
- (auditory image)
- The tufted floor
- (visual image)



Tone (✕)

- Tone: melancholy and sad
- What contributed to set such a tone?
- Long vowels and diphthongs (weak, dreary, weary, quaint).
loud and long vowels (set the basic tone): lore, door, nevermore, floor, before, yore, wore, shore, bore, outpour, store, core, ashore, implore, adore
- Echoing effect of consonants (-ing): napping, rapping, tapping, repeating, entreating, hesitating, wondering, fearing, peering, dreaming, burning, beguiling, seeming, floating etc.)
- The black color: the raven, midnight.
- The minimum word: nevermore

Symbols (⌘)

- What are the symbolic meanings of the following things?
- Midnight and December
- The chamber door
- The bust of Pallas
- The cushioned seat
- The Raven



a. **Midnight and December:** symbolizing the end of something

b. **The chamber door:** the boundary dividing the two lovers into two different worlds.

c. **The bust of Pallas:** symbolizing wisdom

The raven perched on the bust of Pallas. The speaker believed that the raven spoke from wisdom and was not just repeating its only "stock and store." The non-reasoning bird standing on the reasoning goddess suggests the corrupted society.

d. **The cushioned seat:** symbolizing their beautiful love.

The Raven's symbolic meaning

Raven--- as birds of ill-omen, symbolizing death

Poe used a non-reasoning creature to utter the word. It would make little sense to use a human, since the human could reason to answer the question. It is important that the answers to the questions are already known, to illustrate the self-torture to which the narrator exposes himself.

- A. it symbolizes disaster and misfortune.
- B. it may symbolize the soul of the radiant maiden, the "lost Lenore."
- C. it may symbolize the sub-consciousness of the poet.
- D. it is the symbol of modern reality.

Rhetorical devices

- Alliteration
- Allusion
- Metaphor
- Personification
- Repetition



Analysis of "Nevermore"

- 11 times repeated
 - 6 times by the raven
 - 5 times by the narrator
- Intention
 - the long vowel sound
 - serving the theme



Detailed Analysis

- S8,9,12 → a bird from the Underworld
 - a black bird of ill omen
 - foretells death---"*prophet*", "*thing of evil*"
 - not blessed
- S10,11 → lonely, meaningless life, hope's gone
 - "*Other friends have flown before---..., as my hopes have flown before.*"
 - "*dirges of his hope*"
- S13 → remembrance of his lover, deep sorrow again
 - "*She shall press, ah, nevermore.*"
- S14,15 → no way to forget her and no way to ease the pain
 - He wanted "respite and nepenthe" and "balm in Gilead" to forget this lost Lenore".
 - But "nevermore".

- S16 → no possibility of meeting her in heaven
 - "It shall clasp a sainted maiden whom the angels named Lenore---/ Clasp a rare and radiant maiden ,whom the angels named Lenore?"
 - But, "nevermore".
 - S17 → a deadly blow to the narrator; hope totally smashed
 - in full rage; vent on the raven; almost madly
 - determined "nevermore" → despair
 - S18 → despair; eternal grief and pain
 - "*My soul ... shall be lifted---nevermore.*"
 - to remember her most gravely and eternally, even after his death
-

The function of "nevermore"

- Instigating the distress of the narrator
- Leading him to eternal sorrow and despair step by step



Theme (※)

- **Theme** : The death of a beautiful woman, as lamented by her bereaved lover.
- Endless sadness over the deceased wife
- Lamenting the deceased wife
- Seeking for the lost beauty

对于诗歌主题，坡认为最富诗意的是 “ 美女之夭亡和失美之悲伤 ”



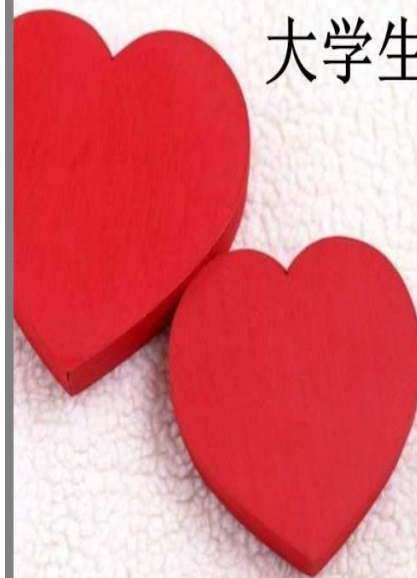
Summary

- It is an elegy, expressing the sorrow or grief over somebody's sudden death.
- It is not long, 108 lines, readable at one sitting.
- The poetic theme is the lamentation over the death of a beautiful woman.
- The general tone of the poem is melancholy.
- It reads very rhythmical, with different varieties of rhymes.
- The poem is composed of 18 six-line stanzas, the first five lines being trochaic Octameter, and the sixth line a trochaic tetrameter.
- The repetition of the /ɔ:/ sound at the end of different rhymes and the refrain (lines repeated at the end of stanzas or a poem for expressive effect), "nevermore", suggest mourning and grief.
- The rhyming scheme of the poem is *abcbbb*.

Discussion

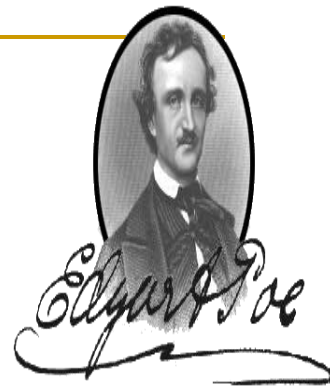
我的爱情观

大学生恋爱观





Comments on Poe



- Poe remained the most **misunderstood and the most controversial writer** in American literary history.
- However, Poe's achievement as a poet, a short story writer and a literary critic cannot be neglected. Poe enjoys a higher reputation in Europe. Only in recent years, he begins to be accepted at home.
- Poe's poetics influenced the devotees of "**art for art's sake**". He was the father of psychoanalytic criticism and detective story. His position in world literature nowadays was secure.

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<http://usa.dongyu.net.cn/Literature/index.htm>

Topics for Presentations

- What is Emerson's idea about the relationship between man and nature?
- According to Emerson, what is the distinction between adult and children?

