

Excerpt from “Gloomy Castles and Jousting Knights”

Chapter 3

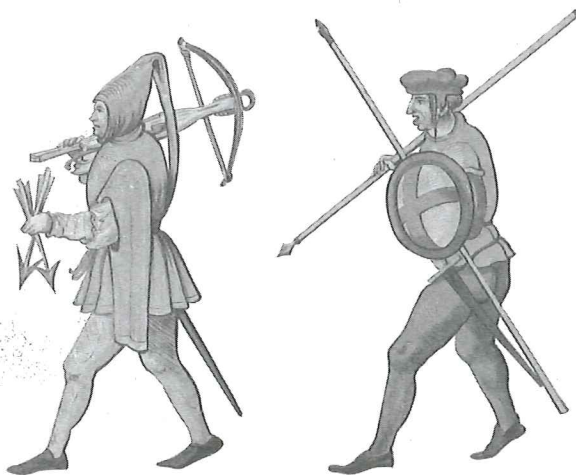
Gloomy Castles and Jousting Knights

THE BIG QUESTION

Why was there a need for knights and castles during the Middle Ages?

Whether rich or poor, young men in the Middle Ages learned how to use a weapon of some kind. Rivalries between nobles, wars with other nations, even violence between neighbors required that they be able to fight. When a lord needed to raise an army, he turned to those he governed.

In the Middle Ages, ordinary foot soldiers were trained to fight with an axe and a long spear called a pike. Others were trained to be skillful archers and crossbowmen. Some foot soldiers might have worn chainmail, an early form of metal **armor**, but most had padded coats and carried daggers. However, the most **esteemed** soldiers were knights.



Crossbowman and pikeman



Knight in suit of armor riding armored horse

Knights were soldiers who fought on horseback, and sometimes on foot, for their lord. If you wanted to be a

knight, you had to be able to afford horses and armor. You also had to find someone willing to train you. Because it was very expensive to become a knight, these mounted warriors were usually sons of wealthy, **influential** members of society.

Being a knight was one way of making a fortune. If you were involved in successful battles and wars, you might receive money or land as payment for your services. Sometimes a king might also reward you with a **title**. Having a title usually meant that you were an influential member of society. Knights also made money by looting and by holding certain people for **ransom**.

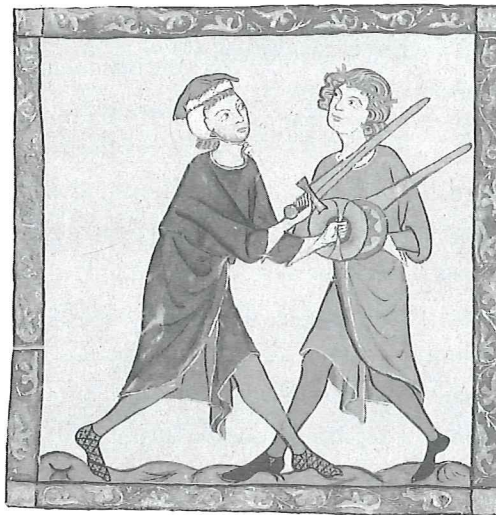
If You Were A Knight



Young boy training to be a knight

Your training to become a knight begins at a young age. You leave home to live with a family friend or relative who has agreed to train you. In the first several years of your training, you help to dress and to serve the lord. You are known as a page. During these early years as an **aspiring** knight, you probably learn to use a sword, to ride a horse, and to wield a lance, or long wooden pole with a metal tip. Later, when you are ready to learn more challenging skills, you become a squire.

Although you are still a servant, as a squire you are now responsible for grooming and saddling the lord's horses. You are also responsible for cleaning and polishing his armor. You learn how to fight while riding a horse. You learn to use other weapons, including a heavier lance. This part of your training lasts for several years.



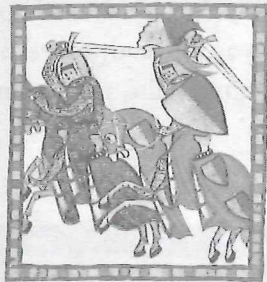
Squires learned to fight with swords.

If you are a successful squire, you might be knighted by the lord. In what is called the dubbing ceremony, the lord taps you on the shoulder with the flat part of his sword. Then, a priest might bless you with a prayer.



King knighting a squire

The Way of the Knight



Knights were supposed to be brave in battle.

lord. They were required to honor and protect the Church and weaker members of society. They were also expected to treat other knights captured in battle as honored guests until a ransom was received. Sometimes it took months before a captured knight's family paid up. Once payment was received, the captured knight was free to go home.

In France in the 1100s and 1200s, certain expectations about how knights should behave in society were developed. The term *chivalry*, which refers to a warrior horseman or knight, became the term used to describe these expectations. These ideas of chivalry spread to other European countries. Knights were expected to serve their

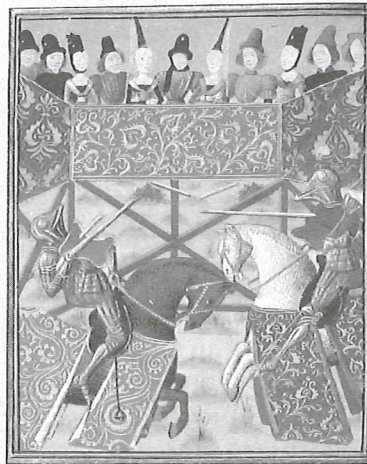


A knight was expected to guard and protect weaker members of society.

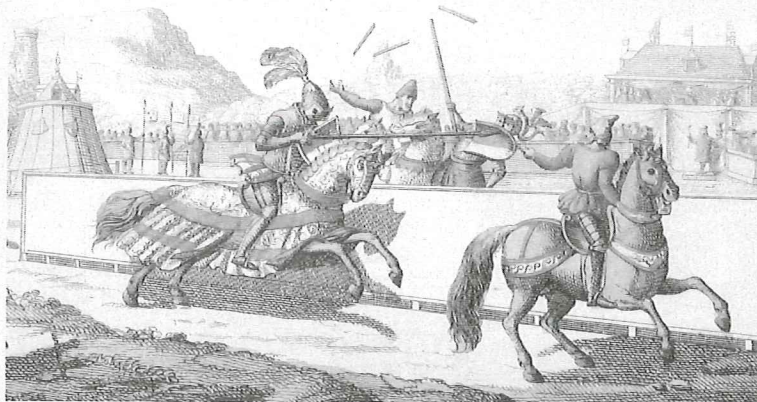
Charge!

Knights could prove their strength and abilities by taking part in jousting matches. Jousting matches were mock, or pretend, battles between two or more knights. Knights rode horses, wore full armor, and carried lances. Those who took part in jousts did so to gain respect and possibly a generous prize.

For the privileged, attending the jousting matches was considered to be a day of excitement and entertainment. It was very much like watching a football or baseball game today. When the joust began, the knights charged at each other. With the aid of a lance, each knight attempted to knock his opponent off his horse.



Jousting was a popular sport.



