OLYMPIADS SCHOOL/GRADE 8 ENGLISH/HANDOUT 11

Announcement: Midterm Assessment on Class 13. Please study Chapter 1-6 of "Around the World in Eighty Days".

Synopsis of Around the World in Eighty Days (Web resource from Pittsburgh Public Theatre)

Phileas Fogg is the model of a punctual, efficient English gentleman. So when he enlists a new manservant—the former circus performer Jean Passepartout—and then takes a bet to do the impossible, it is no wonder English society is shocked. Phileas Fogg promises that he will travel around the world in just 80 days . . . and in the world of 1872, that is no easy feat.

Phileas Fogg and Passepartout set off around the globe where they encounter countless obstacles and one exotic situation after another. Can Phileas Fogg circumnavigate the globe in time to win his bet? Are there larger issues at stake? Who *is* the intrepid, quiet man who would undertake such a crazy challenge, and what does he have to hide?

The story unfolds as Fogg and Passepartout's crazy adventure takes them through the jungles of India, where they find excitement beyond their expectations, across the Pacific Ocean, and into the wild west of the United States. And all the while, they encounter not just the danger of travelling in foreign parts, but also the meddling of a singularly persistent detective, and the constant tick-tick-ticking of the clock.

Discussion Questions (discuss and respond to one or more of the following questions)

- How does Verne's writing portray Fogg as a "punctual, efficient English gentleman"?
- Respond to the questions in the synopsis: "Can Phileas Fogg circumnavigate the globe in time to win his bet? Are there larger issues at stake? Who is the intrepid, quiet man who would undertake such a crazy challenge, and what does he have to hide?"
- Which aspects of the novel do you like? Which aspects do you dislike?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

LITERARY ANALYSIS

This week's homework will focus on Chapter 13 to Chapter 18 of *Around the World in Eighty Days*. Read the following summaries of Chapters 13, 14, and 15, before reading Chapter 15 and answering the questions that follow. (Summaries from web resource: http://www.novelguide.com/around-the-world-in-eighty-days/summaries/)

Summary of Chapter Thirteen: "In which Passepartout receives a new proof that fortune favors the brave"

Everyone realizes Fogg is risking his life, his liberty, and his bet to rescue the woman, for he is interfering in a local religion and doing something much worse than Passepartout did in the temple. Sir Francis goes along with the scheme and Passepartout is happy because he sees his master is good. He begins to love Fogg.

The guide also wants to help because the woman is a Parsee as he is. He explains the princess is the daughter of a Bombay merchant and has had an English education. She could pass for European. Her name is Aouda.

It is Passepartout who comes up with an idea, while the hour of the sacrifice arrives and Fogg is seen with a knife in his hand watching from a hidden place. As the pyre is lit with the princess next to the corpse of her husband, Fogg is about to rush to save her, but Sir Francis restrains him. At that moment the dead rajah appears to stand up and frightens the mourners. He lifts his wife in his arms and makes for the forest. It is Passepartout himself who has played the part of the rajah. The Indians pursue Fogg's party, now on the elephant making their escape.

Summary of Chapter Fourteen: "In which Phileas Fogg descends the whole length of the beautiful valley of the Ganges without ever thinking of seeing it"

Passepartout is delighted with his success, and his master is happy with him. He is the hero of the hour. The Indian woman is still doped up and unconscious. She is carried for many hours through the jungle before she can be roused. Sir Francis says she is in danger if she remains in India.

In Allahabad they resume the train for Calcutta. They will be able to make the steamer leaving Calcutta on October 25th for Hong Kong. Passepartout goes out to buy the princess European clothes. As Aouda recovers consciousness, she is praised by the narrator as beautiful and of a soft, sweet nature. She speaks perfect English. Fogg gives the elephant Kiouni to the guide. Kiouni lifts Passepartout in his trunk as farewell.

