

# Alliance Theatre

Theatre for Youth  
and Families

Study Guide  
Grades 4-8



**By Tracey Power**  
**Adapted from the classic story collection by Rudyard Kipling**  
**Directed by Rosemary Newcott**

Created as part of the Alliance Theatre Institute Dramaturgy by Students program

by the 6<sup>th</sup> Grade Junior Dramaturgs of The Friends School of Atlanta  
under the guidance of  
Barry Stewart Mann, Alliance Theatre Institute Teaching Artist, and  
Johnny Pride, Language Arts Teacher at the Friends School of Atlanta

On the mainstage at the Porter Sanford III Performing Arts and Community Center  
February 8—March 4, 2018

# Alliance Theatre

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## *institute*

Dear Educators:

Welcome to the Alliance Theatre's production of *The Jungle Book*! This Study Guide was created by the Junior Dramaturgs of the Friends School of Atlanta for use by the teacher and student audiences of the play. We hope this helps you prepare to see the play and to reflect together afterward.

Your Junior Dramaturgs

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## Note from the Director

“This is a great story: a classic story about survival and adaptability and yes . . . about finding family, sometimes where we least expect it. Young Mowgli is an incredible protagonist living inside a vibrant tale of exploration, discovery, courage and hope.”

Rosemary Newcott  
Sally G. Tomlinson Artistic Director  
of Theatre for Youth and Families

## Content Standards in English Language Arts, Theatre, and Beyond

### English Language Arts Georgia Standards of Excellence

**ELAGSERL3.** Describe how a particular story’s or drama’s plot unfolds in a series of episodes as well as how the characters respond or change as the plot moves towards a resolution.

**ELAGSERL4.** Determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.

**ELAGSERL9.** Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres (e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories) in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics..

**ELAGSESL2.** Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, ext, or issue under study.



Council Rock arising out of *The Jungle Book*

### Fine Arts Georgia Standards of Excellence

**TA.RE.1.** Engage actively and appropriately as an audience member.

**TA.RE.2.** Critique various aspects of theatre and other media.

**TA.CN.1.** Explore how theatre connects to life experiences, careers, and other content.

**TA.CN.2.** Examine the role of theatre in a societal, cultural and historical context.

### Other Standards

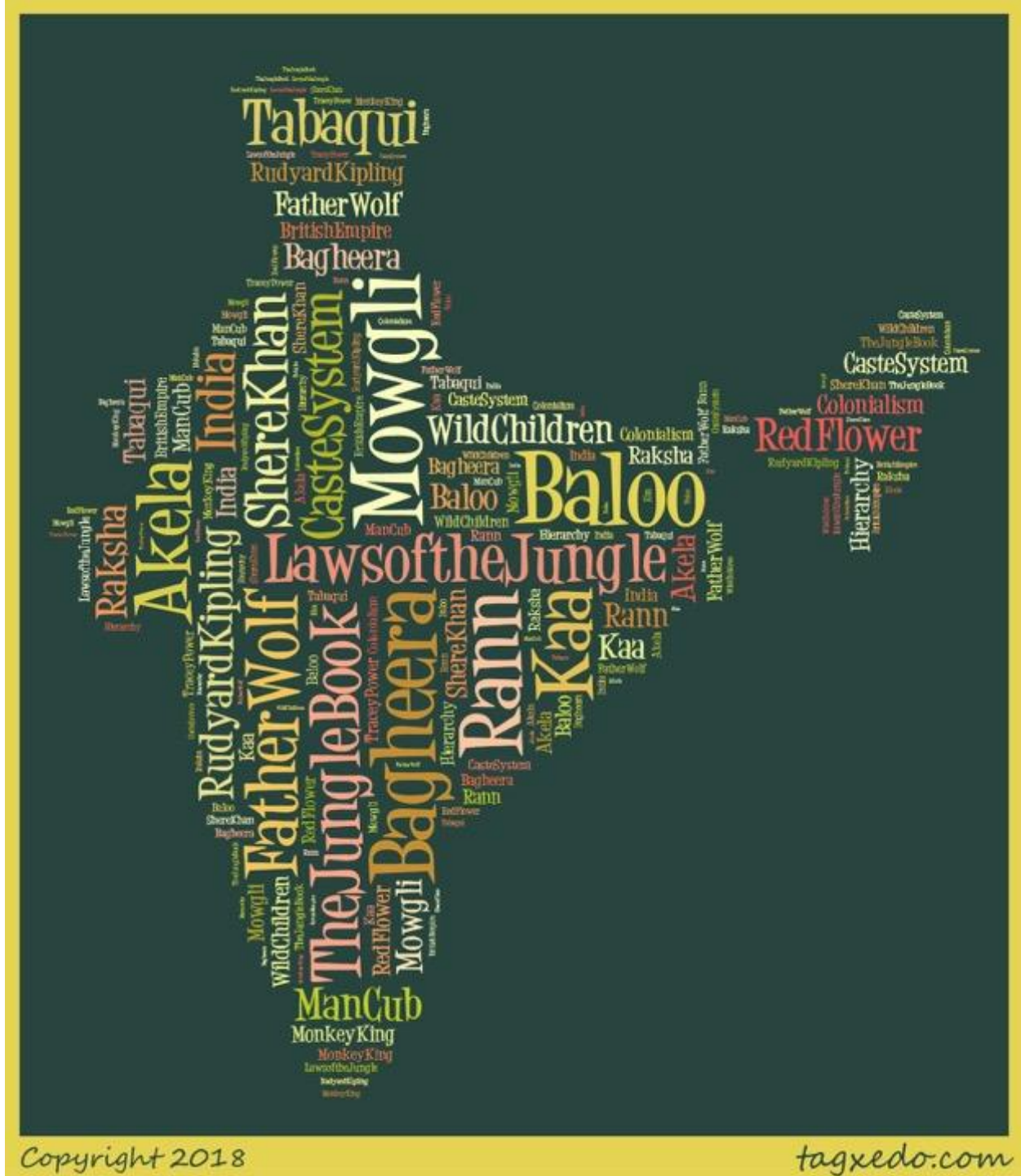
**S4L1.** Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information about the roles of organisms and the flow of energy within an ecosystem.

