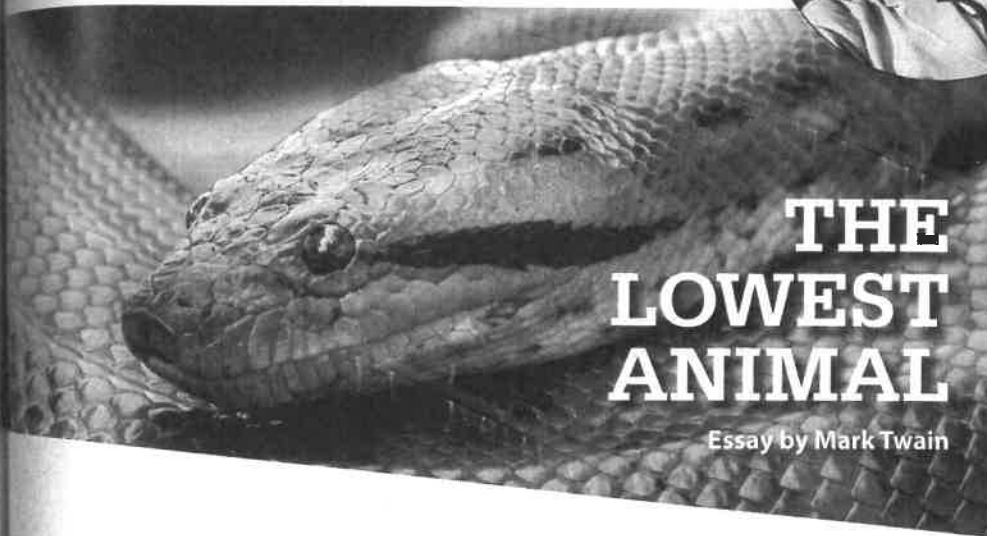




## BACKGROUND

**Mark Twain** (1835–1910) was the pen name of Samuel Langhorne Clemens, the American author best known for his novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, based on his own boyhood in Missouri. As a journalist, moralist, and lecturer, he frequently used humor to communicate his ideas. In his later years, Twain wrote many satirical essays commenting on the human race. This essay, first published in 1962, was probably written in 1896. In it, Twain refers to Charles Darwin's theory of evolution, first published in *On the Origin of Species* in 1859.



# THE LOWEST ANIMAL

Essay by Mark Twain

## SETTING A PURPOSE

As you read, notice how Twain uses elements of satire throughout the essay. Think about how he describes the various “painstaking” experiments he performed.

- 1 I have been studying the traits and **dispositions** of the “lower animals” (so-called) and contrasting them with the traits and dispositions of man. I find the result humiliating to me. For it obliges me to renounce<sup>1</sup> my allegiance to the Darwinian theory of the Ascent of Man from the Lower Animals, since it now seems plain to me that that theory ought to be vacated in favor of a new and truer one, this new and truer one to be named the Descent of Man from the Higher Animals.
- 2 In proceeding toward this unpleasant conclusion, I have not guessed or speculated or conjectured, but have used what is commonly called the scientific method.<sup>2</sup> That is to say, I have subjected every postulate<sup>3</sup> that presented itself to the crucial test of actual experiment and have adopted it or rejected it according

<sup>1</sup> **renounce:** give up; reject.

<sup>2</sup> **scientific method:** research method in which a hypothesis is tested by careful, documented experiments.

<sup>3</sup> **postulate:** assumption.

## Notice & Note

Use the side margins to notice and note signposts in the text.

### disposition

(dīs-pə-zīsh'ən) *n.* character or temperament.

## ANALYZE AUTHOR'S PURPOSE: SATIRE

**Annotate:** Mark the words that suggest Twain's purpose in paragraph 1 is to entertain.

**Analyze:** How can you tell that Twain is trying to entertain rather than inform?



## NOTICE & NOTE

### caliber

(kāl'ə-bər) *n.* level of ability.

### LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS

**Annotate:** Mark the repeated phrase at the beginning of paragraphs 4, 5, and 6.

**Analyze:** How does anaphora contribute to the humor in this section?

### transition

(trān-zīsh'ən) *n.* process of change.

to the result. Thus, I verified and established each step of my course in its turn before advancing to the next. These experiments were made in the London Zoological Gardens and covered many months of painstaking and fatiguing work.