Sir Francis accompanies them as far as Benares and explains to the princess how she was rescued. She thanks them all with great emotion and fear, and Fogg, understanding how the princess feels, offers to take her with them to Hong Kong, an English city. At Benares, the brigadier general leaves them, with hope for success on their journey.

The train passes through the valley of the Ganges, with jungles and mountains visible, elephants in the sacred river, and Indians doing their rites in the water. When Fogg reaches Calcutta, he is exactly on schedule, neither ahead nor behind.

Summary of Chapter Fifteen: "In which the bag of bank notes disgorges some thousands of pounds more"

When the train arrives in Calcutta, Fogg is rushing his party to the steamer when a policeman stops him and asks them to follow to a carriage in which they are taken to a judge's house. Aouda fears it has to do with her and tells Fogg to leave her to her fate so she won't detain him, but Fogg refuses. The steamer is

to leave at noon, so Passepartout is nervous, but Fogg remains calm and says they will be on board by noon.

Judge Obadiah presides while three Indian priests come in to complain of Passepartout's desecration of their temple in Bombay. Everyone had forgotten this escapade, but Fix had stirred up the priests to delay Fogg's departure. He still did not have a warrant for an arrest, but he sat in a corner of the courtroom watching. The judge sentences Passepartout to 15 days in prison and a fine of 300 pounds and Fogg to one week and 150 pounds.

Fogg, completely confident, gets up and offers bail, which is set at 1,000 pounds each. Fogg opens his bag and pays, and they are set free, to Fix's dismay. Fix vows to follow Fogg to the end of the world, upset that he is spending money from the Bank of England and that there will be none left to recover for the reward. Fogg has already spent over 5,000 pounds.

Chapter XV

IN WHICH THE BAG OF BANKNOTES DISGORGES SOME THOUSANDS OF POUNDS MORE

The train entered the station, and Passepartout jumping out first, was followed by Mr. Fogg, who assisted his fair companion to descend. Phileas Fogg intended to proceed at once to the Hong Kong steamer, in order to get Aouda comfortably settled for the voyage. He was unwilling to leave her while they were still on dangerous ground.

Just as he was leaving the station a policeman came up to him, and said, "Mr. Phileas Fogg?"

"I am he."

"Is this man your servant?" added the policeman, pointing to Passepartout.

"Yes."

"Be so good, both of you, as to follow me."

Mr. Fogg betrayed no surprise whatever. The policeman was a representative of the law, and law is sacred to an Englishman. Passepartout tried to reason about the matter, but the policeman tapped him with his stick, and Mr. Fogg made him a signal to obey.

"May this young lady go with us?" asked he.

"She may," replied the policeman.

Mr. Fogg, Aouda, and Passepartout were conducted to a palkigahri, a sort of four-wheeled carriage, drawn by two horses, in which they took their places and were driven away. No one spoke during the twenty minutes which elapsed before they reached their destination. They first passed through the "black town," with its narrow streets, its miserable, dirty huts, and squalid population; then through the "European town," which presented a relief in its bright brick mansions, shaded by coconut-trees and bristling with masts, where, although it was early morning, elegantly dressed horsemen and handsome equipages were passing back and forth.

The carriage stopped before a modest-looking house, which, however, did not have the appearance of a private mansion. The policeman having requested his prisoners—for so, truly, they might be called—to descend, conducted them into a room with barred windows, and said: "You will appear before Judge Obadiah at half-past eight."

He then retired, and closed the door.

"Why, we are prisoners!" exclaimed Passepartout, falling into a chair.

Aouda, with an emotion she tried to conceal, said to Mr. Fogg: "Sir, you must leave me to my fate! It is on my account that you receive this treatment, it is for having saved me!"

Phileas Fogg contented himself with saying that it was impossible. It was quite unlikely that he should be arrested for preventing a suttee. The complainants would not dare present themselves with such a charge. There was some mistake. Moreover, he would not, in any event, abandon Aouda, but would escort her to Hong Kong.