Knights competing in a joust

Vocabulary for “A Knight in Armor”

1. **armor**, *n.* a protective suit, usually made of heavy metal, worn by knights in the Middle Ages (1)
2. **joust**, *v.* to participate in a competition to practice the fighting skills used by a knight (jousting) (1)
3. **honorable**, *adj.* deserving respect (1)
4. **mount**, *n.* a horse or other animal intended to be ridden (2)
5. **homage**, *n.* special respect or honor (2)

Word	Pronunciation	Page
Alonso Quixano	/ə*lon*zoe/ / kee*hon*oe/	2
Quixada	/kee*hod*ə/	2
Quesada	/kae*sod*ə/	2
Quexana	/kae*han*ə/	2
Aldonza Lorenzo	/ol*don*zə/ /loe*ren*zoe/	2
Rocinante	/roe*see*non*tæ/	2
Don Quixote	/don/ /kee*hoe*tæ/	2
Dulcinea	/dool*see*nae*ə/	2
El Toboso	/el/ /təb*oe*soe/	2

Character Chart: Don Quixote

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

1.3

ACTIVITY PAGE

Physical Description	
Page(s) _____	Evidence from Text
Page(s) _____	
Page(s) _____	
Page(s) _____	
Page(s) _____	

Character Trait

Character Chart: Don Quixote

Evidence from Text

Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____

Character Trait

Character Trait

Character Chart: Don Quixote

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

1.3
CONTINUED

ACTIVITY PAGE

Evidence from Text

Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____

Character Trait

Character Trait

Character Chart: Don Quixote

Evidence from Text

<div> <div>Character Trait</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>Page(s) _____</div> <div></div> </div>
<div> <div>Character Trait</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>Page(s) _____</div> <div></div> </div>
<div> <div>Character Trait</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>Page(s) _____</div> <div></div> </div>
<div> <div>Character Trait</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>Page(s) _____</div> <div></div> </div>
<div> <div>Character Trait</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>Page(s) _____</div> <div></div> </div>
<div> <div>Character Trait</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>Page(s) _____</div> <div></div> </div>

NAME: _____

1.4

TAKE-HOME

DATE: _____

“A Knight in Armor”

1. A Knight in Armor

ONCE, there was a man who went crazy from too much reading. He only read books about knighthood; that was the problem. Those books told about the adventures of knights in armor—their fantastic encounters with dragons, monsters, giants, wizards, and even other knights. There was also talk of love, because each knight had a lady of his dreams.

Soon the man came to believe that all those fantastic tales were true. One day, he decided to become a knight, for he wanted to right all that was wrong in the world, and punish evil. Alone in his room, he practiced jousting. Wham wham wham! Like the heroes in his books, he always won.

All this happened in a little village in a province called La Mancha, in the heart of Spain. The man had lived in the same place all his life, as his parents and grandparents had before him. He was about fifty, tall and thin, and he had a small beard. No one would ever expect anything bad from him or think anything wrong about him, for he was an honorable man, a perfect gentleman. Two other people lived in his home; they were his pretty, cheerful, innocent niece, about twenty, and his plump housekeeper, about forty, who was a good, friendly soul, with strong opinions about everything. A boy did chores around the house.

It is not clear what the gentleman's real name was.

Some think it was Alonso Quixano, but the last name could have been Quixada, Quesada, or Quexana. He came from a respectable family—that's why he was called *Don* Alonso. He had inherited a little land, but very little else. When he became ill, he sold many acres of good farmland to buy more of his favorite books.

One day he began the actual preparations to become a knight. Somewhere in the house there was an old suit of armor that had belonged to his great-grandfather. He cleaned it, polished it, and fixed it up as best he could. The helmet was in such bad shape that it had to be tied together. A horse he already had—old and bony, not much of a horse, but a mount nonetheless. He spent four whole days thinking of a good name for his horse. It would be Rocinante. And what a good name it was! *Rocín* is a Spanish word that means “nag” or “workhorse”; and *antes* means “before.” To most people, the name means “This was once a horse,” but to Don Alonso, it meant a steed *above* and *beyond* all other horses in the world!

His own name, Don Alonso, didn't seem good enough for a knight. He changed it to Don Quixote, and added de la Mancha so everyone would know where he came from. Don Quixote de la Mancha. What a fine-sounding name for a knight!

But he still needed a lady, a lady to dream about, a lady to receive homage from his defeated enemies. No one knew he was in love, but he was . . . so secretly, it seems, that even the lady herself didn't know he liked her! She was a farm girl from nearby El Toboso, and she was plain, rough, ordinary. Her name was Aldonza Lorenzo. He had seen her only once in his life. Without her knowledge, Don Quixote pronounced her his “lady” and called her Dulcinea del Toboso. Her name, like the others, was well chosen: it comes from the Spanish word *dulce*, which means “sweet.”

Don Quixote was very pleased with his preparations.

Glossary for *Adventures of Don Quixote*

A

administration, n. government

afield, adv. off the right course; far from the starting point

agitate, v. to disturb, excite, or anger (**agitated**)

agony, n. extreme pain

Almighty, n. God

ardent, adj. having or showing very strong feelings

armor, n. a protective suit, usually made of heavy metal, worn by knights in the Middle Ages

B

ballad, n. a poem or song that tells a story (**ballads**)

basin, n. a shallow bowl

belfries, n. a tower in which a bell sits (**belfries**)

bellows, n. a mechanical device that blows out air when its sides are pressed together

bestow, v. to give

bewilder, v. to confuse

blow, n. a hard hit using a part of the body or an object

bold, adj. fearless

booty, n. valuable goods or money taken as a prize after victory

bray, v. to make the harsh cry of a donkey (**brayed**)

brocade, n. a type of fabric or cloth with raised designs in gold or silver thread

C

captivity, n. being held as if a prisoner

caravan, n. a group of people, animals, or vehicles traveling together

clergyman, n. a church leader who performs religious services

commend, v. to entrust or commit (**commended**)

commotion, n. noise

confess, v. to admit something is true

confounded, adj. terrible or annoying

D

deceive, v. to make someone believe something that is not true; trick or fool

deficiency, n. a condition in which something important is lacking or missing

delicacy, n. a delicious and rare food that is a special treat to eat (**delicacies**)

dignity, n. calm behavior and self-control

dromedary, n. a one-humped camel (**dromedaries**)

dub, v. to give a name or title to someone; to make someone a knight (**dubbed**)

duel, n. a fight between two people with weapons

dumbfounded, adj. shocked or surprised

E

enchanted, adj. magical or charmed

envy, v. to be jealous of

epitaph, n. something written or said about a person who died

estate, n. property and belongings

F

folks, n. people

folly, n. craziness (**follies**)

foolhardy, adj. foolishly dangerous or daring

fortune, n. luck

friar, n. a male member of a religious group who studies or teaches about Christianity; similar to a monk (**friars**)

H

homage, n. special respect or honor

homely, adj. unattractive

honorable, adj. deserving respect

I

ingenuity, n. skill or cleverness that allows someone to create something or solve a problem

inn, n. a place where people who are traveling can eat, rest, or sleep

instrumental, adj. very important

intone, v. to speak in a way that sounds like music or chanting (**intoned**)

J

joust, v. to participate in a competition to practice the fighting skills used by a knight (**jousting**)

justice, n. fairness

K

knight-errant, n. a knight who spent his time wandering and searching for adventure and romance