**S7L4.** Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to examine the interdependence of organisms with one another and their environments.

**SS7H3.** Analyze continuity and change in Southern and Eastern Asia.

## A Word Cloud for *The Jungle Book*

(in the shape of the map of India, where the story takes place)



## About the Author: Rudyard Kipling

Rudyard Kipling was born in Bombay, India in 1865. He lived there until he was six, when his mother sent him off to England to receive a formal education. There he lived with a foster family who beat and bullied him. His only relief from his abusive foster parents was through literature. After five years, his mother found out and, horrified, rescued her son from that situation.

As a teenager, Kipling discovered a talent for writing and became the editor of his school newspaper. In 1882, he returned to Bombay, where he became a newspaper editor. While he was in India he wrote a collection of short stories called the *Plain Tales From the Hills*. After seven years in India, he returned to England, where he met the American publisher Wolcott Balastier, and his sister, Carrie Balastier. One day, he received a telegram: Wolcott had died. Kipling went to England to be with Carrie to help her grieve. In eight days, they were married!

Facing financial challenges, the couple went to Carrie's family in the United States, and built a house in Vermont. That is where he wrote *The Jungle Book* and *The Second Jungle Book*, and they had three children: Josephine, Elsie, and John.

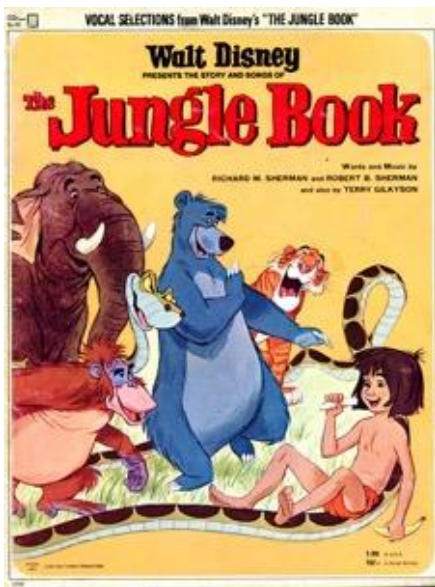
Because of problems with his brother-in-law, Kipling and his family had to move back to England. After a few years he returned to America for a vacation, and he and his daughter Josephine caught pneumonia. Josephine died, and Kipling swore never to return to America. Back in England, he purchased a mansion that was built in 1634. In this house, he wrote *Just So Stories*, to honor Josephine, who always asked if his stories were the way she liked them, or "just so."

Now Kipling had become a proud English nationalist who thought that the colonization of India was good for his homeland. This is kind of ironic, considering that the worst years of his life were spent in England. Then in 1914 came World War I. Kipling encouraged his son, John to enlist, and Kipling himself went to France to report on the war from the trenches. John went missing in action, and Kipling spent months searching, but he never found John. Kipling never wrote a happy story again in the next twenty years, and died of an ulcer in 1936.





