

Robinson Crusoe Summary

Writer: Daniel Defoe | Generated: Jan 26, 2026

Plot Summary

Crusoe's Birth and Desire to Travel: Robinson Crusoe was born in 1632. He was from a good family in York, England. His father was German. His mother was English. His parents wanted him to become a lawyer. They wanted him to live a quiet life. But Crusoe wanted to go to sea. His father warned him against it. He said the sea life was dangerous. Crusoe ignored his father's advice. He left home and joined a voyage.

His First Voyage and God's Warning: He sailed from Hull on his first trip. The ship faced a strong storm at sea. Crusoe became frightened. He regretted leaving home. He prayed for safety. When the storm ended, he felt safe. He forgot his fear and warning. He joined another voyage soon. This time, the ship reached Africa. Crusoe traded goods and made money. He became proud and careless again.

Captured by Pirates and Turned into a Slave: On his next trip, Moorish pirates captured the ship. Crusoe was taken to Morocco. He became a slave to a Moorish master. His job was to fish and clean. He lived as a slave for two years. He planned an escape. One day, his master sent him fishing. Crusoe took a young boy, Xury, with him. Crusoe sailed the boat away secretly. They survived on water and food. A Portuguese ship rescued them. Crusoe sold Xury to the captain. He then sailed to Brazil.

Becoming a Rich Planter in Brazil: In Brazil, Crusoe bought land. He started a plantation. He grew sugar and tobacco. He worked hard and became rich. He wanted to expand the plantation. So, he planned a trip to Africa. He joined other planters to bring slaves. But the ship faced a great storm. It crashed near a deserted island. Crusoe was the only survivor.

Crusoe Alone on the Island: Crusoe swam to the island. The ship was stuck on a rock. He took a raft and rescued supplies. He collected food, tools, clothes, and weapons. He made trips to the ship for more things. After some days, the ship sank completely. He found a safe spot on the island. He built a hut on a hill. He made a fence around it. He made chairs, tables, and shelves. He used stones, wood, and clay. He worked all day to survive. He explored the island slowly. He hunted wild goats and birds. He dried grapes and stored them. He made dishes, pots, and baskets.

Marking Time and Managing Life: Crusoe made a calendar with a wooden post. He cut notches every day. He counted weeks and months. He planted rice and barley. He learned to make bread. He caught goats and made a pen. He used goat milk to make butter and cheese. He fished in rivers and dried the fish. He stored food for the rainy season. He made a cave to store things. He stayed busy and careful.

Storm, Illness, and Realization of Sin: One day, he became very ill. He had fever and weakness. He feared he would die alone. He prayed to God for help. He thought about his past sins. He remembered his father's advice. He began reading a Bible he found. The words touched his heart. He asked God for mercy. He promised to obey and live rightly. This was the start of his spiritual change.

Spiritual Awakening and Inner Peace: After repentance, Crusoe felt peace. He read the Bible every day. He prayed and gave thanks. He accepted his fate calmly. He believed that God had saved him. He found joy in simple things. He trusted in God fully. His life gained a new meaning. He no longer feared death. His faith made him strong.

The Mysterious Footprint: Years passed on the island. One day, Crusoe saw a human footprint. He was shocked and scared. He had believed he was alone. Now he feared cannibals or enemies. He stayed hidden in his shelter. He loaded his guns and built traps. He moved to a safer place. He lived in fear and alertness.

Discovery of Cannibals: One day, he saw native men on the shore. They were cannibals who killed and ate others. He saw their cruel rituals from far away. He felt shocked, angry, and helpless. He wanted to stop them. But he also feared attacking from them. He waited for the right chance to act.

Saving Friday and New Hope: One day, he saw a captive about to be killed. Crusoe rescued the man with his gun. He shot the cannibals and saved him. The man knelt before Crusoe. Crusoe named him "Friday." He became Crusoe's servant and friend. Crusoe taught Friday English. He taught him about God. Friday learned quickly and became a Christian.

Faith, Friendship, and Loyalty: Friday helped Crusoe in every task. He cooked, hunted, and worked hard. He was loyal and cheerful. Crusoe trusted him fully. Friday told him about more captives. Together they saved Friday's father. They also rescued a Spanish man. Crusoe planned to help others next. Crusoe became a true leader. He taught others and lived in peace. He had faith, friendship, and purpose.

Arrival of the English Ship: One day, an English ship came near the island. Crusoe saw trouble on the ship. The sailors had rebelled against their captain. The captain was held as a

prisoner. Crusoe helped the captain with a plan. With Friday's help, they defeated the mutineers. The captain regained control of the ship. He offered to take Crusoe home.

Leaving the Island and Gaining Wealth: Crusoe agreed to leave the island. He had spent 28 years there. He took Friday with him. They reached England safely. Crusoe found that his family was gone. But his Brazil plantation had grown. His friends had kept it for him. Crusoe became rich from its success. He rewarded the faithful Portuguese captain. He also gave money to the widow of his friend in England. **Return to the Island:** After some years, Crusoe visited the island again. He saw people living there. The place had become a small colony. His efforts had helped others survive. He gave advice to the settlers. He left supplies and rules for peace. He felt proud and thankful. He saw God's hand in all things. He gave thanks for his life journey.

Detailed Summary

Chapter I - Start in Life

Crusoe's Family and Birth: Robinson Crusoe was born in York in 1632. His family was good, though not from York. His father was from Bremen, Germany. He settled in Hull and made money through trade. He left business and moved to York. There, he married a woman from the Robinson family. A child is born in their home and they named their son Robinson Kreutznaer. Later, the name changed to Crusoe in England.

Crusoe's Brothers and Career Dreams: Crusoe had two elder brothers. One died in battle at Dunkirk. The other was lost and never heard from. Crusoe was the third son in the family. He had no job or fixed career. His father wanted him to study law. But Crusoe wanted to go to sea. He was not satisfied with a quiet life.

A Father's Wise Advice: His father was old and wise. He gave Crusoe a good education. He tried to stop Crusoe's sea dreams. One day, he called Crusoe to his room. He spoke gently but seriously. He explained that middle-class life was best. It had safety, peace, and happiness. Rich men suffered from pride and stress. Poor men faced hunger and hard work.

Warning Against Sea Life: He said the middle way avoided both extremes. Many kings even wished for middle-class life. It gave peace and health. A man could live and die in comfort. Crusoe's father said he would help him settle. He warned him that sea life would bring misery. He reminded him of his dead brother.

Crusoe Breaks His Promise: Crusoe saw his father's tears. He felt guilty and promised to stay at home. But after a few days, he forgot the lesson. His desire to travel grew strong again.

He asked his mother to speak to his father. She refused. She said he was acting against good advice.

Secret Departure to Sea: Crusoe stayed one more year at home. But he refused to start any business. One day he went to Hull. He met a friend who invited him to sail. The ship was going to London. Crusoe did not tell his parents. On 1st September 1651, he went aboard.

The First Storm at Sea: Soon after sailing, a storm began. Crusoe was very seasick and scared. He prayed to God for help. He promised to return home if saved. The storm stopped, and the sea grew calm. His friend laughed at his fear. Crusoe drank punch and forgot his promises.

A Worse Storm and Shipwreck: The ship reached Yarmouth Roads. Another strong storm came. The sailors feared for their lives. Crusoe heard the captain pray in fear. The ship rolled and shook. Waves hit it again and again. Crusoe helped pump out water. Still, the ship leaked badly.

Rescue and Safe Landing: Seeing this, a nearby ship sent help. A boat came to rescue them. Crusoe fainted from fear. The crew pulled him into the boat. They reached shore near Winterton safely. People helped them kindly at Yarmouth.

