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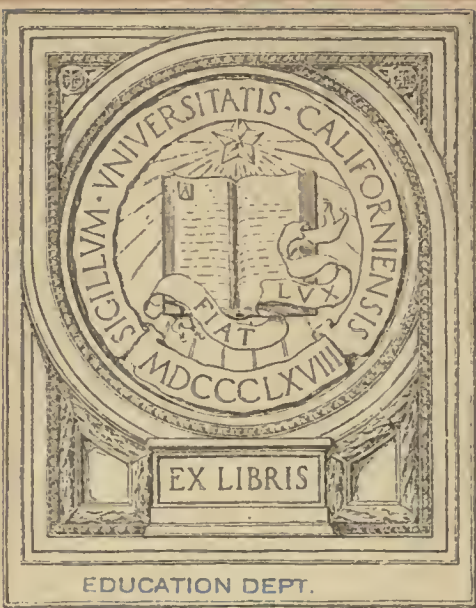
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AMERICAN LITERATURE AS A MEANS OF CIVIC EDUCATION
IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS

TERM PAPER

by

EVA M. STONE

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AMERICAN LITERATURE AS A MEANS OF CIVIC EDUCATION

I. Relation of language and literature to Civic Education.

A. Every American child should be given a knowledge of English literature, together with training in the use of the English Language.

1. In the interest of the individual.
2. In the interest of national unity.
 - a. Mistakes in the English Educational system.
 - b. Danger of Vocational Education in this country.

B. Every American child should be given an adequate knowledge of American Literature.

1. In the interest of the individual.
2. In the interest of national unity.
3. In the interest of national literature.

II. More emphasis should be placed on American literature in the high school.

- A. One semester should be required.
- B. Time - the eleventh year.
- C. Content.

- a. History of American Literature, with illustrative masterpieces.
- b. Essays and addresses of American statesman.

III. An analysis of the content of Lowell's "Democracy" in the light of the objectives of Civic Education.

- A. Biography of Lowell.
- B. Essay on "Democracy."
 1. Intellectual objectives.
 2. Feeling and conduct objectives.

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AMERICAN LITERATURE AS A MEANS OF CIVIC EDUCATION

I

It has been said that the most conspicuous characteristic of the human animal is his imperviousness to ideas. Those who are inclined to accept this view will find an excellent example in point in the fact that until the recent war the English people never awakened to the necessity of training all English children in a knowledge of the English language and literature. Until recently the education of the upper classes in England has been almost entirely confined to mathematics and the classics. A knowledge of the English language and literature came as a by-product of classical study. In the English universities English had no position and formed no part of the recognized studies. On the other hand, the lower classes of English children were given a purely industrial education that fitted them to be skilled mechanics, engineers, or what not. The natural result of this has been that the working people came to feel that "literature, for the most part, expressed the point of view of the middle and upper classes and that any attempt to teach them literature or art was an attempt to impose upon them the culture of another class." This state of affairs has been all the more disastrous in view of the fact that folk literature has been crushed out by modern industrial conditions. In this way the people have been cut off from the whole world of aesthetic enjoyment of music and verse that vitalized the common life in the time of Elizabeth. Life has become barren, and the starved aesthetic nature has consoled itself with the moving picture, of which the man is a mere spectator and in which he has no creative part. It may well be that in this state of affairs many a potential poet, for want of a nobler outlook, has joined the ranks of the soap-box orator in the socialistic meeting.

In the January number of the current "Atlantic", Caroline F. E. Spurgeon, of London, in a discussion of the revolutionary report of the recent Committee on British Education, sets forth the evil results of this dual system of education thus: "Much of our social discord, suspicion, and bitterness, of our industrial warfare and unrest, is owing to this gulf between classes, between industry and culture, emphasized by the gulf between educated and uneducated speech; and nothing would do more to bridge this chasm than a common education, fundamentally English, resulting in a common pride and joy in the national language and literature".-----"Literature is the most direct and lasting communication of the experience of man to men. Literature is not only close to life, but it is a means of life".-----"For English children no form of knowledge can take precedence of a knowledge of English, no form of literature can take precedence of English literature, and the two are so inextricably connected as to form the only possible basis for a national education".-----"The delusion that the people as a whole should have only manual or vocational training, such as fits them to be miners or engineers or cooks, is the educational lie in the soul."-----"The lesson in English is not merely the occasion for

the inculcation of knowledge--it is an initiation into the corporate life of man".

