The Story of Prometheus and Pandora's Box

By James Baldwin 1895

James Baldwin (1841-1925) was an educator and prolific children's book author who re-wrote many classic legends and myths for young readers. In almost every culture, there are myths and folktales that explain how the world got to be the way it is today and that ask important questions about the human condition. Greek mythology in particular has been read widely in the West and retold in sophisticated high poetry. In this version, however, James Baldwin adopts a more accessible tone, turning revered Greek Mythology into old Greek stories. As you read, take notes on how Baldwin reveals the themes of these myths.

I. How Fire Was Given to Men

[1] In those old, old times, there lived two brothers who were not like other men, nor yet like those Mighty Ones who lived upon the mountain top. They were the sons of one of those Titans who had fought against Jupiter and been sent in chains to the strong prison-house of the Lower World.

The name of the elder of these brothers was Prometheus, or Forethought; for he was always thinking of the future and making things ready for what might happen to-morrow, or next week, or next year, or it may be in a hundred years to come. The younger was called Epimetheus, or Afterthought; for he was always so busy thinking of yesterday, or last year, or a hundred years ago, that he had no care at all for what might come to pass after a while.

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1. The "Mighty Ones" is a reference to the gods and goddesses of Greek mythology who lived atop Mount Olympus, led by Zeus (or, in Roman mythology, Jupiter), god of sky and thunder and king of the gods.
2. In classical Greek mythology, the Titans were members of the second order of divine beings, born from the first god and goddess Gaia and Uranus. The Titans were giants of incredible strength who ruled during the legendary Golden Age.
3. Jupiter (also called Jove) is the god of sky and thunder and king of the gods in Ancient Roman religion and mythology.
4. This is a reference to Tartarus, a deep abyss in ancient Greek mythology that is used as a dungeon of torment and suffering for the wicked. Zeus/Jupiter sent most of the Titans there after he and the other gods of Olympus defeated the Titans in a power struggle.
5. In mythology, the Lower World – also known as the Underworld – is an otherworld where souls go after death.
For some cause Jupiter had not sent these brothers to prison with the rest of the Titans.

Prometheus did not care to live amid the clouds on the mountain top. He was too busy for that. While the Mighty Folk were spending their time in idleness, drinking nectar and eating ambrosia, he was intent upon plans for making the world wiser and better than it had ever been before.

He went out amongst men to live with them and help them; for his heart was filled with sadness when he found that they were no longer happy as they had been during the golden days when Saturn was king. Ah, how very poor and wretched they were! He found them living in caves and in holes of the earth, shivering with the cold because there was no fire, dying of starvation, hunted by wild beasts and by one another—the most miserable of all living creatures.

“If they only had fire,” said Prometheus to himself, “they could at least warm themselves and cook their food; and after a while they could learn to make tools and build themselves houses. Without fire, they are worse off than the beasts.”

Then he went boldly to Jupiter and begged him to give fire to men, that so they might have a little comfort through the long, dreary months of winter.

“Not a spark will I give,” said Jupiter. “No, indeed! Why, if men had fire they might become strong and wise like ourselves, and after a while they would drive us out of our kingdom. Let them shiver with cold, and let them live like the beasts. It is best for them to be poor and ignorant, that so we Mighty Ones may thrive and be happy.”

Prometheus made no answer; but he had set his heart on helping mankind, and he did not give up. He turned away, and left Jupiter and his mighty company forever.

As he was walking by the shore of the sea he found a reed, or, as some say, a tall stalk of fennel, growing; and when he had broken it off he saw that its hollow center was filled with a dry, soft pith which would burn slowly and keep on fire a long time. He took the long stalk in his hands, and started with it towards the dwelling of the sun in the far east.

“Mankind shall have fire in spite of the tyrant who sits on the mountain top,” he said.

He reached the place of the sun in the early morning just as the glowing, golden orb was rising from the earth and beginning his daily journey through the sky. He touched the end of the long reed to the flames, and the dry pith

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6. **Idleness (noun):** a state of inactivity; not doing anything productive

7. Nectar and ambrosia are the food and drink of the “Mighty Folk” in Greek mythology.

8. “Saturn” is the Roman name for the Greek god Cronus (also spelled Kronos), the leader and youngest of the first generation of Titans. He overthrew his father and ruled during the mythological Golden Age, until he was overthrown by his own son Zeus/Jupiter and imprisoned in Tartarus.

