

I'll Take My Stand (Lessons 1-5)
Vocabulary Quiz #1

1. The merchants of industry swelled the ranks of the _____, who though wealthy, possessed a boorishness and arrogance unfit for nobility.
(A) autonomy
(B) satiety
(C) deracination
(D) nouveau riche
(E) shibboleth
2. As part of the modernist movement, the branch of philosophy that explores the nature of beauty, which is called _____, posits an assumption of evolution.
(A) aesthetics
(B) philistinism
(C) milieu
(D) magnanimity
(E) shibboleth
3. The members of rural communities seem to possess a greater understanding and _____ towards their _____ and less fortunate neighbors among them.
(A) aesthetics . . filial
(B) philistinism . . anomalous
(C) milieu . . pernicious
(D) magnanimity . . indigent
(E) shibboleth . . pusillanimous
4. The problem facing the _____ of independent small farms is whether the _____ benefits of industrialism are worth what is being lost like freedom and contentment.
(A) deracination . . filial
(B) autonomy . . dubious
(C) shibboleth . . pusillanimous
(D) aesthetics . . pernicious
(E) magnanimity . . indigenous
5. When the company imported many laborers from its Northern plants, a new _____ arose when the outsiders began to mock the local traditions and built gaudy houses not in keeping with architecture of the local community .
(A) autonomy
(B) deracination
(C) magnanimity
(D) miscegenation
(E) philistinism

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6. The industry North demanded internal
A
improvements—roads, railroads, canals—
B
at national expense to furnish transportation for
C
its goods to the South. No error.
D E

7. The North was demanding positive action
A
on the part of the federal government, and the
B
South was demanding that no action be taken
C
at all. No error.
D E

8. They also suffer under the curses of a
A B
strictly-business or industrial civilization,
C
which include manners and family life.
D
No error.
E

9. The industrialist with his flatteries attempt
A
to cure the poverty of the contemporary spirit
B
by hiring experts to instruct it in spite itself in
C D
the historic culture. No error.
E

10. Religion can hardly never expect to
A
flourish in an industrial society, because it is
B
our submission to the general intention of a
C
nature that is fairly inscrutable. No error.
D E

11. If small communities are to retain their
cultures and unique identity, the inhabitants
must abandon all pusillanimous fears of
being thought provincial.

The word “pusillanimous” means

- (A) quaint.
- (B) dismal.
- (C) cowardly.
- (D) trifling.
- (E) unnecessary.

12. One of the planks of the Dixiecrat Party in
1948 was the continuance of racial
segregation and forbidding miscegenation.

The word “miscegenation” means most
nearly in this sentence

- (A) hating women.
- (B) mixing races.
- (C) free schools.
- (D) military intervention.
- (E) owning a house.

13. Unfortunately, the constant deracination of
children from place to place will leave the
impression that these removals are normal
to the human condition.

The word “deracination” means

- (A) education.
- (B) scolding.
- (C) denial.
- (D) uprooting.
- (E) neglect.

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Since the colonial South was more sparser populated, her citizens

14

- 14. A. NO CHANGE
- B. almost sparser
- C. most sparser
- D. more sparsely

relied on the Established Church to provide education for the poorer students and on private tutors from England for the gentry. As can be imagined, with the outbreak of war between the colonies and England, Southern citizens had to of turn to private sources,

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- 15. A. NO CHANGE
- B. had to turn
- C. have to of turn
- D. to turn

and thus the grammar schools and the Southern academy came into existence. Most Southern children, including a goodly number of young slaves, were afforded a grammar education; consisting of reading, writing, ciphering, and an introduction to Latin. After

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- 16. A. NO CHANGE
- B. fragment
- C. fused sentence
- D. comma splice

grammar school, the student would either become an apprentice to

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- 17. A. NO CHANGE
- B. they
- C. students
- D. student's

learn a “practical” vocation or attend an academy to prepare them for college. The academy offered advance studies in Latin and Greek. The reason for the emphasis on classical languages were

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- 18. A. NO CHANGE
- B. we're
- C. would
- D. was

that many of the ancient works were not translated. If wanting to study the ideas expressed by Cicero, Quintilian, or Seneca, he had

19

- 19. A. NO CHANGE
- B. the student
- C. they
- D. them

to understand Latin first. Whereas the Northern students were acquainted with the indisputable facts of mathematics and science, Southern students grappled with divergent knowledge found in philosophy and history, using rhetoric to express their arguments. The Northern system stressed the commonality of outcomes; the Southern system emphasized the role of teachers as examples. Therefore, Southern education differed from New England's system, because it was based on humane studies, rather than technical or vocation ones.