Shame and the Desire to Travel Again: Crusoe could have gone home now. But he was ashamed. He feared people would laugh at him. So he stayed away. He forgot the danger and thought of travel again.

Crusoe's First Real Voyage: A new captain offered him a trip to Africa. Crusoe accepted it. He was ready for a new voyage. Chapter I ends with Crusoe leaving behind his home life. His sea adventures were just beginning.

Chapter II - Slavery and Escape

Join a Voyage to Africa: Crusoe's desire to travel stayed strong. He joined a ship going to Guinea, on the African coast. He did not work as a sailor. He traveled as a gentleman. So, he learned nothing useful. Then in London, Crusoe met a ship captain. The captain liked Crusoe and invited him to join his voyage. He offered to pay for Crusoe's costs. Crusoe agreed and joined him. He brought small goods worth £40. He got this money from his family.

Profit and Disaster: The trip was very successful. Crusoe earned nearly £300 from gold dust. He learned navigation and some sailing skills. This journey made Crusoe proud and greedy. He

planned to go again. Sadly, the captain died soon after. Crusoe joined the same ship, now led by the captain's mate. This voyage turned into disaster. A pirate ship from Saltee chased them. They tried to escape but failed. The pirate attacked and captured them. Crusoe and his crew were taken as prisoners. The pirates took them to Saltee. Crusoe was kept as a slave by the pirate captain. He was made to do hard work. Crusoe was shocked and very sad.

Life as a Slave: The pirate did not take Crusoe to sea. He kept him on land to do chores. Crusoe hoped the captain would be caught one day. But that hope faded. For two years, Crusoe worked as a slave. He planned many escapes, but nothing worked. He had no helper and no tools. One day, the pirate planned a fishing trip. Crusoe was sent with a boy named Xury and a Moor. Crusoe had an idea. He planned to escape during the trip.

Crusoe Escapes With Xury: Crusoe tricked the Moor to load food and weapons. He also took water and tools. Then they sailed out to fish. Once away from land, Crusoe pushed the Moor into the sea. He warned him not to come close. The Moor swam back to shore. Crusoe kept Xury with him. Xury promised to be loyal. They changed direction and sailed south. Crusoe hoped to escape Moorish lands. They stayed at sea for days. They anchored near a river but feared wild animals. They heard strange sounds and saw beasts. They stayed in the boat all night.

Survival and Hope: Next day, they needed fresh water. Xury offered to go on shore alone. He said, "If wild men come, they eat me." Crusoe was touched. He said they would both go together. Xury found water and shot a strange animal. They ate it and filled their jars. Then they kept sailing south. They saw no people. The coast was empty and wild. At night, they heard roaring beasts. Crusoe once saw a lion sleeping on shore. He shot and killed it. Xury cut off its foot. They later skinned it and dried the hide. They feared Moors and wild animals. They avoided the shore as much as possible. They sailed for many days. Crusoe hoped to find an English or European ship. Eventually, a Portuguese ship rescues them. Crusoe sells Xury to the captain of that ship. Crusoe then sets sail for Brazil.

Chapter III - Wrecked on a Desert Island

Crusoe's Life in Brazil: Robinson Crusoe began a new life in Brazil. He worked on a sugar plantation. He found the land rich and full of promise. He planned to start his own plantation. However, he needed workers and money. He also wanted to bring slaves from Africa. He joined a ship heading there.

The Deadly Sea Voyage: Crusoe sailed from Brazil in September 1659. The ship had a rough journey. They faced bad weather and strong winds. After twelve days, they reached the

Caribbean near the Orinoco River. A terrible storm hit the ship. The crew fought to survive. They were lost at sea and feared death.

Shipwreck and Despair: Huge waves struck the ship. The sailors tried to lower a boat. The boat overturned. All except Crusoe drowned. Crusoe swam for his life. He reached the shore of a deserted island. He was the only survivor. He thanked God for saving him but felt lonely and hopeless.

Survival and Finding Supplies: The next day, Crusoe saw the wrecked ship offshore. He swam to it. He brought back food, tools, weapons, and clothes. He made several trips and saved many useful things. He built a tent on land. Crusoe made a calendar with a wooden post. He cut notches every day. He counted weeks and months. He marked the date of his arrival: 30 September 1659.

Making a New Home: Crusoe worked hard to survive. He found a good place near a hill. He made a cave for shelter and built a strong fence. He called it his "castle." He kept a journal of each day's events. He learned to make bread from grain. He tamed goats and hunted animals.

Facing Challenges Alone: Crusoe faced danger, illness, and fear. He had no one to talk to. He prayed to God and read the Bible. Slowly, he accepted his life. He saw the island had food, water, and animals. He learned to be thankful. He kept hope that one day he might be rescued.

Crusoe Adapts to Island Life: Crusoe planted crops, made furniture, and baked bread. He used clay to make pots. He also made clothes from animal skins. He kept track of time with a wooden cross. He built a second home on a higher part of the island. He lived this way for many years.

End of the Chapter: Crusoe was no longer weak or afraid. He learned to survive alone. Chapter III ends with Crusoe fully settled on the island. He was still alone, but strong and hopeful.

Chapter IV - First Weeks on the Island

Dawn, Calm Seas & the Ship Moved: When Crusoe woke up, it was already morning. The sea was calm and the storm had ended. He was surprised to see that the ship had moved during the night. It had come closer to the shore and was now standing straight, near the rocks where he had been hurt before. He wished he could go to the ship and bring back some important things to help him survive.

Attempt to Reach Boat and Ship: He came down from the tree where he had slept. He saw his small boat far away, almost two miles from him. But between him and the boat, there was a

wide stream of water, about half a mile across. So he decided to go to the ship instead. When the tide went down, he swam close to the ship. Then he climbed aboard by holding a rope hanging from the side. On the ship, he saw that the back part of it was resting on sand. That part was dry. He went to the bread room and found food. He ate some dry biscuits and drank a little rum. He knew he needed a boat or something to carry more supplies back to land.

Building a Raft: He used extra wood and poles from the ship. He tied them with ropes and pushed them into the water. Then he made a raft by placing planks on top. He even used a broken mast to make the raft stronger so that it could carry things.

First Cargo to Shore: He loaded the raft with food boxes. These had biscuits, rice, cheese, dried goat meat, and some grains. He also added bottles of rum and cordial drinks. His coat and shirt had floated away in the tide. But he was able to collect tools, clothes, and a box of carpenter's tools, which he thought were very important.

Salvaging Weapons and Powder: From the ship, he also took guns, pistols, containers for gunpowder, bullets, swords, and barrels of dry gunpowder. He placed all these on the raft carefully.

River and Cove Landing: The tide, the wind, and the calm sea helped him steer the raft toward the land. He found a small river and moved into it slowly. It was hard work, and the raft almost turned over. But finally, he landed the raft in a quiet spot and stuck oars into the ground to hold it in place.

Exploration of Environment: With his gun, he climbed a nearby hill to look around. He saw that he was on an island. There was water all around it. Far away, he saw two more small islands. His island had no people and was dry and empty, though he saw many wild birds he didn't know.

Making a Hut & Tent: He made a simple shelter by using wooden boxes and boards. He spent the night inside the shelter. He was afraid of wild animals and didn't know where to sleep safely. He decided he must go back to the ship again to bring more supplies.

Subsequent Raft Voyages: He went back to the ship many times. Each time, he used lighter and better-made rafts. He brought back nails, tools, a grinding stone, ropes, sails, clothes, bedding, sugar, flour, rum, and some steel items. One time, a raft full of goods sank, but he jumped into the water and saved most of the things.

Loss of Ship & Final Raft: After he had made eleven trips, a strong storm blew the ship away. It was gone forever. But before that, he had taken razors, scissors, knives, and a little

money. He knew now that he could not depend on the ship anymore. He decided he must live with only the things he had saved.

