

DISPLACING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES | WORKSHEET

Class 11 - History

Question No. 1 to 5 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

5.0

In the seventeenth century, the European traders who reached the north coast of North America after a difficult two-month voyage were relieved to find the native peoples friendly and welcoming. Unlike the Spanish in South America, who were overcome by the abundance of gold in the country, these adventurers came to trade in fish and furs, in which they got the willing help of the natives who were expert at hunting.

Further south, along the Mississippi river, the French found that the natives held regular gatherings to exchange handicrafts unique to a tribe or food items not available in other regions. In exchange for local products the Europeans gave the natives blankets, iron vessels (which they used sometimes in place of their clay pots), guns, which was a useful supplement for bows and arrows to kill animals, and alcohol. This last item was something the natives had not known earlier, and they became addicted to it, which suited the Europeans, because it enabled them to dictate terms of trade.

1. The native peoples of North America were _____ and welcoming.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a) cunning | b) rude |
| c) foolish | d) friendly |

2. Spanish in South America overcome by the abundance of _____ in the country.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| a) silver | b) gold |
| c) lead | d) iron |

3. The natives were expert at _____.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| a) hunting | b) fishing |
| c) horse riding | d) killing animals |

4. The natives became addicted to an item brought by the Europeans. What was it?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) Drugs | b) Tobacco |
| c) Smoking | d) Alcohol |

5. The Europeans, too, acquired an addiction from the natives. What was that?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Addiction to tobacco | b) Addiction to raw meat |
| c) Addiction to bows and arrows | d) Addiction to arrack |

6. When was slavery legally abolished in America?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1861 | b) 1867 |
|---------|---------|

[1]

- c) 1876 d) 1865
7. In Canada, _____ with English was also the official language. [1]
a) Portuguese b) Urdu
c) Persian d) French
8. Where was gold found in 1849 in America? [1]
a) Alaska b) California
c) Newjeracy d) Hawai
9. When was Canberra named Australian capital? [1]
a) 1907 b) 1931
c) 1911 d) 1903
10. The earliest inhabitants of North America went over there around _____ years ago from Asia. [1]
a) 20,000 b) 30,000
c) 15,000 d) 25,000
11. Who named Australia the **Botany Bay** in 1770? [1]
a) James William b) Gurudas Khambey
c) A.J. Tasman d) James Cook
12. When was USA discovered? [1]
a) 1492 b) 1672
c) 1592 d) 1602
13. Where was War of Independence fought? [1]
a) Britain b) France
c) Russia d) America
14. The War of Independence which began in 1776 came to an end with the defeat of _____. [1]
a) French b) Americans
c) Russians d) Britain
15. When did French acquire Quebec as their colony? [1]
a) 1809 b) 1620
c) 1608 d) 1609
16. On the map of Australia mark and locate the following: [3]
(i) Perth
(ii) Sydney
(iii) Adelaide
(iv) Darwin
(v) Melbourne
(vi) Canberra
17. Where did John Cabot reach in 1497? [1]

18. Who was Judith Wright? [1]
19. Who were Cherokees? Where did they live? [1]
20. When did Britain recognise the USA as an independent country? [1]
21. What were known as wild buffaloes? [1]
22. How did the process of economic development begin in Australia? [1]
23. When was America discovered? [1]
24. Describe in brief geographical extend or situation of North America. [1]
25. When was Canberra made the capital of Australia? What was it called before becoming the Australian capital? [1]
26. Name the crops grown by Europeans on their land in America. Why did they raise them? [1]
27. Why were the original inhabitants of North America unhappy at the behaviour of the Europeans? [2]
28. What were the methods adopted by the Europeans to displace the natives? How did the Europeans justify the displacement of the natives? [2]
29. What was the **Gold Rush**? What led to it? [2]
30. Write three points about the life of native peoples of North America. [2]
31. How did the trading companies like the East India Company make themselves into political powers in South Asia? [2]
32. Write on the following: [2]
 - (i) The Gold Rush
 - (ii) Position of natives in Australia
33. Why did the Northern States of the USA, argue for ending slavery? [2]
34. Discuss the beginning of economic development in Australia with the establishment of European colonies. [2]
35. Why did the Europeans buy slaves in Africa? Did these slaves get freedom? [2]
36. What is meant by **settler**? [2]
37. With a special reference of the Cherokee tribe, critically examine the problem of alienation of natives of the USA from their land? [5]
38. Discuss the advent of humans in North America and chief characteristics of their life before colonialism. [5]
39. What do you know about wind of change in the USA and Canada? [5]
40. Explain the winds of change in North America after 1920s. [5]
41. What was the role of the Gold Rush in the economic and political expansion of America? [5]
42. Explain the reasons for changes in the landscapes of America in the 19th century. What were these changes? [5]
43. **Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