L

lance, n. a long wooden pole with a metal tip

last will and testament, n. a legal document in which a person states how his property should be distributed and to whom after his death

laughingstock, n. a person regarded as very foolish and ridiculous

lofty, adj. very high; deserving admiration

M

meddle, v. to interfere in other people's business in an unwanted way (**meddled, meddling**)

menace, v. to threaten to harm (**menacing**)

mercy, n. kind or forgiving treatment by someone in power

monumental, adj. great or extreme

Moors, n. Muslims who invaded and conquered parts of Spain in the Middle Ages

mount, n. a horse or other animal intended to be ridden

O

ordinary, adj. normal or usual

P

page, n. a young boy in training to become a knight; the first step in the process of becoming a knight (**pages**)

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

1.5
CONTINUED

TAKE-HOME

palfrey, n. a type of horse generally ridden by women in the Middle Ages (**palfreys**)

partridge, n. a bird that is hunted and eaten for food (**partridges**)

preposterous, adj. very foolish or silly

provisions, n. a supply of food and other things that are needed

psalm, n. a poem or song used in religious worship (**psalms**)

R

reason, v. to think in a sensible and logical way

rejoice, v. to celebrate

reluctantly, adv. done with hesitation or unwillingness

resign, v. to give up a job in an official way

resolve, v. to clear up or deal with successfully (**resolved**)

resonant, adj. producing a loud, clear, deep sound

reunite, v. to come together again (**reunited**)

S

scheme, n. a clever plan or plot to get or do something

scorched, adj. burned

scorn, v. to hate (**scorns**)

scoundrel, n. a person with a bad reputation; a liar

scribe, n. a person who copies or writes out documents

solemnly, adv. done in a very serious or formal way

sexton, n. a person who takes care of church buildings and surrounding property

spoil, n. something valuable that is stolen or taken by soldiers or thieves (**spoils**)

squire, n. a young man in the final stages of training to become a knight

swineherd, n. someone who takes care of pigs

T

turmoil, n. a state of extreme confusion or action

U

unkempt, adj. messy

unrequited, adj. unreturned; one-sided

unyoke, v. to free from a harness or wagon (**unyoked**)

V

vanquish, v. to beat or defeat in battle (**vanquished**)

W

wisdom, n. knowledge gained from having many experiences in life

woe, n. sadness (**woes**)

worth, n. importance or value

Vocabulary for “Don Quixote Leaves Home” and “The Price of Meddling”

1. **dub, v.** to give a name or title to someone; to make someone a knight (**dubbed**) (3)
2. **inn, n.** a place where people who are traveling can eat, rest, or sleep (3)
3. **page, n.** a young boy in training to become a knight; the first step in the process of becoming a knight (**pages**) (3)
4. **psalm, n.** a poem or song used in religious worship (**psalms**) (5)
5. **blow, n.** a hard hit using a part of the body or an object (5)
6. **squire, n.** a young man in the final stages of training to become a knight (6)
7. **menace, v.** to threaten to harm (**menacing**) (7)
8. **lance, n.** a long wooden pole with a metal tip (7)
9. **meddle, v.** to interfere in other people’s business in an unwanted way (**meddled, meddling**) (7)
10. **ballad, n.** a poem or song that tells a story (**ballads**) (8)

“Don Quixote Leaves Home”

Read the excerpt from Adventures of Don Quixote and answer the question that follows using complete sentences.

2. Don Quixote Leaves Home

BEFORE sunup the next morning, Don Quixote left, destination unknown. At home, they didn't know he was leaving. He rode happily through the dry, flat land for a while, until he suddenly remembered he had not been properly knighted. He could not engage in combat if he was not a dubbed knight. He thought hard, and at last found the solution: he would continue on his way and ask the first person he met to do him the honor and dub him a knight!

It was July, a scorching month in Spain. Neither heat nor thirst stopped Don Quixote; there was only adventure in his mind. By sundown, he and Rocinante were tired and hungry. And then a light shone in the distance. “How lucky I am!” he said to himself. “A castle . . . I can see the moat from here . . . and on the other side, three or four imposing turrets.” Toward that “castle” they went.

It wasn't a castle, of course, just a simple country inn. Instead of a page to announce his arrival, there were two ordinary women at the door—two women who had never seen a knight or heard about knighthood before. The strange sight of Rocinante and Don Quixote frightened them at first.

“Look at that!” one said. “What is it?”

“Let's run inside,” said the other. “It looks dangerous!”

“Your Highnesses, beautiful princesses, there is nothing to be afraid of,” Don Quixote assured them. “I am a knight in armor who will do you no harm. I am here to see the exalted lord of this magnificent castle.”

That old-fashioned language surprised the women. Seconds later, though, they thought this must be a joke, a very funny joke, because this was no castle and they were no princesses. They laughed and laughed at his looks and at his speech, until the innkeeper came out to see what was going on. Don Quixote was allowed to stay.

As for dinner, the only thing left was some badly cooked codfish and stale bread. For the starving knight, this was a banquet. He tried to drink some wine. Catastrophe! There was wine spilled all over. He had kept his helmet on, because he could not undo the many knots he had tied to keep it on. The people at the inn improvised a drinking straw out of a reed, so he could drink. It was a very strange sight indeed!

After dinner, Don Quixote told the innkeeper his “secret,” and asked him to dub him a knight. The innkeeper didn’t want to, at first. Then he decided to have a little fun, and agreed. There was a small problem, Don Quixote was told; “the castle’s chapel” was “being rebuilt.” So the ceremony would have to take place in the courtyard.

First there was the watching of the armor. In this part of the ceremony, the knight had to honor his armor by standing guard over it. Don Quixote paced back and forth in the moonlight, with most of the guests as an audience.

Also staying at the inn that night were a group of mule drivers. It so happened that about that hour was the normal time to give water to their mules. But Don Quixote had placed his armor over the water tank! One of the mule drivers started to move the armor, and Don Quixote cried out: “You evil creature! What are you doing?”

The mule driver went on with his business. He didn’t even look at the knight.

“Keep your hands off my armor!” Don Quixote said as he attacked in a wild rage.

Then a second mule driver came to the water tank. But before he could even touch the armor, Don Quixote attacked him, this time in complete silence.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Don Quixote Leaves Home

5

The rest of the mule drivers couldn't just stand by and watch. It was their turn. That could have been the end of Don Quixote, they gave him such a beating. But the innkeeper managed to calm everybody down, and he decided to conclude the ceremony immediately, before something worse happened. Pretending that a book he used to keep his accounts was a prayer book, the innkeeper sang a couple of psalms and finished the ceremony.

The sword was handed to Don Quixote and his spurs were buckled. He also received a ceremonial blow with the side of the sword on neck and back. A true knight at last! He mounted Rocinante, gave his most heartfelt thanks, and left the inn. It was just before sunup.

1. In what ways is the dubbing ceremony described in this chapter different from a real dubbing ceremony in the Middle Ages?

Page(s) _____

NAME: _____

2.3

TAKE-HOME

DATE: _____

Noun Subject-Action Verb Agreement

Fill in the "Agreement" column using the information provided. The first one is done for you.