9. The white strings inside a plant or fruit like an orange

10. **Tyrant (noun):** an unjust or oppressive ruler
caught on fire and burned slowly. Then he turned and hastened back to his own land, carrying with him the precious spark hidden in the hollow center of the plant.

He called some of the shivering men from their caves and built a fire for them, and showed them how to warm themselves by it and how to build other fires from the coals. Soon there was a cheerful blaze in every rude home in the land, and men and women gathered round it and were warm and happy, and thankful to Prometheus for the wonderful gift which he had brought to them from the sun.

It was not long until they learned to cook their food and so to eat like men instead of like beasts. They began at once to leave off their wild and savage habits; and instead of lurking in the dark places of the world, they came out into the open air and the bright sunlight, and were glad because life had been given to them.

After that, Prometheus taught them, little by little, a thousand things. He showed them how to build houses of wood and stone, and how to tame sheep and cattle and make them useful, and how to plow and sow and reap, and how to protect themselves from the storms of winter and the beasts of the woods. Then he showed them how to dig in the earth for copper and iron, and how to melt the ore, and how to hammer it into shape and fashion from it the tools and weapons which they needed in peace and war; and when he saw how happy the world was becoming he cried out:

“A new Golden Age shall come, brighter and better by far than the old!”

II. How Diseases and Cares Came Among Men

Things might have gone on very happily indeed, and the Golden Age might really have come again, had it not been for Jupiter. But one day, when he chanced to look down upon the earth, he saw the fires burning, and the people living in houses, and the flocks feeding on the hills, and the grain ripening in the fields, and this made him very angry. “Who has done all this?” he asked.

And some one answered, “Prometheus!”

“What! That young Titan!” he cried. “Well, I will punish him in a way that will make him wish I had shut him up in the prison-house with his kinsfolk. But as for those puny men, let them keep their fire. I will make them ten times more miserable than they were before they had it.”

Of course it would be easy enough to deal with Prometheus at any time, and so Jupiter was in no great haste about it. He made up his mind to distress mankind first; and he thought of a plan for doing it in a very strange, roundabout way.

In the first place, he ordered his blacksmith Vulcan, whose forge was in the crater of a burning mountain, to take a lump of clay which he gave him, and mold it into the form of a woman. Vulcan did as he was bidden; and when

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11. Hasten (verb): to hurry
12. In this context, “rude” means roughly made or done; lacking subtlety or sophistication
13. These are skills used in farming.
14. A type of rock used to create iron
15. Family; relatives
16. A blacksmith’s workshop
he had finished the image, he carried it up to Jupiter, who was sitting among the clouds with all the Mighty Folk around him. It was nothing but a mere lifeless body, but the great blacksmith had given it a form more perfect than that of any statue that has ever been made.

“Come now!” said Jupiter, “let us all give some goodly gift to this woman;” and he began by giving her life.

Then the others came in their turn, each with a gift for the marvelous creature. One gave her beauty; and another a pleasant voice; and another good manners; and another a kind heart; and another skill in many arts; and, lastly, some one gave her curiosity. Then they called her Pandora, which means the all-gifted, because she had received gifts from them all.

Pandora was so beautiful and so wondrously gifted that no one could help loving her. When the Mighty Folk had admired her for a time, they gave her to Mercury, the light-footed; and he led her down the mountain side to the place where Prometheus and his brother were living and toiling for the good of mankind. He met Epimetheus first, and said to him:

“Epimetheus, here is a beautiful woman, whom Jupiter has sent to you to be your wife.”

Prometheus had often warned his brother to beware of any gift that Jupiter might send, for he knew that the mighty tyrant could not be trusted; but when Epimetheus saw Pandora, how lovely and wise she was, he forgot all warnings, and took her home to live with him and be his wife.

Pandora was very happy in her new home; and even Prometheus, when he saw her, was pleased with her loveliness. She had brought with her a golden casket, which Jupiter had given her at parting, and which he had told her held many precious things; but wise Athena, the queen of the air, had warned her never, never to open it, nor look at the things inside.

“They must be jewels,” she said to herself; and then she thought of how they would add to her beauty if only she could wear them. “Why did Jupiter give them to me if I should never use them, nor so much as look at them?” she asked.

The more she thought about the golden casket, the more curious she was to see what was in it; and every day she took it down from its shelf and felt of the lid, and tried to peer inside of it without opening it.

