

Name: _____ Class: _____

The Story of the Bad Little Boy

By Mark Twain
1875

Samuel Clemens (1835-1910), recognized by his pen name Mark Twain, was an American author and humorist, perhaps best known for his novel The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. This story centers around a badly-behaved young boy named Jim, whose life is not at all like a "Sunday-school book." As you read, take notes on Jim's behavior and its origins, as well as Twain's use of irony.

[1] Once there was a bad little boy whose name was Jim—though, if you will notice, you will find that bad little boys are nearly always called James in your Sunday-school books. It was strange, but still it was true that this one was called Jim.

He didn't have any sick mother either—a sick mother who was pious¹ and had the consumption², and would be glad to lie down in the grave and be at rest but for the strong love she bore her boy, and the anxiety she felt that the world might be harsh and cold towards him when she was gone. Most bad boys in the Sunday-books are named James, and have sick mothers, who teach them to say, "Now, I lay me down,"³ etc. and sing them to sleep with sweet, plaintive⁴ voices, and then kiss them good-night, and kneel down by the bedside and weep. But it was different with this fellow. He was named Jim, and there wasn't anything the matter with his mother—no consumption, nor anything of that kind. She was rather stout than otherwise, and she was not pious; moreover, she was not anxious on Jim's account. She said if he were to break his neck it wouldn't be much loss. She always spanked Jim to sleep, and she never kissed him good-night; on the contrary, she boxed his ears when she was ready to leave him.



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1. **Pious (adjective):** religiously faithful
2. a progressive wasting away of the body, especially from a disease called pulmonary tuberculosis that affects the lungs
3. A reference to the classic children's bedtime prayer from the 18th century
4. **Plaintive (adjective):** sounding mournful or sad

Once this little bad boy stole the key of the pantry, and slipped in there and helped himself to some jam, and filled up the vessel with tar, so that his mother would never know the difference; but all at once a terrible feeling didn't come over him, and something didn't seem to whisper to him, "Is it right to disobey my mother? Isn't it sinful to do this? Where do bad little boys go who gobble up their good kind mother's jam?" and then he didn't kneel down all alone and promise never to be wicked any more, and rise up with a light, happy heart, and go and tell his mother all about it, and beg her forgiveness, and be blessed by her with tears of pride and thankfulness in her eyes. No; that is the way with all other bad boys in the books; but it happened otherwise with this Jim, strangely enough. He ate that jam, and said it was bully,⁵ in his sinful, vulgar way; and he put in the tar, and said that was bully also, and laughed, and observed "that the old woman would get up and snort" when she found it out; and when she did find it out, he denied knowing anything about it, and she whipped him severely, and he did the crying himself. Everything about this boy was curious—everything turned out differently with him from the way it does to the bad James in the books.

Once he climbed up in Farmer Acorn's apple-tree to steal apples, and the limb didn't break, and he didn't fall and break his arm, and get torn by the farmer's great dog, and then languish⁶ on a sick bed for weeks, and repent⁷ and become good. Oh! no; he stole as many apples as he wanted and came down all right; and he was all ready for the dog too, and knocked him endways with a brick when he came to tear him. It was very strange—nothing like it ever happened in those mild little books with marbled backs, and with pictures in them of men with swallow-tailed coats and bell-crowned hats, and pantaloons that are short in the legs, and women with the waists of their dresses under their arms, and no hoops on. Nothing like it in any of the Sunday-school books.

- [5] Once he stole the teacher's pen-knife⁸, and, when he was afraid it would be found out and he would get whipped, he slipped it into George Wilson's cap—poor Widow Wilson's son, the moral boy, the good little boy of the village, who always obeyed his mother, and never told an untruth, and was fond of his lessons, and infatuated with Sunday-school. And when the knife dropped from the cap, and poor George hung his head and blushed, as if in conscious guilt, and the grieved teacher charged the theft upon him, and was just in the very act of bringing the switch down upon his trembling shoulders, a white-haired improbable justice of the peace did not suddenly appear in their midst, and strike an attitude and say, "Spare this noble boy—there stands the cowering culprit! I was passing the school-door at recess, and unseen myself, I saw the theft committed!" And then Jim didn't get whaled, and the venerable⁹ justice didn't read the tearful school a homily¹⁰ and take George by the hand and say such a boy deserved to be exalted,¹¹ and then tell him to come and make his home with him, and sweep out the office, and make fires, and run errands, and chop wood, and study law, and help his wife to do household labors, and have all the balance of the time to play, and get forty cents a month, and be happy. No; it would have happened that way in the books, but it didn't happen that way to Jim. No meddling old clam of a justice dropped in to make trouble, and so the model boy George got thrashed, and Jim was glad of it because, you know, Jim hated moral boys. Jim said he was "down on them milk-sops."¹² Such was the coarse language of this bad, neglected boy.