At sunset on the day before America (that is before the Europeans reached there and gave the continent this name), diversity lay at every hand. People spoke in more than a hundred tongues. They lived by every possible combination of hunting, fishing, gathering, gardening, and farming open to them. The quality of soils and the effort required to open and tend them determined some of their choices of how to live. Cultural and social biases determined others. Surpluses of fish or grain or garden plants or meats helped create powerful, tiered societies here but not there. Some cultures had endured for millennia...

 - i. Who were the natives?
 - ii. By whom is this passage composed?
 - iii. Which values does it depict?
44. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow: [4]

It is interesting to note that another writer, Washington Irving, much younger than Wordsworth and who had

actually met native people, described them quite differently. 'The Indians I have had an opportunity of seeing in real life are quite different from those described in poetry... Taciturn they are, it is true, when in company with white men, whose goodwill they distrust and whose language they do not understand; but the white man is equally taciturn under like circumstances. When the Indians are among themselves, they are great mimics, and entertain themselves excessively at the expense of the whites... who have supposed them impressed with profound respect for their grandeur and dignity... The white men (as I have witnessed) are prone to treat the poor Indians as little better than animals'.

Questions

- (i) Who is the author of this passage? How did he describe a native?
- (ii) How did William Wordsworth and French philosopher Rousseau view the natives differently?
- (iii) What are the different names used in English to describe native peoples of New World?

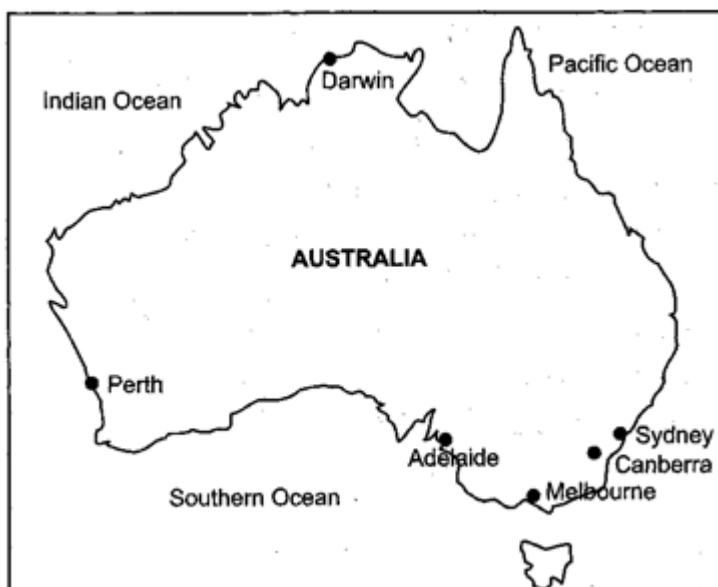
Solution

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1. **(d)** friendly
Explanation: friendly
2. **(b)** gold
Explanation: gold
3. **(a)** hunting
Explanation: hunting
4. **(d)** Alcohol
Explanation: Alcohol
5. **(a)** Addiction to tobacco
Explanation: The Europeans acquired from the natives an addiction to **tobacco**.
6. **(d)** 1865
Explanation: 1865
7. **(d)** French
Explanation: French
8. **(b)** California
Explanation: California
9. **(c)** 1911
Explanation: 1911
10. **(b)** 30,000
Explanation: 30,000
11. **(d)** James Cook
Explanation: James Cook
12. **(a)** 1492
Explanation: 1492
13. **(d)** America
Explanation: America
14. **(d)** Britain
Explanation: Britain
15. **(c)** 1608
Explanation: 1608

16.



