In the Shadow of Man Study Guide

In the Shadow of Man by Jane Goodall

BOOKRAGS

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Plot Summary

In the Shadow of Man gives the back story to Jane Goodall's famous study of the chimpanzee. Goodall has been known across the world for decades as the scientist who first studied the chimpanzee in his natural habitat; she has won numerous awards and produced a slew of books and documentaries. But within the pages of In the Shadow of Man, the reader hears Goodall tell her story from her own perspective and from the very beginning.

The book contains twenty-one chapters, most of which tell a chronological story; whereas, other chapters discuss special features of chimpanzee life and string together various stories to make a single point. A few of the chapters towards the end make moral arguments about the proper treatment of the chimpanzee and philosophical arguments about the ties between chimpanzees and humans.

In the first two chapters, Goodall discusses her fascination with animals and the chimpanzee from an early age, her decision as an adolescent to study animals in Africa and her attempts to save money to finance a trip herself. Goodall was lucky enough to study with L. Leakey, who secured her funding throughout much of her early research. She describes the difficulties of living in Africa, not only physically but socially. In her first few weeks, Goodall is lucky enough to make some of her first observations of the chimpanzee community she would come to know so well; this discoverey comprises chapter three.

Chapters four and five discuss Goodall's attempts to learn more about the chimps and her difficulties navigating camp life and the rainy season. In chapter six, Goodall is lucky enough to have some of the chimps come to camp. By this time, Goodall is getting to know some of the chimps and has named them; Flo, David Graybeard, Goliath, and William make their first appearances. Chapter seven covers the sexual habits of chimpanzees, particularly those of Flo, a senior female gorilla.

Chapter eight discusses the feeding station that Goodall and Hugo van Lawick, her photographer and eventual husband, set up to draw the chimps into an area where they could be regularly studied. The benefits of the feeding station allow Goodall to make detailed observations of the chimpanzee community, particularly of Flo's family. Her discussion of Flo's family fills chapter nine. In chapter ten, Goodall outlines the organization of the community social hierarchy.

Chapter eleven discusses the founding of the Gombe Stream Research Center and the research assistants that were brought in; she also covers its quick growth. Chapter twelve reviews the growth of chimpanzee infants; chapter thirteen describes chimpanzee children, and chapter fourteen covers the life of the chimpanzee adolescent. In chapter fifteen, Goodall discusses the form of adult chimpanzee relationships; chapter sixteen documents the relationship between Goodall's chimp community and local baboons. In chapter seventeen, Goodall discusses the death of

chimpanzees, and in chapter eighteen she describes the relationships between mother chimpanzees and their children.

The last three chapters take a different tack. Chapter nineteen discusses the various similarities between humans and chimpanzees, and chapter twenty exhorts the reader to fight for more humane treatment of chimpanzees. In chapter twenty-one, Goodall returns both in 1970 and 1987 to describe the progress of her research and the research of her center.

Chapter 1, Beginnings, Chapter 2, Early Days

Chapter 1, Beginnings, Chapter 2, Early Days Summary and Analysis

In the Shadow of Man is the extraordinary tale of the famous scientist Jane Goodall's observations of chimpanzees in the wild. The story opens at dawn, with Goodall on a mountain hike in the Gombe Stream Chimpanzee Reserve, trying to observe chimpanzees. While watching a troop of monkeys, Goodall hears a young chimpanzee screaming; after looking for the source of the scream for some time, she observes four chimpanzees. She carefully tries to approach them for a better look.

By the time she reached a close spot, the chimpanzees were gone but she saw two male chimpanzees staring at her twenty-yards away; the chimps did not run and they started to groom each other; she then sees a female and a child with them. Goodall had spent six months attempting to overcome the fear the chimps had of her, so she was proud. David Graybeard and Goliath (not large, but the highest-ranking chimp) seemed less afraid of her. When the group moved away, she returned to her tent on Lake Tanganyika.

Goodall's search began three years before when she met Dr. L.S.B. Leakey, a famous anthropologist and paleontologist, in Nairobi. Goodall had always been fascinated by animals, particularly chimpanzees and when she was eight she decided to live with animals in Africa when she grew up. And the desire never left her, even when she was saving money for travel to Africa working small time jobs. After she got to Africa, someone told her to meet Dr. Leakey, the Curator of the National Museum of Natural History in Nairobi, Kenya. She learned a lot at the museum and in the paleontological digs she went on; at night, she and Gillian, her fellow assistant, could wander around the gorge and plains where they worked in Olduvai.

Toward the end of the digs, Leakey started to talk to her about a nearby group of chimps (chimps are found only in Africa, and the type here are the Eastern or Long-haired sort). He said that only one man had attempted to study chimps in the wild, Henry W. Nissen, but Louis said that it would take two years of observation to do good work. Goodall was overjoyed when Leakey asked her to take up the job, but she felt unqualified. Louis found the money to cover her research expenses for her first six months.

Goodall traveled back to England for a time and then returned to Africa, where Dr. Bernard Verdcourt, a botanist, volunteered to drive her to Kigoma, where the chimps were. Goodall was delayed from going into the field for three weeks, but in the meanwhile she met Hassan, the captain of a small boat and a member of the Kakamega tribe. Those first three weeks also taught Goodall how to take effective observation-notes, which she learned from observing vervet monkeys.

When Goodall arrived in Kigoma, she was delayed again, but she and her companions made some friends in Kigoma, along with learning the town. Eventually she is able to proceed to the reserve.

Chapter Two opens with Goodall describing the dream-like state of living between Kigoma and the Gombe Stream Chimpanzee Reserve; the landscape was beautiful and the job was her life's dream. David Antsey, the Game Ranger, helped introduce her to the locals and to the territory. Goodall then describes her journey to the Reserve and her first climb in the mountains.

She camps one night and wants to go out looking for chimpanzees the next day, but she was not yet able to operate on her own because the locals could not understand why a young English girl would travel there to look at apes; they thought she might be a spy. So the son of the chief of Mwamgongo was assigned to accompany her, to make sure she was honest, but when he realized how arduous her work was, he disappeared. Eventually a Game Scout, Adolf, takes her into the reserve and she hears her first chimpanzee calls; Goodall and her companions eventually see a group of sixteen chimpanzees.

Her first ten days gave Goodall many chimpanzee sightings of various sorts. But Goodall was not satisfied because she could not observe interactions between individual chimpanzees, but she learned more in those ten days than in the next eight weeks, where sightings became scarce. The chimps ran when they saw them. Goodall would see other animals, many of which she liked and she learned about the lore of the area, but she was still disappointed. Her companions wearied of accompanying her, so over the next several months she had many different companions.