Building a Fortified Dwelling: He wanted a safe place to live. He chose a high, dry area beside a rocky hill. He cleaned the place and made a fence all around it using two rows of strong wooden stakes. He tied the stakes with ropes. He could go in and out by using a ladder that he could remove.

Tent, Cave and Storehouse: Inside the fenced place, he set up a big tent. He also dug a cave in the hill behind it to store his things. He used sails and waterproof cloth to cover the shelter. Inside, he kept his food, guns, tools, and metal items in order.

Organizing Life & Tool-making: He made furniture like a table, a chair, and shelves. He kept all his things neat and tidy. He started writing a journal every day, while he still had ink. He hung his tools and weapons on the walls to reach them easily. He also kept exploring and improving his area.

First Hunting & Goat Discovery: He saw goats on the island. One day, he shot a female goat and caught her baby. He tried to keep the baby alive, but it wouldn't drink. So he had to kill it. These goats gave him meat, and he started saving his food for a longer time.

Reflections on Providence: He thought about his situation. A big storm had thrown him onto this island far away from any sea routes. At first, he felt sad and hopeless. But then he realized he was lucky. He was alive, he had food, weapons, and shelter. He was alone, but he was free. That was better than dying like the others. So he decided to stay calm and live as best as he could.

Timekeeping & Survival Planning: One night, there was heavy thunder and lightning. He became afraid that the lightning might blow up his gunpowder. So he divided it into small parts and hid them in different places. He made a wooden cross where he had first landed and marked days and months on it. That helped him keep time.

Closing Outlook: After a few weeks, he was no longer helpless. He had built a strong home. He had food, tools, and weapons. He had a plan for living. Slowly, his thoughts became positive. Even though he was alone, he started to feel thankful. His life on the island was slowly becoming peaceful and manageable.

Chapter V - Builds a House—The Journal

Landing on the Island - A Day of Grief: On September 30, 1659, Robinson Crusoe reached a lonely island after a shipwreck. He was the only survivor. The rest of the crew had drowned.

Crusoe named the place **“The Island of Despair.”** He had no food, shelter, clothes, or weapons. He feared wild animals, starvation, or attacks. That night, he slept in a tree while it rained.

Ship Floats Near Shore - First Hope: The next day, October 1, Crusoe saw that the ship had floated closer to the island during the high tide. It was standing upright. He hoped to recover food and supplies from it. He also felt sorrow, thinking that the others might have survived if they had stayed on board.

Rescue Missions to the Ship: From October 1 to October 24, Crusoe made many trips to the ship using rafts. He brought back food, tools, clothes, guns, powder, and other supplies. It rained often, and on October 20, one raft sank, but he recovered the goods at low tide.

Ship Breaks - Final Salvage:

On October 25, a strong wind broke the ship completely. Crusoe saved what he could. On October 26, he searched for a safe place to build a home. He found a spot under a rock and marked out a half-circle to build a shelter.

Building the First Shelter:

Between October 26 and 30, he worked hard to carry all his things to the new place. On October 31, he hunted for food and brought home a baby goat, which later died. On November 1, he set up a large tent under the rock and began living there.

Making a Fence and Furniture:

In the next days, Crusoe built a strong fence using stakes, boards, and ropes. He made a table, a chair, and shelves. He began to plan his daily life—hunting in the morning, working before noon, resting during hot hours, and working again in the evening.

Hunting and New Animals: Crusoe killed wild birds and a wild cat. He skinned the animals to save their furs. He also saw seals and strange birds. He started building a proper house inside the rock by digging, but he lacked proper tools like a shovel or wheelbarrow.

Making Tools by Hand: Using great effort, he made a wooden shovel from hard “iron-tree” wood. He tried but failed to make a wheelbarrow. Instead, he built a simple mortar hod to carry dirt. These tools took four days to make.

Expanding the Cave: From November 23, Crusoe spent eighteen days digging and expanding his cave to store goods and create rooms. He used it as a warehouse, kitchen, and cellar. During rains, he also built a thatched roof using tree leaves and poles.

Accident and Repairs: On December 10, part of the cave roof collapsed. Crusoe was frightened. He worked hard to remove the dirt and support the ceiling with posts and boards to prevent more collapse.

Furnishing the House: From December 17 to 20, he made shelves and organized his things. He made a second table and used boards as a food counter. It rained heavily on December 24 and 25. On December 27, he caught a young goat, fixed its broken leg, and tamed it.

Thought of Domestic Animals: This was Crusoe's first idea of raising tame animals for food, since his powder would not last forever. He kept the goat near his door.

Exploring Further: In early January, Crusoe explored further into the island and saw many goats. He tried to use his dog to hunt them, but the goats stood together and scared the dog.

Building a Wall for Protection: On January 3, Crusoe began building a strong wall around his home. It was about 24 yards long, shaped like a half-circle. He worked on it till April 14, facing delays from heavy rain.

Discovering Barley and Rice: By chance, Crusoe noticed some green shoots growing near the rock. He was amazed to find barley and rice growing. These came from chicken feed he had thrown away earlier. He saw it as a sign from God and felt deeply touched.

Faith and Providence: For the first time, Crusoe thought about God's role in his survival. He felt grateful for the unexpected crops. Even though it was not truly miraculous, he saw it as a divine gift.

Working Toward Self-Reliance: Crusoe carefully saved the grain, planning to grow more. He learned from mistakes—like sowing before the dry season. He hoped to someday make bread or food from the barley and rice.

Completing the Wall and New Tools: On April 16, he finished the ladder for climbing his wall. The next day, he felt a terrible earthquake. It shook the land and his cave. He was terrified and ran out. Later, a violent storm followed.

Danger from Earthquake: Crusoe feared that staying in the cave was too risky. He planned to build a new open hut surrounded by a wall for safety. He didn't want to be buried alive.

Grinding Tools and Making Light: On April 22, he created a foot-powered wheel to sharpen tools. By April 30, he began to reduce his biscuit ration. In May, he found parts of the shipwreck, including a barrel of gunpowder—now spoiled.

Reflections and Next Plans: Crusoe became more skilled and independent. He missed candles, so he made a clay lamp using goat fat. He felt amazed by the chance growth of barley and rice, and his faith in Providence grew stronger.

Chapter VI - Ill and Conscience-Stricken

Storm Damage and More Wreckage Found: Crusoe noticed strange changes in the wrecked ship. The earthquake had shifted the ship and raised the sand. Now, during low tide, he could walk up to the wreck. He found new things floating ashore every day. This made him stop thinking about moving his home.

Hard Work on the Wreck: Crusoe worked daily on the broken ship. He used tools to cut beams and collect wood, iron, and other useful items. Sometimes he caught fish or turtles for food. He worked hard, even though he became very tired.

Sickness Begins: By June, Crusoe became very sick. He had chills, fever, and headaches. He grew weak and could barely move. He had no one to help. He prayed to God out of fear and confusion. He realized he had not prayed or thanked God before.

m and Realization: One night, he had a terrifying dream. A fiery figure came down from the sky to punish him. The figure said Crusoe had not repented, so now he would die. Crusoe woke up in fear. He remembered his father's warnings and felt deep guilt for ignoring him.

Repentance and First True Prayer: Crusoe began to feel sorrow for his past life. He cried and prayed to God for the first time. He remembered Bible verses and saw his sickness as a punishment for his sins. He realized that he had been selfish and ungrateful all his life.

A Cure and Spiritual Change: Crusoe used rum and tobacco to treat his fever. He also started reading the Bible. One verse touched his heart: "Call on Me in the day of trouble, and I will deliver thee." He prayed sincerely and asked Jesus for repentance. He felt spiritual comfort for the first time.

