

KIDNAPPED

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

LIVING LITERATURE SERIES

A PERMA-BOUND PRODUCTION

TEACHER'S GUIDE

GUIDE WRITTEN BY KATHY SAMMIS

SYNOPSIS

Seventeen-year-old David Balfour leaves his home village of Essendean in the Scottish Lowlands. His parents are dead, and the minister has given David a letter from his father to Ebenezer Balfour of the house of Shaws. David is excited to learn he has some connection with this "ancient, honest, reputable" family. However, when David arrives at Shaws after a two-day journey, he finds a ruin-like house and a mean, stooping old miser who is his Uncle Ebenezer. The old man acts evasive, refuses to discuss his brother Alexander, and sends David up a stone tower to his near death.

Next morning a cabin boy named Ransome delivers a letter to Ebenezer from his partner, Captain Hoseason of the ship *Covenant*, anchored off Queen's Ferry. Ebenezer and David depart for the Ferry, where Ebenezer promises they will talk to the lawyer, Mr. Rankeillor, and settle David's future. David distrusts his uncle but does wish to see the lawyer, as well as the sea and ships.

In Queen's Ferry, David finds that his father was the elder son, so he is the rightful heir to Shaws. Before he can act on this knowledge, he is tricked aboard the *Covenant*, knocked senseless, and thrown below decks bound and helpless. His uncle has arranged to have David sold as a slave in the Carolinas.

Aboard the *Covenant*, David is made cabin boy when the first officer, Mr. Shuan, kills Ransome in a fit of senseless violence. On the tenth afternoon, the *Covenant* runs down a small boat. Its only survivor is a small, agile man with a "dancing madness" in his eyes. Captain Hoseason agrees to take this Scots Jacobite to Linnhe Loch for a fee, but David overhears the captain and officers planning to kill the stranger and steal his money belt. David warns the stranger, who reveals himself as Alan Breck Stewart and enlists David's help in fighting off the ship's crew. They do so, then tell each other their histories. Alan explains he is an Appin Stewart who hates all Campbells, especially one Colin Campbell of Glenure, also called the Red Fox, who collects rents for King George on the forfeited estates of Alan's chief, Ardshiel. Alan is a condemned rebel and a deserter from the English army living in exile in France; he risks his life to return to Scotland every year to collect extra rents to support the exiled Ardshiel.

Late at night, the *Covenant* is wrecked. David is thrown ashore on the deserted islet of Earraid, where he stays for four miserable days until he discovers he can wade ashore at low tide. On the main island of the Ross of Mull, David finds that Alan also survived the wreck and has left word for David to follow him to his region of the Highlands. After various encounters with guides, beggars, innkeepers, ferrymen, and

catechists, David reaches Appin. On a mountainside there, he asks directions of a traveler who turns out to be Colin Roy Campbell himself. As David speaks with him, a shot is fired and the Red Fox falls dead. David rushes after the disappearing murderer, but is pursued himself as an accomplice. Suddenly Alan Breck appears in the wood and leads David away from the pursuing soldiers. Alan swears to David that he had no connection with the murder. Now the two must flee together.

First they stop to see Alan's kinsman, James of the Glens, where they get some provisions and clothing. Then they rush off to the mountain valleys; for a day they are trapped atop two rocks in blazing sun while redcoats search around them. They move on to a mountain cleft, the Heugh of Corrynakeigh, where they stay for five days while sending a message to James and awaiting a reply. The messenger, John Breck Maccoll, returns with the news that James is in prison, suspected of complicity in the murder, and that warrants are out for Alan Breck as the murderer and David as his accomplice. James' wife has been able to send only a small amount of money to help Alan and David in their flight from the Highlands.

After an exhausting trek across the desert moorland, Alan and David take refuge on Ben Alder mountain with Cluny Macpherson, one of the leaders of the failed Jacobite rebellion. While David lies abed in a kind of trance, Alan loses all their money at cards to Cluny. Although Cluny returns the money, David is furious with Alan. They travel across mountains and heather through drenching rain, scarcely speaking. The friends have a climactic argument, forgive each other, and go to the home of Alan's kinspeople the Maclarens as David falls terribly ill. They stay a month while David recovers.