Chapter 3, First Observations, Chapter 4, Camp Life

Chapter 3, First Observations, Chapter 4, Camp Life Summary and Analysis

Goodall and Vanne, her companion, got sick with malaria about three months into their stay; they were sick for two weeks and were lucky to have survived. Their cook, Dominic, was good to them. After Goodall felt better, she wanted to start working again, as she felt she had learned nothing after three months. On her next excursion, she saw some chimpanzees in a fight; she had had an exhilarating day, and it was a turning point for her work. Due to fig maturation, she saw chimps quite often and they stopped fearing her so much.

Goodall found an excellent hill top to watch the chimps, which she called the Peak, and she could sometimes camp out there. After a month going back and forth between the Peak, she was able to constructed a crude picture of chimp life. The small groups of four to eight would sometimes switch members among groups and other times small groups would bond together. She observed their sleeping habits, their groups, how mothers cared for their young and how they kept their nests clear of dung. She had Bernard identify plant samples she took of what they were eating.

One day a female chimp even approached her but quickly ran away once Jane blinked. This signaled the beginning of the chimps becoming increasingly less afraid, and she could make more detailed observations. She came to recognize various chimps, such as old Mr. McGregor, Ancient Flo, her two-year-old Fifi and her young son, Figan. There was Olly, another older mother who had children too. William seems to have been Olly's blood brother. And then there were David Graybeard and Goliath, often together.

Before her six months ended, she made two exciting discoveries: (i) the chimps ate meat, showing that contrary to popular opinion, chimps hunted larger mammals, (ii) chimps used grass stems as tools, particularly to insert a tool into a termite mound to pull termites out of it. Man was not the only tool-making animal. When she told Louis, he was ecstatic and got the National Geographic Society to fund her for another year.

Chapter 4 takes the reader back to camp life, where Goodall has various encounters with the locals. Goodall at one point was asked to assist in a birth, and they had to improvise during the birth of twins. They often supplied medicines to the locals, and so they were thought to be able to do more. Vanne often treated them and the demands for her help were enormous. One on occasion that had to travel to get medical help for some of the villages.

Goodall also discusses her various encounters with dangerous animals, like a Storm's water cobra. Some baboons live near the village and Goodall was able to observe them;

she and Vanne even had a dangerous encounter with one of them. Vanne had even more dangerous experiences; Goodall was incredibly thankful for Vanne as she looked out for Goodall from time to time.

Vanne had to return to England five months after Goodall arrived but the Kigoma authorities no longer feared Goodall being on her own and Goodall got along well with the locals. Goodall was lonely without Vanne but became accustomed to being alone. She was alone for a year and thinks now that had she been alone any longer she would have become a "rather strange person."

Chapter 5, The Rains, Chapter 6, The Chimps Come to Camp

Chapter 5, The Rains, Chapter 6, The Chimps Come to Camp Summary and Analysis

After Vanne left, the "Chimpanzee Spring" turned into long rains that lasted for hours. When a storm broke one day, Goodall observed the male chimps walk up a hill top and slide down it one after another. Goodall marveled at their play; she would only see this "rain dance" of theirs two more times in ten years. Goodall next describes her attempts to watch the chimps from the trees and the associated difficulties; she was often cold and had little food. The Peak was often freezing, but she typically loved the rainy season at Gombe.

Goodall found that during the rainy seasons, the ground would get muddy, and the chimps would make nests to rest in to avoid the muddy ground. As time progresses, Goodall was able to get closer and closer until one day while watching the chimps, she found Goliath directly above her, staring down at her with his lips tensed. She then realized she was surrounded by the chimps. Goliath called and threw rain and twigs at her, threatening her. And the others called at her. But Goodall stood her ground, appearing uninterested. Eventually most of the chimps ran off, but one male hit her in the head and ran off.

When Goodall told her companions about her encounter they told her that a local man had had a similar one but had lost an eye. The villagers came to believe Goodall had a power about her as a result, which earned her respect. Goodall also became sick again in May and June and the chimpanzees started to flee from her. When the heat ended and fig season rolled around, Goodall could get closer to them again. At one point a few weeks later, she came in close contact with Mike, an adult male, for about ten minutes. Later Jane's sister, Judy, came to take photographs for National Geographic with Goodall and though Jane had a miserable time, the photographs she got made it worthwhile. Goodall also notes that her sister made Jane realize that Jane had lost an extraordinary amount of weight.

Chapter 6 opens in 1961; Goodall had left Gombe to study at Cambridge where she had been admitted to get her PhD in ethology. Goodall felt lonely away from the chimps but was grateful for being at Cambridge. When the summer came, she had to speak at two scientific conferences and then she was able to return to Africa. She wondered whether the chimps would have forgotten her, but they had not and were even more tolerant of her than before.

In her absence, a large male chimp had come into the camp and ate; she hoped the chimp would come again. At ten am the next day, David Graybeard walked leisurely into the camp and then started to come to the camp regularly. Goodall did not always watch

him but was always excited to see him. Around eight weeks later, Goodall had another malaria attack; as she recovered in her tent she left out bananas to lure David back; one day he brought Goliath. Then both came together the next day. The next few weeks drew William to the tent and a youngster. And at a later point, David took food right from Goodall's hand, and she did the same to Goliath (although he was a bit violent).

From Goliath's actions, Goodall began to suspect that he was at the top of the hierarchy in the area; she was right about this; others always deferred to him. William was a subordinate. It was harder to figure out where David Graybeard stood, somewhere near the top.

A professional photographer from National Geographic named Hugo started to accompany Goodall to film a documentary; he came from Indonesia and had a strong love for animals. Goodall worried about how the chimps would react to his equipment but she wanted a visual record. Goliath, David and William all accepted him, however. And Hugo and Goodall later observed David make a kill. Hugo initially got great footage but later had trouble. He did get great film interactions with David, Goliath and William, however.

Later, baboons wanted in on the food and caused trouble at the camp. Goliath defended them but David and Goliath both eventually retreated; Hugo captured it all on film. He also caught termite hunting late in November, but then he had to leave; Goodall missed him as he was a kindred spirit. Goodall celebrated Christmas with a meal at the Peak and then had to leave the next year for another term at Cambridge. Before she left, William became ill and Goodall nursed him for a week. William recovered somewhat but still had his cough; he must have died because Goodall never saw him again.

Chapter 7, Flo's Sex Life, Chapter 8, The Feeding Station

Chapter 7, Flo's Sex Life, Chapter 8, The Feeding Station Summary and Analysis

Old Flo, incredibly ugly according to human standards, apparently has a large amount of sex. Goodall once thought that males were attracted to her only after they become excited but this is not so. When a female goes into heat, they develop a pale pink "protuberance" that lasts for ten days, occurring between menstrual periods. When Goodall returned from Cambridge, with Hugo, Flo and two of her children were regularly visiting the camp. Fifi, Flo's daughter was three and a half years old, although she still nursed. Figan was now eight and a half, just entering puberty. The three were initially hesitant to enter the cave, but they would come in with David and Goliath.