Recovery and New Hope: After taking the tobacco and rum mixture, Crusoe slept deeply. When he woke up, he felt much better. His fever did not return. He thanked God for healing him. He now saw God's mercy and began reading the Bible daily.

True Deliverance and Changed Mindset: Crusoe realized that the greatest deliverance was not from the island, but from sin. He stopped fearing his loneliness. He focused on God's grace and thanked Him. His heart changed. He found peace in faith, not just in survival.

Chapter VII - Agricultural Experience

Ten Months on the Island: Crusoe had now lived on the island for over ten months. He believed no other human had ever been there. His shelter was secure, and he wanted to explore the island more deeply. He hoped to find useful plants or food.

First Exploration of the Island: On July 15, Crusoe began his survey. He followed the creek and found it turned into a small brook. The water was fresh but low in some places. He saw flat meadows and grassy plains. On higher ground, he discovered wild tobacco and unknown plants. He looked for cassava, but didn't find any. He also found aloe and wild sugarcane but didn't understand their use.

Discovery of Grapes and Melons: On July 16, he explored further. The land became more wooded. He found many melons and ripe grapes. He was happy but ate them carefully. In Barbary, grapes had once caused illness among sailors. He decided to dry some grapes in the sun and keep them as raisins.

A Night Away from Home: That night, he didn't return home. For the first time, he slept outside—in a tree. The next day, he traveled about four miles north. He reached a valley full of fresh greenery. It looked like a garden. He saw cocoa, orange, lime, lemon, and citron trees—though most were not fruiting. He picked green limes and planned to store them.

Storing Food for the Wet Season: He gathered heaps of grapes, limes, and lemons. He brought a few home, planning to return with bags. But the grapes spoiled on the way. The next day, he went back with two bags. He found the grape heaps scattered and eaten—likely by wild animals.

Drying Grapes on Trees: He realized he couldn't store grapes in heaps. So he hung large bunches from tree branches to dry. This method worked better. He also brought back as many limes and lemons as he could carry.

Crusoe's Country House: Crusoe admired the beautiful valley. He thought of moving there. But it was far from the sea, where rescue might come. So, he stayed at his old home but built a small bower in the valley. He fenced it with double hedges and sometimes spent nights there. He called it his "country house."

Rainy Season Begins: In August, heavy rains came. He had just finished drying the raisins, which saved his winter food. He had collected over two hundred bunches. The rains lasted from August 14 to mid-October. He stayed inside most days.

Cats and Growing Family:

At the end of August, a lost cat returned—with three kittens. Both cats were female, which surprised Crusoe. Later, too many cats became a nuisance. He had to kill some like wild animals.

Food During Rain: Between August 14 and 26, it rained continuously. Crusoe stayed dry and careful. He killed a goat and found a large tortoise. His meals were simple—raisins for breakfast, broiled meat or turtle for lunch, and turtle eggs for dinner.

Expanding the Cave: During the rains, he worked inside. He dug further into the hill, creating a second exit. But this made him feel more exposed. Still, he saw no dangerous animals—only goats.

One Year on the Island: On September 30, Crusoe marked one full year. He fasted and prayed, confessing sins and thanking God. He had not kept track of Sabbaths before, but now he began to mark weeks and set aside one day as Sabbath.

Growing Crops - First Failure: Crusoe had saved barley and rice seeds. He planted two-thirds after the rains. But it didn't grow due to dry weather. Luckily, he saved some seeds. In February, he planted them again, and they grew well. But the harvest was small—only half a peck each.

Learning About Seasons: From experience, Crusoe learned the island's seasons were wet and dry, not summer and winter. He began to plan around these changes.

A Beautiful Hedge Discovery: When he visited the bower in November, he found that the hedge stakes had grown into trees. He trimmed them to form a shady cover. This inspired him to plant another hedge around his main home for shade and defense.

Basket-Making and Wicker Work: Crusoe needed baskets to carry and store things. The local twigs were brittle. But he remembered watching basket-makers in his childhood. He used tree twigs to make many useful baskets. These replaced sacks and helped with food storage.

More Needs - Cooking and Pipes: He needed pots for cooking and pipes for smoking. He had a large kettle but no small vessel. Eventually, he found ways to manage. He continued planting stakes and weaving wicker baskets all summer.

End of Chapter: Crusoe now understood the island's patterns and needs. He adapted through hard work and creativity. Though life was still lonely, he made it more comfortable and secure.

Chapter VIII: Surveys His Position:

Exploring the Island: Robinson Crusoe decided to explore the other side of the island. He prepared for the journey by taking his gun, hatchet, dog, food, and extra supplies. As he traveled west, he discovered the sea on the other side and saw land far away. He believed it might be part of the American continent, possibly near Spanish territories or inhabited by dangerous savages. Crusoe realized it was safer to stay on the island and trusted that Providence had placed him there for a reason.

The western side of the island was much more beautiful than his own. It had open fields, flowers, woods, and many parrots. Crusoe managed to capture a young parrot, which he later taught to speak. He also saw animals resembling hares and foxes but avoided eating them, as he had plenty of food like goats, pigeons, and turtles.

Discovering the Island's Riches: Crusoe noticed that the western shore had many turtles and birds, unlike his side of the island. However, hunting goats was harder there because the flat terrain made it difficult to approach them unnoticed. Despite the beauty of the western side, Crusoe felt his original home was more comfortable and decided not to move.

He continued exploring along the shore, traveling about twelve miles east before marking his location with a pole and deciding to head back home. On his return journey, he became lost in a large valley surrounded by hills and dense woods. The weather turned hazy, making navigation difficult. Eventually, he found his way back to the sea and retraced his original path home.

Capturing a Kid: During the journey back, Crusoe's dog caught a young goat (kid). Crusoe saved it and decided to tame it, hoping to raise a herd of goats for food when his gunpowder ran out. He made a collar and leash for the kid and brought it to his bower, leaving it there temporarily. Once home, he rested for a week and later returned to care for the kid. The hungry animal became tame and followed him like a pet. Crusoe kept it as part of his growing domestic life.

Reflecting on Solitude and Gratitude: Crusoe marked the second anniversary of his arrival on the island on September 30th. He spent the day in prayer, thanking God for His blessings despite his isolation. He reflected on how his life had changed. In solitude, he found peace and purpose, which he had never experienced in his previous, sinful life. He read the Bible daily and found comfort in verses like, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." Crusoe began to see his hardships as opportunities for spiritual growth and repentance.

Preparing for Survival: Crusoe entered his third year on the island with a more organized routine. He divided his time between prayer, hunting, cooking, and working on essential tasks.

His work was slow and labor-intensive due to the lack of proper tools. For example, making a single wooden board for a shelf took him 42 days. Despite the challenges, he remained patient and persistent, completing whatever was necessary for survival.

Protecting His Crops: Crusoe planted barley and rice, but wild animals and birds threatened to destroy his crops. To protect them, he built a fence around the field and set his dog to guard it at night. He also shot some of the animals and birds and used their bodies as scarecrows. This strategy worked, and the creatures avoided his crops.

When his crops ripened, Crusoe harvested them carefully, using makeshift tools. He managed to collect a small but promising yield of barley and rice. However, he decided not to eat any of it, saving it all as seed for future planting. This marked a turning point, as Crusoe began working toward long-term self-sufficiency.

The Challenges of Making Bread: Crusoe realized that producing bread required many steps and tools he did not have. He needed a mill to grind the grain, sieves to clean it, yeast and salt to make dough, and an oven to bake it. Despite these difficulties, he resolved to find solutions over time. He focused on growing more crops and preparing for the future.