3 Before particularizing any of the experiments, I wish to state one or two things which seem to more properly belong in this place than further along. This in the interest of clearness. The massed experiments established to my satisfaction certain generalizations, to wit:

4 1. That the human race is of one distinct species. It exhibits slight variations—in color, stature, mental **caliber**, and so on—due to climate, environment, and so forth; but it is a species by itself and not to be confounded with any other.

5 2. That the quadrupeds<sup>4</sup> are a distinct family, also. This family exhibits variations—in color, size, food preferences, and so on; but it is a family by itself.

6 3. That the other families—the birds, the fishes, the insects, the reptiles, etc.—are more or less distinct, also. They are in the procession. They are links in the chain which stretches down from the higher animals to man at the bottom.

7 Some of my experiments were quite curious. In the course of my reading, I had come across a case where, many years ago, some hunters on our Great Plains organized a buffalo hunt for the entertainment of an English earl—that, and to provide some fresh meat for his larder.<sup>5</sup> They had charming sport. They killed seventy-two of those great animals and ate part of one of them and left the seventy-one to rot. In order to determine the difference between an anaconda<sup>6</sup> and an earl—if any—I caused seven young calves to be turned into the anaconda's cage. The grateful reptile immediately crushed one of them and swallowed it, then lay back satisfied. It showed no further interest in the calves and no disposition to harm them. I tried this experiment with other anacondas, always with the same result. The fact stood proven that the difference between an earl and an anaconda is that the earl is cruel and the anaconda isn't; and that the earl wantonly destroys what he has no use for, but the anaconda doesn't. This seemed to suggest that the anaconda was not descended from the earl. It also seemed to suggest that the earl was descended from the anaconda, and had lost a good deal in the **transition**.

8 I was aware that many men who have accumulated more millions of money than they can ever use have shown a rabid hunger for more, and have not scrupled<sup>7</sup> to cheat the ignorant and the helpless

<sup>4</sup> **quadrupeds:** four-footed animals.

<sup>5</sup> **larder:** supply of food or place where food supplies are kept.

<sup>6</sup> **anaconda:** long, heavy snake that crushes its prey.

<sup>7</sup> **scrupled:** hesitated because of feelings of guilt.



out of their poor servings in order to partially appease<sup>8</sup> that appetite. I furnished a hundred different kinds of wild and tame animals the opportunity to accumulate vast stores of food, but none of them would do it. The squirrels and bees and certain birds made accumulations, but stopped when they had gathered a winter's supply and could not be persuaded to add to it either honestly or by chicanery.<sup>9</sup> In order to bolster up a tottering reputation, the ant pretended to store up supplies, but I was not deceived. I know the ant. These experiments convinced me that there is this difference between man and the higher animals: He is avaricious and miserly, they are not.

- 9 In the course of my experiments, I convinced myself that among the animals man is the only one that harbors<sup>10</sup> insults and injuries, broods over them, waits till a chance offers, then takes revenge. The passion of revenge is unknown to the higher animals.
- 10 Roosters keep harems,<sup>11</sup> but it is by consent of their concubines;<sup>12</sup> therefore no wrong is done. Men keep harems, but it is by brute force, privileged by atrocious laws which the other sex was allowed no hand in making. In this matter man occupies a far lower place than the rooster.

<sup>8</sup> **appease:** satisfy; pacify.

<sup>9</sup> **chicanery** (shī-kān' ): clever deception; trickery.

<sup>10</sup> **harbors:** clings to.

<sup>11</sup> **harems:** groups of females who mate and live with one male.

<sup>12</sup> **concubines:** secondary wives.

### ANALYZE AUTHOR'S PURPOSE: SATIRE

**Annotate:** Mark assertions in paragraph 8 that should not be taken literally.

**Analyze:** How are Twain's "experiments" an example of absurdity?

### atrocious

(ə-trō'shəs) *adj.* evil or brutal.





## NOTICE & NOTE

### ANALYZE TONE

**Annotate:** Circle words in paragraph 12 that reveal Twain's attitude toward humans. Underline words that describe his feelings about animals.