If this narrow, one-dimensional education has worked havoc in England by eliminating a common language, and a common intellectual heritage of ideas and ideals, it would be still more disastrous in our own country, not only because of the geographical extent of our country and the varied races among our citizens, but because in a democracy such as ours where universal suffrage prevails, it is essential that each citizen have as broad and unified an education as possible since the success of our experiment must ultimately depend upon the "collective wisdom of the people as a whole".

Although American Education long ago recognized the importance of teaching the English language and literature both as a means of personal culture for the individual and as a means of unifying our heterogeneous population, the "educational lie" referred to by Prof. Spurgeon has been gaining a considerable following among the adherents of vocational and industrial education in this country. Courses in so-called "business English" look upon the language chiefly, if not exclusively, as a tool by which financial success may be achieved, and not at all as an instrument for the expression of the aesthetic nature of man. Drill in language is made as arid and mechanical as the multiplication table. Language as "fossil poetry" never comes within their ken, but language as the stock-in trade of fossil teachers is made the pabulum of class instruction. Verily "the hungry sheep look up and are not fed"! On the other hand, the instruction in literature in the intermediate and upper high school, takes on a technical and formal quality, equally remote from life. Literary criticism and matters of interest only to the literary specialist are expounded, largely to the exclusion of the significance of the masterpiece in terms of human life, past, present, and future. Considered from the point of view of the objectives of Civic Education as developed in this seminar, both our theory and our practice in teaching the English language and literature will have to be radically changed if these important factors in shaping national life are to function at full value.

In the teaching of English literature in American secondary schools, the major attention has always been directed to the English masterpieces. In fact, collections of poems for use in high schools have excluded American authors entirely. Such a procedure may be fully justified on the universal ground of art, but it cannot be justified on national grounds. Every American child is entitled to its American inheritance--the vital experiences of our forefathers as embodied in our literature, for even in literature a man without a country is a starved being.

Dr. Lange has called attention to the fact that every child born in this country must be Americanized. The child comes from a foreign shore; he must learn a new language, he must adapt himself to new conditions, he must acquire the ideas and ideals of his newly-adopted country. Education is the process by which the child is guided in the acquiring of all this experience. Language becomes of fundamental importance, since not only does communication depend upon it but the power of thinking itself. Hence every American

child should be taught to speak and write good English and to acquire as large a vocabulary as possible, as both understanding and expression are limited by the child's knowledge of words. Through experience the child will learn to understand his physical environment in practical work and in the natural sciences; but the experience most valuable to him pertains to the social world of human beings in which he finds himself. These he cannot understand unless he is permitted to enter into and possess his part in the inheritance of America as this has been handed down in historical and literary form. Since the literature of a nation is an interpretation of the national life of a people, it gives permanence and continuity to ideals. History may record facts but literature interprets their meaning in terms of human life. "Our literature is the expression of Americanism; it is the embodiment of the soul of America. From our own books we get the brave adventures of pioneers and the splendid deeds of the makers of the nation; we learn how our compatriots live, what they think and do; we catch the beauty of our streams and hills, the sweep of the prairie, the majesty of mountains and canyons; and at last we come to know America and the democratic ideals for which she stands".

This does not mean that we should set American literature in apposition to English literature, but an appreciation of English literature should not prevent our taking a natural pride in our own authors. It is said when Matthew Arnold said to Sainte Beuve that Lamartine was not a great poet, the French critic wisely replied, "He is important to us". So we as Americans may reply to critics who depreciate certain American authors: "They are important for us", for they have recorded our struggles, shared our hopes, and embodied our ideals. In his History of French Literature, Brunetiere declares that every race must be the judge and the only judge of its own poets. Although our American authors when measured by universal and permanent standards may not reach a high place in the scale of literary performance, they are immensely significant for us in that through them we are made conscious of ourselves as a nation. Even if our people had remained homogeneous, this would still have been true, but it is vastly more important when we consider the mixture of races in this country. The lesson in American literature may well be made an "initiation into the corporate life of America". How else can we hope to recreate in each successive generation the experience of the founders of our nation and the struggles attending its development? How else can we hope to build up a national literary consciousness? How else can we hope to prepare the way for a really national American literature? How else can we hope to counteract the influence of the so-called intellectuals of our great cities, men "who have brains and ability but who know not Israel" and who would rush us into literary internationalism before our national literature has had time to come into its own?