“Why should I care for what Athena told me?” she said at last. “She is not beautiful, and jewels would be of no use to her. I think that I will look at them, at any rate. Athena will never know. Nobody else will ever know.”

She opened the lid a very little, just to peep inside. All at once there was a whirring, rustling sound, and before she could shut it down again, out flew ten thousand strange creatures with death-like faces and gaunt forms, such as nobody in all the world had ever seen. They fluttered for a little while about the room, and then flew away to find dwelling-places wherever there were homes of men. They were diseases and cares; for up to that time mankind had not had any kind of sickness, nor felt any troubles of mind, nor worried about what the morrow might bring forth.

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17. Toil (verb): to work extremely hard and continuously
18. a small box
19. Gaunt (adjective): excessively thin, especially because of suffering or hunger
21. hearts
These creatures flew into every house, and, without any one seeing them, nestled down in the bosoms\textsuperscript{21} of men and women and children, and put an end to all their joy; and ever since that day they have been flitting and creeping, unseen and unheard, over all the land, bringing pain and sorrow and death into every household.

If Pandora had not shut down the lid so quickly, things would have gone much worse. But she closed it just in time to keep the last of the evil creatures from getting out. The name of this creature was Foreboding, and although he was almost half out of the casket, Pandora pushed him back and shut the lid so tight that he could never escape. If he had gone out into the world, men would have known from childhood just what troubles were going to come to them every day of their lives, and they would never have had any joy or hope so long as they lived.

And this was the way in which Jupiter sought to make mankind more miserable than they had been before Prometheus had befriended them.

Text-Dependent Questions

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

1. PART A: Which of the following best identifies a central theme of this myth? \[RL.2\]
   A. Abuse of power
   B. The necessity of curiosity
   C. Violence and war
   D. Beauty and art

2. PART B: Which TWO phrases from the text best support the answer to Part A? \[RL.1\]
   A. “Prometheus did not care to live amid the clouds on the mountain top. He was too busy for that.” (Paragraph 3)
   B. “It is best for them to be poor and ignorant, that so we Mighty Ones may thrive and be happy.” (Paragraph 8)
   C. “Let them keep their fire. I will make them ten times more miserable than they were before they had it.” (Paragraph 20)
   D. “Then they called her Pandora, which means the all-gifted, because she had received gifts from them all.” (Paragraph 24)
   E. “She opened the lid a very little, just to peep inside.” (Paragraph 32)

3. How does the way Prometheus describes Jupiter differ from the way the narrator describes Jupiter? \[RL.6\]
   A. Prometheus thinks Jupiter is disloyal while the narrator sees him as just
   B. Prometheus does not understand Jupiter while the narrator knows Jupiter is evil
   C. Prometheus reveres the king of the gods while the narrator treats Jupiter like any other character
   D. Prometheus sees Jupiter as an unjust tyrant while the narrator calls him a “Mighty One” without judgment
Discussion Questions

Directions: Brainstorm your answers to the following questions in the space provided.

1. Would it have been better if Prometheus never came and gave the people fire? Was humanity better off because it had fire and civilization, or worse off because the cost was misery and disease?

2. Why did Jupiter want people to be miserable and why does Prometheus disobey him? Should people with power help the weak?

3. One way to interpret the gods in Greek myths is to see them as personifications of forces in nature like the sea or lightning, or of abstract concepts like wisdom or forethought. Yet Baldwin says this kind of reading is “an error” that takes the charm out of these tales and reduces their “precious gold into utilitarian iron.” Why might Baldwin believe this? What happens to characterization or other literary elements in the story if we read the gods as personifications instead of literally?

4. In the context of this myth, how does power corrupt? Cite evidence from this text, your own experience, and other literature, art, or history in your answer.

5. Is it fair for some people in society to have more power than others? Is it fair for those who disobey to be punished greatly? In the context of this text, what is fair? Cite evidence from this text, your own experience, and other literature, art, or history in your answer.
Read each article. Then use evidence from them to answer the questions.

