



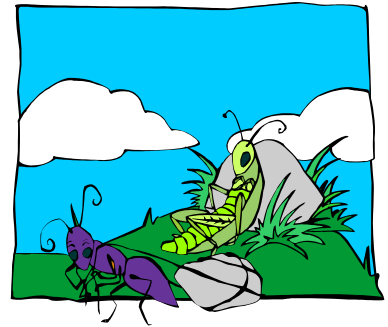
Name _____

Date _____

The Ants and the Grasshopper

Adapted from a Fable by Aesop

1 In a field one summer's day a Grasshopper was hopping about. It was chirping and singing to its heart's content. Some Ants passed by. The Ants were hard at work. They were straining with great effort to haul an ear of corn to their home.



2 The grasshopper didn't like work, but always liked to play. "Why not come and chat with me," said the Grasshopper, "instead of toiling and moiling in that way?" "We are helping to lay up food for the winter," said the Ants, "and we recommend you to do the same."

3 "Why bother about winter?" said the Grasshopper; "we have got plenty of food right now." But the Ants went on their way and continued working hard. When the winter came the Grasshopper had no food and found itself dying of hunger. He saw that the ants had food. They were passing out corn every day from what they had collected in the summer.

4 The grasshopper, who was dying of hunger, begged for a little food. The Ants asked him, "Why didn't you collect any food during the summer?" The grasshopper replied, "I was too busy having fun. I spent the days singing." Then the ants made fun of him and said, "If you were foolish enough to sing all the summer, you must dance supperless to bed in the winter."



1 What is Grasshopper's problem in this passage?

- (A) He has no friends.
 - (B) He is in danger.
 - (C) He is hungry.
 - (D) He thinks too slowly.
-

2 What is the main cause of Grasshopper's problem?

- (A) He is blind.
 - (B) He didn't collect food in the summer.
 - (C) He is a good singer.
 - (D) The Ants won't share with him.
-

3 What did the Ants do when Grasshopper asked them to chat?

- (A) They suggested that he collect some food.
 - (B) They came over and played.
 - (C) They made fun of Grasshopper.
 - (D) They couldn't hear the Grasshopper.
-

4 At the END of this story, why didn't the Ants share their food?

- (A) They were almost out.
 - (B) They hated Grasshopper.
 - (C) They knew that Grasshopper didn't need any food.
 - (D) They knew that Grasshopper could have collected his own food, but chose not to.
-

5 Which saying BEST tells what Grasshopper learned in this story?

- (A) You cannot please everyone.
 - (B) Be careful what you ask for.
 - (C) Work today for the needs of tomorrow.
 - (D) Do not judge a book by its cover.
-



Was it right for the ants to deny food to the dying grasshopper?

What is still unclear at the end of the story?

The Ants and the Grasshopper

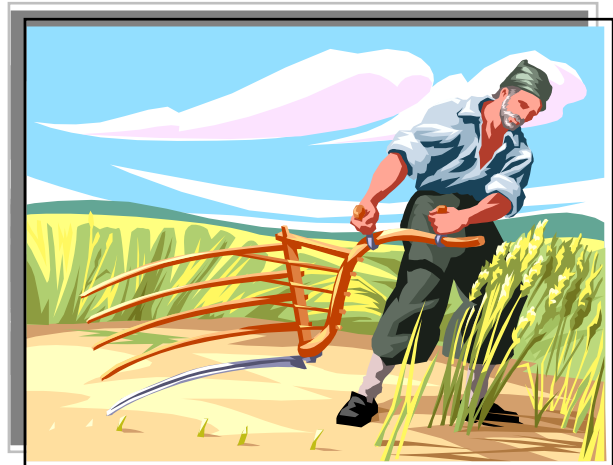
Which details support the idea that the ants were industrious, but the grasshopper was lazy?

What theme is the author most likely trying to convey?



