

CHAPTER 2

In 1608, when she was 12 years old, she met a man called Captain Smith.

The white men had come across the sea to Virginia from England with their governor, Sir Thomas Dale. They fought with Powhatan's people. Powhatan's people caught Captain Smith. They put him in prison.

Pocahontas saved Captain Smith's life. The white men liked Pocahontas.

Powhatan told Pocahontas, "Go and see Captain Smith. Many of our people are their prisoners. Ask Captain Smith to let them go."

Pocahontas went to the white men. She went to talk to Captain Smith. She spoke to him and he let the Indians go as the sun set. Pocahontas and Captain Smith fell in love. When he was a prisoner, he fell in love with Pocahontas. In 1608, Captain Smith married Pocahontas.

Captain Smith wrote about Pocahontas in the letters that he sent back to England.



In 1608, she met a man called Captain Smith.

It was usual for Indian girls to get married when they were very young. Powhatan, Pocahontas' father, had lots of wives. He had twelve favourite wives, twenty sons and ten daughters.

There are other people who wrote about Pocahontas too. William Strachey, who was a 17th century English writer, wrote about Pocahontas in his book, but his words about her are the same as the words Captain Smith wrote. People **argue** about who copied who. It looks like William Strachey copied from Captain Smith.

William Strachey didn't see Pocahontas when he was in Virginia. She didn't visit the camp after Captain Smith left for England in September 1609.

Pocahontas didn't get any letters from Captain Smith after he left. She began to think he was dead.

According to William Strachey, Pocahontas married again. He wrote that she was married to an Indian called Kocoum after Captain Smith left, but this may be wrong as we know that Pocahontas married John Rolfe in 1614.

Captain Argall was the captain of a ship that England sent to Virginia. He arrived in Virginia in September 1612. He planned to kidnap Pocahontas so that he could free the white slaves that Powhatan had.

Captain Argall was a bold man, who always did his duty, **no matter what**.

argue (v) to discuss something with someone who thinks differently from you
no matter what (phrase) regardless of the consequences

Japazeus, King of Pasptancy, helped Captain Argall to trick Pocahontas.

Captain Argall also wanted to get back the tools the Indians had stolen and get some corn for the colony.

She went on to Argall's ship. The white men caught her.

In April 1613, the white men took Pocahontas prisoner. The Governor, Sir Thomas Dale told the white men, "Go and capture Pocahontas."

It is hard to know how old Pocahontas was at this time. Her father didn't keep records. She was probably 18 when the white men took her.

Pocahontas was a gentle and fair girl. She liked the white men in Virginia because of Captain Smith.

She was like other Indian girls before the white men took her. She was the daughter of the chief but that did not make her special. It was the English who called her a princess.

She didn't act like a princess when she was "cart-wheeling" about the **fort**.

Between 1609, when Captain Smith left, and 1613, when the white men held her prisoner, we don't know what happened to Pocahontas. The Indians didn't write books about her.

fort (n) a strong building (generally soldiers live there)



She went on to Argall's ship. The white men caught her.

Argall sent a message to Powhatan. He said, "We'll let Pocahontas go if Powhatan does what we want."

Powhatan agreed but the men didn't let her go. Powhatan sent home some of the white slaves, one broadaxe, a long whipsaw, and a canoe of corn, but Pocahontas had to stay in Jamestown.

In March 1614, Sir Thomas Dale and Captain Argall went to see Powhatan. They took Pocahontas with them. They asked, "Will you fight or will you give back the things you stole? When you give back the stolen things, Pocahontas can come home."

Two of Powhatan's sons wanted to see their sister. When they saw that she was well, they went to see their father. They told him that they could make peace with the white men.

John Rolfe went to talk to Powhatan but it was his brother, Apachamo, the next man to be chief, who made a promise for peace.

While Pocahontas was a prisoner, she fell in love with John Rolfe and John Rolfe fell in love with her.

The Governor said to John Rolfe, "You can marry her."

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Test-1

Are the following sentences True (T) or False (F)?

