



The Light
in the
Forest

Six-week unit

INTRODUCTION

July 26, 2001

Dear Students,

Being a teenager is not easy. Believe it or not, I was once a teenager, and I remember *quite* vividly what it was like. When people say, “I would love to be 16 or 17 again!!”, my first instinct is to ask them if they have been drinking heavily. When people drink they sometimes say things they otherwise would not. I truly sympathize with everything you all go through every day because... well, it’s not easy.

Keep that in mind while we read this book – life is not easy for teenagers. Parents want something from you. Friends want you to behave a certain way. Teachers give you homework. And in all of this, teenagers struggle to “find themselves”.. find out who they, who YOU are and what YOU want to be when YOU grow up.

The Light in the Forest is the story of True Son, a white boy who was raised by a Native American tribe (the Lenni Lenape tribe) for 11 years. At age 15, he is told he must return to his white family... but True Son doesn’t remember his white family, or how to speak English, or that his real name is John Cameron Butler. True Son only remembers being Indian. Nevertheless, he is sent “home” to a family that he believes are his enemies, a family he doesn’t remember, a family he *hates*.

The story itself is not all that difficult **BUT** the language *is* difficult. I won’t lie to you. The reason it is so difficult is because the author uses IMAGERY on every page. “Imagery” is *using words to “make pictures” in your head*. Don’t worry, though... we’ll go through this together. By the end of the book, you’ll have some pretty strong literary techniques to use including symbolism and foreshadowing; as well as new vocabulary and thinking skills ☺

Last item: I don’t want to get bogged down in this book. For some reason, previous classes took FOREVER to finish The Light in the Forest, and I don’t want that to happen this year. Be prepared to finish fifteen chapters in about five or six weeks. We have a lot of other things to do this year. So, this is your challenge from me!

Ready? Set? Go!

Sean

CONTRACT

I, _____, attest and certify that I have received my one and only copy of THE LIGHT IN THE FOREST workbook.

In signing this contract I will abide by the Rules and requirements set forth in class and in this workbook. Rules again shown below:

- I receive one copy of this booklet only. If I lose it, I will not receive
- another copy.
- If I do not understand, I will ask for clarification.
- I will accept responsibility for all my actions.
- I will show respect for others and myself in my actions, words and work.
- I will expect a pop quiz everyday.

I will adhere to the contract to the best of my ability, the ultimate reward being a sense of completion and accomplishment that I alone have learned something not only about myself, but also about the thoughts and feelings of other people.

Signed,

dated

AUTHOR STUDY

From today's date, _____, you have one week to complete the work below. It will be done totally outside of class. You may use the Internet, books, friends, each other, etc. However, copied answers will receive a zero on the project until it is redone. ***Use your own words, not another person's words!***

1. Who is the author of The Light in the Forest?
2. When was he born?
3. Where was he born?
4. What other novels has he written? (include the dates they were published, too)
5. Which novels have been made into movies or TV series'?

6. A few of his novels won awards. Which novels won what awards?

7. Was he ever married? If so, what was his wife's name?

8. Did he have children? If so, what were their names?

9. When did he die?

10. Where did he die?

BONUS (5 points) – One of Richter's novels was semi-autobiographical. Which book was it, AND which character was based in Richer himself? You must answer BOTH questions to get credit.

The Light in the Forest

I

I. Answer all the questions below AFTER you have read the chapter at least once.

Point-of-View:

_____ A. First-person. Narrator uses “I” when telling the story. EX.) “I went to the store with my best friend.”

_____ B. Second-person. Narrator uses “You” when telling the story (rare). EX.) “You are walking down the hall towards a big, wooden door.”

_____ C. Third-person (“Omniscient Narrator”). Narrator uses “He”, “She” or “It” when telling the story (common). EX.) “He was well known for his opinions, and expressed them every chance he could.”

Who is the narrator (“speaker”) for this chapter?

Setting

A. Time:

B. Place:

C. Weather:

D. Time Period:

Characters in chapter:

List the conflict(s) in the chapter.

II. Chapter Questions – answer in *complete* sentences.

1. How old is True Son?
2. What news did True Son hear at the beginning of the chapter?
3. How does he feel about this news?
4. Does True Son consider himself to be White or Native?
5. How long has he been with the Lenni Lenape Indians?
6. Why did Cuyloga adopt True Son?
7. What *race* (“skin color”) is True Son?
8. When True Son was 4 years old, what did Cuyloga do to him?
9. Why did True Son “creep away from the village” one night?

10. Where did True Son hide?
11. Did True Son stay hidden? Why or why not?
12. Cuyloga forced True Son back to his village, tied like _____.
13. Who was True Son's favorite cousin?
14. When Cuyloga and True Son reached the white camp, what feelings overcame True Son?
15. How did True Son behave when he and Cuyloga reached the white camp?
16. Why do **you** *think* the "white prisoners" had to go back to their white families?
17. At the camp, Cuyloga says, "I gave talking paper that I bring him." What is a "talking paper"?
18. Who is the interpreter for the whites?

19. What name do the whites give to the Lenni Lenape?
20. What month is “The Month of First Snow”?
21. Describe Del. Use your own words.
22. Why do you think Del laughed at True Son?
23. What does True Son promise to do at the end of the chapter?