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The Story of Washoe

That chimpanzees are capable of communicating by sign language is demonstrated by the story of Washoe, a chimpanzee captured in the wild in 1966. At the age of ten months, she was turned over to the husband and wife research team of Beatrix and R. Allen Gardner, who raised her as if they were deaf parents raising a hearing child. They communicated with Washoe using American Sign Language (ASL), and rarely used the spoken voice to communicate. They taught her by imitation, gestural "bab conditioning. As Washoe learned more words, the Gardners and several independent observers added the words to a checklist. In order to make it onto the list, Washoe had to use the sign in an appropriate context and without having been prompted. She also had to use it at least once a day for 15 days straight before the Gardners considered it to have become part of her vocabulary. Washoe eventually learned to differentiate between different signs to express different but related ideas. For example, for a time she used the sign for "flower" to express the concept of "smell." The Gardners were eventually able to teach Washoe to correctly use the sign for smell. Washoe also learned to transfer a sign from meaning one specific object (like a specific shoe) to meaning "shoe" in general. Finally, Washoe learned to combine words appropriately into phrases and sentences, like “please hurry.” When Washoe began to teach ASL to other chimpanzees, her caretakers felt confident that Washoe was, indeed, learning the language.

Communication vs. Language

Sign language may have uses beyond communicating with the deaf, though not all experts agree about them. For instance, some people teach sign language to their babies before they are physically able to communicate verbally, and there is a theory that this speeds up the child's cognitive development. Sign language has allegedly also been taught to chimpanzees, bonobos and gorillas, with some trainers claiming the primates are able to master over a hundred signs. Reportedly a chimpanzee named Washoe learned to use 150 signs proficiently within a six-year time period, and Koko, a gorilla and Chantek, an orangutan made similar progress. Sarah, another chimpanzee, learned to manipulate arbitrary plastic symbols standing for words, and another chimpanzee, named Lana, used an early computer keyboard, with arbitrary symbols the researchers called lexigrams. There is no dispute that trained apes can learn to use two or three signs in a sequence in order to communicate, but does this constitute apes having learned a language? Many researchers think it does, but popular psychologist Steven Pinker, author of The Language Instinct, does not. In an interview on public radio, Pinker said that “no chimpanzee has learned sign language. . . They've certainly learned some gestures, but sign
language is not just a system of gestures. It’s a full, grammatical language with its own systematic grammar, like Latin."

1. Can primates communicate with humans?

2. What do you think: did Washoe learn American Sign Language (ASL)? Why or why not?

3. Is your answer based on matters of fact or interpretation? How do you know?
Conflicting News Reports on the Fate of the Sinking Titanic

By Various Authors

1912

The RMS Titanic was a British passenger liner that sank in the North Atlantic Ocean in the early morning of 15 April 1912, after colliding with an iceberg. More than 1,500 passengers died as a result of the ship sinking. After the ship sank, there were conflicting reports about what really happened, with nobody knowing for certain whether or not the ship had sunk at the time. As you read, take notes on the similarities and differences of the details presented in the two newspaper articles.

LINER1 TITANIC KEPT AFLOAT BY WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS BEING TOWED INTO HALIFAX, N.S.

The Washington Times

April 15, 1912

Steamer Virginian Taking Disabled Ship to Port of Refuge. Passengers Trans- shipped to Other Vessels to Await Arrival of the Baltic,2 Which is to Convey Them to New York. Disaster Unparalleled3 in History of Navigation.

[1] MONTREAL, April 15. — A message to the Montreal Star from its correspondent at St. Johns, New Brunswick, at 1:15 says that the Titanic is being towed toward port4 by the Allan liner Virginian.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 15. — Held afloat only by her water-tight compartments the great White Star liner Titanic is slowly crawling toward this harbor. Her passengers have been taken off to other vessels, only to have to face a second ordeal,5 as they are to be again transferred to the Baltic, of the White Star line, this afternoon. The Baltic will take them to their journey’s end in New York, where they are due next Thursday.

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1. a large ship that carries passengers
2. a ship which was in the vicinity of the Titanic
3. Unparalleled (adjective): having no equal; exceptional
4. taken back to the dock by another boat
5. Ordeal (noun): a terrible experience

The disaster to the Titanic was unparalleled in the history of navigation. The largest, most luxurious and best appointed6 vessel ever laid down, she seemed proof against any disaster, and it is to the very fact that she was a new steamer that the passengers on board, noted financiers and society leaders, owe their lives.

Hardly another craft afloat could have withstood the terrific shock when the Titanic, driving along at better than half speed, although in the midst of icefields, crashed bow on7 into a great submerged8 mountain of ice which tore away her steel plates.
Biggest Steamer Ever Afloat Crumpled Up Like Toy in Nighttime — Wireless\textsuperscript{9} Saves 2,000 Passengers and Crew.