"But the steamer leaves at noon!" observed Passepartout, nervously.

"We shall be on board by noon," replied his master, placidly.

It was said so positively that Passepartout could not help muttering to himself, "Parbleu that's certain! Before noon we shall be on board." But he was by no means reassured.

At half-past eight the door opened, the policeman appeared, and, requesting them to follow him, led the way to an adjoining hall. It was evidently a court-room, and a crowd of Europeans and natives already occupied the rear of the apartment.

Mr. Fogg and his two companions took their places on a bench opposite the desks of the magistrate and his clerk. Immediately after, Judge Obadiah, a fat, round man, followed by the clerk, entered. He proceeded to take down a wig which was hanging on a nail, and put it hurriedly on his head.

"The first case," said he. Then, putting his hand to his head, he exclaimed, "Heh! This is not my wig!"

"No, your worship," returned the clerk, "it is mine."

"My dear Mr. Oysterpuff, how can a judge give a wise sentence in a clerk's wig?"

The wigs were exchanged.

Passepartout was getting nervous, for the hands on the face of the big clock over the judge seemed to go around with terrible rapidity.

"The first case," repeated Judge Obadiah.

"Phileas Fogg?" demanded Oysterpuff.

"I am here," replied Mr. Fogg.

"Passepartout?"

"Present," responded Passepartout.

"Good," said the judge. "You have been looked for, prisoners, for two days on the trains from Bombay."

"But of what are we accused?" asked Passepartout, impatiently.

"You are about to be informed."

"I am an English subject, sir," said Mr. Fogg, "and I have the right—"

"Have you been ill-treated?"

"Not at all."

"Very well; let the complainants come in."

A door was swung open by order of the judge, and three Indian priests entered.

"That's it," muttered Passepartout; "these are the rogues who were going to burn our young lady."

The priests took their places in front of the judge, and the clerk proceeded to read in a loud voice a complaint of sacrilege against Phileas Fogg and his servant, who were accused of having violated a place held consecrated by the Brahmin religion.

"You hear the charge?" asked the judge.

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Fogg, consulting his watch, "and I admit it."

"You admit it?"

"I admit it, and I wish to hear these priests admit, in their turn, what they were going to do at the pagoda of Pillaji."

The priests looked at each other; they did not seem to understand what was said.

"Yes," cried Passepartout, warmly; "at the pagoda of Pillaji, where they were on the point of burning their victim."

The judge stared with astonishment, and the priests were stupefied.

"What victim?" said Judge Obadiah. "Burn whom? In Bombay itself?"

"Bombay?" cried Passepartout.

"Certainly. We are not talking of the pagoda of Pillaji, but of the pagoda of Malabar Hill, at Bombay."

"And as a proof," added the clerk, "here are the desecrator's very shoes, which he left behind him."

Whereupon he placed a pair of shoes on his desk.

"My shoes!" cried Passepartout, in his surprise permitting this imprudent exclamation to escape him.

The confusion of master and man, who had quite forgotten the affair at Bombay, for which they were now detained at Calcutta, may be imagined.

Fix the detective, had foreseen the advantage which Passepartout's escapade gave him, and, delaying his departure for twelve hours, had consulted the priests of Malabar Hill. Knowing that the English authorities dealt very severely with this kind of misdemeanour, he promised them a goodly sum in damages, and sent them forward to Calcutta by the next train. Owing to the delay caused by the rescue of the young widow, Fix and the priests reached the Indian capital before Mr. Fogg and his servant, the magistrates having been already warned by a dispatch to arrest them should they arrive. Fix's disappointment when he learned that Phileas Fogg had not made his appearance in Calcutta may be imagined. He made up his mind that the robber had stopped somewhere on the route and taken refuge in the southern provinces. For twenty-four hours Fix watched the station with feverish anxiety; at last he was rewarded by seeing Mr. Fogg and Passepartout arrive, accompanied by a young woman, whose presence he was wholly at a loss to explain. He hastened for a policeman; and this was how the party came to be arrested and brought before Judge Obadiah.