III. Vocabulary – pick five of the words below and write original sentences for them. Be prepared to share them with the class.

sapling, alien, dismayed humiliating, stake, aversion, loathing, stern, strewn, overwhelmed, fringed, raveled, affronted

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

IV. Simile and Metaphor – What do the following similes and metaphors mean?

1. “Inside of him *hate rose like poison.*”

_____ is compared to _____

This means:

2. “How could he (True Son) be torn from his home *like a sapling...*”

_____ is compared to _____

This means:

3. “All morning crazy thoughts *ran like squirrels* in the boy’s head.”

_____ is compared to _____

This means:

The Light in the Forest

II

I. Answer all the questions below AFTER you have read the chapter at least once.

Point-of-View:

_____ A. First-person. Narrator uses “I” when telling the story. EX.) “I went to the store with my best friend.”

_____ B. Second-person. Narrator uses “You” when telling the story (rare). EX.) “You are walking down the hall towards a big, wooden door.”

_____ C. Third-person (“Omniscient Narrator”). Narrator uses “He”, “She” or “It” when telling the story (common). EX.) “He was well known for his opinions, and expressed them every chance he could.”

Who is the narrator (“speaker”) for this chapter?

Setting

A. Time:

B. Place:

C. Weather:

D. Time Period:

Characters in chapter:

List the conflict(s) in the chapter.

II. Chapter Questions – answer in *complete* sentences.

1. When did Del and the white army leave Fort Pitt?
2. Fort Pitt is in Pennsylvania (we know because Del talks about the Allegheny River, which is in Pennsylvania). What modern city sits where Fort Pitt used to be?
3. How did Del feel about leaving Fort Pitt and marching into Indian Territory?
4. To where is the army marching?
5. In what state is this place?
6. What was the hardest order of the Colonel's to follow?
7. Why was this order so hard to follow?
8. Del is the interpreter between the whites and the Lenni Lenape. How does he know the Lenape language?

III. Vocabulary – pick five of the words below and write original sentences for them. Be prepared to share them with the class.

stint, suicide, hostile, plumb, seasoned, bandy, kin, hostages, doughtier, spunkier, sassed, mock, trussed, calico, retorted, dignity, soothed, passion, varmint, palavering, scalped

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

IV. Simile and Metaphor – What do the following similes and metaphors mean?

1. “The Colonel was mad as a wolverine”

_____ is compared to _____

This means:

2. “The savages would be lying thick as copper snakes in the woods around them.”

_____ is compared to _____

This means:

3. "He fought like a bobcat to get away."

_____ is compared to _____

This means:

V. Root Words – Divide the following words up into PREFIX, ROOT and SUFFIX, then give the meaning of the word.

- | | PREFIX | ROOT | SUFFIX |
|-------------------------------|--------|------|--------|
| 1. UNGRATEFULNESS
meaning: | | | |
| 2. WILDEST
meaning: | | | |

The Light in the Forest

III

I. Answer all the questions below AFTER you have read the chapter at least once.

Point-of-View:

_____ A. First-person. Narrator uses “I” when telling the story. EX.) “I went to the store with my best friend.”

_____ B. Second-person. Narrator uses “You” when telling the story (rare). EX.) “You are walking down the hall towards a big, wooden door.”

_____ C. Third-person (“Omniscient Narrator”). Narrator uses “He”, “She” or “It” when telling the story (common). EX.) “He was well known for his opinions, and expressed them every chance he could.”

Who is the narrator (“speaker”) for this chapter?

Setting

A. Time:

B. Place:

C. Weather:

D. Time Period:

Characters in chapter:

List the conflict(s) in the chapter.

II. Chapter Questions – answer in *complete* sentences.

1. At the beginning of the chapter, the white soldiers are in a better mood than they have been for a few weeks. Why? What is the reason for their change of mood?
2. Who is Make Daylight?
3. Summarize the story of Make Daylight.
4. What is True Son's plan to avoid going to Pennsylvania?
5. Who arrives to keep True Son company?
6. What is a "squaw"?
7. What jokes does Half Arrow and True Son make about the white soldiers?

8. How many white soldiers does True Son say are in the woods?
9. Why won't Half Arrow approach True Son?
10. What does it mean "To see and hear [Half Arrow] did True Son good like medicine."?
11. What is Half Arrow's theory as to why white people are so pale?
12. Why won't the white guards let Half Arrow sleep with his cousin?
13. What presents did Half Arrow have for True Son? Who sent them?

PRESENT

SENDER

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

III. Vocabulary – pick five of the words below and write original sentences for them. Be prepared to share them with the class.

bustle, ditties, slouching, forsaken, abandonment, disgrace, triumphed, mourning, haltered, meadow, sycamore, loot, chatter, withered, squaw, trace, wry, grimace, parched, embroidered, shod, concealed, wigwam

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

IV. Root Words – Divide the following words up into PREFIX, ROOT and SUFFIX, then give the meaning of the word

PREFIX

ROOT

SUFFIX

1. UNDIGNIFIED

meaning:

2. CHEERFUL

meaning:

3. TIRELESS

meaning:

V. Symbolism – write notes here from Sean’s lecture.

“As they came to the parting of the trails, something in True Son wanted to cry out. An ancient sycamore tree stood at the forks, one dead limb pointing to the gloomy trail to Pennsylvania. On the far side, a live branch pointed to the path running bright and free to home.” (p. 11)

The Light in the Forest

IV

I. Answer all the questions below AFTER you have read the chapter at least once.

Point-of-View:

_____ A. First-person. Narrator uses “I” when telling the story. EX.) “I went to the store with my best friend.”

_____ B. Second-person. Narrator uses “You” when telling the story (rare). EX.) “You are walking down the hall towards a big, wooden door.”

