



“Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong.”

1 Corinthians 16:13

## Expanding Your Lexicon

furor

steadfast



Study the words in your glossary. Write each with its synonyms.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

uproar  
great outcry

firm  
not changing



Read “A Chance to Escape.”

## Remember the Story



Answer the questions.

3. Why was Dirk not content with his first baptism? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Why didn't Dirk tell who had baptized him? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Why did Dirk decide not to escape even when he had the chance? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ 6. Do you think it would have been wrong for Dirk to escape? \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ 7. Explain your answer. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. How did Dirk obey the story verse? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Read “Dirk Mieuwess, A.D. 1571.”

## Fact or Imagination

Do you remember that the writer of a biography must use his imagination to make up conversations and some story details? The writer of “A Chance to Escape” read the story of Dirk Mieuwess in *The Martyrs’ Mirror*. But that account was so brief that he could not make a whole story out of it. So he took the facts of the account and added realistic details to make the story more interesting.



**Read each sentence from the story. Write *F* if it is a fact about Dirk Mieuwess that you can prove from *The Martyrs’ Mirror* excerpt. Write *I* if it is a detail the writer’s imagination supplied.**

9. \_\_\_\_ Dirk Mieuwess operated a mill two miles outside the town of Vlissingen.
10. \_\_\_\_ During the time before Dirk’s arrest, many believers had been killed.
11. \_\_\_\_ Dirk was arrested in Vlissingen, Zeeland.
12. \_\_\_\_ Dirk was imprisoned for one year before the jailer began to let him work outside.
13. \_\_\_\_ Dirk refused to tell who baptized him.
14. \_\_\_\_ The jailer permitted Dirk to work for him at his house.
15. \_\_\_\_ The jailer’s children were named Veerle, Thijs, Naomi, and Lorca.
16. \_\_\_\_ While they were working, the other prisoners escaped, but Dirk refused to go.
17. \_\_\_\_ Dirk was burned at the stake in Vlissingen on May 8, 1571.
18. \_\_\_\_ Dirk did not deny Christ when he was executed.

## Internal and External Conflict

A story can have more than one kind of conflict. *External conflict* is conflict outside of the main character. External conflict can be a conflict of nature against the character, as the storm was against Greta in “Crossing the Ice.” It can be conflict with another person, as Mr. Hawkins and Jack in “Jack’s Foolishness.”

*Internal conflict* is conflict inside a character. In “The Carolers of Bethlehem Center,” Tim Shartow had internal conflict. He had to decide whether to continue living in sin or go to the pastor for spiritual help.



Answer the questions.

19. "A Chance to Escape" has both internal and external conflict. What was the external conflict?

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20. What was the internal conflict?

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## An Ill Wind

## Lesson 7



"But I say unto you, That ye resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also."

Matthew 5:39



Memorize Matthew 5:39 and say it to someone.

### Expanding Your Lexicon

forebode

plunder

quizzical

privateer

formidable

negotiate



Put a check before each sentence in which the vocabulary word is used correctly.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Bandits lurked in the hills, coming out at night to plunder and kill.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ "Get a clean sheet of notebook paper," said Miss Showalter. "We're going to have a short quizzical."
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Jordan winked and gave me a formidable grin.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Manfred looked at his brother with quizzical admiration.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Mom forebode me to read before I got the cleaning done.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ The two generals negotiated an exchange for prisoners of war.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Greg plundered uncertainly along the unfamiliar path.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Uncle Jeff shook his head and negotiated us to be quiet.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Clayton's piercing black eyes and stern mouth gave him a formidable appearance.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ The rising wind and darkening sky forbode a coming storm.



**Write a sentence using the word *privateer*.**

- 11. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Read “An Ill Wind.”**

## Words

The characters in “An Ill Wind” use some words that seem strange to us. But remember, they lived over 200 years ago. Our language has changed since then.



**Explain what each of these words means.** Study the context of the word, or look it up in the dictionary if you are not sure.

12. methinks (p. 210) \_\_\_\_\_  
13. nay (p. 210) \_\_\_\_\_  
14. yon (p. 212) \_\_\_\_\_  
15. hamlet (p. 213) \_\_\_\_\_

## Remember the Story



**Answer the questions.**

16. Why was William Rotch worried about the west wind blowing? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
17. Why did William offer to talk to the commander? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
18. Why did Sir Conway-Etherege look quizzically at William as they ate and talked? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
19. Why was he so surprised when William told him to begin plundering at his house? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
20. How do you know this was not the first time William had obeyed Jesus’ command to show love to others? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

21. Why did the privateer finally sail away without plundering the village? \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
22. What would have happened if the people of Nantucket had tried to defend themselves and their possessions? \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## Jesus Teaches About Self-Defense



**Read Matthew 5:38-45.**

<sup>38</sup> Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth: <sup>39</sup> But I say unto you, That ye resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. <sup>40</sup> And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also. <sup>41</sup> And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain. <sup>42</sup> Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away.

<sup>43</sup> Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbour, and hate thine enemy. <sup>44</sup> But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; <sup>45</sup> That ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust.



