Name		Date
	Vocabulary: Lesson 1	

"A Speech to Governor Stevens of Washington Territory (1854)" by Chief Seattle

1. **descendant** (*n*.)- one who is derived from an ancestor; an offspring

- 2. **estimation** (*n*.)- judgment or opinion
- 3. **exempt** (adj.)- free from a duty, law, or rule that others must obey
- 4. **hallow** (v.)- to make sacred or holy
- 5. **mourn** (*v*.)- to feel or express grief or sorrow
- 6. **myth** (*n*.)- a traditional tale, usually telling of heroic beginnings; a fiction
- 7. **regret** (*n*.)- a feeling of loss; remorse; sorrow
- 8. **remnant** (*n*.)- a small part that remains
- 9. **throng** (v.)- to move in a large crowd
- 10. untimely (adj.)- occurring at an unsuitable time; premature

Exercise 2: Using Vocabulary in Context

Select <u>five</u> weekly vocabulary words to use in your own sentences. You must utilize each sentence pattern at least once (simple, complex, compound, compound-complex).

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	



from A Speech to Governor Stevens of Washington Territory (1854) (speech) by Chief Seattle

It matters little where we pass the remnant of our days. They will not be many. A few more moons; a few more winters—and not one of the descendants of the mighty hosts that once moved over this broad land or lived in happy homes, protected by the Great Spirit, will remain to mourn over the graves of a people once more powerful and hopeful than yours. But why should I mourn at the untimely fate of my people? Tribe follows tribe, and nation follows nation, like the waves of the sea. It is the order of nature, and regret is useless. Your time of decay may be distant, but it will surely come, for even the White Man whose God walked and talked with him as friend with friend, cannot be exempt from the common destiny. We may be brothers after all. We will see

Every part of this soil is sacred in the **estimation** of my people. Every hillside, every valley, every plain and grove, has been **hallowed** by some sad or happy event in days long vanished. The very dust upon which you now stand responds more lovingly to their footsteps than to yours,

because it is rich with the blood of our ancestors, and our bare feet are conscious of the sympathetic touch. Even the little children who lived here and rejoiced here for a brief season will love these somber solitudes and at eventide they greet shadowy returning spirits. And when the last Red Man shall have perished, and the memory of my tribe shall have become a myth among the White Men, these shores will swarm with the invisible dead of my tribe, and when your children's children think themselves alone in the field, the store, the shop, upon the highway, or in the silence of the pathless woods, they will not be alone. At night when the streets of your cities and villages are silent and you think them deserted, they will throng with the returning hosts that once filled and still love this beautiful land. The White Man will never be alone.

Let him be just and deal kindly with my people, for the dead are not powerless. Dead, did I say? There is no death, only a change of worlds.

• Exercise I: Context Clues

Read the passage above, paying special attention to the words in dark type. These are the Master Words you will study in this lesson. As you read, look for context clues in the sentences and paragraphs around each Master Word. Circle any words and phrases that give clues to the meaning of the Master Words.

Master Words Place a check by words you feel you know; underline words you don't know.		
descendant exempt estimation hallow	mourn regret throng myth remnant untimely	

• • Exercise 3: Synonyms and Antonyms

Use the synonyms and antonyms in the word list to fill in the blanks.

	Synonyms	Antonyms	Wo	rd List
1. remnant			ancestor bless	legend offspring
2. descendant			certainty	opinion
3. mourn			_ delight	pollute
4. untimely			disperse - early	rejoice required
5. regret			excused	sadness
6. exempt			_ fact	seasonable
7. estimation	-		grieve	swarm
8. hallow			- leftover	whole
			_	
9. myth 10. throng			-	
/rite the word in the	ls, choose the appropriate v space provided at the right.		of the following s	entences.
1. A huge crowd	? (ed) to catch a glimpse	of the President.		
2. I made a quilt from	om? (s) of material I'd	used in other projects.		
3. Jennifer had no	? (s) about choosing a s	ummer job over a vacation		
proved to be?				
5. The priests sprir? the new to	ikled the floor with holy wal emple.	er and chanted sacred ver	se to	
6. In the? of n	nany critics, Eugene O'Neill ghts America has produced.	and Tennessee Williams as	re the	
7. David traced his	family tree and discovered	he was (a, an)? of Kir	g James.	
8. Because of his b	roken leg, Josh will be? hs.	. from physical education o	lass for	
9. Marta? (ed)	the loss of her cat for sever	al days.		
10. According to a G	Greek?, Medusa could to	ırn people into stone.		

• Exercise 5: Shades of Meaning

The bold words in the chart below are Master Words. Beneath each is a synonym. Although their denotations (dictionary definitions) are nearly the same, the Master Word and its synonym have different shades of meaning, or connotations. Based on the context, decide whether a Master Word or its synonym would better complete each sentence. Use a dictionary if necessary.

	hallow estimation throng untimely
	, devote , view mob precocious
1.	People of all ages? the streets during the summer music festival.
2.	The museum was?(ed) to those who died in the Civil War.
3.	The? death of the young athlete shocked many people.
4.	Danielle's? of the movie was biased by her experiences.
5.	The? singer's voice was mature beyond her years.
6.	Police fear that protesters will? the streets after the court's decision.
7.	Lincoln said that Gettysburg was?(ed) by the blood of the soldiers who died there.
8.	In the governor's?, an experienced accountant is the best choice to be state treasurer.
	and thinks

• Exercise 6: Analogies

Determine the relationship between the first pair of words below. Then write the Master Word on the blank that would create a similar relationship with the second pair of words. The types of analogies used in this activity are action/receiver of action, category/item, synonyms, and antonyms. (See page 158 for a guide to analogy types.)

1. enclose	: encircle	:: crowd	1 %
2. scale	: climb down	:: true story	:
3. tranquil	: disturbed	:: opportune	:
4. celebrate	: victory	::	: death
5. art	: painting	::	: grandchild
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