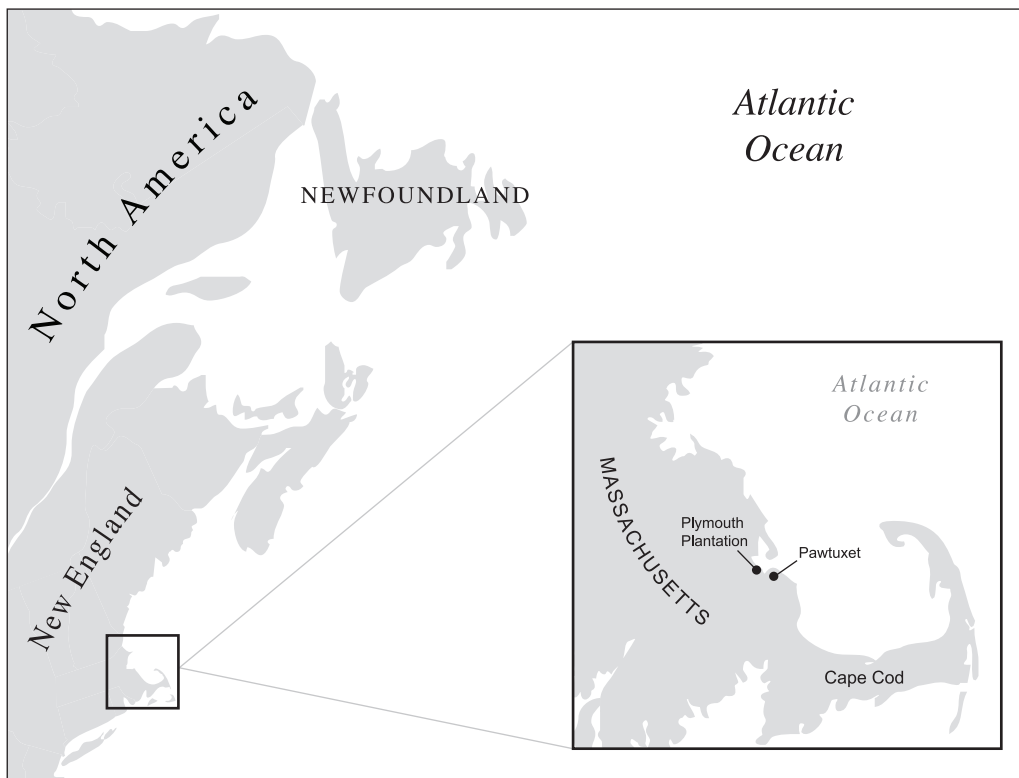


# 2 *Squanto: The Pilgrims' Friend*





## UNDERSTANDING THE CONTEXT

**1606:** King James I of England establishes the Virginia Companies of London and Plymouth.

**1614:** Captain John Smith explores and names New England.

**1620:** English Pilgrims establish the settlement of Plymouth Plantation.

**1630:** Boston is founded by the Massachusetts Bay Company.

**1636:** The future U.S. states of Rhode Island and Connecticut are founded.

These definitions will help you to understand the story.

**captain** (*n.*)—the person who is in control of a ship

**heartbroken** (*adj.*)—how people feel when something happens that makes you sad

**homesick** (*adj.*)—how people feel when they miss their home, friends, and family

**kidnap** (*v.*)—to make a person a prisoner until someone pays money for his or her release

**monks** (*n.*)—Christian men who study the Bible, never marry, and try to help other people



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## Before You Read

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Answer the questions.

1. What do the map and timeline on page 16 tell you about early Americans and settlements?
2. What do you know about the American colonies?
3. Why do some people want to move to other countries?

## Squanto

“I speak English.” When the Pilgrims heard those words, they were very surprised. The words came from Squanto, a Native American who walked into the Plymouth Plantation, one of the earliest English **settlements** in North America. The Pilgrims arrived in 1620. It was late in the year when they arrived in Massachusetts, and they had little time to **prepare** for the winter. More than half of them died before spring came. They needed help. That help came from Squanto, who was from the Pawtuxet tribe. But how did Squanto learn to speak English? The answer is an **incredible** tale from the early years of North American history.