## ***The Jungle Book on the Big Screen***



From three video games, to four graphic novels, and many, many movies, people go crazy for *The Jungle Book*. The first film of *The Jungle Book* was called *Elephant Boy*, created in 1937. It was based on the story, “Toomai of the Elephants,” and was a colorless live-action film. The second *Jungle Book* film was called *Jungle Book*. It was made in 1942 in color, and was live-action instead of animation. Most of the films were titled *The Jungle Book* or *Jungle Book*, though most do not contain all of the stories in the book - they mostly focus on the Mowgli stories. The third movie was made in 1967. This is the best-known film and was made by Disney. The next movie, *Adventures of Mowgli*, was made in 1973. It was in color and was split into different chapters, including five episodes in all. The fifth film, *Mowgli's Brothers*, was an animated short film, only 25 minutes long. The sixth movie, also called *The Jungle Book*, was made in 1994. This one was a live-action film made by Disney. A movie called *The Second Jungle Book: Mowgli and Baloo* was made in 1997. In this film, Mowgli spends less time in the jungle and more time in the man village. There are too many movies to list - in all, there were thirteen *Jungle Book* movies - that's a lot!

## **About the Playwright: Tracey Power**

Tracey Power was born in the Comox Valley, on Vancouver Island, in the province of British Columbia in western Canada. She is a choreographer, director, actor and playwright. She is a member of the Canadian Playwrights Guild and has written many plays, including *Miss Shakespeare*, *J. Caesar* (an all-female adaptation of William Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*), and *If Romance Is Dead . . . Who Killed It?* Her plays for young audiences include *The Great Mountain*, an environmental adventure, and *The Big Sneeze*. Her adaptation of *The Jungle Book* premiered in Montreal in 2008. She has received the Elizabeth Sterling Haynes and Jessie Richardson Awards for her work.

## Musical Theatre

The Alliance Theatre Production of *The Jungle Book* is a play with music. The songs in this production of *The Jungle Book* have different styles and purposes. The music could be easily or creatively interpreted by the Music Director. “The Law of the Jungle” is written in the style of hip-hop poetry for Baloo. It does not have to be sung, but it at least needs to be set to a rhythm. “Jungle Favor” is a lullaby and was originally performed with drum accompaniment. The monkey song was written by Steven Charles. It was originally performed with drum accompaniment, with the addition of banjo and kazoo. Throughout the show, drum beats signify changes in place or mood, while also providing lively background to individual songs and lullabies.

## Fun Facts

- There was supposed to be a rhinoceros in the book and movie, but it got cut out.
- Kaa is a male, though he has been presented as a female in some versions.
- Mowgli is supposed to be pronounced *Mau-gee*.
- The character of King Louie in the Disney movie was based on the famous jazz musician Louis Armstrong.
- Shere Khan means “Tiger King.”
- Kaa is actually over 100 years old but is still very healthy.
- Mowgli is a made-up name but the author gave it the meaning “frog.”



The great jazz musician Louis Armstrong





## The Characters in *The Jungle Book* – What would their online profiles look like?



Mowgli *Wild Child*

**Personality:** fearless, carefree, resourceful  
**Appearance:** shirtless, 10 years old, slender  
**Goal:** to stay in the jungle  
**Likes:** dancing, the jungle, being with Baloo, being happy, having fun, mangoes, lazing, Shanti  
**Dislikes:** rules, Kaa trying to eat him



Baloo *Protector Bear*

**Personality:** jovial, clumsy, playful, good-natured, easy-going, protective, gentle  
**Appearance:** short tail, sloth bear muzzle  
**Goal:** to have fun with Mowgli, to protect him, and to return him to the village  
**Likes:** dancing, food, being with Mowgli  
**Dislikes:** working, being alone



Bagheera *Protector Panther*

**Personality:** responsible, persistent, intellectual, irritable, watchful, dignified  
**Appearance:** black coat, eyebrows & whiskers  
**Goal:** to return Mowgli safely to the village  
**Likes:** responsibility, Mowgli's safety  
**Dislikes:** Tabaqui's jokes, immaturity



Monkey King *Leader of Monkeys*

**Personality:** cool, greedy, raucous, boastful  
**Appearance:** stout orange-furred orangutan  
**Goal:** to become human  
**Likes:** bananas, dancing, parties  
**Dislikes:** not knowing how to make fire  
**Powers and abilities:** control over all monkeys, physical strength, flexibility



Akela *Leader of Wolf Pack*

**Personality:** protective, wise, elderly, noble, honorable, empathetic  
**Appearance:** Indian wolf  
**Goal:** to lead the pack and keep Mowgli safe  
**Likes:** Mowgli, the pack  
**Dislikes:** Shere Khan  
**Powers and abilities:** strength, speed, howls