If it is the inalienable right of every child to discover America in the works of American authors, it is certainly obvious that all that is implied here cannot be accomplished in the elementary grades, but that the study of American literature must receive more emphasis in the high school. In the lower grades the reading matter is mainly selected from our own authors. This is the natural procedure, and is based on the same principle which the elementary teacher follows in the teaching of history and geography from the local center outward. This excellent foundation should be crowned by a superstructure of American literature in the high school. But what actually happens is that the study of American literature is practically abandoned in the high school for that of English literature. Moreover, English literature is taught almost purely from the aesthetic point of view, and not from the more significant point of view of its civic content. It is highly desirable that the secondary pupil should gain as wide an acquaintance with the world's best literature, but it is far more necessary that he gain an appreciation of our national life in all its varied phases as mirrored in literature. In many of our high schools no course in American literature is offered; in a few it appears as an elective or alternative course, but it is seldom found in the compulsory English courses. So the continuity of instruction in civic ideals through American literature, is broken when the pupil comes to the high school. In the grades the reading of American stories and poems served to arouse patriotic emotions, but deep and abiding loyalty must be based on intelligence. The American citizen must needs find a reason for the faith that is in him. He must intellectually group the meaning of America. His feelings must be widened and deepened by understanding. This understanding can come only by the study of American literature in the high school. To know the spirit of the living whole of our national life, he must become acquainted with the genius of the various parts, that is, he must know America geographically. Such a study might well begin with the literature of the pupil's own state, especially so if he happens to live in a so-called "literary state". It is very seldom that a California boy or girl is acquainted with the works or even with the names of present-day California writers, such as Edwin Markham, George Sterling, Gertrude Atherton, etc. They have never heard of the Overland Monthly. They do not know that gold mines richer and more permanent than any of those discovered in the fifties were opened up in the West by Mark Twain and Bret Harte. They have never been inspired with the faith that if we follow the trail we may yet rediscover the lode.

Such writers as Bryant, Whittier, Hawthorne, Sarah Orne Jewett, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Margaret Deland, William Dean Howells, and many others, have revealed the character of New England as influenced by heredity and environment; the intensely concentrated life of our great cities is mirrored in the works of O. Henry and Herrick; Joel Chandler Harris, F. Hopkinson Smith, Thomas Nelson Page lead us into the heart of the Old South; with Miss Murfree we penetrate the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee; we feel the pulse of the great Middle West in the pages of Riley, Eggleston, and Mark Twain: we cross the Rockies to live with the cow-boy and the miner in the tales of Owen Wister and Bret Harte. The great industrial life of America speaks to us in the novels of Frank Norris, Robert

Herrick, and Margaret Deland; while the great social political problems are stated, if not solved, by Churchill, Phillips, Whitlock, London, and Poole. Essayists from Emerson to Repplier interpret and crystallize ideals. Historians from John Smith to McMaster create the past epochs of American life. Statesmen from Washington to Wilson voice the great ideals and purposes of Americanism.

In the popular forms of the short story and the one-act play, American life is presented in kaleidoscopic fashion--stories of the frontier, of social heritage, of American landscape, of American community life.

Surely in view of the riches of the material at hand and the purpose in view--to interpret America for Americans--it would be a very modest beginning to ask that at least one semester of the prescribed course in English in the high school should be devoted to the study of American literature; and that in addition to this the supplementary reading and book reports in the other High School grades be made in the field of American literature. It would seem advisable to adopt the best available text in the History of American Literature, to be used advisedly, not as a strait-jacket, but as an intelligent guide. A second text with illustrative masterpieces should be used with the history.

As to the grade into which such a course could be most advantageously introduced, it would seem that, all things considered, the eleventh year would be the most suitable time. The pupil is then sufficiently mature to enter into the literary inheritance of America with intelligent enthusiasm. Moreover, such a course would form an admirable preparation for the study of United States History in the twelfth year.