Had Passepartout been a little less preoccupied, he would have espied the detective ensconced in a corner of the court-room, watching the proceedings with an interest easily understood; for the warrant had failed to reach him at Calcutta, as it had done at Bombay and Suez.

Judge Obadiah had unfortunately caught Passepartout's rash exclamation, which the poor fellow would have given the world to recall.

"The facts are admitted?" asked the judge.

"Admitted," replied Mr. Fogg, coldly.

"Inasmuch," resumed the judge, "as the English law protects equally and sternly the religions of the Indian people, and as the man Passepartout has admitted that he violated the sacred pagoda of Malabar Hill, at Bombay, on the 20th of October, I condemn the said Passepartout to imprisonment for fifteen days and a fine of three hundred pounds."

"Three hundred pounds!" cried Passepartout, startled at the largeness of the sum.

"Silence!" shouted the constable.

"And inasmuch," continued the judge, "as it is not proved that the act was not done by the connivance of the master with the servant, and as the master in any case must be held responsible for the acts of his paid servant, I condemn Phileas Fogg to a week's imprisonment and a fine of one hundred and fifty pounds."

Fix rubbed his hands softly with satisfaction; if Phileas Fogg could be detained in Calcutta a week, it would be more than time for the warrant to arrive. Passepartout was stupefied. This sentence ruined his master. A wager of twenty thousand pounds lost, because he, like a precious fool, had gone into that abominable pagoda!

Phileas Fogg, as self-composed as if the judgment did not in the least concern him, did not even lift his eyebrows while it was being pronounced. Just as the clerk was calling the next case, he rose, and said, "I offer bail."

"You have that right," returned the judge.

Fix's blood ran cold, but he resumed his composure when he heard the judge announce that the bail required for each prisoner would be one thousand pounds.

"I will pay it at once," said Mr. Fogg, taking a roll of bank-bills from the carpet-bag, which Passepartout had by him, and placing them on the clerk's desk.

"This sum will be restored to you upon your release from prison," said the judge. "Meanwhile, you are liberated on bail."

"Come!" said Phileas Fogg to his servant.

"But let them at least give me back my shoes!" cried Passepartout angrily.

"Ah, these are pretty dear shoes!" he muttered, as they were handed to him. "More than a thousand pounds apiece; besides, they pinch my feet."

Mr. Fogg, offering his arm to Aouda, then departed, followed by the crestfallen Passepartout. Fix still nourished hopes that the robber would not, after all, leave the two thousand pounds behind him, but would decide to serve out his week in jail, and issued forth on Mr. Fogg's traces. That gentleman took a carriage, and the party were soon landed on one of the quays.

The Rangoon was moored half a mile off in the harbour, its signal of departure hoisted at the mast-head. Eleven o'clock was striking; Mr. Fogg was an hour in advance of time. Fix saw them leave the carriage and push off in a boat for the steamer, and stamped his feet with disappointment.

"The rascal is off, after all!" he exclaimed. "Two thousand pounds sacrificed! He's as prodigal as a thief! I'll follow him to the end of the world if necessary; but, at the rate he is going on, the stolen money will soon be exhausted."

The detective was not far wrong in making this conjecture. Since leaving London, what with travelling expenses, bribes, the purchase of the elephant, bails, and fines, Mr. Fogg had already spent more than five thousand pounds on the way, and the percentage of the sum recovered from the bank robber promised to the detectives, was rapidly diminishing.

1. Is Mrs. Aouda making a wise choice? Why or why not?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Describe Passepartout's relationship with Fix.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

HISTORICAL CONTEXT ("Life in the 1870s," web resource from Pittsburgh Public Theatre)

Read the following historical information. Ask yourself: "How might certain historical events have influenced Verne's writing of *Around the World in Eighty Days* (published in 1873)?"