Flo always looked old, but her character was robust; she was the dominant female. This became crystal clear when Goodall compared her personality to that of another elderly female chimp, Olly. However, Flo often demurred to males, except when she was in heat. When she approached Goliath one day, he mated with her in the standard nonchalant fashion of the chimpanzee. Chimpanzee sex typically lasts ten to fifteen seconds. Fifi often saw her mother having intercourse as an assault and she would attack the male gorillas.

Eventually most of the adult males showed up and Flo had sex with every one of them; the males followed her constantly for the next week and had sex with her. Adolescent males had no chance. Eventually, as the week ended, Flo was exhausted and her protuberance receded, yet it reappeared five days later, lasting for three weeks. And the sex continued.

During this time, Flo developed a strange relationship with a male named Rudolf. He was high-ranking and became her escort, protecting her and sleeping with her, but he did not prevent other males from mating with her. Eventually, Flo was exhausted and her protuberance receded again; when the males chased her, she then ran. But then she revealed herself to them, showing them her receded protuberance and they withdrew after inspecting her, one after another. Rodolf continued to accompany her, but it would be another five years before she would become pink again.

In Chapter 8, Flo is pregnant and all the chimps by this time were accustomed to the camp and bananas. Goodall and her companions decide to set up a permanent feeding station. It would take the team six years to solve all the problems with the idea.

Goodall and Hugo had fallen in love by this time. Goodall would be going to Cambridge for a third term and Hugo would join her to show the chimpanzee film to National Geographic. Hugo asked her to marry him through a cable message; she accepted but

he did not receive the message for five days. They were married after her third term in Cambridge. The wedding features portraits of David, Goliath, Flo and Fifi.

Three weeks following the wedding, Flo had a son, and they cut short their honeymoon to go back to Gombe stream. They named the son Flint. Goodall was thrilled. Also, new females were showing up to the camp and Goliath was losing his dominant position to Mike. Melissa was pregnant and the chimps became difficult in camp. Bolder chimps were stealing the clothes of African fisherman, so they moved the feeding area up the valley. The chimps were acquainted with the new arrangements, although it took awhile. They discovered that Figan was exceptionally intelligent because he could figure out how to find food that they had hidden; he also was sometimes able to elude the other chimps and get more bananas for himself.

Goodall and Hugo were happy in the camp; it was beautiful and they were alone. Their love enriched their lives. That year they discovered a new chimpanzee tool, a homemade sponge. Again, they made tools. Hugo and Goodall also documented Flint's growth. When Melissa was born, they documented her childhood from the beginning; she was never afraid of them.

Chapter 9, Flo and Her Family, Chapter 10, The Hierarchy

Chapter 9, Flo and Her Family, Chapter 10, The Hierarchy Summary and Analysis

Flo has two elder sons, Faben and Figan. Faben is three or four years older than Figan. She has a daughter, Fifi, and her younger child, a son, Flint. Fifi was becoming fascinated with little Flint. Sometimes Flo would push her away but as he grew, Fifi was allowed to touch him and play with him. Goodall and Hugo deeply enjoyed watching Flint grow up.

Flint started to respond to Fifi by three months and Fifi continued to grow interested. Flo seemed to become more playful as she played with both children. Sometimes she even let Fifi hold him. In contrast, Faben and Figan paid Flint little attention. Goodall then recounts other adventures with the family. At five months, Flint could ride Flo well and took his first step. He also learned to climb and increasingly controlled his limbs more effectively. And Fifi continued to become more obsessed with him.

Flint eventually became afraid of the adult males; at eight months, Flint still stayed close to Flo and Fifi and Goodall and Hugo got to observe him learning to termite. At one year old, Flint was exceedingly friendly, greeting anyone who came into his family's group. He was slowly integrating into the community which was troubled by the rise of Mike. Flint only knew Mike's supremacy during his early life.

Chapter 10 tells the story of Mike's rise to the top. In 1963 he was almost at the bottom of the adult male hierarchy and was often threatened and attacked. When Hugo and Goodall returned from getting married, they found a different Mike, a much more aggressive chimp. One of his first aggressive moves was to disrupt a grooming session between Goliath and Rodolf, charging them. Rodolf uttered grunts of submission and began to groom Mike and then David Graybeard joined in. Goliath stayed away, but Mike was clearly a new threat.

Mike often used man-made objects to achieve supremacy, which indicated he was more intelligent. Mike also often used charging displays and became so effective at using kerosene cans that he became dangerous. One time, he threw a kerosene can and hit Goodall in the head; another time, he broke Hugo's camera.

By the time Hugo had his camera broken, Mike was the alpha but it would take a year to consolidate his power. Goliath did not go down without a fight and became more aggressive. Goodall and Hugo feared for Goliath's sanity with all the harassment he received. At one point they had a half-hour showdown, rocking trees to compete; each would increase the impressiveness of their performances, but Goliath eventually gave

up and then started to groom one another. From then on, Goliath accepted that Mike was superior and they became friends.

Goodall was impressed that chimpanzees, while easily excited and inclined towards quick aggression, mostly got along with each other. She also notes that the use of kerosene cans might have helped Mike achieve dominance; this may not have been a good thing because when Mike became angry, he also became dangerous.

While Mike was dominant within his particular community, Goodall had discovered two other communities from other parts of the central valley, and Mike was not dominant among them. Groups sometimes intermixed and eventually chimps from another community came to the feeding station; relations between males of both groups were tense. Communities are complex social organizations and while they change positions within their community, they have trouble understanding other communities and their members.

Goodall and Hugo learned more and more about the relationships between members of Mike's community; some were mere acquaintances, others good friends. Goodall then describes a variety of examples, including the benefits of friendships. David and Goliath, for instance, gave each other strength and helped each other not to be afraid. Many females did not have these relationships. Females, while submissive to men, have their own social hierarchy as well. Flo was dominant among them.

Female chimpanzees differ from males in important ways but some of them display male characteristics. But they are more likely than males to hold grudges. Goodall then describes some examples. She ends the chapter by noting that the germ of human social relations is reflected among the chimpanzee community.

Chapter 11, The Growth of the Research Center, Chapter 12, The Infant

Chapter 11, The Growth of the Research Center, Chapter 12, The Infant Summary and Analysis

Nine years after Goodall started observing chimps, she established the Gombe Stream Research Center that would be staffed by ten or more students studying the behavior of chimpanzees, baboons and red colobus monkeys. Edna Koning was Goodall's first research assistant. Edna helped Goodall continued her research while Jane worked through the analysis for her PhD. They began to study chimpanzee dung to see what their diet was. Hugo also had his own work, doing the accounts for both for the National Geographic Society, and he had to organize films and keep his photographic equipment together. Vanne even came to visit to help.