[5] Halifax, N. S., April 15. — Kept afloat only by her watertight compartments, the great White Star liner Titanic slowly is crawling toward this harbor.

Her 1,470 passengers were taken off and put aboard other steamers in mid ocean. They may thank a calm sea and the wireless that they are alive today.

The disaster to the \textit{Titanic} is unequalled in the history of navigation: The largest, most luxurious and best appointed vessel that ever floated, she seemed proof against any disaster.

Hardly another ship afloat could have withstood the terrific shock when the \textit{Titanic}, driving through the night at more than half speed ahead, crashed bow on into a great submerged iceberg.

Just how the accident happened, whether there was a panic among the passengers, is not yet known here. Only the wireless appeals for help came from the stricken ship.

[10] Captain E. S. Smith, admiral of the White Star fleet of liners and in command of the \textit{Titanic}, realized acutely\textsuperscript{10} the danger to his passengers.

The first message was received at the Cape Race wireless station at 10:25 p. m. last night. It was demand for immediate help.

From Cape Race the news was spread far and wide by wireless and by telegraph. Vessel was reached and given the position of the \textit{Titanic}, and urged to make all speed to her aid.

The Allan liner \textit{Virginian} was the first. She turned her prow\textsuperscript{11} toward the wounded giant of the seas, and set out under forced draught.\textsuperscript{12} Then the \textit{Carpathia}, of the Cunard line, and the \textit{Baltic}, sister ship of the wrecked vessel, and the Allan liner \textit{Parisian}, were reached, and all proceeded toward the \textit{Titanic}.
Then came a time of cruel waiting. From the moment the first message reached Cape Race station until 12:27 a. m., there came flash after flash from the Titanic.

[15] And each message was the same — “Hurry! Hurry! We are sinking and the passengers may be lost.”

Nothing could be done from the shore. The Titanic lay 450 miles south of Cape Race, and 1,150 miles due east of New York. The only hope for her passengers seemed to be from vessels in her immediate vicinity.13

At 12:27 a. m. a message was relayed to the shore:

“All women and children among passengers have been put in lifeboats; which are being held ready for lowering at moment’s notice.”

Three times the message was repeated, and then the wireless fell silent, and every attempt made by the stations on shore to get into communication with the sinking liner failed.

[20] Then communication with the Virginian ceased, and those on shore could only wait helplessly.

It is known now that the reason the wireless failed was the atmospheric condition in the ice field in which the Titanic was lying helpless, but at the time it was feared that the great liner and her passengers and crew had sunk to the bottom of the sea.

At 8:30 this morning, a brief wireless saying that the Titanic was still afloat and proceeding under her own steam was picked up.

The White Star office in New York issued an official statement that it would be impossible for the Titanic to sink, no matter how badly she might have been injured.

Shortly after 9 o’clock, a message was received that the Carpathia, the Parisian and the Virginian were “standing by” the stricken ship, and that the Baltic was coming up fast.

[25] Shortly afterwards came another message saying that the transfer of the passengers had been begun.

The first boat loads were rowed to the Carpathia. The life boats of the Titanic represent the last word in safety. They are wide, and non-sinkable. Each can hold 50 passengers. Only 35 were taken at a time today, however.

The work of transferring passengers at sea always is full of danger. It was less so today than usual. The wind had died down to nothing at all. The sea was comparatively quiet.

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11. the front of a ship
12. a way to power an engine
13. Vicinity (noun): the area around or near a particular place
Many of the passengers carried their most valuable belongings with them. There was no attempt to move hand baggage. Nearly all the first class passengers of the great liner were financiers or society leaders. A conservative estimate of the value of jewelry and bonds carried among them is $5,000,000.

There was a great deal of conflict between the wireless messages received this afternoon.

One dispatch [sic] to Montreal declared the Titanic had sunk.

The conflict of messages was due to interference with messages and because all wireless messages had to be relayed.

Just what is to be done with the passengers transferred from the Titanic has not been decided. They may be transferred at sea again, and put aboard the Baltic, and brought to New York. They may stay on the steamers they now are on, and, these, ships may be ordered to Halifax, where special trains are already being got ready for the shipwrecked men and women.

New York, April 15. — The Titanic is the greatest of modern leviathans,1 being even bigger than the monster Olympic.

She also is the most luxuriously fitted and furnished vessel ever sent to sea.

