

1 **Document 1: *The Jungle* (excerpted)**

2 Upton Sinclair

3 1906

4

5 . . . And then there was the condemned meat industry, with its endless horrors.

6 The people of Chicago saw the government inspectors in Packingtown, and

7 they all took that to mean that they were protected from diseased meat; they

8 did not understand that these hundred and sixty-three inspectors had been

9 appointed at the request of the packers, and that they were paid by the United

10 States government to certify that all the diseased meat was kept in the state.

11 They had no authority beyond that; for the inspection of meat to be sold in the

12 city and state the whole force in Packingtown consisted of three henchmen of

13 the local political machine<sup>1</sup>. . .

14

15 There was never the least attention paid to what was cut up for sausage; there

16 would come all the way back from Europe old sausage that had been rejected,

17 and that was mouldy and white—it would be dosed with borax and glycerine,

18 and dumped into the hoppers, and made over again for home consumption.

19 There would be meat that had tumbled out on the floor, in the dirt and sawdust,

20 where the workers had tramped and spit uncounted billions of consumption

21 germs. There would be meat stored in great piles in rooms; and the water from

22 leaky roofs would drip over it, and thousands of rats would race about on it. It

23 was too dark in these storage places to see well, but a man could run his hand

24 over these piles of meat and sweep off handfuls of the dried dung of rats.

25 These rats were nuisances, and the packers would put poisoned bread out for

26 them, they would die, and then rats, bread, and meat would go into the hoppers

27 together. This is no fairy story and no joke; the meat would be shovelled into

28 carts, and the man who did the shoveling would not trouble to lift out a rat

29 even when he saw one—there were things that went into the sausage in

30 comparison with which a poisoned rat was a tidbit.

harshly criticized

containers. eating

tuberculosis/illness

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<sup>1</sup> Political machine-Corrupt groups that controlled the actions of industry and politicians using intimidation, threats, and bribery.

31 **Document 2: The Man with the Muck rake (excerpted)**

32 President Teddy Roosevelt

33 1906

34

35 In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" you may recall the description of the Man with the  
36 Muck Rake, the man who could look no way but downward, with the muck rake in  
37 his hand; who was offered a celestial crown for his muck rake, but who would  
38 neither look up nor regard the crown he was offered, but continued to rake to himself  
39 the filth of the floor.

heavenly

40

41 In "Pilgrim's Progress" the Man with the Muck Rake is set forth as the example of  
42 him whose vision is fixed on carnal instead of spiritual things. Yet he also typifies  
43 the man who in this life consistently refuses to see aught that is lofty, and fixes his  
44 eyes with solemn intentness only on that which is vile and debasing.

material desires

shameful

45

46 ... There should be relentless exposure of and attack upon every evil man, whether  
47 politician or business man, every evil practice, whether in politics, business, or social  
48 life. I hail as a benefactor every writer or speaker, every man who, on the platform  
49 or in a book, magazine, or newspaper, with merciless severity makes such attack,  
50 provided always that he in his turn remembers that the attack is of use only if it is  
51 absolutely truthful.

one that assists

52

53 ... The liar is no whit better than the thief, and if his mendacity takes the form of  
54 slander he may be worse than most thieves. It puts a premium upon knavery  
55 untruthfully to attack an honest man, or even with hysterical exaggeration to assail  
56 a bad man with untruth.

untruthfulness  
dishonesty/fraud

57

58 ... There results a general attitude either of cynical belief in and indifference to  
59 public corruption or else of a distrustful inability to discriminate between the good  
60 and the bad. Either attitude is fraught with untold damage to the country as a whole  
61 ... Hysterical sensationalism is the poorest weapon wherewith to fight for lasting  
62 righteousness.

skeptical

63

64 ... It is of the utmost importance for our future that this should prove to be not the  
65 unrest of mere rebelliousness against life, of mere dissatisfaction with the inevitable  
66 inequality of conditions, but the unrest of a resolute and eager ambition to secure  
the betterment of the individual and the nation.