New chimpanzees began to join regulars at the feeding station and there were also new babies. The center brought on Sonia Ivey as a secretary and Goodall grew closer with the chimps. Eventually they had forty-five chimps at the center and some of the researchers grew close to the chimps. However, they had to hide their foot and protect their tents, as the chimps would sometimes get unruly.

Things were getting too complicated for Goodall, but in 1965 things improved; the National Geographic society gave them money for aluminum buildings for setting up a viewing site and a new feeding station. The chimps became accustomed to humans more quickly than before. Around this time, Goodall and Hugo realized that they had made a mistake in becoming close with Flint at such a young age; other mothers started to let them play with their babies as well.

Soon a constant stream of research assistants came through Gombe and the program has continued to expand, with the students putting in hours and hours of work. In 1967, Gombe Stream was taken over by Tanzania National Parks and it became Gombe National Park; they are now working to open a second feeding station and the center keeps expanding. The biggest problem they face is the presentation of the bananas, to introduce them in a way that mimics the natural food supply.

The constant feeding began to affect the chimps; they moved together in large groups more often and slept near camp; adult males became more aggressive. Many chimps hung around camp for hours a day, brought on by Fifi and Figan. A competition between chimps and baboons arose over the food supply as well. The baboons were aggressive to both chimps and humans. Eventually they thwarted the baboons by restricting feeding and building a trench. Since the expansion, the team has learned an enormous amount about chimp behavior, particularly about changes in dominance and relations between individuals; they also know much more about infant development.

Chapter 12 covers the birth of infants. Mothers have infants relatively rarely, every four to six years and only one to two chimps a year are born in the group of thirty to forty. Goodall introduces the reader to Goblin, the child of Melissa; Mike made a fuss at the time as he was unfamiliar with Goblin. New births would often cause disruptions, particularly with young females. Sometimes babies mysteriously disappear. Six years after Flint and Goblin were born, twelve healthy babies have been born. Goodall then describes the case of Passion, an unusual mother; Pom was her child.

Goodall describes that like humans, chimpanzee babies are reliant on their mothers their first few years of life but eventually learn to be independent and become disobedient and making trouble. One day Goblin got in Mike's way before a charge and Melissa was hurt rescuing him. Mike was particularly difficult to understand.

Goodall describes fights between youngsters and between parents and children; she discusses game playing, which is most common among the young. Sometimes chimps play by themselves. Social play helps chimps to learn about one another. It is a type of schooling. She then notes the differences between the development of the sexes; males play more and attack others more, along with having more interest in the pink swellings of females. Flint was fascinated with the pink swellings since before he could walk. Often infants try to interfere with adult sex and it is unclear why. Like humans, the "teenage" years of chimps can be very stressful and unhappy.

Chapter 13, The Child, Chapter 14, The Adolescent

Chapter 13, The Child, Chapter 14, The Adolescent Summary and Analysis

Gilka, Olly's child plays a game with her mother; she had been lonely since her older brother grew up and spent less time with the family, and she saw Fifi less when her mother withdrew from Flo's family. Gilka was alone with her mother and bored. This led her to befriend a young female baboon, Goblina, which is quite strange. Goblina had lost her mother at a young age and so their friendship grew out of loneliness. The two were friends for a year. Olly became pregnant later and began fending off Gilka.

Miff was Marina's daughter, and Marina was less tolerant of Miff than Olly was of Gilka. Goodall never saw Miff and Marina share affection. Flo's care for and closeness to Fifi was a stark contrast. In fact, Fifi had some difficulty achieving independence. Most males achieve independence earlier. While many female juveniles cling to elders, male juveniles approach them more cautiously and respectfully.

In Chapter 14, Goodall discusses adolescence, which is a difficult time for chimpanzees (like humans). It is probably worse for males, reaching puberty at eight but still far from full grown—not being an adult for four or five more years. The eight-year-old harasses and dominates females but provokes older males, leading to attacks. Good relationships with mother can stabilize matters; sometimes mothers will protect their sons from older males but when a high-ranking male attacks, the younger male is often on his own. Further, mothers still push their sons away.

As the adolescent male gets older, he sometimes turns to protect his mother, and he must always be cautious around older males because an act of subordination can now bring retribution. Goodall then reports some provocations, also noting that provocations were more severe around the feeding station. When adolescent males can't handle the aggression, they often spend time with their mothers or alone. Eventually they will start charging at lower-level males to find a place in the social hierarchy.

The female chimpanzee reaches adolescence at age seven, growing sex skin but not menstruating until around age ten. She has to be careful around her female social superiors and sometimes even young females' mothers will become more aggressive towards them. At this time, females become even more interested in children. When she grows up, she will have a large enough swelling to attract males and they will mate with her one way or another. Some, like Pooch, will react with terror, but others, like Fifi, will respond instantly and seem to enjoy themselves.

Chapter 15, Adult Relationships, Chapter 16, Baboons and Predation

Chapter 15, Adult Relationships, Chapter 16, Baboons and Predation Summary and Analysis

Transition to adulthood is gradual for the chimpanzee. Goodall illustrates with the case of Pepe. Adulthood often comes to males through their exclusion from family responsibilities. Families also often do not stay attached, as "in-laws" never become part of the family. Chimpanzee males form groups that "get away from women" where they spent time together and groom, but Goodall has never observed homosexuality in chimps. Heterosexual relationships between chimps are not always monogamous, and promiscuous male behavior is sometimes condemned. Females also often reject many advances. Some of this is reflected in Goodall's chimps, like Fifi, who fended off many suitors.

Male chimps will sometimes force females to accompany them on their travels until either they lose interest or the female escapes; they will do this even when the female has no sexual swelling. Some males, like Leakey in one case, will try to control too many females and will lose them. Some of these relationships are aggressive and others are not. Females are also only sexually receptive to males ten days a month.

Pink swellings often seemed to have no obvious function to Goodall, but she found that they could signal to males when females were alone or hidden. This signaling theory has problems, however. Younger females go through their sexual cycles more reliably than older females. Goodall notes that chimpanzees never develop the affection for and tenderness towards one another that humans experience. For instance, males and females rarely sleep next to one another.

In Chapter 16, Goodall discusses baboons and predation. Baboons and chimpanzees often live in close proximity and engage in play with one another, which almost always involves chasing. Groups sometimes hunted the same prey as well and will from time to time engage one another in conflict, although physical damage rarely occurs, but chimpanzees will eat baby baboons.

Goodall and her colleagues have been able to watch chimp hunting patterns, which often appear accidental. It is hard to catch one in the act, but one day Goodall and Hugo watched some chimps catch a juvenile baboon, killing him. Baboons harassed Rodolf, the hunter, but left him alone, and then he and four chimps began tearing up the baboon and eating it; others begged to share in the kill. Somehow Rodolf was able to push away the higher-ranking Mike from his kill perhaps because chimps will be more protective of food in short supply, like meat. Sexual behavior may be rooted in a similar possessive-strategy. In general, however, chimps can become unusually aggressive when one of their possessions is threatened.

