

## American Literature Errata

Textbook:

- On p. 24, in the sentence that reads “His sermon “A Model of Christian Charity,” which you will read, was written during the voyage.” (delete the underlined words)
- On p. 26, in the sentence that reads “One sees these tendencies in the intellectual depth and coherence of Winthrop’s sermon “A Model of Christian Charity,” which you will read in this chapter, and the two Jonathan Edwards sermons that you will be reading in the next chapter.” (delete the underlined words)
- On p. 89, the first paragraph should begin with “Early America produced some tough women;” Delete the first 3 lines: “Some of the first Englishmen... of the New England coast. They became”
- On p. 181, the text of footnote #57 was erroneously inserted into the body of the main text. In the first column, delete the period after the superscript “57” and then delete the content of footnote #57 that is on the side column: “As indicated in my introduction to the Age of Reason, deism was the belief...to understand all that men needed to know to live productive lives.” The correct sentence should read: “Some books against Deism fell into my hands;”
- On p. 223, questions #11 and 12 can be eliminated. They actually refer to the next poem; see question #8.
- On p. 334, in the article title, change “Emmerson” to read “Emerson”
- On p. 579–580, delete the paragraph at the top of page 580 which begins at the bottom of page 579 with: “When Lincoln was just nine years old, his mother died after drinking milk from a cow that had grazed on poisonous weeds....was able to construct a permanent one-room log cabin.”

Replace this passage with the following text:

“His father, Thomas, was a tough, uneducated farmer who did not know how to relate to the intellectually curious, melancholy Abraham, and was sometimes physically abusive. Thomas moved the family to southwestern Indiana when Abraham was seven years old. Squatters on public land, the family was forced to live in a lean-to of branches and mud until Thomas was able to construct a permanent one-room log cabin. Two years later, Abraham’s mother died after drinking milk from a cow that had grazed on poisonous weeds. Thomas then married a widow named Sarah Bush Johnston, who encouraged Abraham’s interest in books and learning.”

- On p. 634, delete the first paragraph that begins “Mark Twain is among the most important American Realists.” This paragraph is a repeat of page 633.
- On p. 634, in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, change “ultimately achieved received” to read “ultimately received”

- On p. 635, the Mark Twain bio ends in mid-sentence. After “in light of all he saw going wrong,” add the following:

around him. “If our Maker *is* all-powerful for good or evil, He is not in His right mind,” Twain wrote in the late 1890s. While he generally refrained from publishing his most inflammatory opinions, Twain’s honesty was such that he couldn’t help speaking his mind on a number of issues. He spent his last years writing his autobiography and throwing himself into various social causes.

Despite the fact that he occasionally attacked the Christian faith in his writing, Mark Twain’s work has much to offer all readers, including Christians. His keen understanding of human nature, conveyed through remarkably realistic depictions of American culture can help his readers understand themselves and the people around them on a deeper level. His hard questions about Christianity can help us fruitfully examine why we believe in Jesus and root out the hypocrisy and foolishness that have too often characterized the words and deeds of those who claim to be Christians. Twain’s brilliant humor and wonderful storytelling abilities make the lessons he has to teach particularly easy to learn.

- On p. 743, delete all of question #11 – answer is not provided.
- On p. 780, in the subheading underneath the curvy line, add “Frost’s” so it reads: Questions on Frost’s “Never Again Would Birds’ Song Be the Same”