

Name _____ Hr _____

Google these Allusions and Literary Devices. Explain who or what Dickens was talking about in Chp. 1, Book the First, *The Period*, in *A Tale of Two Cities*. What is the connection between what Google says that is and what Dickens is talking about.

Allusion (Text)	Page #	Explain who/what
1. King with a large jaw [on the throne of England]		
2. Queen with a plain face on the throne of England		
3. King with a large jaw [on the throne of France]		
4. Queen with a fair face on the throne of France		
5. Mrs. Southcott		
6. Prophetic life guard		
7. Cock Lane Ghost		
8. From a Congress of British Subjects in America		
9. Sister of the shield and trident		
10. The Lord Mayor of London was made to stand and deliver on Turnham Green		
11. Burning people in the hand at Newgate		
12. Burning pamphlets at the door of Westminster Hall		

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Text	Pg #	Literary Device and Explanation
<p>It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us.... [I]n short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.</p>	<p>Which page in the book? _____</p>	<p> Paradox and Antithesis—The contrasting ideas, set in parallel structures, markedly highlight the conflict that existed in the time which was discussed in the novel. Anaphora— the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses</p>
<p>Mere messages in the earthly order of events had lately come to the English Crown and People, from a congress of British subjects in America: which, strange to relate, have proved more important to the human race than any communications of the Cock-lane brood.</p>	<p>Which page in the book? _____</p>	<p>(Satire)</p>
<p>France...rolled with exceeding smoothness downhill, making paper money and spending it.</p>	<p>Which page in the book? _____</p>	<p>(Irony)</p>
<p>Under the guidance of her Christian pastors, [France] entertained herself, besides, with such humane achievements as sentencing a youth to have his hands cut off, his tongue torn out with pincers, and his body burned alive, because he had not kneeled down in the rain to do honor to a procession of monks which passed within his view, at a distance of some fifty or sixty yards.</p>	<p>Which page in the book? _____</p>	<p>“humane achievements” Antiphrasis, which means opposite word. Antiphrasis is a figurative speech in which a phrase or word is employed in a way that is opposite to its literal meaning in order to create an ironic or comic effect. In simple words, it is the use of phrases or words in their opposite sense than the real meaning.</p>
<p>[The trees were growing when the youth described above] was put to death, already marked by the Woodman, Fate, to come down and be sawn into boards, to make a certain moveable framework with a sack and a knife in it...[and] rude carts...which the Farmer, Death, had already set apart to be his tumbrils of the Revolution.</p> <p>Rude carts= tumbrils*</p> 	<p>Which page in the book? _____</p>	<p>The Woodman, Fate, and the Farmer, Death: Literary Device _____</p> <p>Moveable framework with a sack and a Knife in it=What is it? _____</p> 