5. an outdated term meaning "very good; first rate"

6. **Languish (verb):** to become feeble or weak; to become dispirited

7. **Repent (verb):** to feel or express regret about a wrongdoing

8. a small pocketknife with a blade that folds into the handle

9. **Venerable (adjective):** deserving to be honored or regarded with respect

10. a religious commentary that follows a reading of scripture

11. **Exalt (verb):** to raise in rank, power, or character; to elevate by praise or in estimation

12. A "milk-sop" is an old term for a weak or ineffectual person.

But the strangest thing that ever happened to Jim was the time he went boating on Sunday, and didn't get drowned, and that other time that he got caught out in the storm when he was fishing on Sunday, and didn't get struck by lightning. Why, you might look, and look, all through the Sunday-school books from now till next Christmas, and you would never come across anything like this. Oh no; you would find that all the bad boys who go boating on Sunday invariably get drowned; and all the bad boys who get caught out in storms when they are fishing on Sunday infallibly get struck by lightning. Boats with bad boys in them always upset on Sunday, and it always storms when bad boys go fishing on the Sabbath.¹³ How this Jim ever escaped is a mystery to me.

This Jim bore a charmed life—that must have been the way of it. Nothing could hurt him. He even gave the elephant in the menagerie¹⁴ a plug of tobacco, and the elephant didn't knock the top of his head off with his trunk. He browsed around the cupboard after essence of peppermint, and didn't make a mistake and drink aqua fortis.¹⁵ He stole his father's gun and went hunting on the Sabbath, and didn't shoot three or four of his fingers off. He struck his little sister on the temple with his fist when he was angry, and she didn't linger in pain through long summer days, and die with sweet words of forgiveness upon her lips that redoubled the anguish of his breaking heart. No; she got over it. He ran off and went to sea at last, and didn't come back and find himself sad and alone in the world, his loved ones sleeping in the quiet churchyard, and the vine-embowered home of his boyhood tumbled down and gone to decay. Ah! no; he came home as drunk as a piper, and got into the station-house the first thing.

And he grew up and married, and raised a large family, and brained them all with an axe one night, and got wealthy by all manner of cheating and rascality;¹⁶ and now he is the infernalist wickedest scoundrel in his native village, and is universally respected, and belongs to the Legislature.¹⁷

So you see there never was a bad James in the Sunday-school books that had such a streak of luck as this sinful Jim with the charmed life.

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13. In the Judea-Christian tradition, the Sabbath is kept as a day of rest – Jim hunting or fishing on the Sabbath would have been considered in poor moral or religious form.
 14. **Menagerie (noun):** a varied collection of animals, people, or objects (especially for display)
 15. also known as nitric acid, a corrosive liquid
 16. the character or actions of a rascal
 17. Government or parliament; Twain was known for his satire of government, especially corrupt officials

Text-Dependent Questions

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. What is the most distinct difference between the main character Jim and all of the others in the Sunday-school books?
 - A. Jim's mother is neither pious nor loving.
 - B. Jim has a lot of dumb luck.
 - C. Jim doesn't face consequences and never reforms.
 - D. Jim is never harmed.

2. PART A: What does the word "boxed" mean as it is used in paragraph 2?
 - A. Slapped
 - B. Checked
 - C. Caressed
 - D. Whispered

3. PART B: Which TWO phrases from the paragraph best support the answer to Part A?
 - A. "rather stout than otherwise"
 - B. "not pious"
 - C. "anxious on Jim's account"
 - D. "always spanked"
 - E. "never kissed"
 - F. "on the contrary"
 - G. "ready to leave him"

4. PART A: Which answer best describes Jim's mother in comparison to the mothers in the "Sunday-school books"?
 - A. Jim's mother lacks religious faith, whereas the school book mothers are pious.
 - B. She is neither loving nor devoted to her son, whereas the school book mothers are.
 - C. She is healthy, whereas the school book mothers are always dying of consumption.
 - D. She physically hits him, whereas the school book mothers are gentle and affectionate.
 - E. All of the above

5. PART B: Which paragraph from the story best supports the answer to Part A?
 - A. Paragraph 1
 - B. Paragraph 2
 - C. Paragraph 3
 - D. Paragraph 6

6. What happens to Jim when he grows up?
- A. He reforms and becomes well-respected.
 - B. He does not reform and is run out of town.
 - C. He marries, has a large family, and becomes a respected government representative.
 - D. He commits many crimes, including murder and theft, and goes to prison.
 - E. He commits murder, cheats, gets rich, and becomes a respected government representative.
7. Paragraphs 8 tells us what happens to Jim as an adult. What does this paragraph contribute to the story's overall meaning?
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8. Which of the following quotes best sums the author's use of irony in the text?
- A. "No; that is the way with all other bad boys in the books; but it happened otherwise with this Jim, strangely enough." (paragraph 3)
 - B. "Everything about this boy was curious—everything turned out differently with him from the way it does to the bad James in the books." (paragraph 3)
 - C. "...he is the infernalist wickedest scoundrel in his native village, and is universally respected...." (paragraph 8)
 - D. "This Jim bore a charmed life—that must have been the way of it." (paragraph 7)
9. PART A: Summarize the theme or central idea of the text on the lines below.
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10. PART B: How does the author utilization of irony contribute to the idea or message identified in Part A? Cite evidence from the text.

Discussion Questions

Directions: Brainstorm your answers to the following questions in the space provided. Be prepared to share your original ideas in a class discussion.

1. Do you believe bad people should always get their comeuppance? Why or why not?
2. In your opinion, do most people who do bad things usually face consequences? How realistic is Jim's story? Cite evidence from this text, your own experience, and other literature, art, or history in your answer.
3. In the context of this text, what does it mean to be "good"? Cite evidence from this text, your own experience, and other literature, art, or history in your answer.
4. In the context of this text, what is justice? Cite evidence from this text, your own experience, and other literature, art, or history in your answer.