

American literature, literature, National Book Award, New England, Nobel Prize in Literature, Ernest Hemingway, New York, American writers, Harold Bloom, Native American, Pulitzer Prize, Benjamin Franklin, John Updike, Thomas Pynchon, William Faulkner, Pulitzer Prize for Fiction, Jonathan Franzen, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Edgar Allan Poe, The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin, John Winthrop, Gertrude Stein, Thomas Paine, the colonies, literary traditions, Captain John Smith, John Smith, literary tradition, William Bradford, Thomas Morton, English language texts, William Bartram, Katherine Anne Porter, Walt Whitman, American style, Nathaniel Hawthorne, James Fenimore Cooper, Henry David Thoreau, Herman Melville, African American, William Lloyd Garrison, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Washington Irving, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Toni Morrison, Beloved Toni Morrison, John Steinbeck, David Foster Wallace, John Cheever, William Cullen Bryant, Louise Erdrich, John Ashbery, Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, Susan Sontag, Ida M. Tarbell, William S. Burroughs, Saul Bellow, Arthur Miller, Ezra Pound, Wendy Wasserstein, Eugene O'Neill, Sherwood Anderson, Lincoln Steffens, The Waste Land, Edward Bellamy, Upton Sinclair, William Vaughn Moody, T. S. Eliot, John Dos Passos, William Styron, Nobel Prize, The Education of Henry Adams, Philip Roth, Sylvia Norman Mailer, Feminist criticism, American Renaissance, Michiko Kakutani, Literary theory and criticism, literary theory, Literary realism, Henry Brooks Adams, New York Times, Carl Van Vechten, Henry James, Henry Miller, Edward Albee, Abraham Cahan, political writings, Edwin Markham, Sinclair Lewis, David Mamet, Vladimir Nabokov, United States

Colonial literature