In Chapter VIII, Crusoe's journey across the island reveals new discoveries, challenges, and opportunities for growth. He learns to adapt to his environment, tames animals, protects his crops, and finds spiritual peace. His reflection on his past life and gratitude for God's guidance mark a significant transformation in his character. Crusoe's resourcefulness and resilience continue to shape his solitary life on the island.

Chapter IX - A Boat

Desire to Escape the Island: After many months alone on the island, Crusoe grew restless. He longed for freedom and thought about escape. The idea of making a boat came to his mind. He believed he could sail along the coast or reach land far away. He was hopeful, though the journey seemed dangerous and hard.

Crusoe Builds a Canoe: Crusoe decided to build a canoe. He chose a big cedar tree in the forest. He began to cut it down with great effort. It took him twenty days to bring the tree down. Then he carved the inside to make space. The task was heavy and long. He had no help, only hand tools.

A Major Mistake - No Way to Move It: After finishing the canoe, Crusoe faced a big problem. The boat was too far from water. He had built it in the forest. He could not move it to the shore. The weight was too great. He felt foolish and sad. His long hard work seemed

wasted.

Attempts to Move the Boat: Crusoe tried to make a way. He dug a canal from the river to the boat. He believed he could float the boat this way. But the work was too much for one man. The distance was too long. After many weeks, he gave up. His dream of escape was gone for now.

Lessons from the Failure: Crusoe accepted the failure with patience. He admitted his mistake. He said it was pride that made him try such a big plan. He realized one must match actions with strength. He learned to think before starting big tasks. This made him wiser.

Exploring a New Plan: Though the big boat failed, Crusoe did not lose hope. He thought of making a smaller boat later. One he could carry or push to water. He would take his time and plan better next time. For now, he went back to his old life on the island.

Chapter X - Tames Goats

Living a Quiet Life: Crusoe lived quietly for five years. He followed the same routine as before. He planted barley and rice yearly. He dried grapes to make raisins. He always kept food for one year ahead. Besides daily hunting, he worked to build a new canoe. The first canoe he made was too big. He could not move it to the water. It remained unused. He learned from that mistake. He made another smaller boat and dug a canal to bring it to the creek. It took him almost two years, but he did not give up. He hoped to sail it one day.

Failed Dream of Escape: Though the boat was ready, it was too small to cross the sea. He gave up his dream of reaching the mainland. Instead, he planned to explore the island by sea. He added a mast and sail from the ship's cloth. He made storage boxes in the boat. He kept food, water, and a gun there. He fixed an umbrella as a sunshade. Then he prepared for a round trip around the island.

The Dangerous Sea Voyage: On November 6, in his sixth year on the island, Crusoe started his journey. The east side of the island had dangerous rocks and sandbanks. He anchored and climbed a hill to study the sea. He saw strong currents and feared being pulled away. He waited two days for the weather to calm. On the third day, he sailed again. Suddenly, his boat got caught in a fast current. It pulled him away from the island. He had no control and began to panic. He had food and water, but feared dying in the sea. He realized the island, which once felt like a prison, now seemed like paradise.

Return to the Island: Crusoe kept paddling and praying. At noon, a gentle wind blew from the right direction. He set his sail and moved toward the island. Luckily, he found a counter-

current. It carried him near the north side of the island. He crossed another current and reached land safely. He thanked God for saving him. He rested under some trees and fell asleep.

Poll the Parrot Speaks: The next morning, he walked back to his bower. Everything was as he left it. As he slept, he suddenly heard someone calling his name. It frightened him. But soon he saw it was Poll, his pet parrot. The bird repeated the words Crusoe had once taught it: "Poor Robin Crusoe! Where are you?" It comforted him. He took Poll with him back home.

Deciding to Stay: Crusoe decided not to risk the sea again. He could not move the boat back. The strong currents made sea travel too dangerous. He gave up his boat and accepted a land-based life. He focused on daily life, living calmly and patiently. He trusted in God and found peace in his simple routine.

Improving Skills and Making Tools: Crusoe improved his skills. He became good at carpentry. He made better pottery using a wheel. He also learned to make tobacco pipes. They were ugly but useful. He felt proud of his work. He also made strong baskets for carrying food and storing grains.

Taming Goats: Crusoe's gunpowder was running low. He needed another way to get meat. He had raised a young goat before, but it died of old age. Now, in his eleventh year, he planned to catch goats alive. He made traps and finally caught one big goat and three kids. The big goat was wild, so he let it go. He took the kids home and tamed them. Slowly, they got used to him.

Building a Goat Farm: Crusoe realized he needed a fenced area. He chose a field with grass, trees, and fresh water. At first, he planned a large fence but realized it was too big. So he started with a smaller area. He tethered the kids there and fed them by hand. Soon they followed him everywhere.

A Growing Herd and Dairy: Within one and a half years, Crusoe had twelve goats. In two more years, he had forty-three. He made more enclosures to manage them. He had goat meat, and now also goat milk. He started a small dairy. He learned to make butter and cheese. He even made salt from sea rocks. Crusoe thanked God for His blessings. He realized even in lonely conditions, God provided for him.

Chapter XI: Finds Print of Man's Foot on the Sand

A Solitary Life of Routine: Crusoe continued to live alone on the island, ruling it like a king. His only companions were Poll the parrot, his old dog, and two tame cats. The wild cats had multiplied and often became a nuisance. Although he lived comfortably, Crusoe still missed

human company deeply.

A Journey to the Shore: Crusoe often thought of using his boat again, but fear held him back. Instead, he explored the island on foot. Dressed in goat-skin clothes and carrying his gun, he observed the sea and tides carefully. He realized he could use the tides to move his boat safely, but the memory of past danger stopped him.

The Startling Footprint:

One day, while walking near the shore, Crusoe discovered a single, clear footprint in the sand. It showed toes, heel, and every detail of a human foot. Terrified, he looked around but found no other sign of life. He ran back home in panic, thinking of savages or even ghosts.

A Night of Fear and Anxiety: Back in his home (which he now called his “castle”), Crusoe locked himself inside. He was overwhelmed by fear and could not sleep. He imagined enemies destroying his crops and goats. His fear grew so strong that he forgot to trust in God and regretted not planting extra food in case of danger.

Rationalizing the Footprint: After a few days, Crusoe tried to calm himself. He thought maybe the footprint was his own from an earlier trip. This idea brought him some relief, and he cautiously returned outside to milk his goats and gather food. But when he returned to the footprint and measured it, he found it was much larger than his own. His fear returned.

Preparing for the Worst: Crusoe began making serious defensive preparations. At first, he considered destroying his crops and freeing his goats to make the island look uninhabited. But instead, he built a second outer wall around his home, reinforced with stakes, logs, and earth. He made secret gun holes for his seven muskets and planted thousands of stakes outside the wall. These grew into a thick jungle over several years, hiding his home from view. He created a secret entrance using ladders that he could remove to prevent intruders.

A Time of Reflection: While working on these defenses, Crusoe reflected on how strange human nature is—he once longed to see another human being, but now he was terrified of it. He realized that everything happening was part of God’s plan. He found comfort in the Bible, especially the verses: “Call upon Me in the day of trouble, and I will deliver thee,” and “Wait on the Lord... He shall strengthen thy heart.”

A Fortress of Solitude: After two years of hard work, Crusoe’s home was fully protected. From the outside, it looked like a thick forest with no signs of life. Though more secure, Crusoe remained watchful and alert. The discovery of a single footprint had completely changed his peaceful life, making him cautious and reflective.

Chapter XII – A Cave Retreat

Crusoe's Fear Grows Stronger: After seeing the footprint, Crusoe was terrified. He feared that savages had landed on the island. His peaceful life was disturbed. He could no longer sleep well or feel safe. His imagination created many dangers.