1. The white men never fought with Powhatan's people. T / F
2. Powhatan never trusted his daughter. T / F
3. While Pocahontas was a prisoner, she fell in love with John Rolfe. T / F
4. Powhatan had twelve wives. T / F
5. Pocahontas didn't like the white men. T / F
6. Captain Smith wrote a letter about Pocahontas to King James. T / F
7. Powhatan loved his youngest daughter so much. T / F
8. Pocahontas saved Captain Smith's life. T / F
9. Captain Argall was a nice person. T / F
10. Pocahontas disappointed her own people to help the white men. T / F
11. People in England were not interested in knowing about Indians. T / F
12. Indians kept lots of drawings in their houses and did their magic. T / F

Test-2

Match the sentences.

Beginnings

1. The white men had come
2. Pocahontas was a princess
3. Indian girls got married
4. The men of Jamestown believed
5. The Indians had red skin
6. When Pocahontas arrived in London,
7. John Rolfe married a new lady
8. Pocahontas became a Christian
9. Powhatan was very upset
10. When Captain John Smith heard about Pocahontas arriving in England,

Endings

- a. and had a Christian name.
- b. across the sea from England.
- c. that made them different from the white men of Jamestown.
- d. who saved Captain Smith's life.
- e. he wrote to Queen Anne about her.
- f. there were many people who were interested in her.
- g. when they were very young.
- h. after Pocahontas died.
- i. that Pocahontas had died so far from home.
- j. that the Indian priests were like witches.

Test-3

Who said this in the story?

Sir Thomas Dale, Captain Argall, Powhatan,

Captain John Smith, Thomas Rolfe or Parson Whittaker

1. “Go and capture Pocahontas.”

.....

2. “We’ll let Pocahontas go if Powhatan does what we want.”

.....

3. “When she dies, I’ll send a new child as a present to Jamestown.”

.....

4. “Ten years ago, when I was in Virginia, the Indians caught me.”

.....

5. “Can I go and visit my aunt Cleopatra?”

.....

6. “They killed adults and children for their gods.”

.....

7. “It is not very nice of the King to try and take two of my children at the same time.”

.....

GRAMMAR CHECK

Test-1

Circle the correct form of the verbs in italics.

Example: I didn't understand what he *was asking* / *is asking* for.

1. Powhatan was not happy that Pocahontas *helped* / *helps* the white men.
2. The chief said they *would kill* / *will kill* me because I was his enemy.
3. Powhatan said that he *had to see* / *has to see* his daughter every day.
4. He was sure that the Indians *would become* / *will become* Christians.
5. Nobody knows what Pocahontas *did* / *does* when the white men took her.
6. When they first *came* / *come* to Virginia, they were not nice people.
7. When Pocahontas got to England, Captain Smith *has got* / *was getting* ready to go away on his ship for the third time.
8. John Rolfe *marries* / *married* a new lady after Pocahontas died.
9. Pocahontas knew what the white men *were doing* / *are doing* to her people.
10. When Pocahontas *died* / *dies*, her son went to live with Sir Lewis Stukely of Plymouth.

Test-2

Choose the best answer.

Powhatan is a very important man in early Virginian history and he ¹ his place. He was a clever and sly man, and he did a good job stopping the white men from ² his land, but he was not as clever as Captain Smith. There is something sad ³ the end of his life. He was very upset ⁴ Pocahontas had died so far from home and in a strange land. There were many white men ⁵ came to Virginia and stole the land from his people.

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|----|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. | a. deserve | b. derserving | c. deserves |
| 2. | a. stealing | b. steal | c. to steal |
| 3. | a. for | b. about | c. on |
| 4. | a. which | b. where | c. that |
| 5. | a. what | b. who | c. when |

Two of Powhatan's sons wanted ⁶ their sister. When they saw how well she ⁷, they went to see their father so they could ⁸ peace with the white men. John Rolfe went to talk to Powhatan but it was his brother, Apachamo, the next man to be chief, ⁹ made a promise for peace.

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|----|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 6. | a. to see | b. seeing | c. see |
| 7. | a. is | b. was | c. has |
| 8. | a. do | b. get | c. make |
| 9. | a. which | b. who | c. when |