“He That Will Not Work, Shall Not Eat”

1 In 1607, a group of industrious colonists established the first permanent English settlement in America. This settlement, Jamestown, was named after King James I of England. Right from the start, Jamestown faced many difficult challenges. Luckily, a great leader emerged that was able to unify the people and force them to prioritize their needs.



2 For the first few months of Jamestown's history, life was very difficult. Food was in short supply, clean drinking water was scarce, disease was spreading, and skirmishes occurred with the Indians. A leader named John Smith stepped up in order to try and save the settlement.

3 At first, Smith conducted visits to the local Powhatan villages to try and find food for the desperate colonists. The Powhatan Indians did give the settlers food, but they were not particularly friendly. In fact, they captured John Smith and put him on trial. Chief Powhatan sentenced Smith to be executed. Smith was only spared, because at the last minute the chief's own daughter heroically blocked the executioners from crushing Smith's head. The chief's daughter is the famous Pocahontas.

4 By the time Smith returned back to Jamestown, only 38 out of 104 settlers were still alive. Soon more settlers arrived. Chief Powhatan sent more food to help them out. Still, the settlers' state of unpreparedness caused half of them to perish during the cold winter.

5 Now Smith realized the settlers problems were a result of their own foolishness. Most of the settlers had travelled to America in hopes of becoming wealthy. They spent an illogical amount of time searching for gold, when they should have been preparing for harsh winters. Smith wrote in his journal, "There was no talk, no hope, no work but dig gold, wash gold, refine gold, load gold - - - such a bruit of GOLD..." The settlers were dying because of their own greed. As the leader, Smith needed to change their thinking.



- 6 Smith's next decision was bold and controversial, but it saved the Jamestown settlement from ruin. He declared that from now on, "He that will not work shall not eat." This is something he had read in the Bible in II Thessalonians 3:10. He would no longer allow greedy treasure seekers to freeload off the people who chose to work and make preparations. This laziness had put the entire settlement of Jamestown at risk. People could still choose to search for gold, but if they ran out of food, Smith would not allow anybody to help them out. Suddenly, people realized that maybe they should begin spending their time planting crops and constructing shelters.
- 7 Under Smith's leadership, the death toll dramatically dropped, the fort was repaired, crops were cultivated, a well for clean water was dug, and trees were cut and made into clapboards. The settlers even produced extra goods such as pitch, tar, and soap ash which they shipped back to England for trade. Thanks to Smith's wise policy of, "He that will not work shall not eat," Jamestown was saved.

6 Read this sentence from the passage.

Right from the start, Jamestown faced many difficult challenges.

This statement would be made stronger by adding which of these sentences?

- (A) Jamestown was located in current day Virginia.
- (B) Many of the settlers were faced with starvation and disease.
- (C) Williamsburg, Virginia is another old settlement.
- (D) The Virginia Company of London established Jamestown.

7 Information in the passage supports the idea that, at first, the settlers were

- (A) lazy.
- (B) well nourished.
- (C) healthy.
- (D) hard-working.



8 How did John Smith help Jamestown?

- (A) He forced the settlers to take care of themselves.
 - (B) He found a lot of gold.
 - (C) He convinced the King of England to give them lots of money.
 - (D) He saved Pocahontas's life.
-

9 Which words from the passage are used as persuasion in that they express an attitude of disapproval about the settlers work ethic?

- (A) ... visits to the local Powhatan villages ...
 - (B) ... they captured John Smith ...
 - (C) ... heroically blocked the executioners ...
 - (D) ... settlers' problems were a result of their own foolishness ...
-

10 Read this line from the essay.

In 1607, a group of industrious colonists established the first permanent English settlement in America.

What other information in the essay conflicts with this statement?

- (A) Now Smith realized the settlers' problems were a result of their own foolishness.
 - (B) He declared that from now on, "He that will not work shall not eat."
 - (C) Suddenly, people realized that maybe they should begin spending their time planting crops and constructing shelters.
 - (D) Smith was only spared, because at the last minute the chief's own daughter heroically blocked the executioners from crushing Smith's head.
-



11 In 1607, a group of colonists established the settlement of _____.

Select four details from the passage which support the idea that life was difficult for the colonists of this early settlement.

