

**DIRECTIONS:** Use the source packet to answer the following questions. **IDENTIFY THE SOURCE AND PAGE NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES** for every fact or quote you use to answer the question. More credit will be given for the intelligent use of more sources.

## **What is pulp fiction?**

**Example fact that HELPS answer this question:**

-- Pulp fiction was the main source of entertainment in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century (Source 2a, no page number)

## **How did it get its name?**

## **From what sort of literature did pulp fiction develop?**



**When was pulp fiction popular?**

**What are some of the main pulp story genres?**  
(You do not have to cite sources for this one.)

**What were some of the magazines that  
published pulp fiction?**  
(You do not have to cite sources for this one.)

**For which groups of people were  
the pulp stories written?**



**What are some of the general characteristics  
of the pulp story?**

**Why did pulp fiction die out?**



**DIRECTIONS:** On a separate sheet of paper: 1) Write a paragraph that combines the information from the research packet. 2) Cite with parenthetical references the sources from which you got your information, replacing source number with the author's last name and page number.

**RULES:**

- 1) It cannot be longer than 10 sentences. It cannot be less than 5 sentences.
- 2) Not every fact has to be used, just what you consider important to give an overview of what pulp fiction is.
- 3) If you use direct quotes at all (and I'd almost prefer you didn't), they cannot be complete sentences. Direct quotations also cannot be longer than seven words.
- 4) No parenthetical references like "(Source 2, p. 13)." Put them in the correct format: "(Hutchinson 13)." You will have to go back to the research packet for the author's last name.
- 5) If a fact comes from more than one source, cite both: "(Hutchinson 13; Hopler 459)."
- 6) The more sources used, the more credit you will receive.
- 7) After you have written the paragraph, make a works cited list below it for **ONLY THE SOURCES YOU USED IN YOUR PARAGRAPH**. Copy the proper format for the sources from the research packet.
- 8) With small modifications, this will be the first of your research paper, so make it good.

**Example paragraph (discussing dime novels instead of pulp fiction):**

The United States in the nineteenth century saw rapid increases in literacy rates with corresponding increases in print materials to fuel the new consumer demand (Wilkerson 393). In an era before radio, television, and film, the most popular reading material of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was the dime novel (Bleiler 302): stereotyped, romantic novels with Western settings, printed on cheap pulp paper, and often, but not exclusively, available for a mere ten cents (Durham 288). Even as the Western frontier was disappearing, the dime novel paid nostalgic homage to the "hardships and struggles of early western life" (Chilcoat and Gasperak 100), recording a partially historical, partially imagined conflict between civilization and savagery dramatized as a stark struggle between the forces of good and evil (Rosenberg 67; Chilcoat and Gasperak 100). Dime novels were fast-paced, adventure-packed, and easy to read-- designed for quick consumption by working class people (Chilcoat and Gasperak 100) and, increasingly, adolescents (Wilkerson 393). They were a disposable literature for marginally-literate populations and were seen, even at the time, as low-brow and mildly disreputable (Patton 102).

Bleiler, Everett F. "Review: Indispensable Survey." Science Fiction Studies, Vol. 28, No. 2, 2001, pp. 302-303.

Chilcoat, George W. and Joan M. Gasperak "Young Adult Literature: The Dime Novel or How to Vitalize American Literature Classes." The English Journal, Vol. 73 No. 3 1984, pp.100-103.

Durham, Philip. "A General Classification of 1,531 Dime Novels." The Huntington Library Quarterly, Vol. 17, No. 3, 1954, pp. 287-291.

Patton, Lewis. "Review." American Literature, Vol. 2, No.1, 1930, pp.102-104.

Wilkerson, Marcus M. "Review." The Journal of Southern History Vol. 17, No. 3, 1951, pp. 393-394.