Shere Khan *Evil Tiger*

**Personality:** determined, sophisticated, mysterious, powerful  
**Appearance:** orange fur, black stripes, claws  
**Goal:** to kill Mowgli  
**Likes:** abusing Kaa, evoking fear in others  
**Dislikes:** humans, vultures, guns, Baloo, fire  
**Powers and abilities:** immunity to hypnosis



Tabaqui *Shere Khan's Servant Jackal*

**Personality:** dim-witted, comedic, dorky, buffoonish, hungry, greedy, wild, crafty  
**Appearance:** sharp muzzle, pointed ears  
**Goal:** To eat humans, to help Shere Khan  
**Likes:** making jokes, meat, getting his way  
**Dislikes:** Shere Khan's anger  
**Powers and abilities:** strength



Kaa *Mean Snake*

**Personality:** conniving, persuasive, hungry, hypnotic, crafty, cowardly, seductive  
**Appearance:** enormous Indian python  
**Goal:** to catch his prey  
**Likes:** food, hypnotizing Mowgli and Shanti  
**Dislikes:** starvation, the knot on his tail,  
**Powers and abilities:** hypnosis



Raksha *Mowgli's Adopted Wolf Mother*

**Personality:** motherly, accepting, protective, nurturing, fierce when necessary  
**Appearance:** slender grey wolf  
**Goal:** to take care of Mowgli  
**Likes:** Mowgli, being a mother  
**Dislikes:** Shere Khan returning to the jungle  
**Powers and abilities:** Strength, leadership

## Vocabulary

Here are some words from the play, with definitions and source lines from the script.

Lair (noun) - a wild animal's resting place, usually hidden or private

*Baloo: Ears that can hear the wind in their lairs, . . .*

Majesty (noun) - Royal power, or a title used to address a powerful figure.

*Mowgli: Only on the outside, Majesty. I'm more wolf than human.*

Marrow (noun) - inner fluid (in a bone); essence

*Shere Khan: He's a man, a man's child, and from the marrow of my bones . . .*

Observant (adjective) - watchful, aware of one's surroundings

*Bagheera: you need to be more observant*

Pathetic (adjective) - Arousing pity, especially through vulnerability or sadness.

*Father Wolf: Cattle. Pathetic.*

Perspective (noun) - a particular attitude toward or way of regarding something; a point of view; the awareness of something's relative importance.

*Baloo: . . . when you're as big as I am you tend to lose perspective.*

Ravine (noun) - a small deep, narrow valley, usually created by a little stream or creek

*Bagheera: Tabaqui told us he's waiting for you in the ravine at the edge of the village.*

Rightful (adjective) - deserved, earned, legally possessed

*Shere Khan: The jungle is home to the animals. It is our rightful home.*

Scorch (verb) - to burn a surface with heat or fire

*Tabaqui: . . . he'll die in the winter rains, scorch in the sun.*

Shameless (adjective) - lacking shame or awareness of one's shortcomings or faults.

*Bagheera: They're liars, they're thieves, they're shameless.*

Skeptical (adjective) - not convinced, having doubts or suspicions

*Akela: Though I'm skeptical, I trust in your judgment.*

Talon (noun) - a claw, especially one belonging to a bird of prey.

*Kaa: This is the hour of pride and power / Talon, tail and claw.*



Tread (verb) - walk, step; move forward

*Bagheera: Shere Khan should tread carefully.*

Unsuspecting (adjective) - not aware of the presence of danger; having no suspicion

*Baloo: Why, even a big ol' bear like me can sneak up on an unsuspecting swimmer!*

Wisdom (noun) - experience, knowledge, and good judgment.

*Baloo: Because of her age and her wisdom . . .*

Wounded (adjective) - hurt or injured

*Bagheera: A wounded crow is faster than you.*

## Unusual Phrases and Words

Because *The Jungle Book* dates back more than a century, written by an Englishman and set in a jungle in India, there are some unusual words and phrases. Here are some worth thinking about:

“Footless” - without feet, used to describe Kaa’s unique characteristic.



“Jungle favour” – good luck for survival in the jungle.

“Kill” – prey; the ability to get one’s ‘kill’ is a symbol of power and authority among the wolves.

“Little bump” – Baloo’s pet name for Mowgli, implying he’s small and a kind of in the way.

“Man-cub” – boy or child, applying the word for a wolf’s offspring to a human.

“Monkey kind” – the monkey tribe or species; in addition to ‘type’ or ‘sort,’ ‘kind’ also means family, as in ‘kin’ and ‘kindred’.



“Nut-stealers” – a phrase to describe the monkeys in a negative way.

“Old iron feet” – a name that Bagheera calls Baloo because he is large with heavy feet.