12 _____

13 _____

14 _____

15 _____

16 Why did the settlers have to borrow food from the Indians? _____

17 Which details in the passage suggest that the Indians didn't particularly enjoy giving away their resources? _____

18 Paragraph 6 states that Smith's decision was bold and controversial. Who was likely the most upset by his decision? Why? _____



Identify two details from the passage which support the idea that Smith made a wise decision.


19 _____


20 _____

21 Discuss how the fable, "The Ants and the Grasshopper", is similar to the story of John Smith and the settlers of Jamestown. Write down similarities that your group has identified, and be prepared to share them with the class.

22 Discuss with a partner or table group, and be ready to share with the class, which character from the fable is most similar to the settlers of Jamestown. Were the settlers more like the ants, or were they more like the grasshopper? Find details in the texts which support your comparison.





 When might it be right to deny help to someone in need?

 How is John Smith similar to the Arts in the fables?

He That Will Not Work
Shall Not Eat

What lesson can be learned from Jamestown?

 Who was likely the most dissatisfied with John Smith's decision? Why?





Pocahontas: Native American Princess

- 1 Powhatan was the powerful chief of the Algonquian Indian tribe. In 1595, one of his wives had a daughter. They named her Matoaka. Although today, we know her better by her nickname which was Pocahontas. The name Pocahontas means "Little Wanton," a playful little girl. She is famous because of how she helped the new English settlers which first came to America.
- 2 In 1608, Captain John Smith was one of the leaders of the English settlement at Jamestown in Virginia. He was captured by the Algonquin Indians. He was about to be clubbed to death. Smith wrote in his book that at the last minute, "the king's dearest daughter . . . got his head in her arms and laid her own upon his to save him from death." Pocahontas then pulled Smith to his feet. Powhatan said that they were now friends. He even adopted Smith as his son. Pocahontas and Smith became good friends.
- 3 For the next year, the settlers and Indians had a friendly relationship. Pocahontas frequently visited Jamestown. She often brought food and furs for the settlers during the harsh winter. The settlers were thankful.
- 4 Soon, relations between the settlers and Indians became hostile. In 1613, the settlers kidnapped Pocahontas. The settlers told Powhatan that they would return her only when he freed all of the English prisoners as well as all of the goods that he had stolen. During her stay at Jamestown, Pocahontas learned English and became a Christian. She got baptized and then she was renamed Rebecca. Soon afterward, she married a wealthy tobacco farmer named John Rolfe. They had a son whom they named Thomas. Soon afterward, there was an eighteen year truce between the settlers and Indians.
- 5 In 1616, Pocahontas and her husband traveled to England. The English treated her like royalty. They found her to be beautiful and charming. While in England, she was reunited with John Smith, the man she had once saved. This would turn out to be their last meeting.
- 6 In 1617, Pocahontas and John Rolfe decided to sail back to Virginia. Sadly, she became deathly ill during the voyage home. In some of her last words, she tried to comfort her grieving husband by saying, "All must die. 'Tis enough that the child liveth." She was only 22 years old when she died.





- 7 Pocahontas played an important role in American history. She made sure that the colonists received food from the Indians. She even saved the lives of individual colonists. John Smith wrote in his book that it was Pocahontas that saved the colonies from death, famine, and utter destruction. She was the vital link between the Indians and the English. She will always be an important part of American history.

23 Based on the passage, why did Powhatan probably spare John Smith's life?

- (A) He was afraid of what the settlers might do in retaliation.
- (B) He admired Smith's courage.
- (C) He honored his daughter's wishes to keep him alive.
- (D) It was against the law to kill a settler.

24 Which of these shows that Matoaka was earning a reputation as a playful girl?

- (A) She received the nickname "Pocahontas."
- (B) She became John Smith's friend.
- (C) She was a member of the Algonquin tribe.
- (D) She was a frequent visitor to Jamestown.