Subject	Action Verb	Agreement
the boys	run	Example: <i>The boys run</i>
Gabriela	suggest	
my father	trust	
Don Quixote	choose	
Julio	dry	
the police officer	identify	
the artist and the sculptor	create	
the men	encourage	
Damion	wish	
the dog	gobble	
the horse	approach	
the principal and teacher	announce	
Susan	relax	
the knight	rush	
the baby	miss	

Write expanded sentences for five noun subject-verb agreement statements from the chart.

Example: Usually the boys run home from school.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

NAME: _____

2.4

TAKE-HOME

DATE: _____

Suffix *-ness*

*Write the correct word to complete each sentence. It may help to remember that words with the suffix *-ness* are nouns, while the other choices without this suffix are adjectives.*

steady	greatness	drowsy	drowsiness
crispness	steadiness	crisp	bright

1. The _____ morning air helped me wake up even though it was very early and barely light outside.
2. It was incredible to watch the artist work with such _____ as he painted a picture of the river and its banks.
3. The baby's _____ caused him to yawn and rub his eyes.
4. She chose a _____ paint color for the kitchen to make it seem warm and inviting.
5. I appreciated the _____ of the bacon on my sandwich but everyone else said it was overcooked.
6. The heat was turned up high in the library, which made me feel _____ as I read, so I kept shifting in my seat to stay alert.

7. Write a sentence for each of the words not used from the box.

a. _____

b. _____

Read each word and its meaning. Then, add the suffix -ness to the word. Determine the meaning of the new word and write a sentence using the new word.

8. Root word: friendly

Meaning: kind and helpful

New word: _____

Meaning: _____

Sentence: _____

9. Root word: wild

Meaning: uncontrolled and dangerous

New word: _____

Meaning: _____

Sentence: _____

NAME: _____

2.5

ACTIVITY PAGE

DATE: _____

Fact or Opinion?

Read each sentence and determine whether the sentence is a fact or an opinion. Circle the word Fact or Opinion depending on your answer. Then, explain your reasoning.

1. Knights had the most important job in the Middle Ages.

Fact or Opinion?

Reasoning:

2. In the dubbing ceremony, the lord taps the knight on the shoulder with the flat part of his sword.

Fact or Opinion?

Reasoning:

3. Knights were soldiers who fought on horseback for their lord.

Fact or Opinion?

Reasoning:

4. It was better to be a knight than a monk during the Middle Ages.

Fact or Opinion?

Reasoning:

5. Knights swore to protect the Church and weaker members of society.

Fact or Opinion?

Reasoning:

Core Classics: *The Adventures of Don Quixote*

Glossary and Pronunciation

1. **knight-errant, *n.*** a knight who spent his time wandering and searching for adventure and romance.
2. **Caraculiambro** [car*ə*coo*lee*am*bro]

“An Old-School Gentleman Gone Mad”

Having given his horse a name so much to 1
 his taste, he wanted a new one for himself, too. He 2
 thought about it for eight days more and at last 3
 decided in favor of Don Quixote. Remembering that 4
 the valiant Amadis did not call himself simply Amadis, 5
 but added the name of his country to it, so Don 6
 Quixote wished to enlarge his name to Don Quixote 7
 de la Mancha. Thereby, he judged, he made clear his 8
 origin and honored his country by adopting its name. 9

He saw nothing left to do but to find a lady to 10
 be in love with, for a knight-errant without a lady- 11
 love was like a tree without leaves or fruit, or a body 12
 without a soul. 13

“For,” he said to himself, “if on account of my 1
 sins, or by good fortune, I should meet a giant 2
 (which is a common occurrence for knights) and 3
 cut him in two, or in some way vanquish him, it 4
 would be well to have some lady to whom I could 5
 order him to present himself. On his arrival he 6
 would throw himself on his knees before the fair 7
 one, and say in a humble voice, ‘I, lady, am the 8
 giant Caraculiambro, who has been vanquished 9
 in single combat by Don Quixote de la Mancha, 10
 who can never be too highly praised, and who 11
 has commanded me to present myself before 12
 your ladyship in order that you may dispose of 13
 me as you please.’” The idea pleased him greatly. 14

In his own neighborhood there was a very 15
 good-looking farmer’s daughter whom he had 16
 once been smitten with, though she did not seem 17
 to know or care anything about him. Her name 18
 was Aldonza Lorenzo and he thought her fit to be 19
 the lady of his heart. He sought for a name for her 20
 that would be suggestive of a princess. In the end 21
 he called her Dulcinea del Toboso (since she was 22

NAME: _____

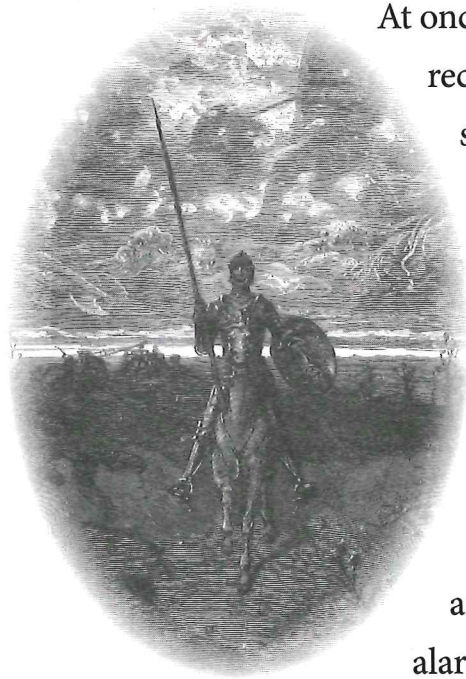
DATE: _____

a native of Toboso), a name that seemed to him 1
musical and significant, like all the others he had 2
adopted. 3

...

Now, as everything he thought, saw or 4
imagined was tinted and transformed by the 5
nonsense he gathered from his books of chivalry, 6
he at once pictured this inn as a castle with four 7
towers, spires of polished silver, a drawbridge 8
and moat, and all the usual features of castles 9
in romances. Pulling up his steed a little 10
distance away, he waited for a dwarf or page to 11
announce his arrival by the blast of a trumpet 12
from the battlements. But finding there was 13
some unexplained delay, and Rocinante being 14
impatient to get to the stable, he advanced nearer 15
the door. There he caught sight of the two girls 16
already mentioned, who appeared to him to be 17
two beautiful damsels. 18

Just then it happened that a pig-driver blew 19
on his horn to call his herd from a nearby field. 20



At once Don Quixote 1
recognized this as the 2
signal of his arrival. 3
So, with extreme 4
self-satisfaction, 5
he approached the 6
ladies, who at the 7
sight of a man so 8
strangely outfitted 9
and bearing a lance 10
and shield, became 11
alarmed and turned to 12
go indoors. But Don Quixote 13
gracefully raised his cardboard visor, revealing his 14
lean, dusty face, and in soothing tones addressed 15
them. 16

“Do not fly, gentle ladies, and do not be 17
in the least uneasy, for it would ill become a 18
member of the order of chivalry, to which I 19
belong, to do wrong to anyone, let alone such 20
exalted young ladies as your appearance indicates 21
you to be.” 22