The friends resume their journey late in August. Soon, all that remains is to cross the Firth of Forth to gain safety in the Lowlands. A lass rows them across. While Alan hides in the fields, David enters Queen's Ferry and fortuitously encounters the lawyer, Mr. Rankeillor, to whom he tells his tale. Mr. Rankeillor satisfies himself that this ragged lad is indeed David Balfour and tells the boy his family history. David's father and Uncle Ebenezer both courted the same girl. They struck a bargain: Alexander took the lady and Ebenezer took the estate.

Since a lawsuit to secure David's claim to the estate would be expensive and scandalous, David and Mr. Rankeillor hatch a plot. "Mr. Thomson" (Alan Breck) goes to Ebenezer's house after dark claiming news of young David. Alan tricks Ebenezer into admitting that he paid Captain Hoseason to kidnap David and sell him into slavery. Immediately, the lawyer and David step forward, plus

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Rankeillor's servant Torrance as witness. Ebenezer agrees to give the lion's share of the estate to David. In the morning, David and Alan make a sorrowful farewell on the outskirts of Edinburgh as David goes on into the city to arrange for Alan's secret embarkation from Scotland.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Robert Louis Balfour Stevenson was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1850. Despite a life-long struggle with serious respiratory illness, Stevenson became a prolific author of novels, short stories, poems, essays, letters, travel books, and dramas before his premature death in 1894. Stevenson rebelled against the family profession of lighthouse engineering, and although he studied law, he never practiced it, preferring instead a literary career. Stevenson's love for adventure coupled with his respiratory ailments drove him to a life of travel, together with his American wife Fanny, a divorcée ten years his senior. *Kidnapped*, published in 1886, began as a story for Stevenson's stepson Lloyd Osbourne. The Stevensons settled in Samoa in 1887 after sojourns in America, Scotland, England, southern France, and Switzerland. Stevenson died suddenly at the age of forty-four in Samoa, from a cerebral hemorrhage rather than the lung illness that had plagued him for so long.

CRITIC'S CORNER

Stevenson's novels are noted for fast-paced action and strong, exciting plots. His "boys' novels" display a strong sympathy for an understanding of youth, while his adult novels and short stories are cited for their compelling presentation of moral dilemmas cloaked in an atmosphere of mystery and psychological terror.

Until recently, Stevenson's persona has received more critical comment than his literary work. During and immediately after his life, Stevenson was noted for his courage and optimism in the face of serious illness, his adventurous life of travel, and the personal nature of his essays and poetry. Critics and biographers reacted to this overly sentimental view of Stevenson in the 1920s and 1930s with a resulting drop in the writer's reputation. Beginning in the 1950s and 1960s, critics reconsidered Stevenson's works. Opinion remains divided over the value of his writing for adults, yet his tales of adventure, children's poetry, and psychological mysteries are as popular today as they were when first published.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES

1. To examine the use of first-person narration and its effect on the reader
2. To explore the nature of loyalty to friends, family, clan, and country through the novel's numerous examples of these differing types of loyalties
3. To discuss the elements of friendship in spite of differences through the bond that grows between David and Alan
4. To trace David's process of maturation through experience
5. To consider the effects of conflicting political views on individuals and particular societies
6. To analyze the use of strong descriptive passages, dialect, and fast-paced action to heighten the effect of a novel
7. To gain a familiarity with the politics and history of fifteenth and sixteenth-century Scotland

MEANING STUDY

Below are words, phrases, or sentences that have a particular meaning in the story. Explain the meaning each has in this novel. Use the page numbers given in parentheses to reread the term in context if you wish.