The Need for Safety: Crusoe wanted a better hiding place. He decided to build a secret retreat. It would be safer than his open dwelling. He looked for a suitable place to dig a cave in the hillside.

Finding the Right Spot: He found a hollow place under a rock. It was hidden from view and close to his old home. He began digging it wider and deeper. It became a large, secret cave.

The Cave as a Safe Refuge: The cave gave him comfort. He moved many supplies there. He stored powder, guns, and food. It was cool and dry inside. He planned to hide there during any danger.

Work and Care in Building: Crusoe worked hard. He made the cave strong and secure. He created a narrow entrance. He also made small vents for air. He brought a bed and tools into the cave.

A Life of Watchfulness: Crusoe now lived carefully. He always watched for signs of danger. He avoided lighting fires outside. He was ready to flee into the cave if needed. He stayed quiet and alert.

Spiritual Strength Returns: In this time of fear, Crusoe turned again to God. He read the Bible often and prayed. His faith gave him peace. He trusted God to protect him.

Crusoe Adapts Again: Though afraid, Crusoe adapted to his new life. He learned to live with caution. The cave became his new symbol of survival. He was again alone, but stronger in faith.

Chapter XIII – Wreck of a Spanish Ship

Crusoe's Solitary Life and Simple Joys: By his 23rd year on the island, Crusoe had become used to living alone. He found peace in simple pleasures. His parrot Poll could speak clearly, which made him happy. His dog had been with him for 16 years but died of old age. He had tame goats, birds, and cats, some of which he had to control. Crusoe lived like this calmly, except for his constant fear of being discovered by savages.

Sight of Fire and Fear of Attack: One December morning, Crusoe saw fire on his side of the island. He feared that savages had returned. He hid in his castle, pulled up his ladder, and

prepared all his weapons. He prayed for safety. Then, using his spyglass, he saw nine naked savages around a fire. They had two canoes and seemed to be preparing human flesh. Crusoe believed they would leave when the tide returned.

Savages Leave and Crusoe's Horror: As expected, the savages left with the tide. Crusoe, armed and cautious, went to the place. He found bones, blood, and signs of cannibalism. The horror filled him with anger. He planned to kill any savages who returned. But he realized that killing some might bring many more in revenge. This thought made him anxious.

Fifteen Months of Constant Anxiety: For the next 15 months, Crusoe lived in fear. He avoided making noise, especially firing guns, in case the savages heard. His fear caused sleepless nights and frightening dreams. He often thought of ways to defend himself or attack the savages if needed.

A Storm and a Distant Gunshot: In May, during a great storm with thunder and lightning, Crusoe heard a gunshot from the sea. It shocked him. He quickly climbed a hill and saw a flash, followed by more gunshots. He thought a ship was in distress. Hoping they might rescue him, he lit a large fire on the hill. More gunshots followed, likely as a reply.

Wreck of the Spanish Ship: At daylight, Crusoe saw a wreck far out in the sea. The ship had crashed on hidden rocks near the island. Crusoe feared all aboard had died. He longed for even one survivor to join him. The sight made him feel more lonely than ever.

Preparing to Visit the Wreck: Crusoe could not stop thinking about the wreck. He hoped someone might still be alive. He loaded his boat with food, water, weapons, and supplies. He studied the ocean currents to avoid danger. The next day, he set out to visit the wreck.

Discovery at the Wreck Site: The wrecked ship was Spanish. Crusoe found it stuck between rocks. Most of it was broken, but parts were intact. A hungry dog jumped into the sea and swam to him. Crusoe rescued it. Inside the ship, he found two drowned men. He saw no other survivors.

Useful Items from the Ship: Crusoe collected useful things: muskets, a powder-horn, brass kettles, chocolate pot, cooking tools, liquor, and food. He also found treasure—silver coins, gold, and other valuables. But to him, money was useless. He valued shoes, shirts, and handkerchiefs more than gold.

Return and Reflection: Crusoe returned safely to the island with the rescued dog and supplies. He stored everything in his cave. He felt grateful for survival. Yet, he still wished that someone from the wreck had lived. He deeply longed for human companionship.

Chapter XIV - A Dream Realized

Returning to Routine: After bringing supplies from the wrecked ship, Crusoe went back to his usual home. He took care of his animals and kept his home in order. But he stayed alert. He avoided the western side of the island, where savages might return. He lived like this for two more years—watching for danger but also wishing to be rescued.

Restlessness and Reflection: Crusoe often felt unhappy and restless. He thought about his past decisions, especially leaving his good life as a planter in Brazil. He blamed his own ambition for his lonely life on the island. Even though he thanked God for keeping him alive, he struggled with impatience and a strong wish to escape the island.

A Disturbing Dream: One night, Crusoe had a powerful dream. In it, he saw savages arrive with a prisoner. They wanted to kill and eat him. But the prisoner escaped and came running to Crusoe. Crusoe helped him and saved his life. The man then became his servant and helped Crusoe make plans to escape. When Crusoe woke up, he felt hopeful. He now wanted to capture a savage and make him a helper.

Waiting for Opportunity: Crusoe spent more than a year carefully watching the western shore. He waited for the savages to return. He dreamed of saving one of their prisoners and turning him into a friend. But the savages didn't return for a long time. Crusoe became more frustrated, but he didn't give up.

The Arrival of Savages: One morning, Crusoe saw five canoes and about thirty savages arrive. He watched them from a hidden place. The savages brought two prisoners and planned to eat them. Then, one prisoner suddenly broke free and ran toward Crusoe's side of the island. Crusoe knew this was his chance to act.

Saving the Escaped Prisoner: Crusoe took his gun and went out. He saw the prisoner being chased by two savages. Crusoe hit one with the gun and shot the other. The prisoner stopped running and slowly walked toward Crusoe. He kneeled down to show respect and fear. Crusoe comforted him and decided to keep him as a servant. He named him "Friday," because it was the day Crusoe saved him.

Friday's Loyalty: Crusoe and Friday buried the dead savages so others wouldn't find them. Crusoe gave Friday food, water, and clothes. Friday was thankful and showed his loyalty by kneeling and helping Crusoe in every way. Crusoe began to teach him a few English words like "Master," "Yes," and "No." Friday learned quickly and tried hard to make Crusoe happy.

Exploring the Savage Camp: Crusoe and Friday went to the place where the savages had stayed. Crusoe saw bones and human body parts on the ground. He was horrified. Friday showed him with hand signs that he was one of four prisoners, and the other three had been killed and eaten. Crusoe was disgusted and told Friday to burn all the remains.

Building Trust: Crusoe made a small tent for Friday near his own. At first, he stayed careful, but he soon saw that Friday was honest and kind. Friday showed no signs of harm. Crusoe was touched by his loyalty. He thought about how this “savage” was more thankful and kind than many so-called “civilized” people.

A New Companion: Crusoe taught Friday how to do many things. He helped Crusoe with daily work and started learning English quickly. Friday was cheerful and wanted to learn. Crusoe’s life became easier and less lonely. He felt happier, as long as no new savages came.

In this chapter, Crusoe’s dream of having a friend comes true. He rescues Friday, who becomes his loyal companion. Friday brings happiness and help to Crusoe’s lonely life. Crusoe still has to deal with fear and survival, but Friday’s friendship gives him hope and peace. This moment marks a big change in Crusoe’s journey on the island.

Chapter XV - Friday’s Education

Friday Learns Practical Skills: Crusoe began teaching Friday how to live a civilized life. He showed him how to wear clothes, use tools, cook food, and build things. Friday learned quickly and followed Crusoe’s instructions happily. Crusoe was pleased with Friday’s gentle nature and helpful attitude. They worked together in the fields, hunted animals, and improved their home. Friday became a loyal and hardworking companion.