_____ C. Third-person (“Omniscient Narrator”). Narrator uses “He”, “She” or “It” when telling the story (common). EX.) “He was well known for his opinions, and expressed them every chance he could.”

Who is the narrator (“speaker”) for this chapter?

Setting

A. Time:

B. Place:

C. Weather:

D. Time Period:

Characters in chapter:

List the conflict(s) in the chapter.

II. Chapter Questions – answer in *complete* sentences.

1. True Son is worried that Half Arrow may have trouble on the way home. He fears white people may try to kill him. Half Arrow laughs off True Son’s concern and says he can hear better, run faster and (if necessary) fly to escape the white man.

Half Arrow is bragging because

- A. he can do all the things he says.
 - B. he is being foolish, believing he can do all he says.
 - C. he is hiding his fear from True Son.
 - D. he has magickal powers.
2. Little Crane refers to white people as a “mixed people”. This is because the white race is
- A. very mixed up and confused.
 - B. made up of many different ancestries and cultures.
 - C. fond of using blenders.
 - D. confusing to the Indians.
3. Little Crane goes on to say that the Great Being gave white people ‘a Good Book and taught them to read so they could learn what is good and bad.’”

The book he refers to is

- A. The Koran.
 - B. The Baghavad Gita.
 - C. The Bible.
 - D. The Talmud.
4. The Indians say the white race is “mixed, near-sighted, hard of hearing, young and heedless like children, and peculiar.”
- A. This is a fact.
 - B. This is an opinion.
5. A Mohawk Indian is seen near the camp. The next day, his body is found scalped and lying in the forest, dead. Little Crane immediately says, “I think the white soldiers did this. One of them made friendly talk to him in front. Another came up and tomahawked him from behind.”
- A. This is a fact.
 - B. This is an opinion.
6. Why would the Indians assume (“guess”) that white people killed the Mohawk?
- A. The Indians blame the whites for everything because that’s easy.
 - B. White people are the only people who kill Indians.

- C. The Indians have learned through experience that white people can't be trusted.
 D. The Indians want to get the white people in trouble with the government.
7. Del tells True Son that his cousin and friend must both return to the Indian village. A few seconds later, True Son attacks Del. True Son did this because
- A. Del pointed a rifle at True Son.
 B. Del pointed a rifle at Half Arrow.
 C. Del pointed a rifle at Little Crane.
 D. Del shot a rifle at Half Arrow.
8. Before he leaves, Half Arrow gives True Son a message from his Indian father. The basic message says
- A. True Son is to fight the guards and to try to escape whenever he can. This is what a good and strong Indian warrior would do.
 B. True Son should kill himself so that he will be free from the white man forever.
 C. True Son should whine and complain so that the white man will grow tired of him and let him go home.
 D. True Son should be patient and behave well. He should stay alive and, if possible, return to his Indian family in the future.
9. True Son listens to the message from his Indian father. He feels unhappy with his own behavior. He tells Half Arrow that he _____ follow his father's advice.
- A. will.
 B. Will not.
10. Using Chapter 4 as your guide, finish the chart below showing the "ways of the whites" versus the "ways of the Indians". I have given you a few examples.

WHITE WAYS	INDIAN WAYS
1. Read the Bible to learn good from bad 2.	1. Don't need a book to know good from bad
2. Stand close to people and stare at them	2. Stand a respectful distance apart and don't make a lot of eye-contact.
3. Talk loudly	3. Talk softly
4.	4.
5.	5.

6.	6.
7.	7.
8.	8.
9.	9.
10.	10.
11.	11.

III. Vocabulary – pick five of the words below and write original sentences for them. Be prepared to share them with the class.

gloomy, soberly, ambush, fickle, disposition, cumbersome, near-sighted, tread, keen, elders, heedless, kettles, tomahawk, flushed, lunge, grave, impassive, persimmon, defiant, ramrod, whimper, tribe, waded, farewell

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

IV. Simile and Metaphor – What do the following similes and metaphors mean?

1. “Though dogs may fight among themselves, they are one against the wolf.”

_____ is compared to _____

This means:

2. “It is better to wait for your cause to be ripe like the persimmon on the snow.”

_____ is compared to _____

This means:

V. Root Words – Divide the following words up into PREFIX, ROOT and SUFFIX, then give the meaning of the word

PREFIX

ROOT

SUFFIX

1. HEEDLESS
meaning:

2. IMPASSIVE
meaning:

The Light in the Forest

V

I. Answer all the questions below AFTER you have read the chapter at least once.

Point-of-View:

_____ A. First-person. Narrator uses “I” when telling the story. EX.) “I went to the store with my best friend.”

_____ B. Second-person. Narrator uses “You” when telling the story (rare). EX.) “You are walking down the hall towards a big, wooden door.”

_____ C. Third-person (“Omniscient Narrator”). Narrator uses “He”, “She” or “It” when telling the story (common). EX.) “He was well known for his opinions, and expressed them every chance he could.”

Who is the narrator (“speaker”) for this chapter?

