

Przeczytaj fragment tekstu, a następnie wybierz odpowiedni tytuł dla każdego akapitu.

Geronimo was born of the Bedonkohe Apache tribe in No-doyohn Canon in June 1829 in Arizona. The fourth in a family of four boys and four girls, he was called Goyathlay - One Who Yawns. In 1846, when he was seventeen, he was admitted to the Council of the Warriors, which allowed him to marry. Soon, he received permission and married a woman named Alope. The couple had three children.

- A A slaughter that was never to have occurred.**
- B From friendship to murder.**

In the mid-1850s, the tribe, who was at peace with the Mexican towns and neighbouring Indian tribes, travelled into Old Mexico where they would trade. Camping outside a Mexican town they called Kas-ki-yeh, they stayed for several days. Leaving a few warriors to guard the camp, the rest of the men went into town to trade. When they were returning from town, they met several women and children who told them that Mexican troops had attacked their camp. They returned to camp to find their guard warriors killed, and their horses, supplies and arms gone. Even worse, many of their women and children had been killed as well. Among those that lay dead were Goyathlay's wife, mother, and three children.

- A Unbridled fury.**
- B Bloody conquest.**

It was the slaughter of his family that turned him from a peaceful Indian into a bold warrior. As a result, he hated all Mexicans for the rest of his life. Soon, he joined a fierce band of Apache known as Chiricahua and with them took part in numerous raids in northern Mexico and across the border into U.S. territory which are now known as the states of New Mexico and Arizona. It was those Mexican adversaries that gave him the nickname of "Geronimo", the Spanish version of the name "Jerome".

- A The doomed destiny of the Apaches.**
- B The moving spirit of a rebellion.**

Geronimo fought against both Mexicans and white settlers as they began to colonize much of the Apache homelands. In 1876 the U.S. government attempted to move the Chiricahua from their traditional home to the San Carlos Reservation, a barren wasteland in east-central Arizona, described as "Hell's Forty Acres." Deprived of traditional tribal rights, short on rations and homesick they revolted. Spurred by Geronimo, hundreds of Apaches left the reservation and fled to Mexico, soon resuming their war against the whites.

- A The merciless white men.**
- B A narrow escape from the edge.**

Geronimo and his followers began ten years of raids against white settlements, alternating with periods of peaceful farming on the San Carlos reservation. In 1882, General George Crook conducted a campaign against the Apache. Geronimo surrendered in January 1884, but, spurred by rumours of impending trials and hangings, took flight from the San Carlos Reservation on May 17, 1885, accompanied by 35 warriors, and 109 other men, women and children.

- A The concluding stage of the lifelong campaign.**
- B A defied ultimatum.**

Five months and 1,600 miles later Geronimo was tracked to his camp in Mexico's Sonora Mountains. Exhausted, and hopelessly outnumbered, Geronimo surrendered on March 27, 1886 at Canon de Los Embudos in Sonora, Mexico. His band consisted of a handful of warriors, women and children. At a conference on September 3, 1886, at Skeleton Canyon in Arizona, General Miles induced Geronimo to surrender once again, promising him that, after an indefinite exile in Florida, he and his followers would be permitted to return to Arizona.

- A Unfulfilled promise of a revenge.**
- B A savage warrior tamed into an enchanting celebrity.**

The promise was never kept. Geronimo and his fellow prisoners were shipped by boxcars to Florida for imprisonment and put to hard labour. It was May 1887 before he saw his family. As years passed, stories of Geronimo's ferocity made him into a legend that fascinated non-Indians and Indians alike. As a result, he appeared at numerous fairs, selling souvenirs and photographs of himself. In 1905 he was quite the sensation when he appeared in President Theodore Roosevelt's inaugural parade. Geronimo dictated his memoirs, published in 1906 as Geronimo's Story of His Life. Never having seen his homeland of Arizona again, Geronimo died of pneumonia on February 17, 1909 and was buried in the Apache cemetery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.