In 1605, an English sea captain named George Weymouth was **exploring** the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts. People in England were interested in the natives of this new land, and Weymouth wanted to take some Native Americans back to England. When he came to Squanto’s village, he captured five members of Squanto’s tribe, but not Squanto. Squanto was young and **curious**, so he **volunteered** to go with Captain Weymouth to England.

In England, Weymouth took Squanto to the man who had paid for his trip. The man liked Squanto and took care of him. But after nine years, Squanto was homesick and ready to go home. In 1614, two English sea captains, named John Smith and Thomas Hunt, came to Squanto and asked him to go on an expedition with them to map the coast of America and trade with the Native Americans. Squanto **agreed** to go. He said that he would help if the captains promised to take him to his village after the expedition. The captains promised, and Squanto was happy. He was going to see his family again. But after the expedition, Captain Hunt did not keep his promise. He kidnapped Squanto and some other Native Americans and sailed for Spain where he planned to sell them as slaves. Squanto did not get to see his family. He was heartbroken.

In Spain, some monks **rescued** Squanto from slavery and looked after him for three years. Then he **joined** another trip to North America. This trip was to Newfoundland. Newfoundland was far to the north of Squanto's home (in what is now Canada), but he hoped that there he could find a ship going to his village in Massachusetts. But there was no ship when he got to Newfoundland, and it was too far to walk. Squanto returned to England.

Squanto had now crossed the Atlantic Ocean five times, but he was still thousands of miles from home. However, Squanto now knew many important men in England. They liked Squanto and wanted to help him, so in 1619 they asked a captain going to North America to take Squanto to the village that he had left many years earlier.

Finally, Squanto arrived in his village. But it was not a happy return. Squanto's village was empty. Every man, woman, and child in his village was dead from disease. Squanto was the last of his tribe.

When the Pilgrims arrived almost two years later, Squanto was living nearby in the village of another tribe. He knew the language and customs of the English settlers, and he wanted to help them. It was a lucky day for the Pilgrims. Squanto helped the Pilgrims **communicate** with the Native Americans. He taught them how to plant corn. He taught them how to catch fish. He taught them where to find nuts and berries. He taught them how to prepare for the winter. Squanto stayed with the Pilgrims and helped them in many ways. The Pilgrims were happy to have him for a friend, but not for long. In November of 1622, disease took the life of Squanto, the Pilgrims' friend.



## Vocabulary

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### Understanding New Words and Phrases

Circle the answer that has the same basic meaning as the words and phrases in bold.

1. The words came from Squanto, a Native American who walked into the Plymouth Plantation, one of the earliest English **settlements** in North America.
  - a. parks
  - b. villages
  - c. cities
2. It was late in the year when they arrived in what is today Massachusetts, and they had little time to **prepare** for the winter.
  - a. get ready for
  - b. enjoy
  - c. travel south for
3. The answer is an **incredible** tale from the early years of North American history.
  - a. important
  - b. easy to believe
  - c. amazing
4. George Weymouth was **exploring** the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts.
  - a. reading about
  - b. drawing pictures of
  - c. traveling along and learning more about
5. People in England were interested in the **natives** of this new land, and Weymouth wanted to take some Native Americans back to England.
  - a. plants
  - b. animals
  - c. original people
6. Squanto was young and **curious**, so he volunteered to go with Captain Weymouth to England.
  - a. interested in learning more about life
  - b. afraid of new things
  - c. didn't want to learn more about life



7. Squanto was young and curious, so he **volunteered** to go with Captain Weymouth to England.
  - a. asked
  - b. wanted
  - c. refused
8. Squanto **agreed to** go.
  - a. said he would
  - b. said he might
  - c. didn't want to
9. He kidnapped Squanto and some other Native Americans and sailed for Spain, where he planned to sell them as **slaves**.
  - a. people who worked for other people and were paid
  - b. people who owned other people and made them work without pay
  - c. people who were owned by other people and had to work without pay
10. In Spain, some monks **rescued Squanto from slavery** and looked after him for three years.
  - a. felt sorry for him because he was a slave
  - b. sold Squanto into slavery
  - c. saved Squanto from slavery
11. In Spain, some monks rescued Squanto from slavery and **looked after** him for three years.
  - a. took care of
  - b. followed
  - c. watched for
12. Then he **joined** another expedition to North America.
  - a. learned about
  - b. asked questions about
  - c. became part of
13. Squanto helped the Pilgrims **communicate with** the Native Americans.
  - a. speak to
  - b. look for
  - c. find

Practicing New Word Forms

Study other forms of words from the text in the chart, and complete the sentences on page 23 with the best word. Use the correct form of verbs, and make nouns plural when necessary. Some form of each word will be used once.