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

The girls were astonished and amused 1
at being addressed in this fashion, but not as 2
surprised as the landlord, a fat, good-natured 3
fellow who just then came out to receive his odd- 4
looking guest. He helped him down, attended 5
to his wants and those of Rocinante, and in the 6
course of conversation readily made out the kind 7
of madness from which the stranger suffered. 8
The host happened to know a great deal about 9
the romances of knights-errant and he could not 10
resist the chance to play along with the folly of 11
Don Quixote in order to amuse himself and his 12
guests, who were mostly passing herdsmen and 13
mule drivers. 14

As soon as Don Quixote had satisfied his 15
hunger, he approached the innkeeper, and, 16
falling on his knees before him, begged him in 17
very flowery language to dub him a knight. His 18
lordship graciously agreed, but reminded Don 19
Quixote that he must first pass a night watching 20

his armor. Don Quixote then asked to be taken 1
to the chapel to lay his armor in front of the altar. 2
The host explained that the chapel had recently 3
been demolished so that it might be rebuilt, and 4
suggested that the ceremony take place in the 5
courtyard. Such a thing might be done in cases of 6
necessity, he said, as was recorded in the histories 7
of famous knights. So Don Quixote removed his 8
armor and put it in a trough in one of the yards 9
of the inn. For hours he marched up and down 10
in front of it, lance in hand, 11
in the bright moonlight, 12
to the amusement of 13
the landlord and his 14
friends. 15



It happened, 16
as the night wore 17
on, that one of the 18
mule drivers came 19
into the yard to fetch 20
water for his mules and 21
was unfortunate enough 22

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

to lay hands on the armor in order to move it. 1
He had hardly done so when the vigilant Don 2
Quixote gave him such a thwack on the head 3
with his lance that he was knocked out. Then the 4
knight calmly continued his march until a second 5
mule driver, on the same errand, approached 6
the trough and began handling the armor. The 7
second driver promptly met the same fate as the 8
first one. 9

The comrades of the injured men, coming to 10
learn what was going on, rushed into the yard in 11
anger and began pelting the knight with anything 12
they could pick up. Don Quixote bravely stood 13
his ground, sheltering himself with his shield 14
as best he could and hurling defiance and 15
threats back. How the fight might have ended is 16
impossible to say, had it not been for the arrival 17
of the landlord. Fearing that he was responsible 18
for letting the joke go too far, he anxiously called 19
on the drivers to stop their attack, reminding 20
them that they were dealing with a madman 21
who would not be held accountable for his 22

actions, even if he killed some of them. In this 1
way the tumult came to an end. The landlord 2
next considered how he could speedily get rid 3
of his dangerous guest. He decided the best and 4
safest way would be to hurry through a ceremony 5
of knighting. He persuaded Don Quixote that 6
his vigil had lasted long enough and proceeded 7
hastily with the formalities. He brought out the 8
account book he kept track of his hay and barley 9
in and pretended to read prayers from it over 10
the kneeling knight. He rapped him twice on the 11
shoulders and neck pretty sharply and declared 12
him a member of the order of chivalry. The 13
two girls then buckled on his sword and spurs 14
and wished him success in battle. Don Quixote 15
gracefully responded, mounted his gallant steed,
took a courteous farewell of the lord and ladies 16
of the castle and sallied forth in quest of new 17
adventures. The landlord thought it best not to 18
ask for what he was owed. 19

NAME: _____

3.2

TAKE-HOME

DATE: _____

Core Classics: *The Adventures of Don Quixote*

Read this passage and answer the question that follows using complete sentences.

“An Old-School Gentleman Gone Mad”

Having given his horse a name so much to his taste, he wanted a new one for himself, too. He thought about it for eight days more and at last decided in favor of Don Quixote. Remembering that the valiant Amadis did not call himself simply Amadis, but added the name of his country to it, so Don Quixote wished to enlarge his name to Don Quixote de la Mancha. Thereby, he judged, he made clear his origin and honored his country by adopting its name.

He saw nothing left to do but to find a lady to be in love with, for a knight-errant without a lady-love was like a tree without leaves or fruit, or a body without a soul.

“For,” he said to himself, “if on account of my sins, or by good fortune, I should meet a giant (which is a common occurrence for knights) and cut him in two, or in some way vanquish him, it would be well to have some lady to whom I could order him to present himself. On his arrival he would throw himself on his knees before the fair one, and say in a humble voice, ‘I, lady, am the giant Caraculiambro, who has been vanquished in single combat by Don Quixote de la Mancha, who can never be too highly praised, and who has commanded me to present myself before your ladyship in order that you may dispose of me as you please.’” The idea pleased him greatly.

In his own neighborhood there was a very good-looking farmer’s daughter whom he had once been smitten with, though she did not seem to know or care anything about him. Her name was Aldonza Lorenzo and he thought her fit to be the lady of his heart. He sought for a name for her that would be suggestive of a princess. In the end he called her Dulcinea del Toboso (since she was

NAME: _____

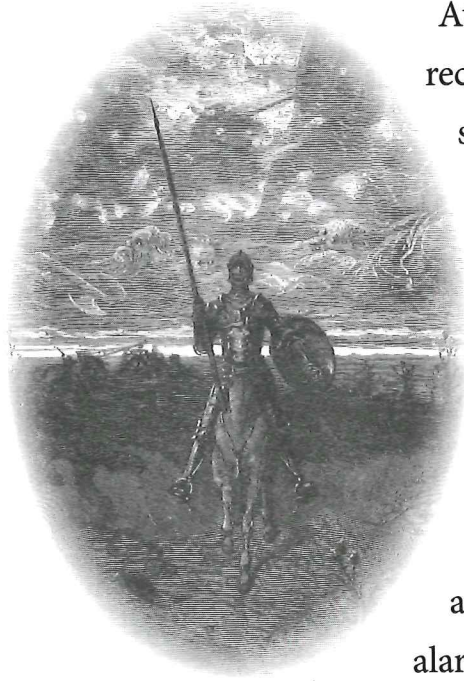
DATE: _____

a native of Toboso), a name that seemed to him musical and significant, like all the others he had adopted.

...

Now, as everything he thought, saw or imagined was tinted and transformed by the nonsense he gathered from his books of chivalry, he at once pictured this inn as a castle with four towers, spires of polished silver, a drawbridge and moat, and all the usual features of castles in romances. Pulling up his steed a little distance away, he waited for a dwarf or page to announce his arrival by the blast of a trumpet from the battlements. But finding there was some unexplained delay, and Rocinante being impatient to get to the stable, he advanced nearer the door. There he caught sight of the two girls already mentioned, who appeared to him to be two beautiful damsels.

Just then it happened that a pig-driver blew on his horn to call his herd from a nearby field.



At once Don Quixote
recognized this as the
signal of his arrival.
So, with extreme
self-satisfaction,
he approached the
ladies, who at the
sight of a man so
strangely outfitted
and bearing a lance
and shield, became
alarmed and turned to

go indoors. But Don Quixote
gracefully raised his cardboard visor, revealing his
lean, dusty face, and in soothing tones addressed
them.

“Do not fly, gentle ladies, and do not be
in the least uneasy, for it would ill become a
member of the order of chivalry, to which I
belong, to do wrong to anyone, let alone such
exalted young ladies as your appearance indicates
you to be.”