[35] She is 888 1/2 feet long, with a 92 foot beam. Her registered tonnage is 43,000 tons, and her displacement 66,000 tons. 5,000 passengers could be accommodated aboard her, 600 in the cabins.

She carried a crew of 800 men. Her captain, E. S. Smith, is the veteran of the White Star service.

This was the Titanic’s maiden voyage. It was not begun well. When she was drawing out from Southampton docks, the suction she created in the harbor dislodged the American liner New York from her berth, breaking the two heavy hawsers like pack threads.

The New York swung toward the Titanic, and narrowly missed plunging into her. This was regarded as a bad omen by the captain and crew of the Olympic.

The passengers on the Titanic included some of the best known names in America. Mr. and John Jacob Astor, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Bruce Ismay, Clarence Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Straus, Countess Rothes, Archie Butt, Mrs. L. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Dodge, and Benjamin Guggenheim were among them. Nearly every cabin passenger was a multi-millionaire.

14. a sea monster

Text-Dependent Questions

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

1. PART A: Which statement best describes the relationship between the two newspaper articles?
   A. The first article includes correct information about why the ship sank while the second article incorrectly claims the ship did not sink.
B. Both articles included information about the trouble the ship had when it first left harbor.
C. The first article includes more details about the passengers on the ship than does the second article.
D. Both articles incorrectly claim that the ship did not sink after hitting the iceberg.

2. PART B: Which details best describe the relationship between the two newspaper articles in Part A? Choose two details, one from each article.
A. “Held afloat only by her water-tight compartments” (“Liner Titanic”, Paragraph 2)
B. “Her passengers have been taken off to other vessels” (“Liner Titanic”, Paragraph 2)
C. “and it is to the very fact that she was a new steamer that the passengers on board, noted financiers and society leaders, owe their lives” (“Liner Titanic”, Paragraph 3)
D. “Hurry! Hurry! We are sinking and the passengers’ may be lost.” (“7 Liner Titanic”, Paragraph 15)
E. “the Titanic was still afloat and proceeding under her own steam was picked up.” (“7 Liner Titanic”, Paragraph 22)
F. “When she was drawing out from Southampton docks, the suction she created in the harbor dislodged the American liner New York from her berth” (“7 Liner Titanic”, Paragraph 37)

3. What is the author’s main purpose conveyed in the second newspaper article, “7 Liner Titanic Wrecked”?
A. to reassure the public that the Titanic is invincible and survived the accident
B. to convey the tragedy of incident
C. to reassure the public and to describe the details of the rescue of all passengers
D. to reveal discrepancies between many different sides of the same story

4. How does the author of the second newspaper article respond to reports that reject information in the first article’s account?
A. The Allan Liner Virginian provided incorrect information about the events that occurred and now reporters have the true story.
B. The author claims that there was interference with messages because all of the wireless messages needed to be relayed, which caused miscommunication.
C. The author claims that he received incorrect information that the ship stayed afloat and acknowledges that the ship actually sank.
D. The author claims that he thought all passengers were saved, but in reality, he learned that many drowned.

5. Compare and contrast the two newspaper articles. Explain the similarities and differences in each article’s point of view about the incident and the rescue of the passengers.
Discussion Questions

Directions: Brainstorm your answers to the following questions in the space provided. Be sure to use correct Standard English grammar and usage, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

1. According to the text, what caused the conflicting reports? Why was the information in the reports incorrect?

2. Have you ever been told something that turned out to be incorrect? What was it? How did it affect the trust you have in the information you receive from other people? How do you think these incorrect reports affected the reader’s trust in the newspapers?

3. Why do you think that newspapers did not wait to report on the Titanic until they knew for sure what happened? What benefits were there in reporting on the ship so quickly? What differences exist between the way the news was reported at the time of the Titanic and today?
8th Grade IXL Standards

Directions: Log into your IXL account and complete the following standards. Be sure to master each standard before progressing to the next activity. MAKE SURE YOU ARE COMPLETING 8TH GRADE STANDARDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week of</th>
<th>IXL Standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 6 – 10</td>
<td>8-H.1 and 8-H.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 13 – 17</td>
<td>8-K.4 and 8-K.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 20 – April 24</td>
<td>8-NN.5 and 8-N.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 27 – May 1</td>
<td>8-Z.5 and 8-Z.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 4 – May 8</td>
<td>8-OO.2 and 8-M.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>