It is odd to Goodall that chimps, like humans, will willingly share their kills with others, something unusual in a competitive natural world. Goliath one day killed a baboon infant and shared with others. Goodall also notes that Mike was becoming kinder and more tolerant with age; she notes that sometimes an older Mike would even share the highly-prized baboon brain with others.

Baboon-chimp relationships at Gombe fascinated Goodall; they often ignore each other and coexist peacefully but sometimes the chimps try to catch young baboons. Combat between chimps and baboons occur sometimes and who won depended on the individuals involved, usually whoever was least open to intimidation. Sometimes chimps hurled rocks as weapons but usually miss the intended target. To some extent, both sides can communicate with one another; Goodall lists some examples. But friendships between the two species were nearly non-existent.

Chapter 17, Death, Chapter 18, Mother and Child

Chapter 17, Death, Chapter 18, Mother and Child Summary and Analysis

The chapter opens with Olly's four week-old newborn sick, and her infant screaming. Eventually the baby died but Olly carried it as if it were alive for a day afterward; eventually, though, she stopped. Gilka tried to play with it, but it was already beginning to smell. Goodall followed the family and Olly seemed to be worried that she was around. Olly carried the body somewhere in the valley and left it.

It turned out that the infant had died of a terrible paralytic disease that would spread throughout the chimp community. Goodall was not paying as much attention because she was pregnant with her own child. The African population was facing a polio outbreak and had transferred polio to some of the chimps through the Kigoma district. Goodall and Hugo panicked, as one of their assistants had not been vaccinated, but they procured vaccines for Alice (the assistant) and the chimps.

Some of the chimps were hesitant to receive the oral vaccine. The next few months were the hardest in Goodall's life; they simply waited to see if the chimps would get sick and be crippled. Fifteen were infected and six died; others survived with minor disabilities, including Gilka, Melissa, Pepe and Faben. One chimp had to be shot because he could not take care of himself.

Mr. McGregor fell deeply ill and lost use of both of his legs; after ten days, no life returned to his legs. He had to learn to move himself with only his arms and flies were harassing him. The other chimps feared the afflicted ones, particularly McGregor; Goliath attacked him. Luckily, the others got used to him. Humphrey was particularly kind, leading Goodall to infer that he was McGregor's brother. Eventually, though, McGregor dislocated his arm and they knew they had to shoot him, facing what they knew all along.

In Chapter 18, Goodall discusses further the relationship between mother and child. Merlin died at five years old from polio; his mother was Marina. Marina died earlier from polio; Merlin survived for a time, but disappeared for months. When he returned, Miff, his older sister, adopted him. Yet as the weeks passed, Merlin lost weight and grew tired. His social responses continued to fall apart. A year after his mother died, his behavior became abnormal, sometimes hanging upside down on a branch like a bat. His maturation slowed.

Merlin was an orphan and there were other orphans in the community. All showed signs of depression and all had delayed or stunted social responses. Sorema was a particularly tragic orphan. Often these orphans were adopted by their older siblings. It is

not clear why the orphans become so depressed when their mothers die; Merlin in particular had an unreliable parent in Miff and was alone. Merlin's major troubles may have been psychological. Traumatic experiences in chimps are hard to study and Goodall's team knows little about them, but they seem to be similar to human experiences.

Flo continued to grow older and older; she became pregnant again around the time Flint was five but she was too weak to fend Flint off, so he stayed. Eventually the new baby, Flame, was born. Flame grew quickly into an intelligent and healthy infant but Flint's development reverted to earlier stages; he often threw tantrums. He seemed like an orphan. Flo eventually became sick with a flu-like disease and disappeared with Flame for six days; when the team found her, she was too sick to move and Flame had disappeared. Flo survived and Flint's behavior began to change, with his energy returning. He became clingier as well. He seemed to have been spoiled and remains an unusual juvenile.

Goodall had her child in 1966; her experience as a mother gave Goodall a new perspective on her chimps, and she and Hugo had a hard time not raising their son like they raised the chimps, such as raising him according to reason. At age four, their child is obedient, lively, social, fearless and thoughtful; he is also independent.

Chapter 19, In the Shadow of Man

Chapter 19, In the Shadow of Man Summary and Analysis

Man's evolution has occurred due to the evolution of his extraordinary brain, and chimpanzee brains are like the brains of humans. It can engage in primitive reasoning and is more like the human brain than any other. For one, they use tools but tool-using does not necessarily indicate intelligence (Galapagos woodpecker finches use tools).

But when animals can use many tools for many purposes then it can solve a wide array of new problems. Gombe Stream chimps can do this and are excellent tool-makers as well. Other chimps can learn from the tools of other chimps as well. In fact, given time, chimp communities might evolve greater intelligence on their own.

Chimp behaviors, gestures and postures often resemble those of humans; they even comfort one another during periods of anxiety. There are friendly and unfriendly chimps, just as there are friendly and unfriendly humans. They forgive one another, but both chimps and humans display guilt falsely. Chimps also have explicit dominance relations.

All these factors suggest common ancestry, although chimps do not have the ability to speak; attempts to teach speech to chimps have failed, although chimps do have calls. However, their calls have no syntax, but they can master rudimentary sign language. Experiments by Allen and Trixie Gardner, who trained chimps in rudimentary sign language, have shown that chimps have a rudimentary concept of self as they refer to themselves.

But humans have a far different and more developed self-awareness; this sense of self-awareness extends beyond the body and asks for an explanation of being and the cosmos, which has given way to the worship of God, the pursuit of science and mysticism. Men overshadow chimps, but chimps can teach us much about ourselves and perhaps the chimp will evolve; we should certainly permit the chimp to live to give him the chance.

Chapter 20, Man's Inhumanity, Chapter 21, Family Postscript

Chapter 20, Man's Inhumanity, Chapter 21, Family Postscript Summary and Analysis

Chapter 20 opens with an African man killing Flo with a bow and arrow; Goodall watched her die; it is a nightmare. But in fact this really happened; in many parts of the world chimpanzee flesh is prized. Chimpanzee infants are also in demand by researchers. The chimpanzee habitat is also threatened. But some governments are setting aside preserves and zoos are doing better as time goes on. Zoos, however, are far from optimal for chimpanzees. And zookeepers often do not understand chimpanzees, as they have complex emotional aspects.

Goodall asks whether we can ethically experiment on chimpanzees, given that they are (a) endangered and (b) so much like us. Cures are important, but even if we do use chimpanzees, we must improve their treatment.

Chapter 21 opens in August 1970; Goodall reports that the center continues to understand the chimpanzee better. They are also watching the young children, like Fifi, Flint and Figan. Hugo and Goodall cannot spend as much time at Gombe, since they have a child of their own and chimpanzees are known to sometimes prey on small children. They named their child Grub. When Grub grew older; however, he wanted to explore so they made room for him around the valley away from the chimps. Hugo has taken up studying large African carnivores. Students continue to pile up records and findings.