17. After a first, aborted attempt, Cabot sailed out of **Bristol** on the small ship Matthew in May 1497, with a crew of 18 men. The expedition made landfall in **North America** on June 24. However the exact location is disputed, but may have been southern Labrador, the island of New Found Land or **Cape Breton Island**.
18. Judith Arundell Wright was an Australian poet, environmentalist and a famous writer who fought for the rights of the Australian aborigines.
19. Cherokees were American tribals. They lived in Georgia Province (State) of United States of America.
20. Britain did not recognise U.S.A. independence until the 1783 Treaty of Paris . Under the terms of the treaty, which ended the War of the American Revolution, Great Britain officially acknowledged the United States as a sovereign and independent nation. Therefore Britain recognised U.S.A. as an independent country in the year 1783.
21. The wild buffaloes found in America. They were also known as 'Bison'. They exterminated by 1890 C.E.
22. The process of economic development in Australia began with the establishment of European colonies. They introduced the rearing of Marino sheep, cleared forests for agriculture use and also established the mining industry. Thus the European settlers laid down the foundation of economic development in Australia.
23. America was discovered in 1492 by an Italian explorer Christopher Columbus.
24. North American continent is extended from the Arctic Circle to the Tropic of Cancer and from Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean.
25. Canberra was "discovered" on 7 December 1820 by Charles Throsby Smith , Joseph Wild and James Vaughan. Later in 1911 it was made capital of Australia. The name canberra is taken from a native word Kamberra which means meeting place.
26. The crops grown by Europeans on their lands in America were rice and cotton. These crops were not grown in Europe so they raised them because these crops could be sold for profit.
27. The original inhabitants of North America considered the goods as gifts given in friendship which they exchanged with Europeans. On the other hand, the Europeans wanted to become rich very quickly. They regarded the goods like fish and furs as commodities which they would sell in Europe to earn profit. The prices of the goods they sold were different each year because prices were depending on the supply. The original inhabitants were unable to understand this as they were unaware of the 'market' in faraway Europe. It was just like a puzzle for them that sometimes European traders gave them a lot of things in exchange for their goods and sometimes they gave very little. They were also saddened by observing the greed of the Europeans. The Europeans had killed hundreds of beavers to get furs in great quantities. The original inhabitants feared that the animal will definitely take revenge on them for this destruction.
28. **With the expansion of European settlement in America, natives were displaced from the region concerned. The methods adopted by the Europeans to displace the natives were as follows:**
 - i. They used to inspire the native people to abandon those regions.
 - ii. In case the natives refused to abandon those areas, they were threatened.
 - iii. They had deceitfully acquired more land from the natives and forced them out from here. The Europeans justified the displacement of the natives by saying that the natives did not know the judicious use of their land. They criticised them by calling them sluggish. They were unaware of their craft skill to produce goods for the market. Natives were also criticised on the ground that they were not interested in learning English and wearing western dress. So they deserved to die out. Wild bison were killed on a large scale to clear prairies for the farmland.
29. The 'Gold Rush' is the name of a mad race that compelled thousands of eager Europeans to reach America to obtain gold there. The Europeans hoped that there was gold in North America. In 1840s, traces of gold were found in California in the USA. This

led to the 'Gold Rush'.

30. The three points regarding the life of native peoples of North America are as follows;

- i. They spoke various languages, though these were not written down.
- ii. They believed that time moved in cycles.
- iii. They could understand the climates and different landscapes.

31. In South Asia, trading companies like the East India Company made themselves into political power, defeated local rulers and annexed their territories. They retained the older well developed administrative system and collected taxes from landowners. Later they built railways to make trade easier, excavated mines and established big plantations.

32. (i) The Gold Rush: There was always the hope that there was gold in North America. Traces of gold were found in the USA, in California in the 1840s. This led to the 'Gold Rush'. A lot of Europeans went to America in the expectation of making a quick fortune. It also led to the building of railway lines throughout the continent for which thousands of Chinese workers were recruited.

(ii) Position of natives in Australia: In the late 18th century, there were about 350-750 native communities. Each community had its own language. Most of the communities resided in the north, i.e. called Torres Strait Islanders. Hence the word, 'aborigines' is not used to describe them as they migrated from different places and belonged to a different race.