Moral and Religious Training: Crusoe wanted to teach Friday about religion and God. He explained that God created everything and watches over all people. He told Friday about heaven, hell, and the devil. Friday listened with great interest and asked thoughtful questions. He wanted to know why God did not destroy the devil if he was bad. Crusoe found it hard to answer but tried his best. Friday began to pray and believed in God. Crusoe felt proud and thankful for Friday’s progress.

Understanding Cannibalism: Crusoe discussed cannibalism with Friday. He asked him why savages ate human flesh. Friday explained that it was part of their custom and not done out of cruelty. Crusoe taught him that it was wrong and evil. Friday agreed and promised never to do it again. He felt ashamed of his past and promised to follow Crusoe’s ways.

Friday's Story and Family: Friday shared that he was from a nearby island and had a father there. He said there were many white men living with the savages on the mainland. They had come from a shipwreck long ago. Crusoe became curious and hopeful. He asked Friday if it was possible to reach that land. Friday said yes, they could go in a canoe. Crusoe saw a chance to escape the island and return to the world.

Plans for Rescue and Escape: Crusoe began to dream of freedom again. He thought about rescuing Friday's father and the other white men. He planned to build a new canoe and prepare weapons. Friday was excited and eager to help. They both hoped for a better future. Crusoe's life changed again, this time with hope and a friend by his side.

Chapter XVI - Rescue of Prisoners from Cannibals

Friday Misunderstands Crusoe's Plan: Robinson Crusoe and Friday were building a large canoe together. Crusoe planned to send Friday home in this canoe. But Friday became very sad. He thought Crusoe wanted to send him away forever. Friday even gave Crusoe his hatchet and asked him to kill him instead. He did not want to leave Crusoe. Crusoe quickly told Friday that he would never send him away. Friday felt very happy after hearing this.

Friday's Real Wish and the Canoe Building: Friday actually wanted to go back home so he could bring his people to Crusoe and learn about God. Crusoe was not fully ready for that, but he agreed to help. They cut down a big tree and made a large canoe. Friday worked hard and learned fast. It took them about one month to build the boat and two more weeks to drag it to the water. The canoe was strong enough to carry twenty people.

Crusoe Improves the Boat with Sail and Rudder: Crusoe wanted the canoe to be easier to control. So he added a sail and rudder. He used old sailcloth and wood he had saved. He sewed a sail himself and made a working rudder. It took him two more months to finish the job. He then taught Friday how to use the sail and rudder. Friday learned everything quickly except how to use the compass. But they did not need it often because the sky was usually clear.

Life on the Island with Friday: Crusoe had now lived on the island for 27 years. The last three years with Friday were the happiest. They grew food and took care of everything. In the rainy season, they stored the canoe in a safe dock and covered it with tree branches to protect it from rain.

A New Threat Appears on the Beach: When the weather got better, Crusoe wanted to sail the boat. One morning, he sent Friday to look for a turtle. But Friday came running back in fear. He had seen three canoes on the beach. He thought the savages had come back to catch and eat him. Crusoe comforted him and gave him weapons. They both got ready for a fight. Then

they climbed a hill and watched the beach through a spyglass.

The Savages and the Prisoners: They saw twenty-one savages and three prisoners. The savages were preparing to eat the prisoners. Crusoe and Friday were very angry. They made a plan to stop them. They moved quietly through the woods and found a hiding place behind a tree. One prisoner was being roasted, and another lay tied up. One of the prisoners looked like a white man, probably Spanish.

Crusoe and Friday Attack the Savages: Crusoe and Friday took aim and fired at the savages. Many were killed or hurt. The others were confused and scared. Crusoe and Friday fired again. The rest of the savages ran away. Crusoe rushed to save the white prisoner. Friday chased the others and shot at them.

The Spaniard Joins the Fight: Crusoe helped the white man by giving him water and bread. The man said he was a Christian and a Spaniard. Crusoe gave him a pistol and sword. The Spaniard then joined the fight and bravely killed two savages.

Friday's Brave Chase and Reunion: Friday chased the savages with only a hatchet. He killed some of them. Crusoe asked him to go back and bring their guns. The Spaniard was attacked by one savage but shot him. Friday also killed another. Only four savages escaped by canoe.

Friday Finds His Father: Crusoe and Friday then saw another prisoner tied in a canoe. He was weak and could not talk. Friday gave him water. Suddenly, Friday realized it was his father. He cried, laughed, and danced with joy. He loved his father and helped him recover.

Caring for the Rescued Men: Crusoe and Friday stopped chasing the savages. They gave food and water to the rescued men. Friday brought bread and fresh water in an earthen pot. The water helped the men feel better. Crusoe gave them raisins and told Friday to rub their legs with rum to help with swelling.

Bringing Everyone to Safety: Friday carried the Spaniard to the canoe and rowed him back quickly. Then he came back with Crusoe in another canoe. They carried the rescued men to a tent outside the fort. They made beds with straw and blankets for them.

A Small but United Community: Now Crusoe had three companions—Friday, his father, and the Spaniard. He felt like a king of a small kingdom. Each man had a different religion. Crusoe was Protestant, Friday's father was Pagan, and the Spaniard was Catholic. Crusoe allowed all of them to practice their own faith.

A Meal Together and Cleanup: Crusoe asked Friday to cook goat stew for the new guests. They all ate together. Friday helped everyone understand each other. Crusoe also asked Friday to collect their weapons and bury the dead bodies and remains of the savage meal, which he found disgusting.

Friday's Father Talks About the Savages: Crusoe asked Friday's father if the escaping savages would come back. The old man said they might have drowned or gone to another shore. He believed they would not return. The savages thought the attackers were gods using thunder and fire. Crusoe later learned that this fear was real.

Crusoe Prepares for Future Danger: Still, Crusoe stayed careful. He now had four strong people, including himself. He felt safer and ready to protect the island if any new danger came.

Chapter XVII - Visit of Mutineers

A Strange Sight from the Hill: One day, Crusoe and Friday were working in the fields. Suddenly, Crusoe saw a ship from the top of the hill. At first, he was filled with joy. He thought he was finally going to be rescued. But then he noticed something odd. A boat from the ship was coming to shore with many men, but not in peace. Crusoe became suspicious and watched carefully.

A Group of Mutineers Arrives: Crusoe saw eleven men in the boat. Three of them were prisoners. The other eight looked like they were guarding them. The group landed on the island and walked into the forest. Crusoe believed they were mutineers who had taken over the ship. He felt that the three men were the true captain and his loyal sailors.

Crusoe Plans to Help the Prisoners: Crusoe made a plan. He decided to help the prisoners and fight the mutineers. He and Friday prepared their guns and hid near the place where the prisoners were left. They saw that the prisoners were tied up. Crusoe and Friday waited for the right time to attack.

A Brave Rescue Mission: When most of the mutineers walked deeper into the woods, Crusoe and Friday came out of hiding. They quickly freed the three prisoners. The leader was the ship's real captain. He was shocked but grateful. Crusoe explained everything and promised to help him win back his ship.

Preparing for Battle: The captain, Crusoe, and Friday got ready for a fight. They hid near the beach and waited for the mutineers to return. When five of the mutineers came back, they were surprised to find their prisoners gone. Crusoe and his men attacked. One mutineer was killed, and the others were captured or ran away.

Winning the Fight with Clever Tricks: Crusoe used clever tricks to confuse the remaining mutineers. He made them think there were many people fighting against them. The mutineers became afraid and gave up. Crusoe and the captain captured more of them and made the island safe again.

The Captain Takes Back His Ship: With Crusoe's help, the captain made a plan to take back his ship. He, Friday, and two loyal sailors quietly returned to the ship at night. They surprised the mutineers and took control. The ship was finally free from the rebels.