1. Jacobite, Whig (p. 56)
(Jacobites were supporters of the Stuarts, named for James II—Jacobus being Latin for James—who was deposed as the last Stuart king in 1688. Jacobites wanted a Stuart back on the throne. Whigs had arranged for the throne to be taken over by the house of Hanover; they controlled the House of Commons and supported the Hanover king George II. Alan Breck is a Jacobite and David is a Whig.)
2. the great rebellion (p. 74); Culloden (p. 77)
(In 1745 the grandson of James II, Bonnie Prince Charles, landed in Britain with French backing and made a bid to restore the Stuart monarchy. His strongest supporters were the Scottish Highlanders. The rebellion was crushed when Charles and his army were thoroughly defeated at Culloden in 1746. Alan participated in that rebellion and thus lives in exile in France in between his yearly secret forays to Scotland.)
3. Black Watch (p. 74)
(A famous regiment of Scottish infantry that was part of the English army, named for the dark colors in their tartan. Alan's father, Duncan Stewart, was a member of the Black Watch when it was first formed.)
4. the clan (p. 76)
(A group of Scottish highland families or households the heads of which claim descent from one common ancestor; clan loyalty at this time in Scottish history was very strong. Alan's chief, Ardshiel, is the captain of Alan's clan, for whose sake Alan is willing to risk his life.)
5. "Them that havena dipped their hands in any little difficulty should be very mindful of the case of them that have. And that is the good Christianity." (p. 121)
(Alan helps the murderer of Red Fox by showing himself to the redcoats and decoying them away from "the lad that shot the bullet." He explains this as the act of a good Christian, doing unto others as you would have them do unto you. David finds this rather skewed Christianity—Alan has, after all, protected a

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murderer—but he accepts it as “good enough.”)

6. “And so here’s a toast to ye: The Restoration!” (p. 159)
(Alan, Cluny, and David drink a toast to the Jacobite goal of restoring a Stuart to the thrones of Scotland and England.)
7. Prince Charlie (p. 161)
(Bonnie Prince Charles was the grandson of James II, leader of the unsuccessful Jacobite rebellion of 1745-46. Prince Charlie stayed at Cluny’s Cage for some time during the rebellion, showing himself to be a “gracious, spirited boy” with a weakness for drink.)
8. pipes (p. 181)
(A set of bagpipes is a reed instrument consisting of a leather windbag and pipes. The player blows air through a pipe into the windbag and then presses the bag, forcing the air out through a melody pipe and one or more accompanying drone pipes. Bagpipes are often played in Scotland. Alan and Robin Oig compete in bagpipe playing at the home of the Maclarens.)
9. the firth (p. 186); the Forth (p. 284)
(A firth is a long, narrow indentation of the seacoast, common in Scotland. The Firth of Forth is an arm of the North Sea in southeastern Scotland, the estuary of the Forth River. Alan and David must cross either the Firth of Forth or the Forth River to reach the Lowlands.)
10. you are the heir of entail (p. 205)
(An entail is a limit on a landed estate so that it can pass on only to a specified line of heirs and cannot be alienated, devised, or bequeathed. Because David is the heir of entail to Shaws, his father’s agreement to give the estate to Ebenezer is invalid.)

COMPREHENSION STUDY

Answer the following questions in your own words. There is not always a right answer. Your judgment is important, and you should be ready to defend your answers by referring to passages in the novel.

1. Describe Ebenezer Balfour and his house.
(Ebenezer, David’s uncle, is “a mean, stooping, narrow-shouldered, clay-faced creature” somewhere between the ages of fifty and seventy. He refuses to look David in the eye. Although he is apparently well off, Ebenezer lives meagerly; he is quite the miser, carefully doling out food and tobacco and keeping all provisions and money securely locked up.
Ebenezer’s house, the house of Shaws, resembles a ruin. It is only half-built; the upper floors stand open, many windows remain unglazed, and stairs are incomplete. The interior has been ruined by “damp, dirt, disuse, and the mice and spiders.” The kitchen is bare. Altogether, the house is cold, dreary, and miserable.)