25 There is enough information in this article to tell that

- (A) Powhatan wouldn't really have killed John Smith.
- (B) the colonists didn't need any help from the Indians.
- (C) the settlers and Indians always got along with each other.
- (D) at first, the settlers probably didn't have enough food and clothing.



26 What is the most likely reason that there was an eighteen year truce between the settlers and Indians?

- Ⓐ The marriage between Pocahontas and John Rolfe united the two groups.
- Ⓑ John Smith imprisoned all of the troublemakers.
- Ⓒ The settlers kidnapped and ransomed Pocahontas.
- Ⓓ The settlers paid the Indians to leave them alone.

27 What is the most likely reason that Pocahontas changed her name to Rebecca?

- Ⓐ She always hated her Indian name.
- Ⓑ She identified with the English settlers.
- Ⓒ She knew that it would anger her father.
- Ⓓ John Rolfe forced her to change her name against her will.



28 Pocahontas is famous because _____

29 Which paragraph provides details which describe how Pocahontas saved John Smith's life from the Algonquin Indians? _____

30 The Algonquin Indians and the settlers seem to have had a complex relationship. Details in the passage(s) give us clues that sometimes they were friends, and sometimes they were enemies. List details which show they were friends. Then list details which show they were enemies.

| Details showing they were friends | Details showing they were enemies |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ✻ | ✻ |
| ✻ | ✻ |
| ✻ | ✻ |
| ✻ | ✻ |
| ✻ | ✻ |

How do you think this complex relationship made trade difficult between the two groups?



31 Select one word from each passage and use a thesaurus to find its synonym.



| | Word | Synonym |
|--------------------------------------|------|---------|
| The Ants and the Grasshopper | | |
| He That Will Not Work, Shall Not Eat | | |
| Pocahontas: Native American Princess | | |

32 Select one word from each passage, and use a thesaurus to find its antonym.



| | Word | Antonym |
|--------------------------------------|------|---------|
| The Ants and the Grasshopper | | |
| He That Will Not Work, Shall Not Eat | | |
| Pocahontas: Native American Princess | | |

33 Read this sentence from "He That Will Not Work, Shall Not Eat." "Luckily a great leader emerged that was able to unify the people and force them to prioritize their needs."



- The word unify has the Latin root "uni", which means _____.
- What do you believe the word "unify" means in this context? _____

_____.
- Consult a reference source, and select three new words with the same root, "uni".

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | | |



34 Select five novel words from the reading passages. Copy each word. Copy the sentence from the passage which contains your selected word. Use a dictionary to find the meaning of the word as it is used in the sentence.

| Word | Sentence From the Passage | Dictionary Definition |
|------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
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Directions: Use clues from the previous passages to create your own crossword puzzle.

Step 1: Select a clue from one of the previous passages.

Step 2: Write the clue in either the "Down" column or the "Across" column. Make sure to number each clue.

Step 3: Each letter gets its own box. Make sure to place the number for the clue in the box where your answer begins.

Step 4: Completely darken any unused boxes.

Step 5: Trade your puzzle with a partner and try to solve each other's puzzles. Have fun and be creative! 😊

(The first two have been done for you)

| | Down | | Across |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1 | This character wanted to spend all his days singing. | | |
| | | 2 | Pocahontas was treated like royalty when she visited this country. |
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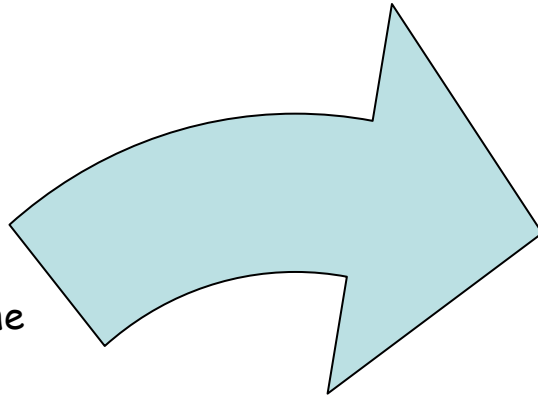
The Ants & the Grasshopper / Jamestown Crossword Puzzle