The world of Phileas Fogg was one of rampant social change, exciting new scientific discoveries, and shifting cultural norms. Much of this was due to the Industrial Revolution, which took place from the 18th to 19th centuries, during which predominantly agrarian, rural societies in Europe and America became industrial and urban. Prior to the Industrial Revolution, which began in Britain in the late 1700s, manufacturing was often done in people's homes, using hand tools or basic machines. Industrialization marked a shift to powered, special-purpose machinery, factories and mass production. The iron and textile industries, along with the development of the steam engine, played central roles in the Industrial Revolution, which also saw improved systems of transportation, communication and banking. Without these advancements, Jules Verne's hero would never have been able to attempt to travel around the world in just 80 days. Yet while industrialization brought about an increased volume and variety of manufactured goods and an improved standard of living for some, it also resulted in often grim employment and living conditions for the poor and working classes.

The fortunes made during the Industrial Revolution contributed to the glamour of the "Gilded Age"

Britain: Birthplace of the Industrial Revolution

London was just one city which quickly grew overcrowded with the new industrialization

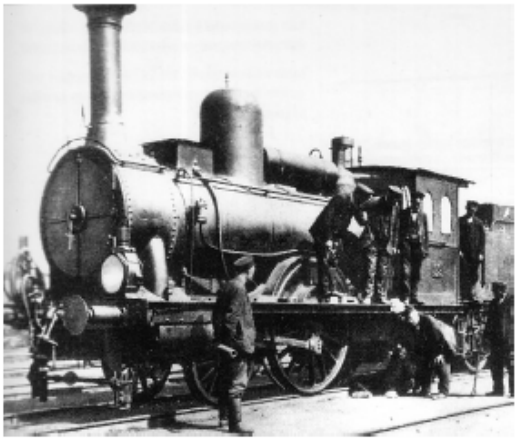
Before the advent of the Industrial Revolution, most people resided in small, rural communities where their daily existences revolved around farming. Life for the average person was difficult, as incomes were meager, and malnourishment and disease were common. People produced the bulk of their own food, clothing, furniture and tools. Most manufacturing was done in homes or small, rural shops, using hand tools or simple machines.

A number of factors contributed to Britain's role as the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution. For one, it had great deposits of coal and iron ore, which proved essential for industrialization. Additionally, Britain was a politically stable society, as well as the world's leading colonial power, which meant its colonies could serve as a source for raw materials, as well as a marketplace for manufactured goods. As demand for

Innovation and Industrialization

The textile industry, in particular, was transformed by industrialization. Before mechanization and factories, textiles were made mainly in people's homes (giving rise to the term cottage industry), with merchants often providing the raw materials and basic equipment, and then picking up the finished product. Workers set their own schedules under this system, which proved difficult for merchants to regulate and resulted in numerous inefficiencies. In the 1700s, a series of innovations led to ever-increasing productivity, while requiring less human energy. For example, around 1764, Englishman James Hargreaves (1722-1778) invented the spinning jenny ("jenny" was an early abbreviation of the word "engine"), a machine that enabled an individual to produce multiple spools of threads simultaneously. By the time of Hargreaves' death, there were over 20,000 spinning jennys in use across Britain. The spinning jenny was improved upon by British inventor Samuel Compton's (1753-1827) spinning mule, as well as later machines. Another key innovation in textiles, the power loom, which mechanized the process of weaving cloth, was developed in the 1780s by English inventor Edmund Cartwright (1743-1823).

Developments in the iron industry also played a central role in the Industrial Revolution. In the early 18th century, Englishman Abraham Darby (1678-1717) discovered a cheaper, easier method to produce cast iron, using a coke-fueled (as opposed to charcoal-fired) furnace. In the 1850s, British engineer Henry Bessemer (1813-1898) developed the first inexpensive process for mass-producing steel. Both iron and steel became essential materials, used to make everything from appliances, tools and machines, to ships, buildings and infrastructure.