Olly has a stillborn baby and disappeared six months later. Gilka was alone and eventually grew a hideous, large protuberance on her nose. The growth turned out to be a fungal disease, which they treated her with antibiotics; they hope she will recover. She and Evered, her brother, are close. Pepe and Miff also spend time together. Faben has grown up strong but is still handicapped; Figan has become a socially-mature male and developed an adult friendship with Faben. Goodall then reports various other updates.

The center has learned more about male dominance, and Goodall tells the story of how Humphrey grew to be quite large and quickly rose to second in the social hierarchy. Hugo and Goodall believe that Figan will become the top-ranking male. She expects Goliath to die soon and misses David Graybeard.

The second postscript was written in August, 1987. Most of the chimps in the book have died, although Evered lives, as does Fifi. Flo lived long. The center at Gombe continues to flourish; during this time, however, a great tragedy struck: Goodall's chimpanzee tribe went to war against chimps in a smaller community and several males and females were killed. One female and her daughter began to capture, kill and eat the newborn

babies of other mothers. But great moments of good have occurred, too, such as the deep friendship between Goblin and Figan.

Characters

Jane Goodall

Jane Goodall is one of the most famous primatologists in history who achieved fame for her forty-five year study of the chimpanzee and its social structure. Good was born in London in 1934 and loved chimpanzees from an early age; her desire to study animals led to her meeting Dr. Louis Leakey, who hired her as his research assistant.

After traveling with them to an archaeological dig in Africa, Leakey asked her to study chimpanzees for six months, to which Goodall immediately agreed. Her study of the chimpanzee began in 1960, which is where the bulk of the story began. As time progressed, Goodall would earn her PhD in ethology from Darwin College at Cambridge in 1964. While in the field, Goodall would marry her photographer, the Baron Hugo van Lawick; they would have a son between their research, Hugo Eric Louis, who they called "Grub."

Throughout the book, Goodall displays her intense fascination by the chimpanzee and her profound love of these animals; she is constantly caring for them and figuring out how to preserve their communities, all the while taking a scholarly approach to studying them. She makes the major discoveries that chimpanzees made tools and that they were omnivorous. It was through her leadership that the Gombe Stream Research Center was founded, leading to decades of scholarship regarding the chimpanzee and its social life.

Hugo van Lawick

Also known as Hugo Arndt Rodolf, Baron von Lawick, Hugo was a filmmaker and photographer of Dutch descent who shared Jane Goodall's passion for wildlife. He was assigned by National Geographic to film a documentary with her and he developed a fascination with the chimpanzee similar to Goodall's. Hugo had already left for Africa by 1959, to photograph and film wild animals and met Louis Leakey through filming the background for one of his lectures. When a National Geographic staff member saw him, he was hired to work for them. In 1962, Leakey sent him to help Goodall.

Hugo was crucial for documenting and popularizing Goodall's work. His photographs and films of the chimpanzees in Goodall's Kasakela chimpanzee community were an integral part of Goodall's contributions to science and popular science alike. During their work together, Goodall and Hugo fell in love and married, which is described in the book. They were married in 1964 in London but after that they lived together in Tanzania working at the Gombe Stream Chimpanzee Preserve and later founding the Gombe Stream Research Center. In 1967, they had a son they called "Grub."

Hugo does not play a prominent character role in the book but is always present in the background. Goodall does not spend too much time describing herself or Hugo to the

reader, only recording their interactions with respect to the chimpanzees and the occasional important event, such as their marriage or the birth of Grub. Occasionally however, Hugo will appear, such as when Mike broke his photography equipment.

Dr. Louis Leakey

A famous Kenyan archaeologist and naturalist who contributed to the scientific understanding of human evolution in Africa, he had several major students in primatology, later dubbed "Leakey's Angels," which included Birute Galdikas, Dian Fossey and Jane Goodall. He was responsible for getting Goodall her initial grant money, her position studying chimpanzees and her interaction with Hugo.

Dr. Bernard Verdcourt

A botanist who transported Goodall to the Gombe Stream preserve and a significant scientist in his own right.

Vanne

Goodall's early companion and friend who helped her through malaria.

David Greybeard

The best friend of Goliath, an adult chimpanzee with a gray beard; Greybeard was the first chimpanzee to befriend Goodall.

Goliath

Goliath was the original head of the chimpanzee community hierarchy until Mike displaced him; he was also David's good friend.

Mr. McGregor

A difficult and grouchy older gorilla.

William

A cohort of David and Goliath, he was among the first adult gorillas to enter the camp, but he disappeared early in the book.

Evered

An older competitor for alpha-male.

Mike

A clever and aggressive male who started out at the bottom of the social hierarchy but rose quickly to the top. As leader he was initially erratic and violent but over time he became gentler and more tolerant.

Flo

A high-ranking female and mother who looked particularly unattractive to humans but was particularly attractive to males. She was the mother of Figan, Faben, Fifi and Flint.

Faben

Flo's oldest son whose arm was paralyzed when the community was struck with polio. He helped his friend Humphrey become alpha-male and then his brother Figan afterwards.

Figan

Flo's second son who came to dominate Faben; he eventually became alpha-male after the book ended.

Fifi

Flo's oldest daughter who followed her mother in becoming a high-ranking female in the community and a great mother of her own.

Flint

Flo's third son and the first infant born after Goodall starting studying the chimpanzees. He was a particularly clingy child. After Flo died, he became depressed and died soon thereafter.

Olly

Another high-ranking female and mother.

Gilka

Olly's daughter.

Local Africans

Goodall got along well with most of the local Africans after she gained their trust.

Edna Goning and Research Assistants

Edna was Goodall's first research assistant; many other assistants were to follow her.

Melissa

A high ranking female and mother to the soon-to-be alpha-male Goblin; during the book, Melissa is a young mother and Goblin is a child.

Goblin

Melissa's oldest soon, discovered by Goodall a few hours after his birth. Figan protected him at a young age but became alpha-male on his own.

Grub

Grub is the son of Goodall and Hugo.

Objects/Places

Nairobi, Kenya

The site where one must fly to reach the chimpanzee reserve.

Kigoma

The town nearest the chimpanzee reserve.

The Peak

Early in Goodall's studies, she watched the chimpanzee community from a hill-top she called the Peak.

Gombe Stream National Park, Tanzania

The national park in Tanzania where Goodall studied the chimpanzee community.

Gombe Stream Chimpanzee Reserve

The area of the national park reserved for chimpanzees.

Camp

The initial area where Goodall rested between observations; she eventually lured some chimpanzees there with bananas.

The Feeding Station

Hugo and Goodall set up a feeding station away from camp to lure the chimpanzees in for regular study. The feeding station seems to have made the chimpanzees more aggressive.