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

3.2
CONTINUED

TAKE-HOME

The girls were astonished and amused at being addressed in this fashion, but not as surprised as the landlord, a fat, good-natured fellow who just then came out to receive his odd-looking guest. He helped him down, attended to his wants and those of Rocinante, and in the course of conversation readily made out the kind of madness from which the stranger suffered. The host happened to know a great deal about the romances of knights-errant and he could not resist the chance to play along with the folly of Don Quixote in order to amuse himself and his guests, who were mostly passing herdsmen and mule drivers.

As soon as Don Quixote had satisfied his hunger, he approached the innkeeper, and, falling on his knees before him, begged him in very flowery language to dub him a knight. His lordship graciously agreed, but reminded Don Quixote that he must first pass a night watching

his armor. Don Quixote then asked to be taken to the chapel to lay his armor in front of the altar. The host explained that the chapel had recently been demolished so that it might be rebuilt, and suggested that the ceremony take place in the courtyard. Such a thing might be done in cases of necessity, he said, as was recorded in the histories of famous knights. So Don Quixote removed his armor and put it in a trough in one of the yards of the inn. For hours



he marched up and down in front of it, lance in hand, in the bright moonlight, to the amusement of the landlord and his friends.

It happened, as the night wore on, that one of the mule drivers came into the yard to fetch water for his mules

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

and was unfortunate enough to lay hands on the armor in order to move it. He had hardly done so when the vigilant Don Quixote gave him such a thwack on the head with his lance that he was knocked out. Then the knight calmly continued his march until a second mule driver, on the same errand, approached the trough and began handling the armor. The second driver promptly met the same fate as the first one.

The comrades of the injured men, coming to learn what was going on, rushed into the yard in anger and began pelting the knight with anything they could pick up. Don Quixote bravely stood his ground, sheltering himself with his shield as best he could and hurling defiance and threats back. How the fight might have ended is impossible to say, had it not been for the arrival of the landlord. Fearing that he was responsible for letting the joke go too far, he anxiously called on the drivers to stop their attack, reminding them that they were dealing with a madman who would not be held accountable for his

actions, even if he killed some of them. In this way the tumult came to an end. The landlord next considered how he could speedily get rid of his dangerous guest. He decided the best and safest way would be to hurry through a ceremony of knighting. He persuaded Don Quixote that his vigil had lasted long enough and proceeded hastily with the formalities. He brought out the account book he kept track of his hay and barley in and pretended to read prayers from it over the kneeling knight. He rapped him twice on the shoulders and neck pretty sharply and declared him a member of the order of chivalry. The two girls then buckled on his sword and spurs and wished him success in battle. Don Quixote gracefully responded, mounted his gallant steed, took a courteous farewell of the lord and ladies of the castle and sallied forth in quest of new adventures. The landlord thought it best not to ask for what he was owed.

Example Persuasive Essay

Have you ever read a story that made you want to shout at the main character? In the Brothers Grimm tale, “The Fisherman and His Wife,” a fisherman asks a magic fish to grant his greedy wife’s wishes. The fisherman always does what his wife says, even when she asks for the power to make the sun and moon rise and set. The fisherman is a fool and should have acted differently in the story.

The fisherman is a fool because he allows his wife to bully him into asking the fish for very extravagant things. For her first two wishes, the wife wants a bigger home each time. She is only satisfied for a week! In these early wishes, the fisherman should have recognized that his wife’s greed was growing too fast for their own good. Once the wife gets her bigger home, she decides she wishes to be queen and then wants the power to control the sun and moon. Why on earth would the fisherman think to ask a magic fish for such a power for his wife?

The fisherman is also a fool because he ignores the increasing signs of danger each time he asks the magic fish to grant another ridiculous wish. Each time the fisherman returns to the sea to ask the magic fish to grant a wish, the sea is darker and more dangerous. The fisherman should have recognized the warning in the sea color and movement changes. If he had recognized just how dangerous the sea was becoming, he could have stood up to his wife in time to stop her.

The fisherman should have had the courage to refuse to ask the magic fish to grant more wishes. By ignoring the growing greed of his wife and increasing danger of the sea, the fisherman and his wife got what they deserved in the end. This tale reminds us all to be very careful what we wish for.

Persuasive Essay Rubric

	Exemplary	Strong	Developing	Beginning
Introduction	Opinion is clearly stated.	Opinion is stated.	Opinion is stated but is unclear.	An opinion is not stated.
	The hook effectively grabs the reader's attention.	The hook only partially grabs the reader's attention.	The hook does not grab the reader's attention.	A hook is not included.
	The topic or text the essay is based on is briefly introduced with relevant details, such as main characters, setting, plot summary.	The topic or text the essay is based on is introduced with some details.	The topic or text the essay is based on is introduced with few or no details.	The topic or text the essay is based on is not introduced.
Body	All reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.	Most reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.	Some reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.	Few or no reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.
Conclusion	Opinion is effectively restated in a different way from the introductory paragraph.	Opinion is restated in the same way as in the introductory paragraph.	Opinion is restated in an unclear way.	Opinion is not restated.
	An effective statement is included to persuade the reader to agree with the opinion.	A statement to persuade the reader to agree with the opinion is included, but is not fully convincing.	A statement to persuade the reader to agree with the opinion is included.	No statement to persuade the reader is included.
	The conclusion provides an original final new thought about the opinion.	The conclusion provides one final thought about the opinion.	The connection of the final thought to the opinion is unclear.	No final thought is included.
Structure of the piece	All sentences in paragraphs are presented logically.	Most sentences in paragraphs are presented logically.	Some sentences in paragraphs are presented logically.	Connections between sentences in paragraphs are confusing.
	All information has been paraphrased.	Most information has been paraphrased.	Some information has been paraphrased.	Little information has been paraphrased.
	All transition words or phrases are used appropriately.	Most transition words or phrases are used appropriately.	Some transition words or phrases are used appropriately.	Transition words or phrases are not used.

You may correct capitalization, punctuation, and grammar errors while you are revising. However, if you create a final copy of your writing to publish, you will use an editing checklist to address those types of mistakes after you revise.