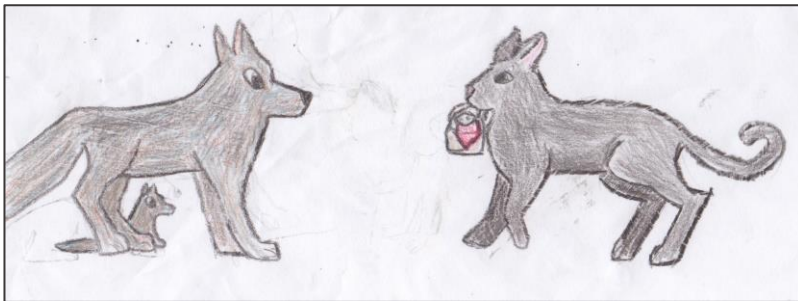
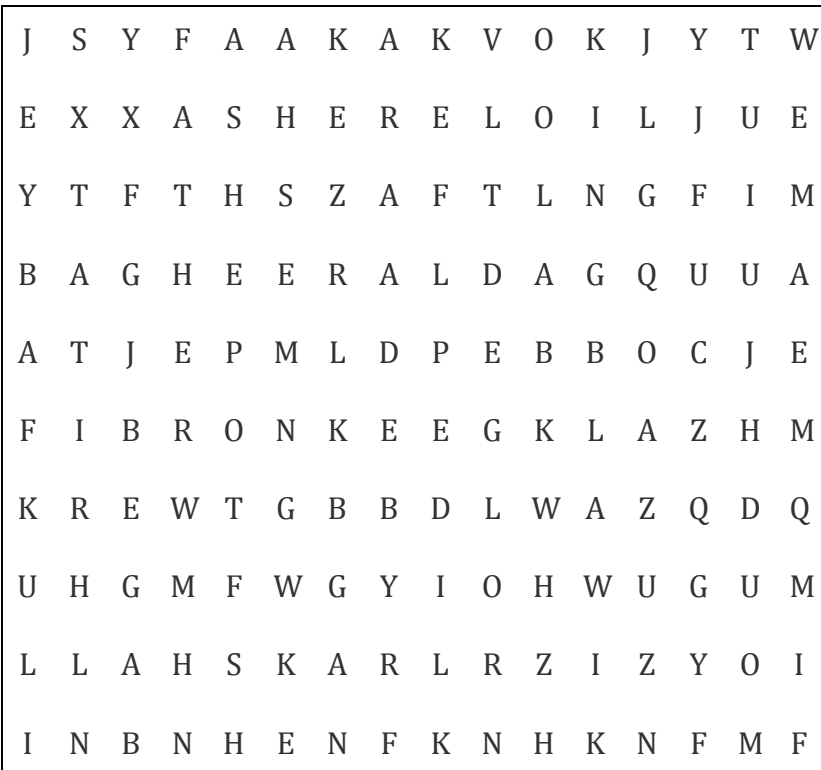
“Red Flower” – fire; a descriptive phrase that shows the perspective of the animals.

“We be of one blood” – “We are from the same family, we are related by blood.”



## Jungle Book Word Search

Word to find: Akela, Bagheera, Baloo, Father, Kaa, Khan,  
King, Louie, Mowgli, Raksha, Shere, Tabaqui, Wolf



## Real Animals of *The Jungle Book* Jungle



### Sloth Bears

- Sloth bears grow between five and six feet tall.
- They love ants and fruit and use their long, curved claws to get them.
- Because of where sloth bears live they have a special sleep cycle.

### Panthers

- Black panthers that live in Asia and Africa are leopards.
- Panthers are extremely rare and their lifespan is about 12-15 years.
- They're able to leap up to 20 feet and are very talented swimmers.

### Wolves

- They travel in groups called packs, usually with about seven or eight members.
- A wolf's sense of smell is a hundred times stronger than that of a human.
- Wolves communicate with one another by body language.

### Tigers

- Tigers are the largest member of the cat family, and the largest tiger is the Amur tiger, which has a total length up to 13 feet, and can weigh up to 660 pounds.
- The Bengal, or Indian, tiger is the most numerous kind, accounting for about half of the total tiger population.
- There are also albino tigers that are white with black stripes, but they are very rare.

### Jackals

- Jackals have shorter legs than the gray Arabian wolves.
- Jackals that live in India have a population of about 37,000.
- Two subspecies of the jackals are black-backed and side-striped.

### Pythons







- Pythons belong to the constrictor family so they suffocate their prey.
- Indian pythons have two rows of very sharp teeth angled towards the throat.
- Adults pythons can reach at least 20 feet long and weigh 200 pounds.





