

SUMMARIZE**35****Stage 3: Comprehension**

Directions: Read the passage. Then fill in the summary chart on the next page.

King Philip's War

In the year 1675, about 40,000 English settlers and 20,000 Indians lived in the colonies of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Just one year later, one in ten settlers and Indians in these colonies had been killed or badly hurt. This was a result of King Philip's War.

It started when Wampanoag Indians and their leader Metacomet (also known as King Philip) rose up against the English. War raged for almost a year. Men, women, and children on both sides were killed. Hundreds of homes and farms were burned to the ground. The war continued until King Philip was shot by an Indian fighting on the settlers' side.

War between the settlers and the Wampanoags probably could not have been avoided. It had been brewing since these two very different cultures first met 55 years earlier. Both groups wanted the same land for planting, hunting, and fishing. They had different ideas about the land, though.

The Wampanoags believed that people had to occupy land and use it in order to own it. They did not believe that just signing papers gave the English ownership of the land. The Wampanoags continued to hunt and fish on land that settlers lived on and farmed. When Wampanoag leaders sold land to the settlers, their people did not want to move to distant lands. The settlers often got the best land, and this made the Wampanoags angry. Another problem was that the settlers' cows often trampled the Wampanoags' cornfields. The settlers did not always pay for this damage.

When the war was over, the settlers had won, but life was hard for them. They had to rebuild homes and farms that had been destroyed in the war. Life was even harder for the Wampanoags. The settlers sold many of the men into slavery. Wampanoag women and children were forced to work for the settlers. Some Wampanoags had become Christians and had fought for the settlers, but they did not do much better. These "praying Indians" were held on islands in Boston Harbor.

SUMMARIZE

35

Stage 3: Comprehension (continued)

Directions: Fill in the summary chart based on the passage, "King Philip's War."

Topic

Main Idea

Most Important Details

Directions: Summarize the passage in 2–3 sentences.

SUMMARIZE**49****Stage 4: Comprehension**

Directions: Read the passage. Then fill in the summary chart on the page.

An Eye for Design

More than 400 years before the Wright Brothers built their first airplane, Leonardo da Vinci designed a flying machine. There is no evidence that he ever tried to build the machine, let alone fly it. It was just another one of his ideas. This Italian genius, who lived from 1452 to 1519, had hundreds of ideas. He spent much of his life living and working in Florence, Italy, where he became an artist, designer, architect, and inventor. In his later years, he moved to Amboise, France, to continue his work under the patronage of King Francis I.

We know a lot about Leonardo's ideas because of his notebooks. The notebooks contain more than 4,200 sketches, which show Leonardo's great curiosity about the way things worked. Before designing the flying machine, for example, he made many drawings of birds. He studied birds closely, and in the end he gave his flying machine wings that flapped like a bird's.

Leonardo's notebooks contain many architectural drawings of buildings and military machinery, such as a moveable bridge, a tank, and a battleship. But the "machine" that interested Leonardo most was the human body. He made detailed drawings of bones, muscles, and other body parts. He showed how the parts looked as a person moved or stretched. Later medical drawings of the human body followed his methods.

Leonardo was also one of the most famous artists of all time. In his own lifetime, he was in great demand as a painter and sculptor. Today, people around the world know his paintings, in particular the *Mona Lisa* and the *Last Supper*. Even in art, Leonardo came up with new ways of doing things, and many artists who came after him used his ideas.

Leonardo da Vinci never stopped studying the world around him. Until his death, he went on adding new sketches to his notebooks. This remarkable collection, along with his paintings and written works, shows just how far a person's talent and curiosity can go.

SUMMARIZE

49

Stage 4: Comprehension (continued)

Directions: Fill in the summary chart based on the passage, "An Eye for Design." Then write a summary of the passage on the lines below.

Summary Chart

Who (is the article about)?

What (did the person do)?

Why (is the person important)?

Where (did the events happen)?

Directions: Summarize this passage in 2–3 sentences.