Setting

A. Time:

B. Place:

C. Weather:

D. Time Period:

Characters in chapter:

List the conflict(s) in the chapter.

II. Chapter Questions – answer in *complete* sentences.

1. What about the land around Fort Pitt made True Son upset?
2. Who is coming to get True Son from the army?
3. Describe what happened to the Indian “captives” in the Town Square. Write it as if you were an Indian “captive” yourself.

4. What about the “captives” behavior made True Son think their Indian mothers and fathers would be proud?

5. For a moment True Son feels some hope that he will be released back to his Indian family. Why does he feel this hope?

6. What is True Son’s first impression (“thoughts, feelings”) of his white father?

7. What comparison between his Indian and white fathers does True Son make?

8. What insult does True Son render to his white father?

9. What does “Yengwe” mean?

10. What does the Colonel order Del to do?

11. Is Del happy about this order? Why or why not?

III. Vocabulary – pick five of the words below and write original sentences for them. Be prepared to share them with the class.

counsel, constriction, swaggering, turncoat, slavish, exile, mounds, unscalable, stockades, desolate, stubble, exposed, rutted, stolid, receded, confinement, ostentation, wet-nurse, subjection, bombarded, sacrificial, restrained, ashen, stammer, scowl, pallid, presumptuous

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

IV. Simile and Metaphor – What do the following similes and metaphors mean?

1. “a face as colorless as clay”

_____ is compared to _____

This means:

2. “True Son’s heart felt like a stone.”

_____ is compared to _____

This means:

V. Root Words – Divide the following words up into PREFIX, ROOT and SUFFIX, then give the meaning of the word

PREFIX

ROOT

SUFFIX

1. COLORLESS

meaning:

2. INSIGNIFICANT

meaning:

3. UNSCALABLE

meaning:

The Light in the Forest

VI

I. Answer all the questions below AFTER you have read the chapter at least once.

Point-of-View:

_____ A. First-person. Narrator uses “I” when telling the story. EX.) “I went to the store with my best friend.”

_____ B. Second-person. Narrator uses “You” when telling the story (rare). EX.) “You are walking down the hall towards a big, wooden door.”

_____ C. Third-person (“Omniscient Narrator”). Narrator uses “He”, “She” or “It” when telling the story (common). EX.) “He was well known for his opinions, and expressed them every chance he could.”

Who is the narrator (“speaker”) for this chapter?

Setting

A. Time:

B. Place:

C. Weather:

D. Time Period:

Characters in chapter:

List the conflict(s) in the chapter.

II. Chapter Questions – answer in *complete* sentences.

1. What is Del's mood when he sees the British flags of Fort Pitt?
2. Why do some of the soldiers want to return to Ohio?
3. What river do Del, True Son and Mr. Butler have to cross?
4. What importance does the river have for True Son?
5. How does his white father feel about what True Son says?
6. What word upsets True Son to the point of terror?
7. Predict why True Son reacted so strongly to the name of his hometown.
 - A. He knows all white people are bad and he's afraid.
 - B. He believes Mr. Butler will try to kill him.
 - C. He has heard terrible stories about the Peshtank from Cuyloga.
 - D. He just doesn't want to live among white people.
8. What does True Son do as the ferry approaches the far side of the river?
9. Explain True Son's escape attempt in your own words. How was he recaptured?

10. When True Son is introduced to Aunt Kate and Gordie, what is Aunt Kate's reaction?

11. What is Gordie's reaction?

12. What invention of the white man does True Son have problems with?

13. Why do True Son, Gordie, Aunt Kate and Mr. Butler have to go upstairs?

14. When True Son refuses to speak his English name, "John", what does his mother decide?
 - A. He will have to stay in his room until he says his name.
 - B. He will have to stay in the barn until he speaks his name.
 - C. She will continue to talk to him until he says his name.
 - D. She will send him back to his Indian family.

15. What event is happening the next day?

16. What gift does Myra Butler have for True Son?

17. Who seems to respect True Son for being an Indian?

18. What name does Gordie call his brother?

III. Vocabulary – pick five of the words below and write original sentences for them. Be prepared to share them with the class.

mortared, rejoice, bosom, sullen, blackguards, squadron, scow, tethered, plunged, tenant, ordeal, recollect, shinned, aloofness, compassion, impassively, invalid, crude, pantaloons, mutual, reckon, bastard tongue, nigh, blackguard

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

IV. Simile and Metaphor – What do the following similes and metaphors mean?

1. “His feet felt *light as deer hooves* climbing the mountains...”

_____ is compared to _____

This means:

2. The boy was sullen as a spider.”

_____ is compared to _____

This means:

V. Root Words – Divide the following words up into PREFIX, ROOT and SUFFIX, then give the meaning of the word

- | | PREFIX | ROOT | SUFFIX |
|--------------------------|--------|------|--------|
| 1. IMMORAL
meaning: | | | |
| 2. ILLEGAL
meaning: | | | |
| 3. UNETHICAL
meaning: | | | |

VI. Discussion Questions – answer the question below in essay form.

So far, no one has asked True Son what HE wants. Why? Why does Gordie not care that his brother dresses like an Indian, can't speak English and acts odd? Why can't the adults accept True Son as he is?

The Light in the Forest

VII

I. Answer all the questions below AFTER you have read the chapter at least once.

Point-of-View:

_____ A. First-person. Narrator uses “I” when telling the story. EX.) “I went to the store with my best friend.”

_____ B. Second-person. Narrator uses “You” when telling the story (rare). EX.) “You are walking down the hall towards a big, wooden door.”