## Jungles of the World

*The Jungle Book* takes place, of course, in a jungle. Jungles are also called rainforests. There are many jungles around the world, mostly in tropical zones near the Equator. They have different characteristics and animals. Compare India's jungle with others on other continents.

South America	Africa	India	Australia
 <p>The Amazon jungle is twice the size of India. Over the last 50 years, the Amazon has lost 17% of its tree cover. 10% of the world's known species are found in the Amazon jungle. Animals include the capybara, giant anteater, green iguana, harpy eagle, golden lion tamarin, anaconda, and glass frog.</p>	 <p>75% of Africa's jungles are in central Africa. 8,000 plants have been discovered in African jungles. The hippo is one of the deadliest animals in Africa. Other animals include chimpanzees, bonobos, leopards, vipers, crocodiles, otters, civets, mongooses, antelope and buffalo.</p>	 <p>44% of India is covered in jungles. Gir Forest National Park has more lions than any other forest in India. Hunting is a big issue in Nagpur forest. Some animals in the Indian rainforest, in addition to the ones in <i>The Jungle Book</i> are lion-tailed macaques, scaly anteaters, flying foxes, and cranes.</p>	 <p>Australia is one of the driest continents, but it still has plenty of rainforests and jungles. They are 16% of Australia's land area. Australian rainforests have unusual animals, including tree kangaroos, cassowaries, ringtail opossums, kingfishers, parrots, pythons, geckos, and platypuses.</p>
 <p>A village in the Amazon jungle of Peru</p>	 <p>A house in the jungle of Western India</p>		

## India

India is one of the most populous countries in the world. It has 1.324 billion people. That's about 4 times as many people as the United States. New Delhi is the capital and largest city of India. Other large cities include Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Chennai and Hyderabad. Indians use a currency called the *rupee*. One U.S. dollar is worth 65.21 Indian *rupees*. Indians love spicy food. Some of those foods are *sag penire*, rice and *dahl*. India's most popular sport is cricket.



## Colonialism – India and Great Britain

The English went to India to rule and trade. They ruled India for 200 years. India had lost its power because of England's government when it came under England's colonial rule. It was managed by a Governor General from England. India was one of the most valuable colonies in the Britain Empire, which spread around the world, but six decades ago Great Britain (England) ended its rule over India. Great Britain did not want to give India its independence. When World War II happened, it created many challenges in the English economy and the English left India. India finally got its independence back in 1947.

An image of the relationship  
between India and Great Britain



## The Caste System in India

Castes are social levels or classes. In India, there is a social hierarchy of castes. The word 'caste' comes from a Portuguese word meaning 'race' or 'breed.' Throughout history, someone's caste would determine many aspects of their social and spiritual life, including where they could live and who they could marry. There are four main castes that are believed to have emerged from the creation god Brahma. Here are their names, their roles, and the part of Brahma that represents them, plus a fifth group as well:

Brahmins: Priests and teachers - Brahma's head

Kshatriyas: Warriors and leaders - Brahma's arms

Vaishyas: Farmers, traders, and merchants - Brahma's legs

Shudras: Laborers - Brahma's feet

Dalits: Street sweepers, toilet cleaners - Not from Brahma – they are out of the caste system, or 'out-castes'

Those are the main castes, but overall there are 3,000 castes and 25,000 sub-castes that relate to specific occupations.



High caste children from western India (left), and Dalit children ('Untouchables') from the north (right).

Many people see this caste system reflected in *The Jungle Book*, with the characters representing the levels of the social hierarchy as follows:

Brahmins - Baloo, Hathi (a bull elephant in the book)

Kshatriyas - Akela, Kaa, Bagheera, Mowgli

Vaishyas - the Wolf Pack, Rann

Shudras - Tabaqui

Dalits - Shere Khan, Bandar-Log



## Indian Mythology

Indian mythology is also known as Hindu mythology. Hinduism is the primary religion of India. Indian or Hindu mythology is one of the richest mythologies in the world. Traditionally, Hinduism has 330 million gods and goddesses, though no one has a list of them all. In Indian mythology, the god Brahma created each animal and he put a spiritual significance in all of them. The Hindus believed that animals were ancestors of family members who passed. The animals of the jungle in India were sacred. Nowhere else can you find temples to almost all the animals. Certain animals, like the tiger and elephant, are spiritually more important than others. The tiger is a sign of ferocity. The elephant is a symbol of royalty, knowledge, and power. The god Ganesh is a four-armed elephant.