III

It is an interesting commentary on American education that while we prominently exhibit the portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Webster, Lincoln, Roosevelt and Wilson in our school rooms, the living words of these statesmen, for the most part, are conspicuous by their absence even in the high school. Aside from the Gettysburg Address and a few sporadic quotations, our young Americans are entirely ignorant of the great contribution of these men to American literature. In fact, they are quite surprised to find them listed among our national literary lights at all. In this respect, the situation seems to be growing worse instead of better. Formerly the English curriculum in the Berkeley High School contained Webster's Reply to Haine, Boardman's Modern American Speeches, Lowell's Essay on Lincoln, Lowell's Democracy, the Lincoln Papers, and Democracy Today, a collection of war addresses. At the present time most of these have been dropped from the course because the majority of English teachers consider them too difficult to hold the interest of the average high school pupil. There was a time, they urge, when only the select few went to high school, when such work could be done profitably; but now that Tom, Dick, and Harry come to us without cultural background and fill up our English classes, the study of such works cannot be done successfully. But in spite of this fact, do we not still go on trying to teach these same pupils literary criticism, which is certainly more remote from life than definitions of democracy? Does the difficulty reside in the task itself or in

the lack of civic interest and the lack of resourcefulness on the part of the teacher? Surely the time has come when all patriotic English teachers should search their hearts to find out the real truth. Some teachers believe that they have taught these masterpieces with a reasonable degree of success. Are such teachers merely deceiving themselves? It would seem as though the average teacher of English literature stakes her all upon emotional appeal. The realm of the pure intellect seems cold and forbidding. Thinking in logical sequence is a process laborious and repellent, and should be banished to the department of mathematics. A political speech, though it be built like a Greek temple, does not stir the imagination. Touching as are the lines of Whitman's "My Captain", even more touching are the words of Lincoln in the Second Inaugural. Many consider this a greater speech than the Gettysburg speech. What an injustice that young America should not read it! Portraits of Lincoln have their place, interpretations of the character of Lincoln have their place, but nothing can be a substitute for the sublime words of Lincoln himself.

Again, we talk much about democracy, our young men gave their lives for democracy, most of them, alas, glimpsing only as in a glass darkly the meaning of the word. Yet we are unwilling to set ourselves to the task of defining this great ideal for ourselves by a study of Lowell's incomparable essay on Democracy, because, forsooth, it is too hard! It would seem as though it is far easier to die for democracy than to live for it! If our soldiers gave their lives for it on the field of battle, should not American teachers be willing to give themselves with passionate devotion to the illumination of this ideal. The art of literature has its place but the greatest art of all is the art of living together, that art which shall lead us into the mystery and beauty of the shared life, the life of co-operative endeavor towards the realization of that "far-off divine event, towards which the whole creation moves"! But while it is inspiring to catch glimpses of the ultimate goal, what we have to do now is to learn to take the next step. If the material in hand does not yield to former methods of treatment, then we shall have to adopt the truly scientific attitude of further experiment. In the scientific laboratory, the experimenter does not grow impatient with recalcitrant material, such as rubber for example, but he continually resorts to new methods of attack. Through the organized will of English teachers as a body, it will surely be possible to devise ways and means of presenting to young America the best that has been known and thought in America by the statesmen whose portraits adorn our walls and who are in danger of becoming empty symbols.

A The life of James Russel Lowell considered from the point of view of the objectives of Civic Education.

The study of the life of Lowell is the study of personality endowed with the highest type of social intelligence. He was first of all a citizen and incidentally a poet; but it was his poetic imagination that enabled him to glorify citizenship, to reveal the significance of a man's relation to the state. He is the citizen thinking, the citizen feeling and the citizen doing. He was vividly alive, responding beyond the ordinary man to the call of civic duty. If we attempt to measure him in terms of the objectives of civic education that we have set up in this seminar, we shall find that at no place was he weighed in the balance and found wanting. He understood the social life of his country and that of England. He understood and enthusiastically supported the creed of American democracy. He voiced on all occasions in prose and verse the doctrine of human brotherhood with all the related ideas of equality, freedom, and social justice. He was thoroughly familiar with various embodiments of the democratic theory in institutional life, especially with the institutions as established in our own country. His judgments were never narrow and provincial but were made in the light of history and based upon a highly developed national consciousness. His faith in the creed of American democracy was never shaken. Both with tongue and pen he strove to interpret life for the common good. In the whole gamut of his feelings he was thoroughly American and his conduct squared every inch of the way with his preaching. But with all, his civic welfare was not forbidding and austere. In the light of his genial humor, egotism and invective had no place. He never lost sight of "that thread of all-sustaining beauty that doth run through all and doth all unite."