2. Summarize David’s travels with Alan Breck.
(David first meets Alan aboard the *Covenant*. Following the shipwreck, David and Alan are reunited just after David witnesses the murder of the Red Fox. From the wood of Lettermore, David and Alan make their way through the mountains, evading the searching redcoats, to the home of Alan’s kinsman James Stewart. Moving east, they are trapped for a day in a valley of rocks and then stay in a mountain cleft while waiting for money to arrive from James. Next they make a “toilsome and devious travel” east across the moorland and stay awhile with the outlawed chief Cluny atop the craggy Ben Alder. Continuing on, David and Alan scramble through heather-filled mountains in drenching rains. David falls ill, and the two stay in Balquhiddy at the home of the Maclarens. Finally they arrive at the Firth of Forth. Crossing it, they are safely in the Lowlands. David finds Mr. Rankeillor in Queen’s Ferry, secures his estate, and travels with Alan to the outskirts of Edinburgh, where the two friends part.)
3. Describe the Scottish Highlands and their inhabitants.
(The Highlands are rugged, being by turns mountainous and boggy. The Isle of Mull, for example, is “all bog, and briar, and big stone.” The mountains are “high, rough and barren,” although some pretty woods grow on the mountainsides. The countryside is deeply penetrated by arms of the sea. The moorland between the mountains appears to David as a “low, broken, desert land” filled with heather, bogs, and peaty pools. The Highlanders match their country; they are a rough and wild people, quick to take offense. They are also fiercely loyal to their country and their clan and will never betray someone linked to their family or cause, as David discovers in Balquhiddy: “Among these clansmen, [a secret] is told to a whole country-side, and they will keep it for a century.”)
4. What is the political climate in Scotland at the time of David’s adventures?
(Scotland is divided in its loyalties in 1751. It is the aftermath of the Jacobite Revolution of 1745, in which Bonnie Prince Charlie landed in Britain and attempted to reestablish the Stuarts as rulers of Great Britain. The last Stuart to rule was James II; supporters of the Stuarts were called Jacobites from Jacobus, the Latin for James. Prince Charles, grandson of the deposed James II, counted the Scottish Highlanders among his most dedicated supporters. His defeat at Culloden doomed the Jacobite movement to failure, yet many Scots remained strongly opposed to the rule of the house of Hanover, represented in 1751 by King George II. The Whigs, on the other hand, controlled the British House of Commons under the first two Georges. They opposed Jacobite schemes and arranged to give the throne to the Hanovers. Alan Breck, as a Highlander and a Stewart (the spelling used in the novel), is a dedicated Jacobite, whereas David is a Whig and loyal to King George.)

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5. Describe the ship's officers and cabin boy.

(Captain Hoseason of the Covenant is two men. Ashore, he carries his "fine, tall figure with manly bearing" and wears a "sober, grave expression." Aboard ship, he is "rough, fierce, unscrupulous, and brutal." He is more than willing to take David to slavery in the Carolinas. The captain is no navigator, however; that task falls to the first mate, Mr. Shuan, who is respected by the men as a superb seaman but who becomes brutally violent during his frequent bouts of drinking. Mr. Riach, the second mate, is kind to David but when sober is "sullen, unkind, and harsh." The cabin boy, Ransome, is half-grown and seems half-witted, a pathetic child who by turns praises and curses his cruel masters. He is brutalized and finally killed by Shuan.)

6. Compare the characters of David and Alan Breck.

(David and Alan are very different. David is a Lowlander, "a steady lad . . . and a canny goer," in his dead father's words. He humorously observes other people's foibles while also trying to be polite, reliable, and honest, following the tenets of Protestant Christianity. In politics, David is a Whig and earnestly loyal to King George. The Catholic Alan, on the other hand, is a dedicated Jacobite, contemptuous of the king and intensely loyal to the Stewarts and his clan. Alan possesses a quick temper and takes offense in a flash at any imagined slight. He is very brave, repeatedly risking his life by returning to Scotland to collect rents for his exiled chief. Yet he also suffers from vanity; even with a price on his head he will not discard his flamboyant French finery. Although David and Alan quarrel, they agonize internally over these spats and are lost, lonesome, and heartsick when they must part.)