**Cite Evidence:** How does Twain's diction help you discern his attitude toward "higher animals" and toward humans?

- 11 Cats are loose in their morals, but not consciously so. Man, in his descent from the cat, has brought the cat's looseness with him but has left the unconsciousness behind—the saving grace which excuses the cat. The cat is innocent, man is not.
- 12 Indecency, vulgarity, obscenity—these are strictly confined to man; he invented them. Among the higher animals there is no trace of them. They hide nothing; they are not ashamed. Man, with his soiled mind, covers himself. He will not even enter a drawing room with his breast and back naked, so alive are he and his mates to indecent suggestion. Man is the Animal that Laughs. But so does the monkey, as Mr. Darwin pointed out, and so does the Australian bird that is called the laughing jackass. No—Man is the Animal that Blushes. He is the only one that does it—or has occasion to.
- 13 At the head of this article we see how "three monks were burnt to death" a few days ago and a prior was "put to death with atrocious cruelty." Do we inquire into the details? No; or we should find out that the prior was subjected to unprintable mutilations. Man—when he is a North American Indian—gouges out his prisoner's eyes; when he is King John,<sup>13</sup> with a nephew to render untroublesome, he uses a red-hot iron; when he is a religious zealot<sup>14</sup> dealing with heretics<sup>15</sup> in the Middle Ages, he skins his captive alive and scatters salt on his back; in the first Richard's<sup>16</sup> time, he shuts up a multitude of Jewish families in a tower and sets fire to it; in Columbus's time he captures a family of Spanish Jews and—but *that* is not printable; in our day in England, a man is fined ten shillings for beating his mother nearly to death with a chair, and another man is fined forty shillings for having four pheasant eggs in his possession without being able to satisfactorily explain how he got them. Of all the animals, man is the only one that is cruel. He is the only one that inflicts pain for the pleasure of doing it. It is a trait that is not known to the higher animals. The cat plays with the frightened mouse; but she has this excuse, that she does not know that the mouse is suffering. The cat is moderate—unhumanly moderate: She only scares the mouse, she does not hurt it; she doesn't dig out its eyes, or tear off its skin, or drive splinters under its nails—man fashion; when she is done playing with it, she makes a sudden meal of it and puts it out of its trouble. Man is the Cruel Animal. He is alone in that distinction.

<sup>13</sup>**King John:** king of England from 1199 to 1216, known for seizing the throne from his nephew Arthur.

<sup>14</sup>**zealot** (zēl'ət): overly enthusiastic person; fanatic.

<sup>15</sup>**heretics:** people who hold beliefs opposed to those of the church.

<sup>16</sup>**first Richard's:** refers to Richard I (1157–1199), also called Richard the Lion-Hearted, king of England from 1189 to 1199.



- 14 The higher animals engage in individual fights, but never in organized masses. Man is the only animal that deals in that atrocity of atrocities, war. He is the only one that gathers his brethren about him and goes forth in cold blood and with calm pulse to exterminate his kind. He is the only animal that for sordid wages will march out, as the Hessians<sup>17</sup> did in our Revolution, and as the boyish Prince Napoleon did in the Zulu war,<sup>18</sup> and help to slaughter strangers of his own species who have done him no harm and with whom he has no quarrel.
- 15 Man is the only animal that robs his helpless fellow of his country—takes possession of it and drives him out of it or destroys him. Man has done this in all the ages. There is not an acre of ground on the globe that is in possession of its rightful owner, or that has not been taken away from owner after owner, cycle after cycle, by force and bloodshed.

<sup>17</sup>**Hessians** (hěsh'ənz): German soldiers who served for pay in the British army during the American Revolution.

<sup>18</sup>**Prince Napoleon . . . Zulu war:** In search of adventure, Prince Napoleon, son of Napoleon III, joined the British campaign against Zululand (part of South Africa) in 1879.

#### ANALYZE AUTHOR'S PURPOSE: SATIRE

**Annotate:** Mark the contrast Twain describes at the beginning of paragraph 14.

**Analyze:** Is Twain using the techniques of satire? If so, which ones and to what effect?



## NOTICE & NOTE

### ANALYZE TONE

**Annotate:** In paragraph 18, mark the ways Twain says that humanity is unique.

**Draw Conclusions:** Does Twain regard humanity's uniqueness as a positive trait? What about his tone helps you determine this? Explain.