Crusoe's Long Wait Ends: The next morning, the captain returned with great news. He had taken back the ship. Crusoe could not believe it. After 28 years on the island, he was going home. He packed his things and said goodbye to the island where he had lived for so long.

A Grateful Farewell: Before leaving, Crusoe showed the captain his fort and his animals. He left the island in good hands, giving it to the captain and his loyal men. Crusoe was filled with emotion. He was thankful to God, to Friday, and to the captain who helped him finally escape.

End of Crusoe's Island Life: This chapter ends with Crusoe preparing to leave the island forever. His life of loneliness was finally over. A new chapter was about to begin—returning home after nearly three decades.

Chapter XVIII - The Ship Recovered

Planning with the Spaniard: After rescuing the Spaniard and Friday's father, Crusoe learned that more Spaniards were living as prisoners on the mainland. The rescued Spaniard told Crusoe that they could be good allies. Crusoe thought carefully and decided to help rescue them. But he also feared bringing too many strangers to the island. So, he made a plan to test their loyalty first. He prepared to send the Spaniard and Friday's father back to the mainland with a canoe and supplies. They would return with the other Spaniards if they agreed to Crusoe's rules.

A New Crisis - English Mutineers Land: Before Crusoe could carry out his plan, something unexpected happened. One morning, they saw a ship near the island. At first, Crusoe thought it might be a rescue. But when they watched closely, they saw a group of men forcing their captain and two others onto the shore. It was clear that this was a mutiny. The mutineers had taken over the ship and brought the captain to the island, likely to leave him there to die.

Crusoe Decides to Help the Captain: Crusoe saw this as a chance to escape the island. He quickly talked to Friday and made a plan. They would rescue the captain and help him fight the mutineers. Crusoe and Friday quietly followed the group. When the mutineers left the captain

and walked away, Crusoe and Friday came out of hiding. They spoke to the captain and offered help. The captain was surprised but thankful. He promised to help Crusoe escape if they could take back the ship.

Fighting Back Against the Mutineers: The captain told Crusoe that only some of the men on the ship were loyal to him. If Crusoe could capture or defeat the others, they could retake the ship. Crusoe agreed. With the captain's help, Crusoe and Friday attacked the mutineers in the forest. They used surprise, smart planning, and bravery to defeat them. They killed some and captured others. Slowly, they gained control of the land area near the ship.

Winning the Ship Back: With some of the mutineers captured, Crusoe sent a message to the ship. He used one of the loyal sailors to deliver the message. The captain's allies on the ship acted quickly. They took control of the ship and removed the remaining mutineers. The captain was finally back in command of his ship.

Crusoe's Long-Awaited Escape: After twenty-eight years on the island, Crusoe's chance to leave had finally come. The captain kept his promise. He invited Crusoe, Friday, and the others to join the ship. Crusoe packed a few things from his island home—tools, weapons, and some goats. He gave the island and his house to the Spaniards who would come later. Then, he said goodbye to the island where he had lived for so many years.

A Joyful Farewell: Crusoe boarded the ship with a grateful heart. He looked back at the island one last time. It was a place of pain, learning, and survival. But now, his journey home had begun. Friday was also with him, ready for a new life in the world beyond the island.

End of Crusoe's Island Life: This chapter marks the end of Crusoe's lonely life on the island. His bravery, planning, and faith finally brought him freedom. After nearly three decades, he was ready to return to the world of men.

Chapter XIX - Return to England Crusoe Decides to Leave the Island:

After 28 years, Crusoe finally left the island. He, Friday, the Spanish men, and the English captain made plans. They loaded food and tools onto the ship. Crusoe gave the island and supplies to the Spanish men. He told them how to live peacefully and help each other. They promised to follow his advice.

A Farewell to the Island: Crusoe and Friday said goodbye to the island. Crusoe felt both sad and happy. He had lived there for a long time. He left behind his cave, his animals, and his home. But he was ready to return to the world. He thanked God for saving his life and helping him survive.

The Journey Begins: They set sail from the island on December 19, 1686. The journey was long and full of danger. They passed through many places. They stopped in Brazil. Crusoe visited his old plantation. He met his loyal manager. The manager had kept Crusoe's share safe. Crusoe became rich from the profits.

Crusoe's Riches and Gratitude: Crusoe was now wealthy. He gave Friday his freedom. But Friday chose to stay with him. Crusoe shared money with the widow who cared for his estate. He also helped the captain who rescued him. Crusoe thanked God for turning his hard life into a blessed one.

Return to England and Reflections: Crusoe returned to England in 1687. He was now 55 years old. He visited his relatives but felt like a stranger. He found peace in remembering God's blessings. He stayed with the widow and lived quietly for a while. But he still missed the island and often thought about it.

Desire to Travel Again: Even after everything, Crusoe still loved travel. He later went on other journeys. But those adventures are for another time. The story of Crusoe's island life ends here, showing his courage, faith, and survival.

Chapter XX - Fight Between Friday and a Bear

A Surprise Encounter in the Forest: While crossing a snowy forest, Crusoe's group saw a giant bear. At first, they were afraid. But Friday became very excited. He asked Crusoe's permission to fight the bear. He promised it would be fun. He wanted to make them laugh. Crusoe warned him, but Friday was confident.

Friday's Bold Trick with the Bear: Friday took off his boots and ran fast. He threw a stone at the bear to make it chase him. Then he ran to a big oak tree. He climbed the tree and dropped his gun on the ground. The bear followed him and also climbed the tree.

A Funny Bear Dance in the Tree: Friday went to the end of a thin branch. The bear followed halfway. Friday shook the branch and made it move. The bear looked scared. Friday teased the bear to come closer. Everyone laughed at the funny scene. But the bear was too clever to fall.

Friday's Clever Escape and Final Shot: Friday slid down the tree branch and reached the ground safely. He picked up his gun and waited. When the bear slowly came down, Friday shot it in the ear. The bear died instantly. Everyone laughed again. Friday said this is how they hunt in his country—with long arrows instead of guns.

Travel Continues through the Wild: The group moved forward. Their guide was hurt but led them on. They saw dead animals killed by wolves. They heard howling in the woods. Soon, a

huge pack of wolves—almost a hundred—came toward them like an army.

A Battle with the Wolves: Crusoe made his group stand in a line. They fired in turns. Some wolves were killed. Then they shouted loudly to scare them. More wolves came later. Crusoe and his men formed a triangle behind logs. The wolves attacked fiercely. They kept firing until many wolves died.

A Fire Trick to Escape Danger: Crusoe had a servant light a powder trail. It burned near the wolves and scared them. Some jumped into their group. They killed those wolves with swords. Others ran away in fear. About sixty wolves were killed.

Arrival at a Frightened Village: They reached a village late at night. The people were scared of wolves and bears. They had been attacked before. The next day, Crusoe hired a new guide because the old one was too sick.

Safe Passage to France: Crusoe reached Toulouse safely. People there were shocked that he survived such a dangerous forest. They said the guide made a big mistake by taking that road in winter. The wolves were mad with hunger and attacked boldly.

Crusoe Returns Home to England: He traveled through France and crossed to Dover on 14 January. He brought all his wealth with him. His old friend, the widow, helped him with everything. He also sold his plantation in Brazil for a large amount of money.

A Settled Life and Family: Crusoe married and had three children. He took care of his nephews. One nephew became a gentleman. The other went to sea. Later, that nephew encouraged Crusoe to go on more adventures.

A Return to the Island: In 1694, Crusoe visited his island again. He met the Spaniards and heard about their life. He gave them tools, clothes, and weapons. He brought more people and animals from Brazil. He divided the land and left them happily.

Future Adventures Promised: Crusoe says that more exciting stories will come in the second part of his life. He ends this chapter full of action, danger, and courage.