33. i. The climate of the southern region was too hot for Europeans to work outdoors, and the experience of South American colonies had shown that the natives who had been enslaved had died in large numbers. Plantation owners, therefore, bought slaves in Africa. Protest by anti-slavery groups led to a ban on the slave trade, but the Africans who were in the USA remained slaves, as did their children.
- ii. The northern states of the USA, where the economy did not depend on plantations argued for ending slavery which they condemned as an inhumane practice. In 1861-65, there was a war between the states that wanted to retain slavery and those supporting abolition. The latter won. Slavery was abolished, though it was only in the twentieth century that the African Americans were able to win the battle for civil liberties, and segregation between 'whites' and 'nonwhites' in schools and public transport was ended.

34. With the coming of Europeans and establishment of their colonies in Australia, the process of economic development speeded up.

- The Europeans established larger sheep-rearing farms. They kept and reared the sheep Marino.
- They cleared forest for the development of agriculture to meet the immediate needs of growing populations, which concentrated increasingly in the main urban centers.
- Production of wheat was encouraged and large vineyards were established to encourage the wine industry.
- Mining industry was also encouraged which laid the foundation of prosperity of Australia.

35. The Europeans wanted slaves so that they could work in their plantations. But those natives of South America who had been enslaved had died in large numbers. That is why the Europeans bought slaves in Africa. No, the African slaves did not get freedom. With the passage of time, the slave trade was banned. But those Africans and their children who were in the USA remained slaves.

36. The word 'settler' is used for the Dutch in South Africa, the British in Ireland, New Zealand and Australia, and the Europeans in America. The official language in colonies was English (except in Canada, where French is also an official language).

37. The Europeans wanted to expand their settlement in the USA. So they signed treaties with the natives to buy their land. They paid very low prices of land. Sometimes they cheated the natives by taking more land or paying less than promised. After the treaties were made, the natives were forced to move. Even high officials did not think it wrong to deprive them of their land.

Injustice to the Cherokees: The Cherokee tribe lived in Georgia (a state in the USA). Out of all the native tribes, the Cherokees were the only ones which made the most efforts to learn English and to understand the English style of living. Even then they were denied the rights of citizens. The US Chief Justice John Marshall announced in an important judgment in 1832 that the Cherokees were a distinct community. They occupied their own territory in which laws of Georgia are of no value and they enjoy sovereignty in certain matters. But Andrew Jackson, the US President, refused to honour the judgment of Chief Justice. The Cherokees were driven out of their land by the US army. They were 15,000 in number. Around one-fourth of them died during their journey which was also known as the Trail of Tears.

Justification by the Europeans: Those who took the land, which was occupied by the native Americans justified their action on the basis that the natives did not use the land to its maximum extent and that is why they did not deserve to occupy the land. They condemned the natives as lazy and said that the natives did not use their crafts skills to produce goods for the market. They were also not interested in dressing correctly or learning English. They argued that the natives deserved to die out. They cleared the prairies for farmland and killed off wild bison. A visiting Frenchman wrote, "Primitive man will disappear with the primitive animal." Reservations for the Natives. Meanwhile, the natives were pushed in the west direction. Natives were given land at any other place but they often had to move again in case if any mineral was found on that land. A number of tribes were forced to

share the land with another tribe that it originally occupied. It led to quarrels between them. The natives were confined to small areas known as 'Reservations'. This generally was that land with which had no earlier connection.

Revolts by the Natives: The natives did not give in easily. They fought bravely. A number of revolts were crushed by the US Army from 1885 to 1890. The Metis also revolted in Canada between 1869 and 1885 but had to give up.

38. **The advent of Humans:** The native people of North America came over here from Asia around 30,000 years ago. They came on a land bridge across the Bering Straits. These people moved further South 10,000 years ago. About 5,000 years ago, the climate of the continent became more stable. As a result, the population of native Americans began to increase.