### ANALYZE AUTHOR'S PURPOSE: SATIRE

**Annotate:** In paragraph 20, mark each animal Twain says he put in the cage.

**Evaluate:** What elements of satire are evident in paragraph 20? Explain.

16 Man is the only Slave. And he is the only animal who enslaves. He has always been a slave in one form or another, and has always held other slaves in bondage under him in one way or another. In our day he is always some man's slave for wages and does that man's work; and this slave has other slaves under him for minor wages, and they do *his* work. The higher animals are the only ones who exclusively do their own work and provide their own living.

17 Man is the only Patriot. He sets himself apart in his own country, under his own flag, and sneers at the other nations, and keeps multitudinous uniformed assassins on hand at heavy expense to grab slices of other people's countries and keep *them* from grabbing slices of *his*. And in the intervals between campaigns, he washes the blood off his hands and works for "the universal brotherhood of man"—with his mouth.

18 Man is the Religious Animal. He is the only Religious Animal. He is the only animal that has the True Religion—several of them. He is the only animal that loves his neighbor as himself, and cuts his throat if his theology isn't straight. He has made a graveyard of the globe in trying his honest best to smooth his brother's path to happiness and heaven. He was at it in the time of the Caesars, he was at it in Mahomet's<sup>19</sup> time, he was at it in the time of the Inquisition, he was at it in France a couple of centuries, he was at it in England in Mary's day,<sup>20</sup> he has been at it ever since he first saw the light, he is at it today in Crete—he will be at it somewhere else tomorrow. The higher animals have no religion. And we are told that they are going to be left out, in the hereafter. I wonder why. It seems questionable taste.

19 Man is the Reasoning Animal. Such is the claim. I think it is open to dispute. Indeed, my experiments have proven to me that he is the Unreasoning Animal. Note his history, as sketched above. It seems plain to me that whatever he is, he is *not* a reasoning animal. His record is the fantastic record of a maniac. I consider that the strongest count against his intelligence is the fact that with that record back of him, he blandly sets himself up as the head animal of the lot; whereas by his own standards, he is the bottom one.

20 In truth, man is incurably foolish. Simple things which the other animals easily learn he is incapable of learning. Among my experiments was this. In an hour I taught a cat and a dog to be friends. I put them in a cage. In another hour I taught them to be friends with a rabbit. In the course of two days I was able to add a fox, a goose, a squirrel, and some doves. Finally a monkey. They lived together in peace, even affectionately.

<sup>19</sup>**Mahomet's:** Muhammad (c. A.D. 570–632) was an Arab prophet and founder of Islam.

<sup>20</sup>**in Mary's day:** during the reign of Queen Mary (1553–1558), who was given the nickname "Bloody Mary" when she ordered the deaths of many Protestants.



- 21 Next, in another cage I confined an Irish Catholic from Tipperary, and as soon as he seemed tame, I added a Scottish Presbyterian from Aberdeen. Next a Turk from Constantinople, a Greek Christian from Crete, an Armenian, a Methodist from the wilds of Arkansas, a Buddhist from China, a Brahman from Benares. Finally, a Salvation Army colonel from Wapping. Then I stayed away two whole days. When I came back to note results, the cage of Higher Animals was all right, but in the other there was but a chaos of gory odds and ends of turbans and fezzes and plaids and bones and flesh—not a specimen left alive. These Reasoning Animals had disagreed on a theological detail and carried the matter to a higher court.

### CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Answer these questions before moving on to the **Analyze the Text** section on the following page.

- 1 Twain's admiration of Darwin is undermined by what?
  - A Reading the work of other scientists
  - B Studying the behavior of animals
  - C Studying the behavior of humans
  - D Rereading Darwin's books and ideas
- 2 Why does Twain consider the behavior of cats superior to that of humans?
  - F Cats are always moral.
  - G Cats aren't conscious of morals.
  - H Humans don't think about morals.
  - J Humans don't understand cats.
- 3 Which of the following is an example of exaggeration?
  - A *He has made a graveyard of the globe. . . .*
  - B *Man has done this in all the ages.*
  - C *He is the only Religious Animal.*
  - D *They lived together in peace, even affectionately.*