Vocabulary for “Don Quixote and Sancho Panza Have Some Strange Adventures” and “More Strange Adventures”

1. **spoil**, *n.* something valuable that is stolen or taken by soldiers or thieves (**spoils**) (10)
2. **afield**, *adv.* off the right course; far from the starting point (10)
3. **friar**, *n.* a male member of a religious group who studies or teaches about Christianity; similar to a monk (**friars**) (12)
4. **dromedary**, *n.* a one-humped camel (**dromedaries**) (12)
5. **bewilder**, *v.* to confuse (12)
6. **enchanted**, *adj.* magical or charmed (13)
7. **basin**, *n.* a shallow bowl (13)
8. **ardent**, *adj.* having or showing very strong feelings (14)
9. **mercy**, *n.* kind or forgiving treatment by someone in power (14)

Word	Pronunciation	Page
Sancho Panza	/son*choe/ /pon*sə/	9
Rucio	/roo*see*oe/	9
Lápice	/lop*ee*sae/	12
El Toboso	/el/ /təb*oe*soe/	12
Mambrino	/mom*bree*noe/	13
Ginés de Pasamonte	/hee*naes/ /dae/ /pos*om*oen*tæ/	14

Character Chart: Sancho Panza

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

4.2

ACTIVITY PAGE

Physical Description	
Page(s) _____	Evidence from Text
Page(s) _____	
Page(s) _____	
Page(s) _____	
Page(s) _____	
Page(s) _____	

Character Trait

Character Chart: Sancho Panza

Evidence from Text

Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____

Character Trait

Character Trait

Character Chart: Sancho Panza

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

4.2
CONTINUED

ACTIVITY PAGE

Evidence from Text

Page(s) _____	
Page(s) _____	
Page(s) _____	
Page(s) _____	
Page(s) _____	
Page(s) _____	

Character Trait

Character Trait

Character Chart: Sancho Panza

Evidence from Text

Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____

Character Trait

Character Trait

“Don Quixote and Sancho Panza Have Some Strange Adventures”

Read the excerpt from Adventures of Don Quixote and answer the question that follows using complete sentences.

4. Don Quixote and Sancho Panza Have Some Strange Adventures

THE next two weeks were rather quiet at home. The priest and the barber spent long hours chatting with their friend, just as they had in the good old days. Everyone thought the insanity was gone now. What no one knew was that sometime during those days Don Quixote had talked to a neighbor, usually a sensible man, and had filled his head with crazy ideas.

His name was Sancho Panza. He was short and stout, a simple man who didn't know how to read and write. Sancho was a poor farmer with a wife, a son, and a daughter. He loved his family and worked hard. But now his neighbor—who knew a lot—was promising great things if Sancho went traveling with him. “In the old days,” Don Quixote had said, “knights won islands and kingdoms. They gave them to their squires to govern. I plan to do the same with you, Sancho, if you become my squire.”

Sancho thought this over and over. An island to govern! He said to himself: “I'd be rich! I'll never have anything if I stay home and work nonstop for the rest of my life! I can send money to my family from the island.”

So it was that, late one night, without saying good-bye to wife or children, niece or housekeeper, the two adventurers left unnoticed. Don Quixote was again on his Rocinante; Sancho rode the only mount he had, a grayish donkey he called Rucio because of its color. On his master's advice, the squire had taken big saddlebags full of food and other provisions. They rode all night and stopped only at dawn, when they were sure they couldn't be found.

Sancho's mind was fixed on one thing: that island. How

long would it be in coming? he wanted to know. It could be any time, maybe within six days, his master said.

On the road again after a while, they caught a glimpse of thirty or forty windmills, a common sight in those parts. Don Quixote thought this was wonderful.

"Look yonder, Sancho; there are thirty or more monstrous giants. I shall engage them in fierce combat. And when I win, Sancho, we'll be on our way to riches with the spoils."

"What giants, Your Grace?" asked Sancho.

"Those yonder, those with the long arms," his master replied.

"But, Your Grace, they're not giants. They're windmills!" Sancho warned. "There are no arms, just the sails going with the wind."

"It is crystal clear, Sancho, that you don't know what you're saying," Don Quixote affirmed. "If you are afraid, stand to the side. Let me fight them alone."

"Master, master . . . they are windmills!" Sancho repeated urgently. "They are not giants, master. **THEY ARE WINDMILLS . . . WINDMILLS!**"

The knight didn't hear his squire's urgent cries. He rushed toward the windmills, challenging and insulting the big white things all the while. Just then, the wind blew and the sails began to go around. "You don't frighten me!" he told them. At Rocinante's fastest gallop, he charged and lanced a sail. The wind made the sail go furiously: horse and knight were flung to the ground far afield.

Sancho rushed to help. "God in heaven! Didn't I tell you, master, they were windmills?"

"Hush, Sancho, my friend. Matters of war, more than others, are subject to change," Don Quixote told him. "It was my old enemy the wizard Frestón who turned the giants into windmills. He did not want me to win."

"May it be the Almighty's will," said a resigned Sancho as he helped his master rise and mount poor, bruised Rocinante.

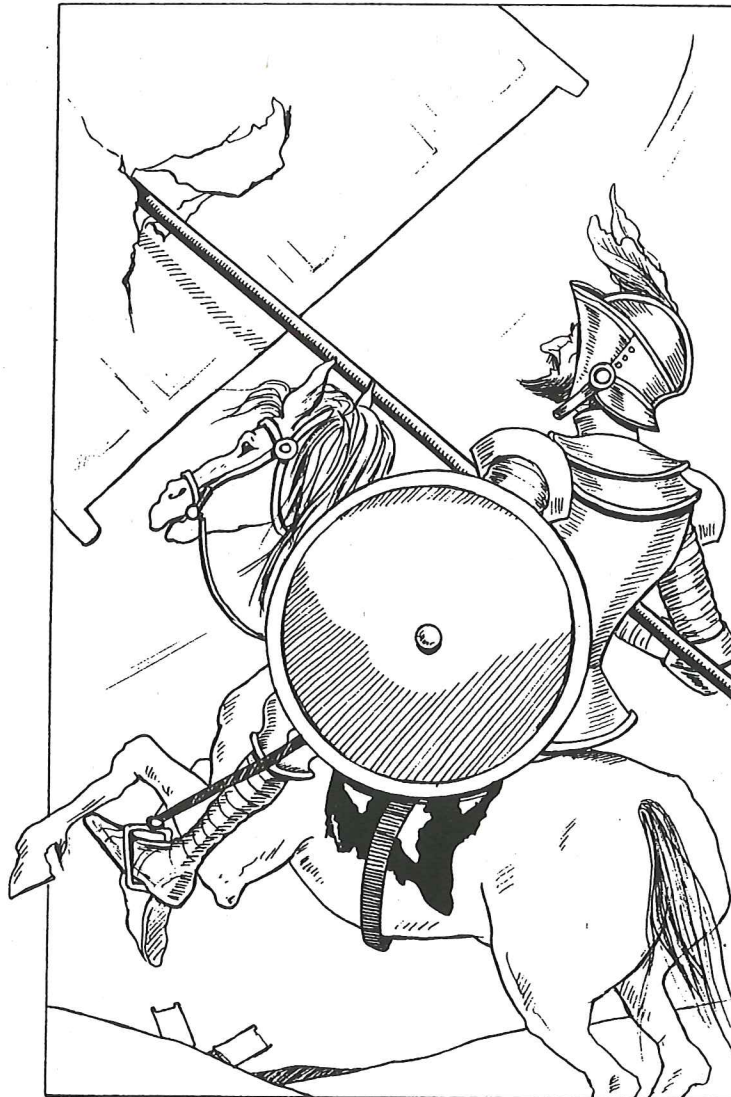
That night, the knight and his squire camped in a

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

4.3
CONTINUED

TAKE-HOME



At Rocinante's fastest gallop, he charged and lanced a sail.

nearby forest. The next day, they headed for the mountain pass of Lápice. There would be a lot of adventure there, for sure. A couple of friars riding mules (to Don Quixote, “horses as big as dromedaries”) were approaching. Behind them, but not with them, came a stagecoach escorted by four or five horsemen. A lady, traveling with her maids, was on her way to Seville to meet her husband.