7. In what ways does David mature in the course of the novel?

(As the story opens, David is an unsophisticated country lad eager to see some of the world beyond his home town of Essendean. He is wise enough to distrust his uncle Ebenezer but young and rash enough to go aboard the ship. David's maturation advances rapidly when he engages in the fight with Alan and kills several men. David matures physically as he survives the shipwreck and near starvation and endures the extreme rigors of flight across the Highlands. He matures emotionally as he develops a deep friendship with Alan, unselfishly staying with the Jacobite although his chances of escape would be greatly enhanced if he traveled alone. At the end of his adventures, David has become a self-reliant young man, able to withstand physical and interpersonal challenges to claim his rightful inheritance.)

8. Discuss Stevenson's use of dialect in the novel.

(Stevenson uses the Scots' dialect to give us a vivid

and continuing feel for the novel's setting and people. Each time a character speaks, we are reminded that our story concerns Scotland and Scottish people and issues. By underlining the differences between Scottish and English speech, Stevenson emphasizes the fact that England and Scotland, although united into one Great Britain, were really two separate countries. Also, the heavier dialect of the Highlanders highlights the distinction between them and Lowlanders. Highland speech is somewhat wild and quirky, just like the Highlanders and their country. The more sober, pragmatic Lowlanders speak more "normally," like David or, in the extreme, the rather pedantic Mr. Rankellor.)

9. The narrator drops many hints about events yet to happen. Give some examples of these hints. Why do you think Stevenson uses this device?

(Examples will vary; they occur throughout the novel. Stevenson uses the device to engage the reader's interest in not only what is now happening but also what is going to happen later in the novel. It heightens anticipation or piques curiosity about future action at the same time as a particular plot sequence is played out.)

10. Do you think Alan Breck was involved in the murder of Colin of Glenure, the Red Fox? Why or why not?

(Answers will vary.)

11. Why do you think David's father didn't leave David, rather than Ebenezer, a letter revealing David's identity and right of inheritance?

(Answers will vary.)

STUDENT INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

1. Compile a Scottish-English dictionary including as many Scottish words from the novel as possible.
2. Make a poster-map of Scotland and mark on it as many of the places mentioned in the novel as you can locate.
3. Prepare a class report on Scottish history in the late 1600's and 1700's, including information on the formation of Great Britain and the conflicts between English authority and Scottish resistance.
4. Find out more about Rob Roy, mentioned on pages 177 and 179 of the novel. Why was he "notorious"?
5. David remarks, "I think few that have held a pen were ever really wearied, or they would write of it more strongly." Try describing something you have never actually experienced and tell about it as vividly as possible.
6. Prepare a report on Scottish geography. Include an explanation of David's remark, "It was as dark as it ever would be at that season of the year (and that is to say, it was still pretty bright)."

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7. Pretend you are Alan Breck. Write a letter to David describing your escape from Scotland after you and David parted.
8. Do some research on white slavery in colonial America and report on your findings to the class.
9. David calls the Bridge of Stirling "a place famous in history." Find out why it is famous.

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VOCABULARY TEST

Match each underlined word with its meaning listed below. Write the letter of the appropriate meaning in the space next to the sentence number.

