



Student/Classroom: _____ Examiner: _____ Assessment Date: _____
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James Forten

James Forten, is a biography of James Forten, a sailor at the end of the American Revolution and a sailmaker and fighter against slavery afterwards. Forten lived in Philadelphia, home to **(hundreds)** of free African Americans and abolitionist **(groups)**, including Quakers, who wanted to end **(slavery)**. He went to a school that **(a)** Quaker founded for African American children.

**(Forten)** wanted to join the fight for **(American)**'s freedom. In 1781, at age fourteen, **(he)** went to sea. His job was **(to)** bring gunpowder up from below deck **(during)** battles. In his second battle, Forten's ship, the Royal Louis, was trapped **(by)** three British ships. The Royal Louis, **(surrendered)**. Its crew was taken aboard the **(British)** ship, the Amphyon. Forten was afraid **(that)** he would be sent to the **(West)** Indies and sold into slavery.

The **(son)** of the captain of the Amphyon **(joined)** the American boys in a game **(of)** marbles and befriended Forten. Instead of **(going)** to the West Indies, Forten was **(sent)** to the British prison ship, the **(Jersey)**. He felt that his friendship with **(the)** captain's son saved him from **(slavery)**.

Life for the prisoners was awful **(on)** the Jersey, but in two weeks, **(news)** arrived that the British army had **(surrendered)** to George Washington, ending the war. **(Washington)** did not approve of sending prisoners **(to)** the West Indies. This news, not **(the)** game of marbles, is what probably **(saved)** Forten from life as a slave.

**(After)** the war, Forten went into the **(sailmaking)** business where his father had worked. **(He)** took over that business and became **(one)** of the richest men in Philadelphia. **(He)** also became an important abolitionist, speaking **(out)** against slavery.





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### James Forten

James Forten, is a biography of James Forten, a sailor at the end of the American Revolution and a sailmaker and fighter against slavery afterwards. Forten lived in Philadelphia, home to **(salt, hundreds, dangerous)** of free African Americans and abolitionist **(groups, taken, secretary)**, including Quakers, who wanted to end **(frightened, calculate, slavery)**. He went to a school that **(bloody, a, stamp)** Quaker founded for African American children.

**(Suffer, Concerned, Forten)** wanted to join the fight for **(head, American, eaten)**'s freedom. In 1781, at age fourteen, **(he, foot, underneath)** went to sea. His job was **(to, shelf, place)** bring gunpowder up from below deck **(everyone, during, cake)** battles. In his second battle, Forten's **(s, slimy, nose)** ship, the Royal Louis, was trapped **(by, silently, enthusiastic)** three British ships. The Royal Louis, **(surrendered, sleep, bought)**. Its crew was taken aboard the **(British, realize, beneath)** ship, the Amphyon. Forten was afraid **(fantastic, that, reduce)** he would be sent to the **(glamorous, attach, West)** Indies and sold into slavery.

The **(son, rain, muddy)** of the captain of the Amphyon **(joined, soap, violently)** the American boys in a game **(chance, of, triangular)** marbles and befriended Forten. Instead of **(level, going, shirt)** to the West Indies, Forten was **(sent, defeated, wheel)** to the British prison ship, the **(Jersey, inside, gently)**. He felt that his friendship with **(greasy, sore, the)** captain's son saved him from **(slavery, kneel, hey)**.

Life for the prisoners was awful **(sand, ouch, on)** the Jersey, but in two weeks, **(work, attempt, news)** arrived that the British army had **(surrendered, open, fiercely)** to George Washington, ending the war. **(Noisy, Washington, Confuse)** did not approve of sending prisoners **(curly, crossly, to)** the West Indies. This news, not **(the, range, money)** game of marbles, is what probably **(liquid, saved, stem)** Forten from life as a slave.



**(Witty, After, Truthfully)** the war, Forten went into the **(hidden, mine, sailmaking)** business where his father had worked. **(He, Seat, Learnt)** took over that business and became **(one, frighten, behind)** of the richest men in Philadelphia. **(Solemnly, He, Faint)** also became an important abolitionist, speaking **(small, let, out)** against slavery.