**Follow the directions.**

23. Jesus says, “resist not evil.” *Resist not* means “do not set yourself against another to oppose him.” In these verses, He tells us what to do instead. List four of these things.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

24. Write something William said that shows he was ready to obey verse 42.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

25. What did William do to obey verse 44? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

26. What reason does Jesus give for loving our enemies? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Hide God's Word



Write Matthew 5:39 from memory.

27. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Thar She Blo-o-ows!

## Lesson 8



“And God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind: and God saw that it was good.”

Genesis 1:21

### Expanding Your Lexicon

offshore

harpoon

rigging

baleen

condense



Use the best word to fill in the blank.

Johannes had taken a few (1) \_\_\_\_\_ fishing trips with his grandfather but never dreamed he would sail on a ship across the Norwegian Sea! Now here he was on his way to Svalbard, far north of the Arctic Circle. He had a great deal to learn about the ship's (2) \_\_\_\_\_, so the lessons would keep his mind off home.

The first day out, the watchman saw a whale's spout (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in the frigid air about twenty miles north. It was the spout of a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ whale. But this ship was not equipped with (5) \_\_\_\_\_ for killing whales; instead, it had special underwater cameras to photograph and film the whales. The pictures would be used to help increase the whale population in the North Atlantic Ocean. Johannes was glad to be part of an effort to help protect God's beautiful ocean giants.

## Before You Read

In the 1800s, thousands of Americans had jobs that had something to do with hunting whales. Hundreds of thousands more depended on whale oil to light their lamps at night. Long before men hunted whales, they marveled at God's biggest creatures. Moses made special mention of the whale in the story of Creation, and many poets in olden days expressed wonder at the mighty giants of the seas.



Read “Thar She Blo-o-ows!”

## Essay

What is an essay? The word *essay* comes from a French word that means “to try.” You might say that an essay tries out ideas. It explores and examines a subject. An essay writer expresses his opinions about his subject. Good essays are imaginative.

There are many kinds of essays—essays that describe, essays that inform and teach, and essays that convince. Essays can be serious or funny. They are fun to read and can teach us a great deal about many subjects.

“Thar She Blo-o-ows!” is an informative essay about the history of whaling in Nantucket. The writers gave their opinion about the subject, but did not make up any characters or the setting. The essay has structure, but it does not have a plot, conflict, crisis, or resolution.



### Answer the questions.

6. What is the writers’ attitude toward whaling?
  - a. They are critical of whaling because it is harmful to whale populations.
  - b. They favor whaling because whales are dangerous to people.
  - c. They are enthusiastic about the history of early American whaling.
7. Which years were the Golden Age of whaling? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Which whale were whalers most eager to hunt?
  - a. Blue whale
  - b. Sperm whale
  - c. Rorqual whale
10. Why was this whale their favorite?
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
11. What discovery brought the Golden Age of whaling to an end? \_\_\_\_\_
12. How did whaling lead to the discovery of new islands?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Main Idea



**Underline the main idea of each paragraph.**

13. Nantucket men began to make their living by offshore whaling, hunting whales from the shores of Nantucket Island, soon after they settled there in 1659 and 1660. In those early days, the Nantucket Quakers used long narrow rowboats called whaleboats to chase whales. In these little boats they rowed out from the beaches, just as the Indians had fished for whales from their canoes.
  - a. The Quakers of Nantucket Island were the first Americans to try deep-sea whaling.
  - b. Nantucket whalemens first hunted whales from the shores of Nantucket Island.
  - c. The men of Nantucket Island caught many whales in the early years of Nantucket.
  
14. There were plenty of whales around Nantucket Island, and the “half-Quaker, half-sailor” Nantucketers probably would have been content to continue offshore whaling. But on a stormy day in 1712, a Nantucket whaleboat was blown out to sea. Christopher Hussey was the boat’s captain. When Hussey finally made it back home to Nantucket, he was towing behind his boat the first sperm whale ever caught by an American. Deep-sea whale hunting had begun.
  - a. Nantucket whalemens hunted whales offshore.
  - b. Nantucket Island provided abundant whales for hunting.
  - c. An accident led to Nantucket whalers became interested in deep-sea whaling.
  
15. Whales, of course, are the largest of all animals known to exist. The biggest, the gigantic blue whale, grows up to 102 feet long and weighs over 390,000 pounds. At birth, a blue whale calf is 23 feet long and drinks 160 gallons of milk a day.
  - a. The blue whale is the biggest of all whales.
  - b. Whales are large animals.
  - c. Whale calves are big and it takes a lot of milk to feed one.
  
16. Whales come in two varieties: toothless and toothed. Almost all of the toothless whales come in the “large economy size.” Instead of teeth, these whales have long rows of rough bone-like plates, called baleen. The toothed whales, on the other hand, range in size from the monster sperm whale, which can sink a ship, to the porpoises of the dolphin family.
  - a. Baleen plates are the whales’ bone-like plates.
  - b. All whales are large.
  - c. Whales come in two varieties: toothed and toothless.