- _____ 1. "'He is a steady lad,' your father said, 'and a canny goer.'"
- _____ 2. My heart was beating hard at this great prospect now suddenly opening before the son of a poor country dominie.
- _____ 3. . . . and looking up, beheld the bell mouth of a blunderbuss at one of the first story windows.
- _____ 4. "Do ye ken what's in it?" he asked, suddenly.
- _____ 5. There fell upon me a passion of anger at my uncle, that once more bereft me of my senses.
- _____ 6. "Well," he said, "he brought me a dirty pannikin!"
- _____ 7. "If ye miss that, ye must be as feckless at the sailing as I have found ye at the fighting."
- _____ 8. "And who is the Red Fox?" I asked, daunted, but still curious.
- _____ 9. "Ten pounds if ye take that lad!" cried the lawyer. "He's an accomplice."
- _____ 10. At length, in the first gloaming of the night, we heard a trumpet sound.
- _____ 11. Now this was one of the things I had been brought up to eschew like disgrace.
- _____ 12. Even to think of it privily to myself made my cheeks to burn.
- _____ 13. "You will feel it like a buffet in your face."
- _____ 14. And so on; all the time with a gibing voice and face.
- _____ 15. I saw that I had lost for ever the doughty friend.
- _____ 16. Here, too, were many of that old, proscribed, nameless, red-handed clan of the Macgregors.
- _____ 17. Once a party of two companies and some dragoons went by in the bottom of the valley.
- _____ 18. But you are quite right to adhere to him; indubitably, he adhered to you.
- _____ 19. He looked upon me with so much humour and benignity that I could scarce contain my satisfaction.
- _____ 20. "Eh, man," said I, drolling with him a little, "you're very ingenious!"

- A. incompetent
- B. schoolmaster
- C. doubtlessly
- D. secretly
- E. criminal helper

- F. musket
- G. metal cup
- H. frightened
- I. outlawed
- J. jeering

- K. soldiers
- L. joking
- M. know
- N. prudent
- O. deprived

- P. kindness
- Q. twilight
- R. valiant
- S. avoid
- T. blow

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COMPREHENSION TEST A

Part I: Character Identification (30 points)

Match the following descriptions with the appropriate characters named in the list below. Write the letter of your answer in the space provided next to the description number. Not all the characters' names will be used.

- _____ 1. He was a mean, stooping, narrow-shouldered, clay-faced creature.
- _____ 2. A shrewd, ruddy, kindly, consequential man in a well-powdered wig and spectacles.
- _____ 3. A great, ruddy, jovial gentleman struck out of life in a moment.
- _____ 4. The chief of the clan Vourich, one of the leaders of the great rebellion six years before, still in his own country and kept by his own clan.
- _____ 5. He was two men, and left the better one behind as soon as he set foot on board his vessel.
- _____ 6. A lad of seventeen years of age, the son of a poor country dominie.
- _____ 7. A half-grown boy in sea-clothes; in his face, a look between tears and laughter.
- _____ 8. Another catechist, sent out to evangelise the more savage places of the Highlands.
- _____ 9. He was a ragged, wild, bearded man, grossly disfigured with the small-pox, and looked both dull and savage.
- _____ 10. A small, pock-marked, active man, dressed in a feathered hat, a French sidecoat of blue with silver buttons. . . .

- A. James Stewart
- B. Elias Hoseason
- C. Mr. Henderland
- D. Cluny Macpherson

- E. Ebenezer Balfour
- F. David Balfour
- G. Mr. Rankeillor
- H. John Breck Maccoll

- I. Alan Breck
- J. Colin Campbell
- K. Ransome
- L. Mr. Riach

Part II: Quotation Completion (20 points)

Supply a word from the list below to complete each of the following statements from the novel. Write the words in the blanks provided at the left.

- _____ 1. A Campbell, Colin of _____, King's factor.
- _____ 2. It seemed a hard country, this of _____, for people to care as much about as Alan did.
- _____ 3. To my brother _____ on his fifth birthday.
- _____ 4. I was right glad when Alan returned, looking like himself in his fine _____ clothes.
- _____ 5. I was in the long street of _____ before the sun was up; it put me to shame for my foul tatters.
- _____ 6. "_____, ye are a great piper. I am not fit to blow in the same kingdom with you."
- _____ 7. As _____ had a pair of pipes in his house, and was much of a lover of music, the time of my recovery was quite a festival.
- _____ 8. I took my last look of Kirk _____, and the kirkyard where my father and my mother lay.