Gombe Stream Research Center

When Goodall's research became well-known, she received the funds to found the Gombe Stream Research Center which housed a variety of research assistants.

Cambridge

Goodall received her PhD in ethology in 1964 from Cambridge.

The Chimpanzee

The primate which was Goodall's object of study, although she became unusually close to them.

Chimpanzee Hunting

Goodall famously discovered that chimpanzees hunt animals, which had not yet been verified until Goodall's research. Chimpanzees sometimes hunted baboon and even human infants.

The Rain Dance

Early in Goodall's observations, she found members of the chimpanzee community doing a rain dance during a rain storm.

The Termite Hunt

One of Goodall's most famous discoveries is that chimpanzees make tools. She first discovered this when she saw chimpanzees using grass stems to hunt for termites by sticking the stem in the termite mound.

Tool-Making

Goodall discovered that chimpanzees could make tools.

Pink Swellings

When female chimpanzees go into heat, a part of their reproductive organs becomes pink and swells to attract males.

Kerosene Cans

Mike became dominant through his use of kerosene cans from camp.

Hugo's Photography Equipment

Hugo's photography equipment was very valuable, but Mike once broke some of it.

The National Geographic Society

The National Geographic Society provided invaluable funding for Goodall.

Polio

The greatest tragedy in the chimpanzee community came when many of the chimps came down with polio. Six died and the nine were disfigured in various ways.

Bananas

Goodall and her team used bananas to lure the chimpanzees into their camp and later their feeding station.

Themes

The Excitement of Science

In the Shadow of Man is a story but it is intended as a work of science. Jane Goodall may have been inspired to do her scientific work through a lifelong love of the chimpanzee, and the book may consider her affection for the chimpanzees she observed and aided, but the original purpose of Goodall's work was to observe the chimpanzee in the wild and learn as much as she possibly could about them.

Goodall's earliest moments of discovery come to her as great joys, and while they are great joys, they are great joys because they are scientific discoveries of great importance. Jane Goodall was the first primatologist to definitely prove that chimpanzees could make tools. Until that time, most primatologists, and accordingly, most people who gave the issue any thought, believed tool-making was unique to humans.

Goodall also discovered that chimpanzees are omnivorous. For some time it was believed that chimpanzees only ate meat when they had no other options, but Goodall found that this was not so. Even when chimpanzees in her community had adequate supplies of food, they would hunt, even monkeys and baboons. Sometimes chimpanzees have even been known to eat infant humans. This gives a distinctly different picture of the chimpanzee to those who consider them kind herbivores.

Goodall's passion extended primarily to chimpanzee social relations, but despite her emotional connection to these creatures, her studies were always either first or near the top of her priorities. For instance, while she took great joy in observing chimpanzee births and chimpanzee infants, she enjoyed them as objects of study as well as members of her community.

Chimpanzee Social Life

Jane Goodall is a primatologist, meaning that she studies primates; she is well-known for studying primates in the wild. One might study primate physiology or study the behaviors of individual primates. While Goodall is interested in these matters, her primary focus is the study of chimpanzee social relations.

One of Goodall's most important observations concerns the structure of the social hierarchy within her chimpanzee community. There is, of course, the alpha-male, who maintains his dominance through aggression and threatening lower-ranked males with charging should they refuse to show the proper degree of submission to him. The relations obtain all the way down the hierarchy to the lower ranked males. She also observes the fights for supremacy which occur, particularly as a dominant male ages and young males become full adults.

Goodall spends a great deal of time observing the family of old Flo, one of the senior ranking female chimpanzees. Flo lives for a long time and gives birth to many children giving Goodall the opportunity to learn much about how Flo relates to her children, particularly at different stages of development, and how the children relate to one another. One of her most interesting observations is how three-place relationships work, such as how Flint clung to Flo and was pushed away when Flame was born; when Flame died early, Flint reattached himself to his mother until she died; he then became depressed and died soon thereafter.

The Shadow of Man

The book is titled In the Shadow of Man because Goodall has a general theme of drawing out the similarities between chimpanzees and humans, from which she draws certain lessons towards the end of the book. Goodall finds first that chimpanzees can make tools, something previous thought to be the unique province of humans; thus, one barrier between human and primate is shattered. Goodall also found that chimps hunt animals, just as early and present humans do.

Goodall describes close emotional relationships between chimps that reflect human relationships in microcosms. There are deep friendships, such as that between David and Goliath; there are struggles for dominance of which Mike and Goliath are examples. There are close relationships between mother and child, and these relationships are sometimes dysfunctional, such as the relationship between Flint and Flo. Goodall even discovered that chimps can play with baboons—she even observes a friendship between a lonely orphan chimp and a lonely orphan baboon.

Yet the chimpanzee is still dramatically different from humans; they can master a few hundred vocabulary words and seem to be able to refer to themselves and understand themselves as individuals. But humans have a genuine syntax, understand relations with others to a deep degree that far surpasses the chimpanzee and has desires that far exceed the chimpanzee. Human capacity for rational thought simply dwarfs the chimpanzee as well.

But Goodall does not let humans off the hook for treating chimpanzees as inferiors. While chimpanzees live in the shadow of man, that shadow is often dark. Chimpanzees are killed and eaten when they are an endangered species; they are mistreated in zoos and are brutally tortured in many laboratories. Goodall believes these practices must end.

Style

Perspective

In the Shadow of Man is written in the first-person from the perspective of the famous scientist, primatologist and environmental activist, Jane Goodall. Goodall was born in London in 1934 and loved chimpanzees from an early age; her desire to study animals led to her meeting Dr. Louis Leakey, who hired her as his research assistant.

After traveling with the Leakey's to an archaeological dig in Africa, Leakey asked her to study chimpanzees for six months, to which Goodall immediately agreed. Her study of the chimpanzee began in 1960, which is where the bulk of the story began. As time progressed, Goodall would earn her PhD in ethology from Darwin College at Cambridge in 1964. While in the field, Goodall marrys her photographer, the Baron Hugo van Lawick; they have a son between their research, Hugo Eric Louis, whom they called "Grub."

Goodall's life, therefore, has been tied up with the study of the chimpanzee and her love for these creatures. Her perspective is not only that of an impartial researcher but of a deeply partial activist on behalf of chimpanzee causes and more or less adopted parent of many chimpanzee children. Many of Goodall's colleagues within her profession have criticized her work on the grounds that she became emotionally bound to the chimpanzees in her community, which undermines her ability to be impartial and therefore to do good scientific work.

Further, Goodall moralizes at the end of the book, encouraging people to fight for the humane treatment of the chimpanzee. As a result, the reader must understand that Goodall is both an impartial researcher and an advocate of chimpanzee interests; it is not clear how well these two perspectives mix.