20

- 20. A. NO CHANGE
- B. vocation courses
- C. vocational ones
- D. work ones

STOP

I'll Take My Stand (Lessons 6-10)
Vocabulary Quiz #2

1. Northern myth has a(n) _____ belief that the South must “sit on the stools of everlasting repentance,” a statement so sacred that few dare to disagree.
(A) aberrant
(B) puerile
(C) inviolable
(D) inchoate
(E) articulate
2. Tate thinks that the fact that Americans repudiated everything European within a few centuries, yet maintained their European religion, is a(n) _____ condition, an irregularity to the norm.
(A) aberrant
(B) puerile
(C) inviolable
(D) inchoate
(E) de facto
3. Industrialism’s _____ into the agrarian tradition of the South was not easily absorbed into the culture, because the tradition had a(n) _____ mood to unnecessary change.
(A) palliative . . aberrant
(B) vicissitude . . puerile
(C) helot . . inviolable
(D) assimilation . . restive
(E) suppliant . . articulate
4. The constant desire of most Americans “to do something” shows an immature and _____ nature and a lack of _____ goals that are distinct and clear.
(A) puerile . . articulate
(B) inviolable . . restive
(C) inchoate . . tenuous
(D) de facto . . assimilated
(E) aberrant . . inviolable
5. Regrettably, due to human nature, systems of slavery, of _____, or of domination of some form constitute one of the outstanding facts of history.
(A) assimilation
(B) synthesis
(C) paradox
(D) serfdom
(E) vicissitude

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6. John Dewey believed that “public” socialism
A
is possible, even though the American state
B
have to remake human nature to secure it.
C D
No errors.
E

7. Industrialism is the domination of economic,
A
political, and social orders when the energies
B
of a nation engages in endless production and
C D
consumption. No error.
E

8. What industrialism with its benefits count as
A B
the goods and riches of the earth, the agrarian
C
South does not, nor ever did. No error.
D E

9. The farming South, the yeoman South, that
A
great body of free men, had hardly anything to
B C
do with the capitalist and their merchandise.
D
No error.
E

10. The South, particularly the plain
people, have never recovered from the
A
embarrassment it suffered when the ruling,
B
or the planter, class was destroyed before the
C
cultural lines became hard and fast. No error.
D E

11. The most difficult task of industrialism is to
convince with articulate reasons why time,
not space, is more valuable to the small
farmer.

The word “articulate” means

- (A) shallow.
- (B) old.
- (C) clear.
- (D) doubtful.
- (E) necessary.

12. With its conquest of the South, the United
States ceased being a “Republic of
republics” and became a de facto empire
with all the evils associated with
conquerors.

The word “de facto” means most nearly in
this sentence

- (A) actual.
- (B) false.
- (C) wicked.
- (D) one-half.
- (E) large.

13. After the war, Southerners were reduced to
second-class citizens in the United States,
finding themselves to be suppliants even to
this day.

The word “suppliants” means

- (A) aliens.
- (B) inhabitants.
- (C) rebels.
- (D) beggars.
- (E) nationalists.

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Allen Tate offers an interesting discussion about history, where he draws a parallel against the two views of history and the two parts

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of religion. Tate argues that history can be seen as a series of concrete events or as an abstraction, a generality. The former view Tate calls the "Short View" and the later the "Long View." The

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Short View is specific, about specific men who performed specific events. The decisions and acts of these men were dictated either by their social mores and by what knowledge they possessed at the

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time. However, the Long View discounts the specifics and insists that every civilization follow a certain logical path, one that is at

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best, shadowy; at worst, non-existent. Indeed, the Long View removes all of the distinctions among past civilizations, and to make a judgement that any one culture was best than another is

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short of madness. The Long View then is anti-cultural and "the destroyer of Tradition." As Tate puts it: "since the Christian myth is a vegetation rite, varying only in some details from countless other vegetation myths, there is no reason to prefer Christ to Adonis." The Short View insists that there is a difference between the historical Jesus and Adonis and that Biblical precepts with its doctrine demands that the unique Jesus Christ be accepted

19

completely. Not just the half resembling Adonis.

20

14. A. NO CHANGE
B. among
C. between
D. of

15. A. NO CHANGE
B. subsequently
C. finally
D. latter

16. A. NO CHANGE
B. but
C. or
D. nor

17. A. NO CHANGE
B. follows
C. are following
D. do follow

18. A. NO CHANGE
B. good
C. better
D. well

19. A. NO CHANGE
B. does demand
C. is demanding
D. demand

20. A. NO CHANGE
B. fragment
C. fused sentence
D. comma splice