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- _____ 9. "Tell him this makes the twelve hunner and nineteen time that _____ has called down the curse on him and his house."
- _____ 10. The impudent cheat answered me in the _____ that he had no English.

Shaws	Glenure	Appin	Earraid	Ben Alder	Glens	Essendean
Campbell	Alexander	Ardshiel	Ebenezer	Robin Oig	Duncan Dhu	
Jennet Clouston	Rob Roy	Queen's Ferry	French	Gaelic	Scots	

Part III: Fill-In (30 points)

Write one or two words in each blank to make each statement true.

1. Mr. Rankeillor, the lawyer, carefully calls Alan by the name of _____.
2. Ebenezer sends David up an unfinished _____ hoping the boy will fall to his death.
3. The rents from the rebels' estates now are paid to _____ instead of the clan chiefs.
4. Supporters of the British king are called _____, and rebels loyal to the deposed king and his descendants are called _____.
5. The ship David is kidnapped on is the _____.
6. Mr. Rankeillor's servant is named _____.
7. Colin Roy Campbell's nickname is _____.
8. David crosses the Sound of Mull to the mainland on a _____.
9. Alan hates all members of the _____ family.
10. Alan and David stay with the _____ family while David recovers from his illness.
11. David and Alan part on the outskirts of the city of _____.
12. The lawyer tests David's identity by speaking a phrase in the _____ language.
13. The Scottish rebels are forbidden to wear their _____ plaid.
14. The first officer of the ship, _____, becomes extremely violent when drunk.
15. Ransome is the _____ aboard the ship.

Part IV: Essay Questions (20 points)

1. What is Alan's mission in Scotland? What political conditions make this mission necessary?
2. What is Ebenezer's plan for David? Why does he do this?

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COMPREHENSION TEST B

Part I: Character Identification (30 points)

Match the following quotations with names of speakers from the list below. Write the letter of your answer in the blank provided next to the quotation number. Not all the characters' names will be used.

- _____ 1. I spit upon the ground, and crack my thumb at it! Black be its fall!
- _____ 2. My advice (upon the whole) is to make a very easy bargain with your uncle.
- _____ 3. I take nae manner of interest in the lad, and I'll pay nae ransom.
- _____ 4. When we carry little uns, I have a rope's end of my own to wollop 'em.
- _____ 5. David, I love you like a brother. And O, man, am I no' a bonny fighter?
- _____ 6. Do I look like tricks? I have other things to think of—my brig's in danger!
- _____ 7. I am King's Factor upon several of these estates, and have twelve files of soldiers at my back.
- _____ 8. If it falls on you, it falls on me that am your near kinsman and harboured ye while ye were in the country.
- _____ 9. I want that boy taken out of this hole and put in the forecastle.
- _____ 10. I have no fear of the justice of my country. It's all Scotland.

A. James Stewart
B. Elias Hoseason
C. Duncan Steward
D. Jennet Clouston

E. Ebenezer Balfour
F. David Balfour
G. Mr. Rankeillor
H. Mr. Henderland

I. Alan Breck
J. Colin Campbell
K. Mr. Riach
L. Ransome

Part II: Quotation Completion (20 points)

Supply a word from the list below to complete each of the following statements from the novel. Write the words in the blanks provided at the left.

- _____ 1. Balfours of _____; an ancient, honest, reputable house.
- _____ 2. _____ is the captain of the clan, now brought down to live in a French town like a poor and private person.
- _____ 3. Colin Roy Campbell of Glenure; him they called the _____.
- _____ 4. The name of the cleft was the _____.
- _____ 5. The _____ narrows at this point to the width of a good-sized river.
- _____ 6. A sea-bred boy would not have stayed a day on _____, which is only what they call a tidal islet.
- _____ 7. The _____, which I had now got upon, was rugged and trackless, like the isle I had just left.
- _____ 8. James Stewart in Duror (that's him they call James of the _____) is half-brother to Ardshiel.