67

# Teacher's Guide

Name of Text: **Document 1: *The Jungle* (Upton Sinclair)** **Document 2: *The Man with the Muck Rake* (Theodore Roosevelt)**

Question Composers: **Marcella Howden, Lindsey Clewell, Careyn Hallstrom, Nicole Rounds, Julianne Kinzie**

**Standards:**

**Nevada State**

**H2.[6-8].22:** Describe the effects of industrialization and new technologies on the development of the United States

**H3.[6-8].11:** Discuss the rise of the Populist and Progressive Movements and explain how they reflected social change

**C 15.[6-8].3:** Identify the impact of interest groups and public opinion on the political process.

**C 15.[6-8].4 :** Identify propaganda and persuasion in political advertising and literature

**C 15.[6-8].5:** Provide examples of contemporary public issues that may require public solutions.

**CCSS:**

**RI: 8.1 , 8.2 , 8.4, 8.6**

**RH: 6-8.1, .5 , .6**

**WHST: 6-8.1**

Text Dependent Questions	Teacher Notes and Possible Textual Evidence for Student Answers
<p>1. According to paragraph one, Document 1, what were the beliefs of the people of Chicago about the meat packing industry?</p>	<p><b>Lines 7- The people believed they were being protected by the inspectors from diseased meat</b></p>
<p>2. What words or phrases in paragraph two indicate that food was unsafe?</p>	<p><b>Lines 15-30- All information proved by author is acceptable</b></p>

Text Dependent Questions	Teacher Notes and Possible Textual Evidence for Student Answers
<p>3. What evidence is provided by Sinclair that the meat packing industry was failing?</p>	<p><b>Line 7- citizens thought they were protected, however they were not</b>  <b>Lines 11-13 and footnote- cities were being run by corrupt political machines that had no concern for the safety of people.</b>  <b>Lin3 15-30- any of the horrible corrupt conditions that existed.</b></p>
<p>4. In Document 2, according to lines 41-44, What does the author mean when he says a muck rake “fixes his eyes with solemn intentness only on that which is vile and debasing?”</p>	<p><b>Lines 41-44 a muck rake is a person who refuses to see the good “lofty” and only focuses on what is bad or low quality.</b></p>
<p>5. Under what conditions does Roosevelt state he considers a muck rake as benefactor?</p>	<p><b>Lines 46-51- absolutely truthful, “the liar is no whit better than a thief” that they are not being hysterical and exaggerating.</b></p>
<p>6. According to the text what is Roosevelt’s attitude toward muck rakers?</p>	<p><b>Lines 46-51 ‘I hail as a benefactor’ and “there should be relentless exposers of attack on an evil man” and the liar is no better than the thief” “hysterical exaggeration.” The description of a muck raker he gives is evidence that he is not supportive of their practices.</b></p>
<p>7. What does Roosevelt say will happen to public opinion if muck rakers continue with their “Hysterical sensationalism” as is stated in line 61?</p>	<p><b>Lines 59-62- People will become distrust, cynical, and will not care. They will also not be able to tell the difference between good and bad.</b></p>

## **Writing Prompt:**

In Document 2 line 30, Roosevelt states in line XXX “Either attitude is fraught with untold damage to the country as a whole.” Take a position that either agrees or disagrees with Roosevelt’s statement about the impact of Muck raking practices. In a three paragraph essay, use evidence from both documents to support your claim.

(3 paragraphs – Introduction, 1 Body Paragraph, Conclusion)

Answers may vary, depending on how students define morals and safety; they may want to focus on the safety of the workers and the safety of consumers eating the tainted meat. Others may focus on the morals of producing tainted meat and not providing safety measures for the factory workers.

**\*\*Teacher’s Note:** Kids should be familiar with the difference between quoting and paraphrasing. Additionally, some students may struggle with the word, “moral.” You may want to discuss the meaning and give example of “moral behaviors.” Synonyms include ethics, conduct, integrity, morality, standards. Note the underlined words above indicate what the students are to do in their writing.

## **Checklist identifying key points that will assist in measuring student success and/or difficulty with the close reading and/or writing prompt**

### Checklist

1. The claim is restated.
2. Accurate piece of evidence to support the claim is quoted or paraphrased with line number.
3. The writer clearly explains how the evidence supports the claim using reasoning.
4. A second piece of accurate evidence to support the claim is quoted or paraphrased with the line number.
5. This piece of evidence is connected clearly to the claim using reasoning and elaboration.