Ganesh

The most important Hindu gods:

Brahma - the god of creation

Ganesh - the god of Good Fortune (left)

Hanuman - the symbol of strength, devotion, loyalty and perseverance

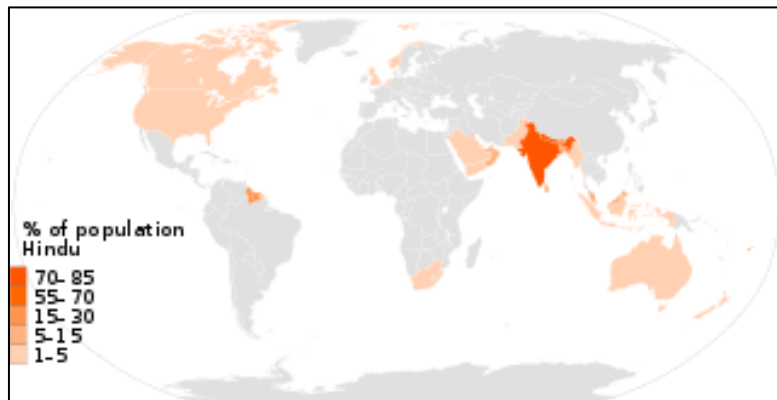
Shiva - the immortal quality of death

Krishna – god of culture, art and philosophy (right)



Krishna

This map shows the concentration of Hindus in different countries around the world.



## Mowgli and Identity



Identity is something all kids deal with. For Mowgli it is a very big challenge. Mowgli thinks that he belongs in the jungle. The wolf pack thinks he should go back to the man village. He thinks he is a wolf, but the snake tells him the whole story, about his father's death and how he is a human. Then the monkeys tell him that he belongs with them. But he can see that is not quite right. As he realizes what he actually is, by seeing that his strengths and weaknesses are not similar to the wolf pack, he realizes he is human. At first, he resents the fact, but as time goes by, he learns that humans are not all vicious and dangerous with control of the red flower. Eventually he must accept who he is. In this way Mowgli sets the example for all of us.

## “It’s a Jungle Out There”: Adolescence

“It’s a jungle out there” is an expression which refers to a threatening environment where it’s hard to live. That relates to Mowgli because being a man cub in the jungle with tons of animals is dangerous, because he is not an animal, and Shere Khan wants to kill him. It also relates to middle school. Saying “it’s a jungle out there” means you’re pretty much on your own. It’s sometimes hard in middle school and it’s all crazy and difficult. In school, the whole hallway is a jungle when it is time to switch classes. It’s like real life, because if you do something bad it stays with you. When you were little, you depended on your family, but “it’s a jungle out there” is a way of saying that you’re becoming more independent (like Mowgli not having a family really). Once you grow up and the animals see flesh they’ll be coming for you like Shere Khan. But don’t worry, there are plenty of Baloo, Bagheera and Akela out there to help you stay safe!





## Real Wild Children

Wild children are children who have grown up with limited human contact. Another term for such children is 'feral children.' They do not usually speak a language, which is a very important human trait. In 1644, the first story that shows up is about John of Liege, a boy who lost his parents in the woods and began acting like an animal to survive on his own for years. There are stories of a wolf-boy in Germany and children taken by bears in Poland. Some stories tell of children's strange behaviors, like running on all fours, hunting for food, having amazing hearing, and not being able to speak, walk, or eat normally.

**Amala and Kamala** were two girls discovered in India more than a century ago living in the forest with wolves. They ran on all fours, ate raw meat, and couldn't speak. Kamala was never able to tell anyone how they ended up living with wolves, because of her inability to speak any proper words. Amala lived until 1921, and Kamala died in 1929.

**Marina Chapman** was kidnapped in Colombia in 1954, when she was five, and she lived with capuchin monkeys for five years. When she was discovered by some hunters, she ate berries, roots, and bananas, walked on fours, and slept in holes. She was treated like a monkey, doing things like pulling lice out of their hair. She now lives in England, with her husband and two children.

**Sujit Kumar** was born on the Pacific island of Fiji in 1978. He was locked in a chicken coop when he was six by his grandfather, and was kept there for four years. He ate by pecking his food. When he was found he did not know how to walk or talk.

**John Ssebunya** ran away from home in 1988 when he was three years. He survived by befriending a group of monkeys, and was with them for about three years. They gave him food, such as fruit and berries, and they taught him how to live with. Finally, he was found by a woman who was scared because there was a weird monkey.