An early locomotive

The steam engine was also integral to industrialization. In 1712, Englishman Thomas Newcomen (1664-1729) developed the first practical steam engine (which was used primarily to pump water out of mines). By the 1770s, Scottish inventor James Watt (1736-1819) had improved on Newcomen's work, and the steam engine went on to power machinery, locomotives and ships during the Industrial Revolution. It was also pretty handy in getting a traveler on a tight schedule to where he needed to go.

Transportation and the Industrial Revolution

The transportation industry also underwent significant transformation during the Industrial Revolution. Before the advent of the steam engine, raw materials and finished goods were

hauled and distributed via horse-drawn wagons, and by boats along canals and rivers. In the early 1800s, American Robert Fulton (1765-1815) built the first commercially successful steamboat, and by the mid-19th century, steamships were carrying freight across the Atlantic. As steam-powered ships were making their debut, the steam locomotive was also coming into use. In the early 1800s, British engineer Richard Trevithick (1771-1833) constructed the first railway steam locomotive. In 1830, England's Liverpool and Manchester Railway became the first to offer regular, timetabled passenger services. By 1850, Britain had more than 6,000 miles of railroad track. Additionally, around 1820, Scottish engineer John McAdam (1756-1836) developed a new process for road construction. His technique, which became known as macadam, resulted in roads that were smoother, more durable and less muddy. All these improvements in travel led to an excitement about the ease with which people could traverse the globe—and more and more people were interested in reading about exotic locations. With the potential of actually travelling to see faraway places for themselves, readers were captivated and inspired by feats of travel such as those described by Jules Verne.

An 1872 painting by John Gast depicting the progress of travel and industry

Communication and Banking in the Industrial Revolution

Communication became easier during the Industrial Revolution with such inventions as the telegraph. In 1837, two Brits, William Cooke (1806-1879) and Charles Wheatstone (1802-1875), patented the first commercial electrical telegraph. By 1840, railways were a Cooke-Wheatstone system, and in 1866, a telegraph cable was successfully laid across the Atlantic. The Industrial Revolution also saw the rise of banks and industrial financiers, as well as a factory system dependent on owners and managers. A stock exchange was established in London in the 1770s; the New York Stock Exchange was founded in the early 1790s.
In 1776, Scottish social philosopher Adam Smith (1723-1790), who is regarded as the founder of modern economics, published "The Wealth of Nations." In it, Smith promoted an economic system based on free enterprise, the private ownership of means of production, and lack of government interference. In 1870, these new improvements were still a novelty and were changing the lives of those who used them.

Quality of life during Industrialization

The Industrial Revolution brought about a greater volume and variety of factory-produced goods and raised the standard of living for many people, particularly for the middle and upper classes. However, life for the poor and working classes continued to be filled with challenges.

Children became targets of exploitation in the 1800s

Wages for those who labored in factories were low and working conditions could be dangerous and monotonous. Unskilled workers had little job security and were easily replaceable. Children were part of the labor force and often worked long hours and were used for such highly hazardous tasks as cleaning the machinery. In the early 1860s, an estimated one-fifth of the workers in Britain's textile industry were younger than 15. Industrialization also meant that some craftspeople were replaced by machines.

An overcrowded London tenement

Additionally, urban, industrialized areas were unable to keep pace with the flow of arriving workers from the countryside, resulting in inadequate, overcrowded housing and polluted, unsanitary living conditions in which disease was rampant. Conditions for Britain's working-class began to gradually improve by the later part of the 19th century, as the government instituted various labor reforms and workers gained the right to form trade unions. For Phileas Fogg, a very wealthy man, these kinds of cultural changes would have been important, but not terribly close to home. Though Jules Verne wrote about the social impact of inventions and scientific discoveries, his readers were more interested in the pure thrill of his imagination and the adventure of social and scientific advancement. In *Around the World in 80 Days*, that is precisely what Verne gave them.