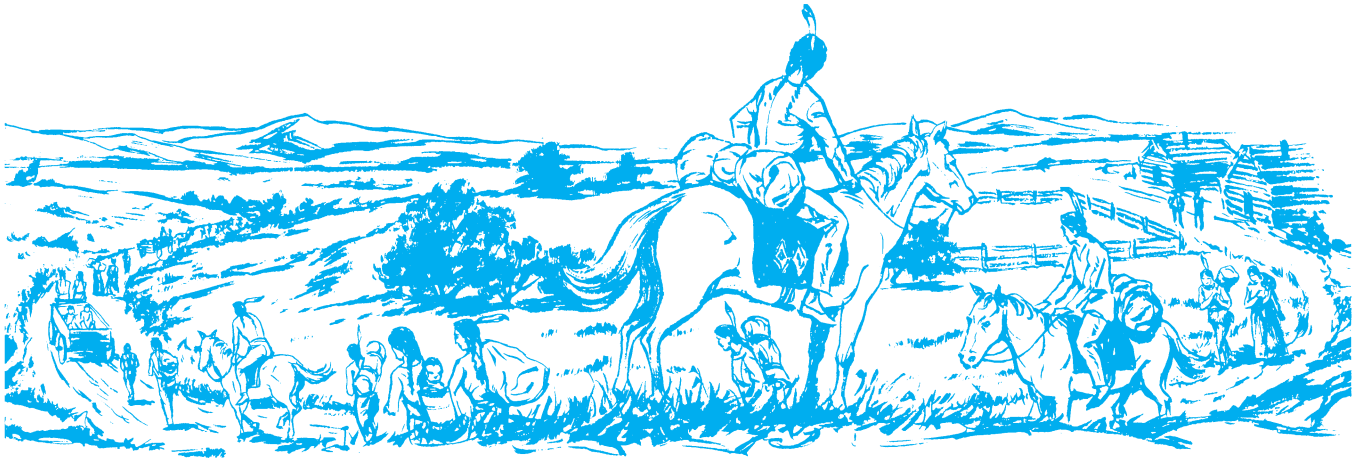


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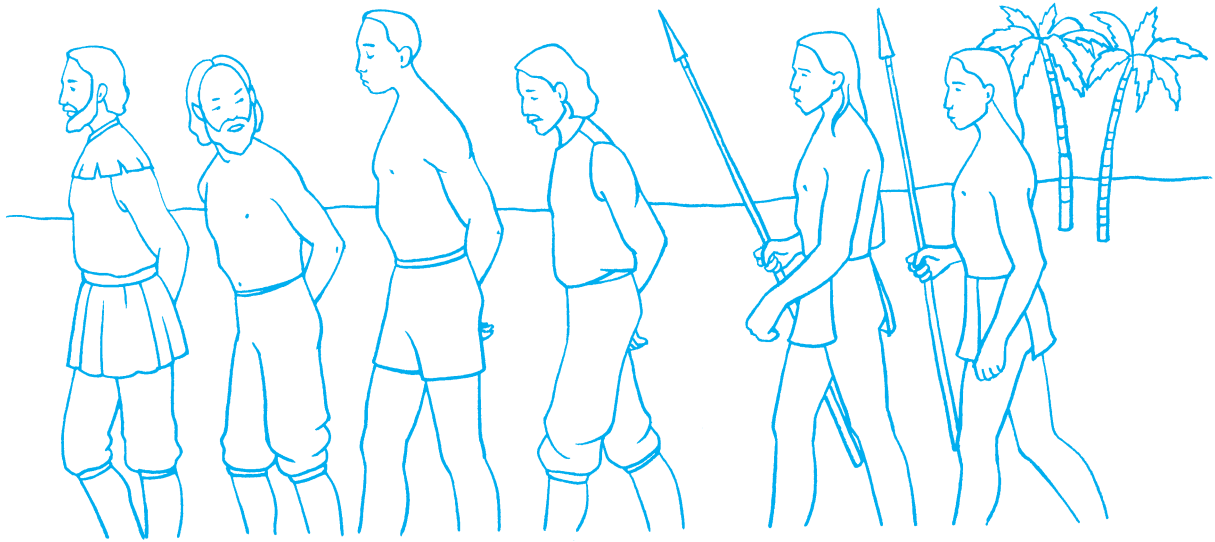