“Aha, I have them now,” Don Quixote said to himself. And then to the friars: “You wicked wizards, you won’t be able to kidnap that lovely princess and her lovely ladies in waiting!”

“Sir, we are two innocent friars; we haven’t kidnapped anyone,” one of them protested.

“That’s a disguise,” Don Quixote said, “but you can’t hide from me.”

The horsemen accompanying the women were not about to let anyone block the road. There was fighting, a tremendous free-for-all. Poor Sancho got a mean beating. The worst part, though, was when one of the horsemen, a huge fellow, decided to go after Don Quixote. It was clear that he intended to kill the strange old man—but as he was about to charge, he fell off his horse. It was the knight’s day and he was ready to take revenge.

“Sir Knight, we beg you, don’t kill him!” the lady in the stagecoach cried.

Don Quixote stopped, went to the carriage, and ceremoniously said to her:

“I am sparing the man’s life, most gracious princess, only because Your Highness has asked.”

He commanded the fallen man: “You must now go to El Toboso to tell the most beautiful woman in the world, my lady Dulcinea, that I, the brave Don Quixote de la Mancha, defeated you to honor her.”

This was one more thing to bewilder everyone, especially the horseman. Knights knew about paying homage to a lady, but he did not. And besides, who was this “lady” Dulcinea? Where was she? Neither the horseman nor anyone else dared to ask.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Mixed Practice: Noun and Pronoun Subject-Action Verb Agreement

Fill in the "Agreement" column using the information provided. The first two are done for you.

Subject	Action Verb	Agreement
Robert	work	Example: <i>Robert works</i>
he	work	Example: <i>he works</i>
Don Quixote and Sancho Panza	travel	
they	travel	
the housekeeper	worry	
she	worry	
the arrow	miss	
it	miss	
the king	govern	
he	govern	
the mule	carry	
it	carry	
we	challenge	
the lady	beg	
I	wish	

Using only pronouns for subjects, write expanded sentences for five pronoun subject-verb agreement statements from the chart.

Example: He works late on the weekends.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Practice Suffix –ness

Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

drowsiness

brightness

steadiness

crispness

greatness

emptiness

1. I walked outside and the _____ of the day lifted my spirits after being sick on the couch for two days.
2. Maria felt a sense of accomplishment when she noticed the _____ of her desk after cleaning off all the unnecessary papers and supplies she had piled on top of it.
3. _____ set in about halfway through the movie as many of the people in the audience started to close their eyes instead of watch the screen.
4. I love the _____ of celery and the way it crunches when I take a bite.

Choose the statement that best answers the question.

5. Which of the following best demonstrates steadiness?
 - A. a chair with a wobbly leg
 - B. my dad holding the ladder while I climb up to reach a kite in the tree
 - C. a child riding a bike without training wheels for the first time
6. Which of the following best demonstrates greatness?
 - A. a man walking down the street
 - B. a baby watching his mother bounce a ball
 - C. a well-known scientist giving a talk about the cure he discovered for a disease

7. Which of the following best demonstrates brightness?
- A. the basement of a house during a storm
 - B. a room with lots of windows letting in sunshine on a cloudless day
 - C. a cloudy day
8. Which of the following best demonstrates emptiness?
- A. a laundry basket with no clothes inside
 - B. a bathtub overflowing with water
 - C. a very heavy backpack that is hard to pick up off the ground

Read each excerpt and complete the activity in the next column.

Chapter/ Page #	Excerpt from Don Quixote	Write an opinion, support it with a reason, and identify one piece of evidence from the excerpt to support the reason.
Chapter 2, Page 4	<p>First there was the watching of the armor. In this part of the [dubbing] ceremony, the knight had to honor his armor by standing guard over it. Don Quixote paced back and forth in the moonlight, with most of the guests as an audience. Also staying at the inn that night were a group of mule drivers. It so happened that about that hour was the normal time to give water to their mules. But Don Quixote had placed his armor over the water tank! One of the mule drivers started to move the armor, but Don Quixote cried out: "You evil creature! What are you doing?"</p> <p>The mule driver went on with his business. He didn't even look at the knight.</p> <p>"Keep your hands off my armor!" Don Quixote said as he attacked in a wild rage.</p> <p>Then a second mule driver came to the water tank. But before he could even touch the armor, Don Quixote attacked him, this time in complete silence.</p>	<p>Prompt: Is Don Quixote's desire to be a knight (which leads him to guard his armor) a good enough reason for attacking the mule drivers?</p> <p>Opinion:</p> <p>Reason:</p> <p>Evidence from Text:</p>
Chapter 3, Pages 7-8	<p>Meanwhile, Don Quixote had met other people farther up the road, some merchants and their servants. The knight planted himself in the middle of the road, challenging every one of those "knights" to fight, one by one or in a group.</p> <p>"We are peaceful people sir, we are merchants, we are not knights," they said.</p> <p>"You are cowards who don't want to face a lone knight, that's what you are!" he taunted.</p> <p>One of the servants threw a stone at Don Quixote. Many more stones followed... and a very bruised Don Quixote fell flat on the ground. He couldn't move an inch... He knew all knights... had a little bad luck now and then. To pass the time he began singing old ballads...</p>	<p>Prompt: Is Don Quixote's desire to be a knight (which leads him to challenge the people he met) a good enough reason for suffering the pain of getting hit by stones?</p> <p>Opinion:</p> <p>Reason:</p> <p>Evidence from Text:</p>

<p>Chapter 3, Page 8</p>	<p>The next morning, while [Don Quixote] was still asleep, the priest and the barber returned. The two of them helped the women burn the books. They tossed the valuable books into the courtyard and made a huge bonfire with them. Then they agreed to tell him—if he asked—that a wizard came in a smoke cloud and took all the books. He did ask, and that's what he was told.</p> <p>After the books were burned, they thought everything would go back to normal. How mistaken they were!</p>	<p>Prompt: Is Don Quixote's friends' burning of his books and telling him that a wizard took his books likely to stop him from continuing to pursue knightly deeds?</p> <p>Opinion:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Reason:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Evidence from Text:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Chapter 4, Page 10</p>	<p>On the road again after a while, they caught a glimpse of thirty or forty windmills, a common sight in those parts. Don Quixote thought this was wonderful.</p> <p>"Look yonder, Sancho; there are thirty or more monstrous giants. I shall engage with them in fierce combat. And when I win, Sancho, we'll be on our way to riches with the spoils."</p> <p>"What giants, Your Grace?" asked Sancho.</p> <p>"Those yonder, those with the long arms," his master replied.</p> <p>"But Your Grace, they're not giants. They're windmills!"</p> <p>Sancho warned. "There are no arms, just the sails going with the wind."</p> <p>"It is crystal clear, Sancho, that you don't know what you're saying," Don Quixote affirmed. "If you are afraid, stand to the side. Let me fight them alone." But horse and knight were flung to the ground...</p>	<p>Prompt: Is Don Quixote's desire to be a knight (which leads him to attack the windmills) a good enough reason for suffering the pain and bruises of falling off his horse?</p> <p>Opinion:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Reason:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Evidence from Text:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>