In spite of the fact that Lowell furnishes such an admirable example of the American citizen, the presentation of his life in the class-room may easily become conventional and academic. Unless the teacher has a sincere enthusiastic admiration for him herself, she cannot hope to kindle that admiration in others. There must be the "Understanding Heart."

B. How can a study of Lowell's "Democracy" contribute to the intellectual objectives of Civic Education?

It has been said that after a child has learned to open his eyes and see he should learn to shut them and think. For this purpose there is certainly no masterpiece better fitted for an American youth to try his wits on than Lowell's Democracy. In seeking to gain a clearer conception of this much used and much abused term, a deeper understanding of human brotherhood, equality, freedom, justice and

A Study of James Russell Lowell's Conception of the Poet as a Critic

The study of the life of Lowell is the study of democracy, of the highest type of social idealism. It is the study of a man who was not only a poet, but a critic, a social reformer, a statesman, a diplomat, a man of letters, a man of action. He was a man who lived in the midst of the great changes of his time, and who was not only a witness to them, but a participant in them. He was a man who was not only a poet, but a critic, a social reformer, a statesman, a diplomat, a man of letters, a man of action. He was a man who lived in the midst of the great changes of his time, and who was not only a witness to them, but a participant in them.

Lowell's conception of the poet as a critic is a conception that is based on a deep understanding of the social conditions of his time. He was a man who was not only a poet, but a critic, a social reformer, a statesman, a diplomat, a man of letters, a man of action. He was a man who lived in the midst of the great changes of his time, and who was not only a witness to them, but a participant in them.

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II. The Poet as a Critic: Lowell's "Poetry" and "The Question"

It has been said that Lowell's "Poetry" and "The Question" are two of the most important works of his time. They are works that are based on a deep understanding of the social conditions of his time. They are works that are based on a deep understanding of the social conditions of his time.

popular sovereignty will certainly result. The essay as a whole may be considered a refutation of the charge that America is responsible for infecting the old world with a new and dangerous disease known as democracy. Lowell first shows that democracy as a spirit is nothing new but that it began with the advent of man on this planet and, has always been in evidence whenever circumstances have been propitious. He audaciously asserts that the basic ideas of American democracy were inherited from the British Constitution. Having shown that democracy is nothing new, he proceeds to point out that it is not dangerous, being due to inevitable growth against which it is unequal to contend. Every age is an age of transition and this transition becomes dangerous only when it is too abrupt. Every change for the better in human history has been opposed by great and good men, examples in point being the suppression of the slave trade, the abolition of slavery, trade unions, recognition of the rights of Jews, Unitarianism.

(Here the pupil should be asked to bring in additional examples, and to forecast that judgment of the future upon our reactionary Senate and its attitude towards the League of Nations. Is our present attitude towards Japan unenlightened? This portion of the essay is excellent for developing the need of historical perspective as a basis for judgment.)

Lowell declares that fear of democracy is due either to a guilty conscience on the part of the ruling classes or to a lack of understanding of what democracy really is. It is not really democracy that the better class of people really fear but what they erroneously conceive to be its necessary adjuncts and consequences, such as the following:

1. The reduction of all mankind to a dead level of mediocrity in character and culture.
2. A vulgarization of men's conception of life and their code of morals, manners and conduct.
3. The endangering of the rights of private property and possessions

(The essay up to this point may very well be presented in class under the form of a mock trial, the old world being the plaintiff and the America the defendant. The class assemble as a court with judge, lawyers, witnesses, etc. The lawyers will prepare briefs upon which they will base their arguments. Additional charges may be presented from a later discussion of this topic in the essay and from those discussed in Bryce's American Commonwealth (abridged edition).)

The second main division of the essay is given over to a discussion of various definitions of democracy: (1) the political definition of Lincoln, "Democracy is government of the people, by the

people, for the people;(2) the social and ethical definition of Theodore Parker, "Democracy is summed up not in the expression 'I'm as good as you are'." Christ is pointed out as the first true democrat. Democracy is co-extensive with Christianity.

