Solutions:

The solution to task p.66/1 is going to be provided to each one of you individually.

Wednesday (18/03/20):

- KV 34a.

- p. 65/3 a.)

1. While/when the newcomers spread westwards, they began to settle everywhere.
2. As they were put under enormous pressure by the homesteaders and the US army, the Klamath people gave up nearly all their land.
3. Since they had had no experience in a cash economy, few knew how to invest their money.
    ➔ anteriority = Vorzeitigkeit (past perfect!)

- p. 65/2

1. How did the arrival of the Europeans affect the Klamath Tribes?

   The newcomers relentlessly spread westwards and began to settle everywhere. They also brought diseases to which the native people had no resistance – and they expected the tribes to give up their rights to the land. They also had to give up nearly all of their land because they were put under enormous pressure by the homesteaders and the US Army. (l. 7-15)
2. What event turned the Klamaths’ ‘success story’ into a disaster? What were the reasons for the change?
   In 1954 a new law was passed that suddenly terminated the tribe. The Congress made the Klamaths ‘sell up’ their reservation because they wanted them to become part of the mainstream American culture. (l. 26-31)

3. How and why did things start to improve again?
   In 1986 things began to improve and the Klamath Tribes were once again officially recognized. Since then, the Klamaths have regained their hunting, fishing and water rights, and a small casino, which brought more employment. (l. 43-49)

4. What are the Kmaaths’ hopes for the future?
   They are still trying to get their land back – or at least 700,000 acres of the old reservation territory. They also want to be self-sufficient again. (l. 50-57)

**Thursday (19/03/20):**

- p.65/4
  
  that is celebrated → celebrated
  Because they believe → Believing
  although they describe → describing
  when he landed → landing
  since he thought → thinking
  they brought → bringing
  saved → saving
  Since they feel → Feeling
  who live → living
  When they are asked → Asked
  as it would be seen → being seen
1. From the 19th century to the present day (P8 p. 65/ ex. 2)

Complete this text with the right combination of words.

The Klamath’s problems began in the 19th century with the arrival of settlers from Europe. At that time the tribe still controlled 22 million acres of land. Even when the US government took away most of this territory, they managed to keep up their traditional way of life. But when the tribe was ‘terminated’ in 1954, they had little chance of success and soon there were high rates of unemployment, alcoholism and suicide. Now the Klamaths are again officially recognized, and although they cannot reverse 150 years of history, they still hope to get some of their land back.

2. Should the Klamaths get their land back? (P8 p. 65/ ex. 3)

a) Complete the text with suitable participies (present or past). Choose from the verbs in the boxes.

[do  face  fear  give  hope  live  respect  looking  hoping  done  living  facing  fearing  respecting  agreed  believe  know  own  spoke]

1. The Klamath Tribes are fighting for their land, hoping also to put right the damage done over the years to the environment. Many of the animals once living on their territory are now in danger of dying out. Naturally, when faced by the idea of losing their land, non-native landowners worry about their future. Companies are against the Tribes’ plans, fearing that their profits will suffer. Some environmentalists, although respecting the Native Americans’ traditions, are afraid that land given back to the Tribes might no longer be protected by US laws.

2. “While agreeing that the Indians have been treated badly,” they argue, “we still don’t think that public lands should be returned to them.” When speaking at a recent meeting, many non-natives owning land on the old reservation territory said that the land was simply too valuable to the people of the US. But the Klamaths have no reason to change their minds, knowing that their rights to the land are thousands of years old, and believing that it was originally given freely to them by the Great Spirit.
Friday (20/03/20):

- wb. p.48/3 a.)
  straight line = present participle
  curly line = past participle

Maps of the world drawn in the 15th century show a large mass of land shaped a bit like a pancake and surrounded by an area of ocean. Believing that the earth actually was as flat as a pancake, sailors in those days were afraid of going too far out to sea beyond the coasts of the world they knew. They especially feared the sea now called the Atlantic Ocean (but known in those days as the Sea of Gloom), imagining that if they sailed out too far, they would come to the edge of the world and fall off.

But Cristoforo Colombo, known to us as Christopher Columbus, was one of the few people that believed the earth was round, having spent a lot of time with astronomers and mathematicians who were beginning to agree on this new theory. He argued that if the theory was correct, ships sailing far enough west across the Atlantic would get to Asia in the end. However, he needed someone to sponsor him. Queen Isabella of Spain, though refusing to agree at first, was finally persuaded, and on the evening of 3 August 1492 Columbus’s ship, the Santa Maria, accompanied by two others, left Spain with forty men on board.

Having sailed through August and September without any sight of land, the crews began to get very worried. Knowing how many miles they had travelled (actually much further than he had expected), and fearing that panic would break out among the men, Columbus promised he would turn back if they were still in open sea 48 hours later. On the night of 11 October, he prayed to God with all his heart and soul. Amazingly, on the following day land was in sight! They had reached the island later known as San Salvador in the Bahamas.

Though now remembered as the first European to discover the New World, till his dying day Columbus continued to believe that the land he had sailed to was part of Asia.