_____ C. Third-person (“Omniscient Narrator”). Narrator uses “He”, “She” or “It” when telling the story (common). EX.) “He was well known for his opinions, and expressed them every chance he could.”

Who is the narrator (“speaker”) for this chapter?

Setting

A. Time:

B. Place:

C. Weather:

D. Time Period:

Characters in chapter:

List the conflict(s) in the chapter.

10. Work with a partner. Create a scene (as in a play) describing the party at the Butler's house. Sean will show you the format to follow.

III. Vocabulary – pick five of the words below and write original sentences for them. Be prepared to share them with the class.

flourished, stale, bolster, pestilence, hatchets, gaol, barbarians, wrath, scorn, abhorrence, blotting, frock, flinched, revulsion, thrice, parlor, slate, derision, heathen, hackles, pagan, distorted, latter, abductor, vermin

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

IV. Simile and Metaphor – What do the following similes and metaphors mean?

1. "His face was a picture."

_____ is compared to _____

This means:

The Light in the Forest

VIII

I. Answer all the questions below AFTER you have read the chapter at least once.

Point-of-View:

_____ A. First-person. Narrator uses “I” when telling the story. EX.) “I went to the store with my best friend.”

_____ B. Second-person. Narrator uses “You” when telling the story (rare). EX.) “You are walking down the hall towards a big, wooden door.”

_____ C. Third-person (“Omniscient Narrator”). Narrator uses “He”, “She” or “It” when telling the story (common). EX.) “He was well known for his opinions, and expressed them every chance he could.”

Who is the narrator (“speaker”) for this chapter?

Setting

A. Time:

B. Place:

C. Weather:

D. Time Period:

Characters in chapter:

List the conflict(s) in the chapter.

II. Chapter Questions – answer in *complete* sentences.

1. Why did True Son miss Del?

A.

B.

2. What days did True Son have to go to his mother's room to learn reading and writing?

3. The book says on the seventh morning the family went to the Great Spirit Lodge.

A Which morning was this?

B. Who is The Great Spirit?

C. What is the Great Spirit Lodge?

4. Who is Bejance?

5. List four ways in which Bejance proved each white man is a slave, too.

A.

B.

C.

D.

6. Which life did Bejance prefer: life with “fine white folks” or life free in the woods with the Indians?

7. Why did Bejance tell True Son about Old Corn Blade?

8. Where does Corn Blade live?

9. How old is Corn Blade?

10. Identify the following months:
 - A. Month When Cold Makes the Trees Crack

 - B. Month When the Ground Squirrels Begin to Run

 - C. Month When the First Frog Croaks

 - D. Month of Shad

11. How do you think True Son felt when his father, Uncle Wilse and Neal found him?

III. Vocabulary – pick five of the words below and write original sentences for them. Be prepared to share them with the class.

tainted, induce, forbade, millstone, languish, garb, encumbrances, odious, bower, rheumatic, plaited, tyke, assented, pulpit, aroma, stowing, cooperage, reproached

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

IV. Cause and Effect – Match the cause (why something happened, the FIRST incident) with the effect (the result, the SECONDARY incident)

_____ 1. True Son refused to put on Alec's clothes.

_____ 2. True Son refused to wear his new shoes.

_____ 3. Aunt Kate sent Gordie with True Son to the basketmaker's cabin.

_____ 4. Bejance told True Son about Corn Blade.

_____ 5. Mr. Butler thought True Son was running away.

A. True Son felt homesick.

B. The family will watch True Son more closely.

C. Aunt Kate took True Son's moccasins.

D. True Son took some bread and beef and rode to the Third Mountain.

E. Mr. Butler called the tailor to make new suits.

F. True Son could not run away.

V. Root Words – Divide the following words up into PREFIX, ROOT and SUFFIX, then give the meaning of the word

PREFIX

ROOT

SUFFIX

1. JOYLESS

meaning:

2. INCOMPREHENSIBLE

meaning:

3. EQUABLY

meaning:

4. RECOLLECT

meaning:

5. UNSEEN

meaning:

6. IMPRISON

meaning:

The Light in the Forest

IX

I. Answer all the questions below AFTER you have read the chapter at least once.

Point-of-View:

_____ A. First-person. Narrator uses “I” when telling the story. EX.) “I went to the store with my best friend.”

_____ B. Second-person. Narrator uses “You” when telling the story (rare). EX.) “You are walking down the hall towards a big, wooden door.”

_____ C. Third-person (“Omniscient Narrator”). Narrator uses “He”, “She” or “It” when telling the story (common). EX.) “He was well known for his opinions, and expressed them every chance he could.”

Who is the narrator (“speaker”) for this chapter?

Setting

A. Time:

B. Place:

C. Weather:

D. Time Period:

Characters in chapter:

List the conflict(s) in the chapter.