(In dealing with this part of the essay, I have found the following procedure effective: Before reading Lowell's discussion of the definitions, ask the members of the class to write down off-hand the best definition of democracy that they can make. These are signed and left with the teacher. Then they are asked to look the word up in the dictionary, noting its derivation, and to bring in definitions given by members of the family or friends. The result of this invariably reveals that the pupils conceive of democracy as a form of government, and not as a state of mind or spirit; a mechanical contrivance, and not a living relation between the members of a group. After completing the study of the essay, the members are asked to make another definition of democracy and compare it with the first one given to the teacher.)

The third main division of the essay treats of Democracy in America:

- (1) The conception of democracy of the founders of the republic.
- (2) The unequalled advantages and opportunities of the framers of the Constitution.
- (3) The success of the American experiment in democracy.

Here perhaps the most striking idea presented is that the framers of the American Constitution did not attempt to found a democracy in the strict sense of the term. Their practical problem was to adapt English principles and precedents to the new conditions of America. They were not mere theorists, seduced by the French fallacy that a system of government can be made to order like a suit of clothes. Conservative by nature, they recognized the value of tradition and habit as the basis of permanence and stability. The nature of their creed made them profoundly distrust human nature and so they safeguarded the government against the weakness of politicians and the whims of the people by introducing a system of checks and balances.

The fourth main division of the essay is a defense of democratic government in general, with a discussion of the advantages of universal suffrage, and a refutation of current objections to democratic forms of government. Such statements as the following provoke discussion that cannot fail to deepen the pupil's understanding of the workings of democracy:

1. The right to vote makes a safety valve of every voter.
2. The best way to teach a man how to vote is to give him the right to practice.
3. It is less dangerous to give all men the vote than to withhold it, for the ballot in their hands is less dangerous to society than a sense of wrong in their heads.
4. The assertion that the right to vote is not valued when it is bestowed indiscriminately is only partially true.
5. Those who have the divine right to govern will govern in the end, while the highest privilege to which the majority of men can aspire is that of being governed by those wiser than they.
6. (Refutation) The statement is not true that the inevitable results of democracy are:
 - a. To sap the foundations of personal independence.
 - b. To weaken the principle of authority.
 - c. To lessen the respect due to eminence, whether in station, virtue, or genius.
7. (Refutation) Democracies do not make any more mistakes in the selection of their popular heroes than do monarchies.

(The above propositions may be assigned to individuals for discussion, illustration, and proof, briefs being made in each case.)

In the fifth main division, Lowell arrives at his own definition of democracy, namely, "Democracy is that form of government, no matter what its political classification, in which every man has a chance and knows that he has it."

(Here there is a fine opportunity for discussion and illustration of what Lowell means by "a chance", and why it is necessary to "know that one has it." Blindness to opportunity is the cause of most failures.)

Following the definition, Lowell discusses public opinion, upon which he declares free government depends. He shows that public opinion must be safeguarded by the education of the people so that they may be protected from the illogical demands of false socialism. Here several striking statements challenge attention:

1. False socialism is the greatest menace ^{to} in a democracy.
2. Conditions and fortunes can never be equalized, for we can never equalize brains.

2. The right to vote makes a direct value of every voter.

3. The best way to learn a man's vote is to give him the right to qualify.

4. It is less dangerous to give all men the vote than to give it to the few. For the latter is less dangerous to society than a vote of wrong in their hands.

5. The objection that the right to vote is not raised even in a limited franchise is only partially true.

6. There are two ways to give the right to govern. One is to give it to the few, while the other is to give it to the many. The latter is best of being governed by those whom they love.

7. (Conclusion) The statement is not true that the individual is the basis of democracy.

a. To see the foundations of personal independence.

b. To see the principle of authority.

c. To lessen the respect due to science, religion, education, virtue, or genius.

8. (Refutation) Democrats do not want any more rights in the selection of their popular leaders than do Republicans.

(The above proposition may be assigned to individuals for discussion, illustration, and proof, but it belongs in this case.)

In the fifth main division, Lowell argues at his own definition of democracy, namely, "Democracy is that form of government, no matter what its political classification, in which every man has a share and knows that he has it."

There is a fine opportunity for discussion and illustration of what Lowell means by "a share", and why it is necessary to know that one has it. "Share" is opportunity is the cause of good faith.