Verb	Noun person	Noun thing/idea	Adjective	Adverb
1. agree 2. agreed 3. agreed	—	agreement	agreeable	agreeably
1. communicate 2. communicated 3. communicated	communicator	communication	communicative	—
—	—	curiosity	curious	curiously
1. explore 2. explored 3. explored	explorer	exploration	exploratory	—
—	—	incredibility	incredible	incredibly
1. join 2. joined 3. joined	joiner	joint	joint	jointly
1. prepare 2. prepared 3. prepared	preparer	preparation preparedness	prepared	—
1. rescue 2. rescued 3. rescued	rescuer	rescue	—	—
1. settle 2. settled 3. settled	settler	settlement	settled	—
1. volunteer 2. volunteered 3. volunteered	volunteer	volunteerism	voluntary	voluntarily



1. The Pilgrims left England and decided to \_\_\_\_\_ in America.
2. Prince Henry the Navigator sent many \_\_\_\_\_ to learn about new lands across the sea.
3. I don't get paid to work in this hospital. I'm a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Carlos loves to read books about history and science. He is very \_\_\_\_\_ about how the world works and what has happened in the past.
5. At first we had very different ideas about what to do, but we finally reached an \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Luckily, the \_\_\_\_\_ were able to save everyone from the sinking ship.
7. Several people worked together on the project. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ effort.
8. My wife speaks only Korean, but I speak the Korean language very badly, so sometimes we have \_\_\_\_\_ problems.
9. When I had a problem with my car, I already had everything I needed to fix it. I was so happy that I was \_\_\_\_\_ to fix it.
10. I really loved the movie that I saw last night. It was \_\_\_\_\_ good.

### Using Your New Vocabulary

Work with a partner to ask and answer the questions.

1. Have you ever had an experience you consider incredible? Describe it.
2. Have you ever volunteered to do something? What was it?
3. If you decide to explore a town or an area, what do you do?
4. What are you curious about?

## Focus on Vocabulary: Phrasal Verbs

*Look after* is a phrasal verb. Phrasal verbs are combinations of ordinary verbs and particles one or two prepositions or adverbs.\* (These words look like prepositions, but they don't behave like them grammatically in these cases.) Phrasal verbs are very important, but they can be difficult to understand because their meanings are often idiomatic. This means that you cannot always look at the meaning of the individual words in a phrasal verb and easily understand what they mean together. You know what *look* means, and you know what *after* means, but that will not help you to understand that *look after* means "take care of." Some other examples of idiomatic phrasal verbs are listed. Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verb. Be sure to put the verbs in the correct tense.

<i>call off</i>	<i>come down with</i>	<i>look over</i>	<i>put up with</i>
<i>catch up</i>	<i>come up with</i>	<i>look up</i>	<i>take over</i>

1. My teacher told me to \_\_\_\_\_ these words in my dictionary.
2. It's raining. Maybe they will \_\_\_\_\_ the soccer game.
3. I missed several days of class while I was sick. I need to work hard to \_\_\_\_\_ with everyone else in class.
4. The co-pilot of the plane had to \_\_\_\_\_ the controls after the pilot had a heart attack.
5. My boss smokes all day. I don't like it, but there is nothing I can do. I have to \_\_\_\_\_ it.
6. Sarah is smart. Yesterday, she \_\_\_\_\_ a good idea.
7. Sue is sick. Yesterday, she \_\_\_\_\_ a cold.
8. My friend is going to \_\_\_\_\_ my resumé for me.

\*For a more detailed grammatical explanation of phrasal verbs and how they work, consult an ESL grammar textbook like *Clear Grammar 3* (Folse, University of Michigan Press).