II. Chapter Questions – answer in *complete* sentences.

1. Summarize what happened the day Johnny was taken by the Lenni Lenape.

2. How long has Myra Butler been sick in bed?

3. Why has she been sick this long?

4. Who is Parson Elder?

5. List five things Aunt Kate accuses True Son of stealing.

6. Why doesn't Johnny want to drink the Whiskey?

7. What does he think will happen if he drinks it?

8. What did Johnny accuse Parson "Colonel" Elder of wanting to do?

9. Why doesn't True Son swear?

10. What does Parson Elder say against the Indians and their scalping practices?

11. How does True Son respond to this?

12. Why didn't Parson Elder stop the Peshtank men from killing the Conestogo Indians?

13. What does Parson Elder think is the biggest difference between the Indians and the whites? Why does he think this? Is he right? (Part of this answer will be based on a short lecture by Sean)

III. Vocabulary – pick five of the words below and write original sentences for them. Be prepared to share them with the class.

snaith, cradlers, parson, pastor, shrewd, galls, winced, lithe, formidable, dram, condone, precepts, pagan, sarcasm disintegrated, exemplary, disperse, asserted, congregation, pews, mutilated, deterred, provocative, fervent, veteran, tribulations, pliable, seraph, parson

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

IV. Simile and Metaphor – What do the following similes and metaphors mean?

1. “Always I sit on *the ground outside. It is the lap of my mother, the Earth.*”

What does “It” mean in this sentence?

_____ is compared to _____

This means:

V. Root Words – Divide the following words up into PREFIX, ROOT and SUFFIX, then give the meaning of the word

PREFIX

ROOT

SUFFIX

1. SINLESS

meaning:

2. UNMANAGEABLE

meaning:

3. DUTIFUL

meaning:

4. DISBELIEF

meaning:

5. BELOVED

meaning:

VI. Sequencing – put these events in the proper chronological (“time-based”) order.

_____ True Son learned his Uncle Wilse was a member of the Paxton Boys.

_____ The army ordered the Indians to return their white captives.

_____ True Son was caught trying to visit Corn Blade

_____ True Son felt great despair as he crossed the Ohio River.

_____ John Butler was stolen by Indians.

_____ True Son is re-taught the white ways.

_____ True Son was raised by the Lenni Lenape.

The Light in the Forest

X

I. Answer all the questions below AFTER you have read the chapter at least once.

Point-of-View:

_____ A. First-person. Narrator uses “I” when telling the story. EX.) “I went to the store with my best friend.”

_____ B. Second-person. Narrator uses “You” when telling the story (rare). EX.) “You are walking down the hall towards a big, wooden door.”

_____ C. Third-person (“Omniscient Narrator”). Narrator uses “He”, “She” or “It” when telling the story (common). EX.) “He was well known for his opinions, and expressed them every chance he could.”

Who is the narrator (“speaker”) for this chapter?

Setting

A. Time:

B. Place:

C. Weather:

D. Time Period:

Characters in chapter:

List the conflict(s) in the chapter.

II. Chapter Questions – answer in *complete* sentences.

1. At the beginning of the chapter, what is wrong with True Son?
2. What does the doctor think is wrong with True Son?
3. How long has he been sick?
4. What does the doctor think will happen if he doesn't get better?
5. Mr. Butler feels guilty. Why?
6. What does Mr. Butler do to make himself feel better?
7. Was he successful (i.e., did he feel better)?

8. What did Aunt Kate do to make herself feel better?

9. Who came to visit Mr. Butler?

10. What did the visitor tell Mr. Butler?

11. How many Indians came to Paxtonville?

12. Why did these Indians come to Paxtonville?

13. Who do you think these two Indians are?

14. Summarize the event that happened in the cooper shop?

15. What happened to one of the Indians?

16. What do you think happened to the other Indian?

III. Vocabulary – pick five of the words below and write original sentences for them. Be prepared to share them with the class.

gallipot, diagnose, brusque, mode, ailments, hemorrhaged, aboriginal, lurking, precepts, antagonism, thrifty, filial, solitude, divine, console, cronos, degrading, aggravate, confide, valid, solace, remuneration, accumulation

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

IV. Root Words – Divide the following words up into PREFIX, ROOT and SUFFIX, then give the meaning of the word

PREFIX

ROOT

SUFFIX

1. UNCIVILIZED
meaning:

2. UNTUTORED
meaning:

3. POWERUL
meaning:

4. DISAPPEARANCE
meaning:

5. HELPLESS
meaning:

5. UNRELIEVED
meaning:

6. DEVILMENT
meaning:

7. DEGRADE
meaning:

The Light in the Forest

XI

I. Answer all the questions below AFTER you have read the chapter at least once.

Point-of-View:

_____ A. First-person. Narrator uses “I” when telling the story. EX.) “I went to the store with my best friend.”

_____ B. Second-person. Narrator uses “You” when telling the story (rare). EX.) “You are walking down the hall towards a big, wooden door.”

_____ C. Third-person (“Omniscient Narrator”). Narrator uses “He”, “She” or “It” when telling the story (common). EX.) “He was well known for his opinions, and expressed them every chance he could.”

Who is the narrator (“speaker”) for this chapter?

Setting

A. Time:

B. Place:

C. Weather:

D. Time Period:

Characters in chapter:

List the conflict(s) in the chapter.

II. Chapter Questions – answer in *complete* sentences.

1. What is the cause of True Son's illness?

2. How does True Son plan to cure his illness?

3. Why did True Son change his mind about dying?

4. Outside his house, who does True Son meet?

5. Why doesn't Half Arrow want to go inside True Son's house?

6. Where is Little Crane?

7. Half Arrow gives two "euphemisms" ("a nice, indirect way of saying something") saying Little Crane is dead. What are they?
 - A.