The Day the Native People Cried

- 1 The line of Potawatomi Indians moved slowly ahead. The old people and children cried when they looked back. The Potawatomi did not want to leave their home in Indiana. Many said they would rather die than go, but they had to leave.
- 2 Once the forests and plains had belonged only to the Native Americans. They had roamed freely over their land. Then new settlers came to America. Things began to change. As the settlers pushed further and further west, they needed more land. The native people were forced to sell their land to the settlers and move from their homes to other land, called reservations.
- 3 In the 1840s, the last Native Americans in Indiana, the Miami, left Indiana for their reservation in Kansas. The Miami were not happy there. Many died that first cold winter.
- 4 The native people wanted to go back to the places they knew as home. But settlers lived in these places now. Each year more settlers came. The Native Americans could never return again.

FIND THE ANSWERS

1. The forests and plains had once belonged to the
 - a. animals.
 - b. settlers.
 - c. Native Americans.
 - d. birds.
2. The word in the story that means *land set aside for Native Americans to live on* is _____.
3. The story says: "As the settlers pushed further and further west, *they* needed more land." The word *they* means _____.
4. The story does not say this, but from what we have read, we can tell that
 - a. all of the settlers stayed in the East.
 - b. many Native Americans could not get used to their new life.
 - c. the Miami Indians left Kansas to go to New York.
5. How did the Miami Indians feel about living in Kansas? (Which sentence is exactly like the one in your book?)
 - a. The Miami were not happy there.
 - b. The Miami were very happy there.
 - c. The Miami were not a happy tribe.
6. The main idea of the whole story is that
 - a. the Native Americans liked to move to new lands.
 - b. native peoples had to leave their land when settlers came.
 - c. the Potawatomi liked to stand in lines.
7. The word in paragraph 1, sentence 1, that is the opposite of *quickly* is _____.
8. Which of the following does this story lead you to believe?
 - a. Native Americans still live together in Indiana.
 - b. The Potawatomi were glad to see the settlers come.
 - c. It is not easy to leave a home you love.



Nine Years from Home

- 1 Cabeza de Vaca was a Spanish explorer. In 1528, his ship was washed up on a small island near Texas. The explorers called it Bad Luck Island. Most of his group died, but somehow he and three others lived. Two of these were explorers. One was a tall black slave.
- 2 The men were found by a native tribe and kept by them as slaves. They all lived a hard life, often going for days without food. Sometimes they ate earth and wood!
- 3 After a long time, the four men escaped. They lived among friendlier tribes. They took care of the sick. In return, people gave them food and animal skins. Cabeza de Vaca came to admire these people and their life.
- 4 One day the explorers met some Spanish soldiers in Mexico who were capturing native people for slaves. When the soldiers went back to Spain, they took the explorers with them. After nine long years, Cabeza de Vaca finally went home.
- 5 Back in Spain, Cabeza de Vaca did not forget his life as a slave. He tried to stop slavery by writing about his life in the New World.

FIND THE ANSWERS

1. Cabeza de Vaca was shipwrecked on an island near
 - a. Mexico.
 - b. Texas.
 - c. Florida.
 - d. Spain.
2. The word in the story that means *a person who tries to discover new places* is _____.
3. The word *his* in paragraph 5 means _____.
4. The story does not say this, but from what we have read, we can tell that
 - a. Cabeza de Vaca was looking for Bad Luck Island.
 - b. Cabeza de Vaca liked Texas better than Spain.
 - c. Cabeza de Vaca did not give up easily.
5. What did the explorers call the island they landed on? (Which sentence is exactly like the one in your book?)
 - a. The explorers called it Cabeza de Vaca.
 - b. The explorers called it Bad Luck Island.
 - c. The explorers called it Texas Island.
6. The main idea of the whole story is that
 - a. people sometimes must suffer hardships in order to survive.
 - b. Cabeza de Vaca did not like being a slave.
 - c. we can learn a great deal about early Americans by reading Cabeza de Vaca's books.
7. The word in paragraph 1, sentence 4, that is the opposite of *lived* is _____.
8. Which of the following does this story lead you to believe?
 - a. Cabeza de Vaca had a good time in Texas.
 - b. Cabeza de Vaca was glad to get home.
 - c. Cabeza de Vaca always had bad luck.