Tone

The tone of In the Shadow of Man is much like the perspective - it reflects a deep tension between two Jane Goodall's. First, there is Jane Goodall the primatologist. We see throughout the book a passionate lover of learning and student of the chimpanzee eager to make scientific discoveries. She speaks as one devoted to impartial observation and documentation of chimpanzee life.

This comes out most clearly when Goodall talks about chimpanzees without personalizing the species. She will often describe chimpanzee social relations, chimpanzee communities, chimpanzee mating practices, or chimpanzee diets. When speaking more abstractly, the tone of In the Shadow of Man retains a strong scientific quality and sounds like a description of an interesting animal species.

However, there is another side to Goodall's tone. One of Goodall's scientific practices that has earned her the most criticism is giving her objects of study names rather than assigning them numerical descriptions, as is typical scientific practice. The purpose of numbering rather than naming is to maintain an emotional distance between the scientist and her object of study in order to retain impartiality such that her work can be trusted.

But Goodall fell in love with her chimpanzees from the start, not only naming them, but helping them recover from disease, feeding them on a regular basis, partially integrating herself into their community and even helping to care for chimpanzee children. When Goodall speaks of specific chimpanzees, like David Greybeard, Flo, or Mike, she speaks as someone with love for the chimpanzee; towards the end of the book, this passionate attachment to chimpanzee welfare comes out clearly.

Structure

In the Shadow of Man has a largely chronological structure and contains twenty-one chapters. The first two chapters introduce Goodall and her life-long love of the chimpanzee. They relate her teenage decision to study animals in African and the part-time jobs she worked to pay for her trip. The reader meets Dr. Louis Leakey, one of the most important primatologists of the twentieth century and Goodall's teacher, who gave her the opportunity to observe chimpanzees in the wild and secured her funding when her research was successful.

In Chapter Three, Goodall discusses her initial weeks in the Gombe Stream Chimpanzee Reserve and her exciting initial observations. Chapter Four and Chapter Five show Goodall learning more about the chimpanzee community she is observing, along with her difficulties with rain and the local African community. She also introduces many of the chimps for the first time, including Flo, David, and Goliath. In Chapter Six, some of the chimpanzees visit her camp and in Chapter Seven she documents Flo's sex life.

In Chapter Eight, Goodall and her photographer and soon-to-be husband Hugo create a feeding station to regularly invite chimps to eat there while Goodall and her team observe them. She uses the feeding station to relate facts about Flo's family; this discussion comprises Chapter Nine. Chapter Ten carries the reader through a description of the chimpanzee social hierarchy.

In Chapter Eleven, we learn about the Gombe Stream Research Center that Goodall founded along with the research assistants she supervised there and the rapid expansion of the center. Chapters Twelve through Fifteen discuss chimpanzee development, from infant, through childhood and adolescences, ending with adulthood. Chapter Sixteen shows how the chimpanzee community interacted with a local baboon community and Chapter Seventeen covers chimpanzee death and grieving; Chapter Eighteen describes mother-child relationships among chimps.

The final chapters draw conclusions, with Chapter Nineteen contrasting the similarities and differences between humans and chimpanzees; in Chapter Twenty, Goodall implores the reader to fight for more humane treatment of the chimpanzee, and Chapter Twenty-One is a postscript, where Goodall describes the progress her work and the center have made in 1970 and 1987 respectively. The book ends with several useful appendices covering chimpanzee stages of development, their facial expressions, calls, weapon and tool use, diet and chimpanzee interaction patterns with humans.

Quotes

"Without any doubt whatsoever, this was the proudest moment I had known." (Chapter 1, Beginnings, 2)

"It was at this moment that I realized the chimps were eating meat." (Chapter 3, First Observations, 34)

"... it was obvious that he was actually using a grass stem as a tool." (Chapter 3, First Observations, 35)

"I should have been even more amazed had I known then that I would only see such a display twice more in the next ten years." (Chapter 5, The Rains, 54)

"And it seemed quite unbelievable when at about ten o'clock David Graybeard strolled calmly past the front of my tent and climbed the palm tree." (Chapter 6, The Chimps Come to Camp, 65)

"Soon Flo moved up into the bushes and there was mated by every male in turn." (Chapter 7, Flo's Sex Life, 84)

"For Hugo and me the privilege of being able to watch Flint's progress that year remains one of the most delightful of our experiences—comparable only to the joy we were to know much later as we watched our own son growing up." (Chapter 9, Flo and Her Family, 102)

"There is a great deal in chimpanzee social relations to remind us of some of our own behavior; more, perhaps, than many of us would care to admit." (Chapter 10, The Hierarchy, 129-130)

"When I first set foot on the sandy beach of Gombe Stream Chimpanzee Reserve I never imagined that I was taking the first step toward the establishment of the Gombe Stream Research Centre ..." (Chapter 11, The Growth of the Research Center, 131)

"Adolescence is a difficult and frustrating time for some chimpanzees just as it is for some humans." (Chapter 14, The Adolescent, 173)

"However, although such relationships may be shadowy forerunners of human love affairs, I cannot conceive of chimpanzees developing emotions, one for the other, comparable in any way to the tenderness, the protectiveness, tolerance, and spiritual exhilaration that are the hallmarks of human love in its truest and deepest sense." (Chapter 15, Adult Relationships, 194)

"Fifteen chimpanzees in our group were afflicted, of whom six lost their lives." (Chapter 17, Death, 218)

"To Hugo and me ... one significant aspect of chimpanzee behavior lies in the close similarity of many of their communicatory gestures and postures to those of man himself." (Chapter 19, In The Shadow of Man, 242)

"Me, Washoe." (Chapter 19, In The Shadow of Man, 250)

"Yes, man definitely overshadows the chimpanzee. The chimpanzee is, nevertheless, a creature of immense significance to the understanding of man." (Chapter 19, In The Shadow of Man, 252)

"The chimpanzee should be an honored guest in the laboratory. ... Caretakers should be selected for qualities of patience, understanding, and compassion." (Chapter 20, Man's Inhumanity, 257)

"The soft pressure of his fingers spoke to me not through my intellect but through a more primitive emotional channel: the barrier of untold centuries which has grown up during the separate evolution of man and chimpanzee was, for those few seconds, broken down. It was a reward far beyond my greatest hopes." (Chapter 21, Family Postscript, 268)

Topics for Discussion

How did Goodall first make contact with the chimpanzee community? How did she earn their trust?

What were Goodall's major two important discoveries about chimpanzees?

Describe Flo's sex life. What was significant about it?

Describe the similarities between psychological trauma in humans and chimpanzees; make sure to use an example of a traumatized chimpanzee from the book.

What are the important similarities that Goodall sees between chimps and humans? How compelling do you find these comparisons?

Goodall makes the case that because chimpanzees are like humans that they deserve better treatment; what do you think of her argument?

What are the important differences between chimpanzees and humans? Answer in detail.