 - B.

8. What is a "Frightener"?

14. True Son goes to his uncle's house and ends up attacking him. When Uncle Wilse was unconscious, what revenges did Half Arrow want for Little Crane?

A.

B.

C.

15. What punishment did the boys settle for with Uncle Wilse?

16. List six things True Son has hidden under the hay in the barn.

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

17. Where are the boys going?

III. Vocabulary – pick five of the words below and write original sentences for them. Be prepared to share them with the class.

oration, remnants, venison, fragile, gnarled, insidious, submissive, reproved, tolerable, commotion, exertion, revived

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

IV. Simile and Metaphor – What do the following similes and metaphors mean?

1. The man had a face as colorless as clay.”

_____ is compared to _____

This means:

2. They were like green grass bleached white under a stone,”

_____ is compared to _____

This means:

3. But the morning after the rain, the mist drifted through the woods, vanishing like smoke.”

_____ is compared to _____

This means:

- v. Root Words – Divide the following words up into PREFIX, ROOT and SUFFIX, then give the meaning of the word

- | | PREFIX | ROOT | SUFFIX |
|---------------------|--------|------|--------|
| 1. UNQUENCHABLE | | | |
| meaning: | | | |
| 2. DISHONOR | | | |
| meaning: | | | |
| 3. INCOMPREHENSIBLE | | | |
| meaning: | | | |
| 4. MOTIONLESS | | | |
| meaning: | | | |
| 5. NOISELESSLY | | | |
| meaning: | | | |
| 6. DISBELIEF | | | |
| meaning: | | | |
| 7. UNPREPARED | | | |
| meaning: | | | |

The Light in the Forest

XII

I. Answer all the questions below AFTER you have read the chapter at least once.

Point-of-View:

_____ A. First-person. Narrator uses “I” when telling the story. EX.) “I went to the store with my best friend.”

_____ B. Second-person. Narrator uses “You” when telling the story (rare). EX.) “You are walking down the hall towards a big, wooden door.”

_____ C. Third-person (“Omniscient Narrator”). Narrator uses “He”, “She” or “It” when telling the story (common). EX.) “He was well known for his opinions, and expressed them every chance he could.”

Who is the narrator (“speaker”) for this chapter?

Setting

A. Time:

B. Place:

C. Weather:

D. Time Period:

Characters in chapter:

List the conflict(s) in the chapter.

II. Chapter Questions – answer in *complete* sentences.

1. When True Son woke up he felt confused. Where did he think he should be?
 - A.
 - B.
2. Where was True Son, really?
3. Where did True Son and Half Arrow plan to go?
4. What was True Son's one regret about leaving home?
5. What marker do the boys see that tell them they are near the Tuscarawas?
6. How does Half Arrow justify taking the canoe from the trader?
7. Half Arrow wanted the big canoe, but it was bond by an "iron rope". What is an iron rope?
8. What was the name of the river the boys had to cross?

9. What was the last Yengwe outpost the boys had to get around before entering Indian lands?

III. Vocabulary – pick five of the words below and write original sentences for them. Be prepared to share them with the class.

infinite, aromatic, coarse, barbarous, pungency, droppings, berating, booty, summit, loafed, corrupted, plunder, pillage, gauntlet, sinister

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

The Light in the Forest

XIII

I. Answer all the questions below AFTER you have read the chapter at least once.

Point-of-View:

_____ A. First-person. Narrator uses “I” when telling the story. EX.) “I went to the store with my best friend.”

_____ B. Second-person. Narrator uses “You” when telling the story (rare). EX.) “You are walking down the hall towards a big, wooden door.”

_____ C. Third-person (“Omniscient Narrator”). Narrator uses “He”, “She” or “It” when telling the story (common). EX.) “He was well known for his opinions, and expressed them every chance he could.”

Who is the narrator (“speaker”) for this chapter?

Setting

A. Time:

B. Place:

C. Weather:

D. Time Period:

Characters in chapter:

List the conflict(s) in the chapter.

II. Chapter Questions – answer in *complete* sentences.

1. “Mile after mile it stood, as the Great One had made it.” Who is the Great one?
2. When the boys woke one morning they saw where they had spend the night. Why did they decide to stay to fish?
3. How did the cousins spend the next few days? What did they do?
4. About how long did thew boys tarry in the woods?
5. How did the boys feel about having to leave the forest?

6. How did Cuyloga react when he saw True Son?

7. How do you think Cuyloga REALLY felt when he saw True Son?

8. How did True Son feel about being back home?

III. Vocabulary – pick five of the words below and write original sentences for them. Be prepared to share them with the class.

ominous, covet, plague, enslaving, glade, benediction, lofty, clarity, boon, bounty, wards, lackeys, primitive, thwarts, meridian, foliage, exulted, restraint, million, discerned, embraced

- 1.

- 2.

- 3.

- 4.

- 5.

IV. Simile and Metaphor – What do the following similes and metaphors mean?

One page 94, True Son and Half Arrow describe different natural phenomena as they would describe family members. What were these phenomena?

Father –

Sister-in-Law –

Brother-in-Law –

Mother –

What does this tell you about Native American Culture and their relationship to the Earth?