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_____ 9. . . . through a labyrinth of dreary glens and hollows and into the heart of that dismal mountain of _____.

_____ 10. We found that strange house which was known in the country as _____.

Shaws	Glenure	Appin	Earraid	Ben Alder	Glens	Essendean	Campbell	Ardshiel
Ebenezer		Red Fox		Heugh of Corrynakiegh		Firth of Forth		Ross of Mull
		Cluny's Cage		Queen's Ferry				Rob Roy

Part III: Fill-In (30 points)

Write one or two words in each blank to make each statement true.

1. Ebenezer plans to have David sold into _____.
2. _____ was the older Balfour brother.
3. Alan Breck is a member of the _____ family.
4. Alan gives David a _____ that David is to show to Alan's kinsmen to gain their support.
5. David is from the _____ section of Scotland while Alan is from the _____ section.
6. David and Alan fight off the crew in the ship's _____.
7. Alan calls his country _____.
8. David doesn't understand the _____ speech that some Highlanders use.
9. _____ kills the cabin boy aboard the ship.
10. _____ is the minister of Essendean, David's friend and advisor.
11. David and Alan must avoid the English soldiers, called _____.
12. David angers Cluny when he refuses to play _____.
13. The second officer of the ship, _____, is sullen and unkind when sober.
14. Alan has collected _____ for his clan's captain.
15. Alan deserted from the _____ army.

Part IV: Essay Questions (20 points)

1. Describe the differences between the opposing political factions in Scotland at the time of the novel.
2. What bargain does David settle on with his uncle? Why doesn't David press his claim to the entire estate?

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VOCABULARY TEST ANSWER KEY

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. N | 6. G | 11. S | 16. I |
| 2. B | 7. A | 12. D | 17. K |
| 3. F | 8. H | 13. T | 18. C |
| 4. M | 9. E | 14. J | 19. P |
| 5. O | 10. Q | 15. R | 20. L |

COMPREHENSION TEST A ANSWER KEY

Part I: Character Identification (30 points)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. E | 6. F |
| 2. G | 7. K |
| 3. J | 8. C |
| 4. D | 9. H |
| 5. B | 10. I |

Part II: Quotation Completion (20 points)

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Glenure | 6. Robin Oig |
| 2. Appin | 7. Duncan Dhu |
| 3. Ebenezer | 8. Essendean |
| 4. French | 9. Jennet Clouston |
| 5. Queen's Ferry | 10. Gaelic |

Part III: Fill-In (30 points)

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. Mr. Thomson | 9. Campbell |
| 2. stone tower | 10. Maclaren |
| 3. King George | 11. Edinburgh |
| 4. Whigs, Jacobites | 12. Latin |
| 5. <i>Covenant</i> | 13. tartan |
| 6. Torrance | 14. Mr. Shuan |
| 7. Red Fox | 15. cabin boy |
| 8. ferry | |

Part IV: Essay Questions (20 points)

Answers will vary.

COMPREHENSION TEST B ANSWER KEY

Part I: Character Identification (30 points)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. B |
| 2. G | 7. J |
| 3. E | 8. A |
| 4. L | 9. K |
| 5. I | 10. F |

Part II: Quotation Completion (20 points)

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Shaws | 6. Earraid |
| 2. Ardshiel | 7. Ross of Mull |
| 3. Red Fox | 8. Glens |
| 4. Heugh of Corrynakeigh | 9. Ben Alder |
| 5. Firth of Forth | 10. Cluny's Cage |

Part III: Fill-In (30 points)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. slavery | 9. Mr. Shuan |
| 2. Alexander | 10. Mr. Campbell |
| 3. Stewart | 11. redcoats |
| 4. silver button | 12. cards |
| 5. Lowlands, Highlands | 13. Mr. Riach |
| 6. round-house | 14. rents |
| 7. Appin | 15. English |
| 8. Gaelic | |

Part IV: Essay Questions (20 points)

Answers will vary.

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