Following the definition, Lowell discusses public opinion, upon which he declares the government depends. He shows that public opinion may be regarded as the selection of the people so that they may be guided by the liberal demands of their consciences. Here several striking statements challenge attention:

1. Public opinion is the greatest power in a democracy.

2. Corrupt and dishonest men never are admitted, for we can

3. Unless something is done to correct enormous inequalities in wealth trouble must come.

4. True socialism is only applied Christianity and Applied Christianity is democracy.

(In this connection there is a fine opportunity to discuss the meaning of equality, industrial democracy, etc., with illustrations from present day conditons.)

The conclusion is characteristically optimistic. The hope of the future lies not in violent changes, nor in the public charity of wealth, for this is only a palliative, but in developing of a more sensitive social conscience which will lead us to the discovery of ways and means of extirpating social injustice. We should not be fearful of the future, for

1. Violent changes are not necessary.
2. The misfortunes hardest to bear are those that never come.
3. The world has lived through many changes.
4. Brawn will never weigh as much as brain.
5. The voice of conscience will always be a safe guide.

C. How can a study of Lowell's Democracy contribute to the "feeling objectives" of Civic Education?

The widening and deepening of the understanding of the meaning of democracy with its implied terms, human brotherhood, equality, freedom, and justice, cannot help but react favorably on the emotional attitudes of the pupil. He has more respect for his feelings when he discovers that they are grounded in reason. "Loyalty, to be deep and abiding, must be intelligent." Lowell's enthusiasm for his subject is contagious. Back of his abstract reasoning lies a great fund of suppressed emotion, which makes its presence felt both in sudden sallies of wit and humor, and in effective imagery, and allusion. The literary quality of the essay is due chiefly to this suffusing of intellect with emotion. An example in point is the reference to the profound parable of the Persian poet, Jellaladeen: "One knocked at the Beloved's door, and a voice asked from within, 'Who is there?' and he answered 'It is I'. Then the voice said, 'This house will not hold me and thee'; and the door was not opened. Then went the lover into the desert and fasted and prayed in solitude, and after a year he returned and knocked again at the door; and again the voice asked 'Who is there?' and he

The solution is not applied directly to the problem. The solution is to be found in the text.

The text is a collection of various items, including a list of names and a list of numbers. The text is not clearly legible.

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said "It is thyself;" and the door was opened to him."

The profound meaning of this parable merits considerable emphasis, for her democracy is presented as the miracle of the shared life. A review of the story of "The Vision of Sir Launfal", with special reference to the transfiguration of the leper at the close, will fit in very well at this point.

Other passages full of fine emotional quality are the following:

1. "To the door of every generation there comes a knocking, and unless the household like the Thane of Cawdor and his wife, have been doing some deed without a name, they need not shudder. It turns out at worst to be a poor relation who wishes to come in out of the cold. The porter always grumbles and is slow to open. "Who's there, in the name of Beelzebub?" he mutters. There has never been a change for the better in human housekeeping that was not opposed by wise and good men."

2. "The beggar is in the saddle at last", cries proverbial Wisdom. "Why in the name of all former experience, doesn't he ride to the Devil?" because in the very act of mounting he ceased to be a beggar and became part owner in the piece of property he bestrides."

This is a very subtle passage and one that repays discussion, involving, as it does, such democratic arrangements as profit sharing. Perhaps in the light of this illustration, we might explain why Jack London practically ceased to be a socialist after he became the owner of a Californian ranch.

3. "It should not be overlooked that the acorn from which our democracy sprang was ripened on the British Oak. Every successive swarm from this officina gentium has, when left to its own instincts - may I not call them hereditary instincts - assumed a more or less thoroughly democratic form. This would seem to show, what I believe to be a fact, that the British Constitution, under whatever disguises of prudence or decorum, is essentially democratic."

The latter is a very good example of the truth of Lowell's statement that "a metaphor is no argument, though it be sometimes the gunpowder to drive one home and imbed it in the memory."

The essay as a whole is calculated to develop a deep and abiding faith in the creed of American Democracy, especially with reference to the future. Lowell in himself as an example ought to inspire the pupil to nobler living. Lowell was not only a representative of his country abroad but a representative citizen at home. In the same sense every American Citizen is a representative of his country and should be ever conscious of his civic responsibility.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general survey of the literature on the subject of the history of the world. It is a very interesting and comprehensive survey of the subject, and it is well worth reading for anyone who is interested in the history of the world.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed study of the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present. It is a very thorough and well-written study, and it is well worth reading for anyone who is interested in the history of the world.

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