V. Root Words – Divide the following words up into PREFIX, ROOT and SUFFIX, then give the meaning of the word

- | | PREFIX | ROOT | SUFFIX |
|--------------------------|--------|------|--------|
| 1. RICHNESS
meaning: | | | |
| 2. UNTOUCHED
meaning: | | | |
| 3. FORETOLD
meaning: | | | |

4. UNREAL
meaning:

5. SUBMERGED
meaning:

6. INEXHAUSTABLE
meaning:

The Light in the Forest

XIV

I. Answer all the questions below AFTER you have read the chapter at least once.

Point-of-View:

_____ A. First-person. Narrator uses “I” when telling the story. EX.) “I went to the store with my best friend.”

_____ B. Second-person. Narrator uses “You” when telling the story (rare). EX.) “You are walking down the hall towards a big, wooden door.”

_____ C. Third-person (“Omniscient Narrator”). Narrator uses “He”, “She” or “It” when telling the story (common). EX.) “He was well known for his opinions, and expressed them every chance he could.”

Who is the narrator (“speaker”) for this chapter?

Setting

A. Time:

B. Place:

C. Weather:

D. Time Period:

Characters in chapter:

List the conflict(s) in the chapter.

II. Chapter Questions – answer in *complete* sentences.

1. Which Indians were not happy about True Son and Half Arrow's return?
2. What did Half Arrow think would make Little Crane's family happy?
3. What did True Son see in the Indian camp that disturbed him?
4. Summarize the Lenni Lenape's plan to get revenge on the white settlers.

5. Summarize what happened when the plan was put to action.

III. Vocabulary – pick five of the words below and write original sentences for them. Be prepared to share them with the class.

pervaded, lulled, hominy, carrion, valor, vengeance, fathom, recruiting, chorus, ferocity, raffle, quicksilver, recital, enticed, meritorious, decoy, allotted, remonstrating, imperial, disclosed, incredulity, stout, gross

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

IV. Simile and Metaphor – What do the following similes and metaphors mean?

1. Little Crane’s brother kept calling from the council house. “The cause of my brother is loud! *It* cries for blood!”

In this paragraph, what does “it” mean?

What is Little Crane’s cause?

What does Little Crane’s family want to do?

V. Root Words – Divide the following words up into PREFIX, ROOT and SUFFIX, then give the meaning of the word

- | | PREFIX | ROOT | SUFFIX |
|--------------------|--------|------|--------|
| 1. UNCONSCIOUSNESS | | | |
| meaning | | | |
| 2. UNEASINESS | | | |
| meaning: | | | |

3. UNLAWFUL
meaning:

4. WRONGFULLY
meaning:

5. UNEVEN
meaning:

6. DISAPPROVAL
meaning:

The Light in the Forest

XV

I. Answer all the questions below AFTER you have read the chapter at least once.

Point-of-View:

_____ A. First-person. Narrator uses “I” when telling the story. EX.) “I went to the store with my best friend.”

_____ B. Second-person. Narrator uses “You” when telling the story (rare). EX.) “You are walking down the hall towards a big, wooden door.”

_____ C. Third-person (“Omniscient Narrator”). Narrator uses “He”, “She” or “It” when telling the story (common). EX.) “He was well known for his opinions, and expressed them every chance he could.”

Who is the narrator (“speaker”) for this chapter?

Setting

A. Time:

B. Place:

C. Weather:

D. Time Period:

Characters in chapter:

List the conflict(s) in the chapter.

II. Chapter Questions – answer in *complete* sentences.

1. What words (and their meanings) does True So hear about himself?

2. When he started to take off his dripping blouse, Thitpan called to him.

“It is fitting to a white person. Let it stay.”

“It is wet and cold,” True Son told him.

“Maybe soon it will be hot and dry enough,” Thitpan replied.

Thitpan said True Son’s blouse was fitting (appropriate) for him to wear. How does the tribe view True Son now?

What did Thitpan mean when he said True Son’s blouse may be hot and dry soon (think back on chapter one)?

3. What did it mean when tribe member blackened half his face with charcoal and whitened half with clay?

4. How did the tribe members signify a decision of burning True Son?

5. How did Half Arrow vote?

III. Vocabulary – pick five of the words below and write original sentences for them. Be prepared to share them with the class.

gravity, reprieve, clan, prescribed, execution, decreed, disquieted, idly, neglected, yearned, molest, bleakly, volition, desolate

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

IV. Symbolism – write out what Sean tells you about the passage below:

“Ahead of him ran the rutted road of the whites.”

--p. 117

V. Root Words – Divide the following words up into PREFIX, ROOT and SUFFIX, then give the meaning of the word.

PREFIX

ROOT

SUFFIX

1. BLACKENED
meaning:

2. PRESCRIBED
meaning:

3. DISPLEASURE
meaning:

4. FAITHFULLY
meaning:

FINAL PROJECTS

1. Why is this book called "The Light in the Forest"?
2. Design and illustrate a book mark for your novel.
3. Pretend that a publisher wishes to promote this book. Design and illustrate a poster that you feel will arouse an interest in the story. Display it in your classroom or school library.
4. Pretend that you are Conrad Richter's grandson/granddaughter and have just discovered a lost chapter from the book. Present the chapter to your classmates. Hint: You will have to write it first.
5. With a group of your classmates, design a mural depicting the story and display it for your class.
- 6.
- 7.

Sources

<http://www.sdcoe.k12.ca.us/SCORE/light/lighttg.html>

<http://www.around.ntl.sympatico.ca/~torino/pforest.html>