

Evidence Chart

Claim: Chapter 1 of *The Call of the Wild* illustrates London's argument in "The Other Animals" by/because

Text Title and Page Number	Evidence (quotation or paraphrase)	How does this evidence support your claim?
<u>Call of the Wild</u> , chapter 1	<p>"he crawled to his feet, too dazed to rush. He staggered limply about, the blood flowing from nose and mouth and ears..."</p> <p>"With a roar that was almost lion-like in its ferocity, he again hurled himself at the man."</p>	<p>Buck is described in detail, but he is also described objectively: we see his physical reaction without inner emotions or thought process.</p> <p>The line reminds me that Buck, like a lion, is an animal guided by instinct. The words 'roar,' 'ferocity' and 'hurled' also emphasize the idea that Buck is pure animal, governed by his instincts to act and respond based on the beast within him.</p>
<u>Call of the Wild</u> , chapter 1	<p>"In a quick rage he sprang at the man, who met him halfway, grappled him close by the throat, and with a deft twist threw him over on his back. Then the rope tightened mercilessly, while Buck struggled in a fury, his tongue lolling out of his mouth and his great chest panting futilely."</p>	<p>Buck acts with instinct and is purely motivated and described as though instinct has taken over. He jumps at the man and tries to hurt him as a response to being trapped.</p>

<p><u>Call of the Wild</u>, chapter 1</p>	<p>“He opened his eyes, and into them came the unbridled anger of a kidnapped king. The man sprang for his throat, but Buck was too quick for him. His jaws closed on the hand, nor did they relax till his senses were choked out of him once more.”</p>	<p>Buck is described as taking action based on instinct - he has been harmed, so he seeks to harm the person who has hurt him. He simply acts; he does not reason or show a thought process behind his actions.</p>
<p><u>Call of the Wild</u>, chapter 1</p>	<p>“And Buck was truly a red-eyed devil, as he drew himself together for the spring, hair bristling, mouth foaming, a mad glitter in his bloodshot eyes. Straight at the man he launched his one hundred and forty pounds of fury, surcharged with the pent passion of two days and nights. In mid-air, just as his jaws were about to close on the man, he received a shock that checked his body and brought his teeth together with an agonizing clip. He whirled over, fetching the ground on his back and side.”</p>	<p>This excerpt shows Buck raging with anger and acting according to his instincts. He does not understand that the man with the club can injure him, so he simply acts according to his instincts and attacks the man without thinking about the way he can be injured by the club. This shows that Buck is primarily driven by animal instinct and not abstract or logical reasoning skills.</p>
<p><u>Call of the Wild</u>, chapter 1</p>	<p>“After a particularly fierce blow he crawled to his feet, too dazed to rush. He staggered limply about, the blood flowing from nose and mouth and ears, his beautiful coat sprayed and flecked with bloody slaver. Then the man advanced and deliberately dealt him a frightful blow on the nose. All the pain he had endured was nothing compared with the exquisite agony of this. With a roar that was almost lion-like in its ferocity, he again hurled himself at the man. But the man, shifting the club from right to left, coolly caught him by the under jaw, at the same time</p>	<p>After being beaten with the club, Buck continues to attack. This shows that Buck does not realize that he will continue to be beaten. Instead, Buck is acting with animal instinct and does not reason or think through possible consequences of his actions.</p>

	wrenching downward and backward. Buck described a complete circle in the air, and half of another, then crashed to the ground on his head and chest.”	
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Claim: Chapter 1 of *The Call of the Wild* **contradicts** London's argument in "The Other Animals" by/because

Text Title and Page Number	Evidence (quotation or paraphrase)	How does this evidence support your claim?
<u>Call of the Wild</u> , chapter 1	"Buck wondered where they went, for they never came back; but the fear of the future was strong upon him, and he was glad each time when he was not selected."	<p>The word "wondered" suggests that Buck's mind thinks about things that it cannot see or hear, and has the ability to think in an abstract way.</p> <p>The phrase "fear of the future" suggests that Buck has the capacity to worry about his life and what may happen to him in the future. This level of forward thinking - and anxiety about the unknown - goes beyond London's claim that he sought to convey his animals as governed by instinct.</p> <p>Words like "fear" and "glad" ascribe human like emotions to Buck.</p>
<u>Call of the Wild</u> , chapter 1	"Buck had accepted the rope with quiet dignity. To be sure, it was an unwonted performance but he had learned to trust in men he knew, and to give them credit for a wisdom that outreached his own. But when the ends of the rope were placed in the stranger's hands, he growled menacingly. He had merely intimated his displeasure, in his pride believing that to intimate was to command."	Buck accepts the rope with "quiet dignity," which suggests a more sophisticated emotional capacity.

<p><u>Call of the Wild</u>, chapter 1</p>	<p>“There he lay for the remainder of the weary night, nursing his wrath and wounded pride. He could not understand what it all meant. What did they want with him, these strange men? Why were they keeping him pent up in this narrow crate? He did not know why, but he felt oppressed by the vague sense of impending calamity.”</p>	<p>Buck is portrayed as puzzled and trying to figure out what this new situation meant for him. The questions that the author uses suggests that Buck can wonder or fear in a similar way to humans. He also felt “oppressed” by the impending danger, which suggests that he has longer-term thinking or the ability to fear the future, which is a more sophisticated emotion.</p>
<p><u>Call of the Wild</u>, chapter 1</p>	<p>“He was glad for one thing: the rope was off his neck. That had given them an unfair advantage; but now that it was off, he would show them. They would never get another rope around his neck. Upon that he was resolved. For two days and nights he neither ate nor drank, and during those two days and nights of torment, he accumulated a fund of wrath that boded ill for whoever first fell foul of him.”</p>	<p>Buck resolves to “show them” and not ever have a rope around his neck again. He seeks some sort of revenge, and he appears to be able to think about and channel his anger for revenge.</p>

<p><u>Call of the Wild</u>, chapter 1</p>	<p>“At the first step upon the cold surface, Buck's feet sank into a white mushy something very like mud. He sprang back with a snort. More of this white stuff was falling through the air. He shook himself, but more of it fell upon him. He sniffed it curiously, then licked some up on his tongue. It bit like fire, and the next instant was gone. This puzzled him. He tried it again, with the same results. The onlookers laughed uproariously, and he felt ashamed, he knew not why, for it was his first snow.”</p>	<p>Buck feels ashamed when the other dogs laugh at him because of his unfamiliarity with snow. This emotion is more human-like and shows an ability to feel and reason more deeply (e.g., Buck is aware that others are laughing at him, aware that he is different, and feels an emotional response that is not instinctual.)</p>
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