## Comprehension

### Getting the Main Idea

Circle the letter of the sentence in each group that contains the correct information from the story.

1.
  - a. It was not unusual for a Native American to speak English at the time.
  - b. It was very unusual for a Native American to speak English at the time.
  - c. Native Americans never spoke English at the time.
2.
  - a. Squanto wanted to go to England with George Weymouth.
  - b. Squanto was the only Native American to go with George Weymouth.
  - c. Other Native Americans wanted to go to England with George Weymouth.
3.
  - a. Squanto wanted to return to Massachusetts because he missed his home.
  - b. Squanto wanted to return to Massachusetts because he did not like England.
  - c. Squanto wanted to return to Massachusetts because he was not treated well in England.
4.
  - a. Captain Hunt told Squanto the truth.
  - b. Captain Hunt lied to Squanto.
  - c. Squanto lied to Captain Hunt.
5.
  - a. Squanto was treated well by everyone in Spain.
  - b. Squanto was treated badly by everyone in Spain.
  - c. Squanto was treated well by some people and badly by some people in Spain.
6.
  - a. Squanto was able to travel from Newfoundland to his village.
  - b. Squanto did not want to travel from Newfoundland to his village.
  - c. Squanto was not able to travel from Newfoundland to his village.
7.
  - a. After crossing the Atlantic Ocean five times, Squanto was still far from Massachusetts.
  - b. After crossing the Atlantic Ocean five times, Squanto was close to Massachusetts.
  - c. After crossing the Atlantic Ocean five times, Squanto was in Massachusetts.
8.
  - a. Squanto's help was a little important to the Pilgrims' survival.
  - b. Squanto's help was very important to the Pilgrims' survival.
  - c. Squanto's help was not important to the Pilgrims' survival.

### Understanding Details—Correcting Errors

The sentences each contain one factual error. Find the errors and correct them. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. It was late in the year when they arrived in what is today Massachusetts, and they had ~~a lot of~~ <sup>little</sup> time to prepare for the winter.
2. In 1605, an English sea captain named George Weymouth was exploring the coasts of Maine and Newfoundland.
3. But after the expedition, Captain Smith did not keep his promise.
4. Newfoundland was far to the south of Squanto's home, but he hoped that there he could find a ship going to his village in Massachusetts.
5. When the Pilgrims arrived almost two years later, Squanto was living nearby in the village of his tribe.
6. Squanto taught the pilgrims how to prepare for the summer.

### Understanding the Order of Events

Review the story. Then, number the sentences, in the order 1–7, in which they happened.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Squanto returned to North America with John Smith and George Hunt.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ Squanto joined an expedition that was sailing to Newfoundland.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ Squanto sailed to England with Weymouth.
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ Squanto helped the Pilgrims.
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ Squanto walked into the Plymouth Plantation.
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ George Weymouth was exploring the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts.
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ Hunt kidnapped Squanto and took him to Spain.

### Completing the Sentences (Grammar Check)

Circle the letter of the correct answer. This time, do not look back at the story.

1. The words came from Squanto, a Native American \_\_\_\_\_ into the Plymouth Plantation, one of the earliest English settlements in North America.
  - a. who walked
  - b. which walked
  - c. walked
2. More than half of them \_\_\_\_\_ before spring came.
  - a. did die
  - b. died
  - c. dead
3. People in England \_\_\_\_\_ in the natives of this new land, and Weymouth wanted to take some Native Americans back to England.
  - a. were interested
  - b. were interesting
  - c. interest
4. In England, Weymouth took Squanto to \_\_\_\_\_ for his trip.
  - a. man who had paid
  - b. the man that he paid
  - c. the man who had paid
5. Squanto \_\_\_\_\_ his family again.
  - a. was going to see
  - b. goes to see
  - c. is going to see
6. Newfoundland was far to the north of Squanto's home, but he \_\_\_\_\_ a ship going south to his village in Massachusetts.
  - a. hoped that there he could find
  - b. hoping that there he can find
  - c. hoped that there he find
7. Squanto \_\_\_\_\_ with the Pilgrims and \_\_\_\_\_ them in many ways.
  - a. stay / help
  - b. stayed / helped
  - c. stays / helps