**Poetry of the Ancient World**

**Chinese The Literature of China (506-511)**

* From “the Analects”/ Confucius (536-540)
	+ Critical Writing Response (540)
* “Jade Flower Palace” (530-531)
	+ Critical Writing Response (“Ozymandias” Comparison) 531
* From the “Tao Te Ching” (542-545)
	+ Text-Based Selected Response
	+ More “Tao than Thou” Game

**Literary Terms/Vocabulary:**

* **Maxim**—a short, clever saying that contains a truth or understanding about the world
* **Paradox**—a seeming contradiction, that when analyzed presents a new truth or understanding
* **Confucianism**—ancient Chinese philosophy based on the principles of self-discipline, compassion, and humility; stressed a well-rounded education—the “6 Noble Arts”
* **Taoism**—Chinese religion and philosophy rooted in the natural world; the balance and harmony of all living things
* **Yin/yang**—ancient Chinese symbol connected to Taoism; represents opposite forces working in harmony and represents the idea that we exist within dualities (you cannot have good without evil, light without dark, joy without sadness, etc)
* **“Ren”** or “Golden Rule”—treat others as you would be treated—basic principle of Confucius’ teaching in the *Analects*
* **Propriety**—manners, decorum, proper and dignified behavior
* **Humble**—to be marked with self-humility and modesty
* **Benevolence**—kindness; compassion
* **Integrity**—to uphold personal ethics and/or morals; earnestness

**Japanese**

* Tanka—564—570
	+ Interpreting Meanings (570)
* Haiku—pages 572-577
	+ Creative writing response (577)

**Literary terms:**

* **Assonance**—repetition of vowel sounds (“once upon a midnight dr***ea***ry, while I pondered w***ea***k and w***ea***ry”)
* **Tanka**—ancient style of poetry that predates haiku—literaly translated, tanka means ***short song*** and is typically 5 lines and contains a syllable pattern of 5/7/5/7/7; it typically contains a central image related to nature and contains a shift in idea or tone between the first and second half off the poem; it was the poetic form of the royal court and was penned by nobility
* **Haiku**—arose from the Tanka tradition; even more structured as haiku traditionally is 3 lines with a 5/7/5 syllable pattern; it captures a brief “moment in time” and focuses on imagery; this imagery is often connected to nature; contains a clear ***caesura*** (pause in the middle of a line) that signals a shift or relationship between the image and the action or description

**Persian**

* “On Her Brother”(631-632)
	+ Interpreting Meanings
* “Rubaiyat” (654-659)
	+ Critical Writing Response (659)
* “Unmarked Boxes” Rumi (662-664)
	+ Interpreting Meanings (664)

**Literary terms:**

* **Elegy—**a poem written in response to a death or loss**;** elements of a traditional elegy mirror three stages of loss. First, there is a [**lament**](https://www.poets.org/poetsorg/text/lament-poets-glossary)**,** where the speaker expresses grief and sorrow, then **praise and admiration** of the idealized dead, and finally **consolation and solace.**
* **Quatrain –** a four line stanza of poetry
* **Tone—**the speaker’s attitude toward their subject
* **Analogy—**a comparison

**\*This unit will end with a text-based selected response test. The test will feature the above passages, as well as unfamiliar writings from the same period. The unfamiliar passages will require you to apply the analytical and interpretive skills you have developed throughout this unit.**