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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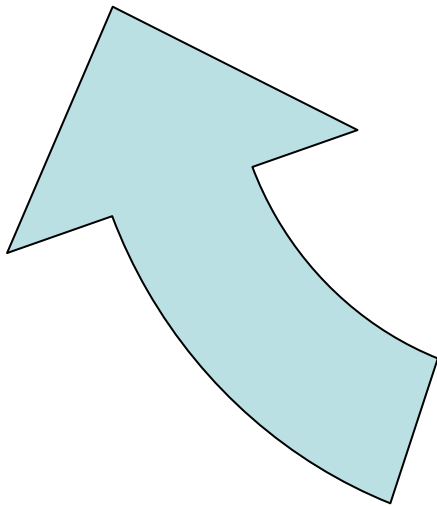


35 Directions: Analyze all three passages and examine how they are all related. Use the space in the middle of the paper, between the three arrows to write a description of how the three passages share a common connection with each other.

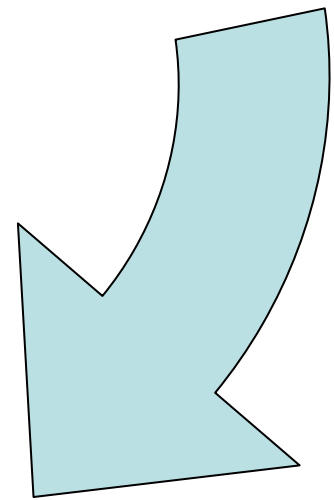
The Ants and the
Grasshopper



He Who Will Not
Work Shall Not Eat



Pocahontas: Native
American Princess





Extended Learning Opportunities / Performance Tasks

1 Create a PowerPoint presentation to share with the class which contains the following components:

- a summary of the texts
- your analysis of the shared connection among the texts
- a synthesis of the big idea or lesson that can be learned from the texts

2 Use reference sources such as an encyclopedia, a history book, and/or the internet to research the physical properties of the original Jamestown settlement, and create a poster sized illustration, to scale, to share with the class. Make sure to find and include the following components:

- the size and shape of the settlement
- geographic features near the settlement
- all man-made structures of significance
- primary construction materials of the settlement

3 Use reference sources to research Miles Standish and the Pilgrims. Create a Venn Diagram which compares and contrasts John Smith and Miles Standish.



Possible Answers

| | | | | | |
|---|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1 | C | 6 | B | 23 | C |
| 2 | B | 7 | A | 24 | A |
| 3 | A | 8 | A | 25 | D |
| 4 | D | 9 | D | 26 | A |
| 5 | C | 10 | A | 27 | B |

11 Jamestown

Answers may vary.

12 Food was in short supply.

13 Water was scarce.

14 Disease was spreading.

15 Skirmishes occurred with the Indians.

16 The settlers didn't have enough food because they were spending too much time searching for gold.

17 The Indians captured John Smith and tried to kill him during one of his visits to their village.

18 It was likely the gold-seekers that were the most upset because they were the ones that needed the most support. They were selfishly trying to find their own fortunes, but they weren't taking care of their basic needs or helping anyone else in the settlement. They stood the most to lose by John Smith's decision.

19 The death toll dramatically dropped.

20 The settlers were even able to make extra goods.

21-22 Accept reasonable and well-articulated responses

28 she was endeared by the English colonists for saving their lives.

29 paragraph 2

30 Accept accurate and reasonable responses.

31-32 Accept accurate responses.

33 *uni* = "one"

unify = to bring many together as one (answers will vary)

unique, unicorn, universe, unilateral (answers will vary)

34 Accept accurate responses

35 Answers will vary. Accept responses which accurately make a connection between the texts.