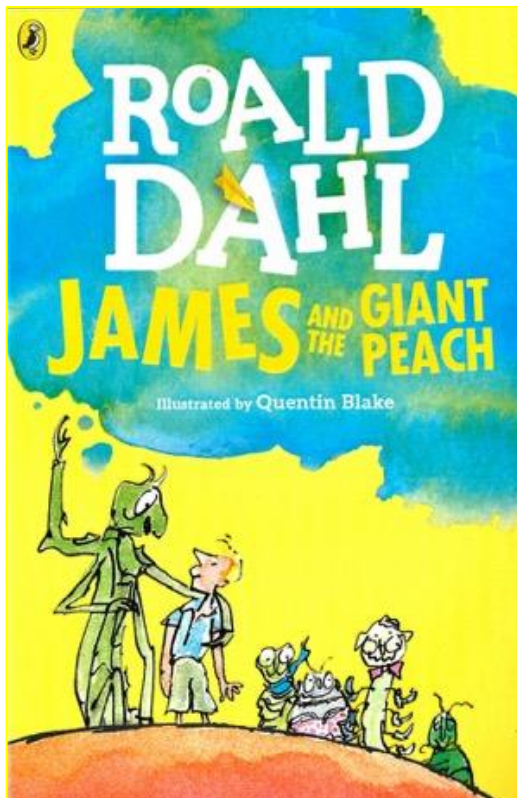
**Oxana Malaya** was a Ukrainian girl who was found living with dogs in a kennel in 1991. When she was three years old, her parents left her outside. She crawled into a farm kennel, and curled up with some mongrel dogs. She ran on all fours, panted with her tongue out, bared her teeth, and barked. She only knew words like "yes" and "no". She was found when she was eight years old, and had lived with the dogs for six years. Oxana now lives in a clinic in Odessa, working with the hospital's farm animals.



In Russia around 1998, a boy named **Ivan Mishukov** ran away from home at age four. He was adopted by a wolf pack. They were his closest friends. They were kind to each other and he shared food with his pack. Eventually, he came to live on the streets and was taken in by a children's home. After he went back to civilization the wolves were still his closest friends.

## Orphans and “Wild Children” in Literature

Mowgli becomes an orphan after he is separated from his parents in a tiger attack. Stories about orphans are popular because we get to see how children act when they are on their own. That is something that people can imagine. *Harry Potter* author J.K. Rowling explained in a 1999 interview with *The Guardian*: “Harry had to be an orphan—so that he's a free agent, with no fear of letting down his parents, disappointing them.” Some of our favorite stories of all time are about orphans. Here is a list: Peter Pan, Bruce Wayne (Batman), Tony Stark (Iron Man), Cinderella, Dorothy (from *The Wizard of Oz*), Peter Parker (Spiderman), James (from *James and the Giant Peach*), Pippi Longstocking, Snow White, Clark Kent (Superman), Little Orphan Annie, and Oliver Twist. Can you think of others? Why do you like these stories?



Mowgli is also an example of a “wild child” in literature, but he is not the only one. Tarzan, the “King of the Apes,” was raised by gorillas. In the ancient Mesopotamian epic called *Gilgamesh*, Enkidu is a wild man who was raised by unspecified beasts. The brothers Romulus and Remus from Roman history and legend were raised by a she-wolf. The American Tall Tale hero Pecos Bill was raised by coyotes or wolves. Atalanta, a heroine of Greek mythology, was raised by bears. There is a myth from Mongolia about a boy named Jangar who is taught to roar by a tiger, taught to hunt by an eagle, taught to run by an antelope, and fed fruit by a deer. Jean Craighead George’s novel *Julie of the Wolves* is about a girl who runs away and lives with wolves and learns their ways. *The Music of Dolphins* is a novel by Karen Hesse about a girl who is raised by dolphins for more than a decade. There are other ‘feral children’ in many comic books, television shows, movies, and video games, from *Jumanji* to *Batman Returns* to *The Adventures of Sharkboy and Lavagirl in 3-D*.

## Selected Sources and Resources

### Animals

<https://nationalzoo.si.edu/animals/sloth-bear>

<http://naturalhistory.si.edu/exhibits/mammals/Tiger.HTM>

### Castes

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-35650616>

### Hinduism

<http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Hinduism>

### Jungles:

<https://www.tripsavvy.com/facts-about-african-hippos-4075358>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forests\\_of\\_Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forests_of_Australia)

### Rudyard Kipling:

[http://www.kiplingsociety.co.uk/kip\\_fra.htm](http://www.kiplingsociety.co.uk/kip_fra.htm)

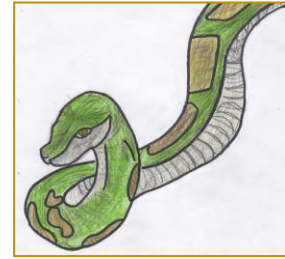
<https://www.biography.com/people/rudyard-kipling-9365581>

### Wild Children

<http://www.history.com/news/history-lists/6-famous-wild-children-from-history>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/feralchildren>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amala\\_and\\_Kamala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amala_and_Kamala)



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The Junior Dramaturgs of the Friends School of Atlanta:



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