Chief Characteristics of the Life of the Natives:

- i. The native people of North America lived in groups, in villages along river valleys.
 - ii. These people used to eat fish and meat. They used to go on long journeys in search of meat. They only searched the wild buffalo (bison) which roamed in the grasslands.
 - iii. They were not greedy. They only killed as many animals as they required for food.
 - iv. They cultivated vegetables and maize. But they hardly tried extensive agriculture. As there was no surplus production, they did not develop empires and kingdoms as in Central and South America.
 - v. They did not wish to have control of the land. They were pleased with the shelter and food which they got from the land without any feeling to own it.
 - vi. They made formal alliances and friendships. They even exchanged gifts as well. Goods were obtained as gifts not as buying them.
 - vii. They spoke numerous languages but these were not written down.
 - viii. They believed in the fact that time moved in cycles.
 - ix. They could understand the climates and different landscapes.
 - x. They had accounts about their origins and their history. These things were passed from one generation to another.
 - xi. These people were skilled craftspeople. They also wove beautiful textiles.
39. Till 1920s, the position of the native peoples of the USA and Canada did not improve. "The problem of Indian administration" a survey directed by social scientist Lewis Menon and published in 1928, only a few years ago before USA was swept by a major economic depression that affected all its people. In this survey Lewis Menon narrated the grim picture of terribly poor people. In order to improve the condition of the natives, a change was required which initiated in the year 1934. The factors responsible for the winds of change were as follows:
- Indian Reorganisation Act, 1934
- In 1934, the Indian Reorganisation Act was introduced. Under the provision of this act, the natives living in reserves were given the right to buy land and take loans. Indeed, it was a landmark step in the history of natives.
- Declaration of Indian Rights, 1954
- Between 1950 to 1960, the Governments of America and Canada thought to abolish all special provisions for the natives. They hoped that the natives will support their ideas to abolish privileges. But the natives did not do it. As a result of this, in 1954 many prepared a document named Declaration of Indian Rights. In it, they said that they will accept the citizenship of America on the terms that their reserves will not be taken back and there will be no interference in tradition.
- In 1969, the government announced that they would not recognise aboriginal rights in Canada. The natives gave their support. They organised opposition by holding debates and a series of demonstrations. By the Constitution Act of 1982, they accepted the existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the natives.
40. i. **The Indian Reorganisation Act of 1934:** After the 1920s, the Europeans felt sympathy for the natives. They took several steps for their rights and interests. The US government passed a landmark Act in 1934. This Act gave natives the right to buy land and take loans.
- ii. **Efforts to motivate Natives to join the mainstream:** The US government, in the 1950s and 1960s thought of removing all special provisions given to the natives. The government hoped that the natives would join the mainstream i.e., adopt the European culture. But the natives were against it. In 1954 CE, they prepared the 'Declaration of Indian Rights'. In this declaration, citizenship of the USA was accepted by a number of natives but on a condition that their reservations would remain as it is and the government would not interfere in their traditions.
- iii. **The Constitution Act of 1982:** In 1969 CE, the Canadian government refused to recognise the aboriginal rights of the natives in Canada. The natives strongly opposed this decision of the government. They held a number of demonstrations and debates. Compelled by the circumstances, the government in 1982 CE passed the Constitution Act. According to this act, the existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the natives were accepted.
- iv. **Present Position:** Today the scenario has completely changed. Though the native people of both the countries have reduced in great numbers, yet they have been able to assert their right to their own cultures.

41. The Europeans always hoped that there was gold in North America. Traces of gold were found in the 1840s in California in the USA. Consequently, thousands of eager Europeans went over to America to make a quick fortune. This mad race for gold is called the Gold Rush.

The Gold Rush and Building of Railway Lines: The Gold Rush contributed to the building of railway lines across the continent of North America. Thousands of Chinese workers were employed for the construction of the railways. By 1870 CE, the USA's railway was completed. Canada's railway was completed by 1885 CE. The Gold Rush and Growth of Industries.

The Gold Rush led to the growth of industries: in North America. Here industries developed for two reasons. Firstly, to manufacture railway equipment so that the distant places would be linked with rapid transport. Secondly, to produce machinery to make large-scale farming easier. Both in the USA and Canada, factories multiplied and industrial towns grew. USA's economy was an undeveloped economy in 1860 CE but in 1890 CE it was one of the leading industrial power in the world.

The Gold Rush and Expansion of Agriculture: Agriculture expanded on a large scale because of the Gold Rush. Large areas of forests were cleared and were divided into farms. The bison (wild buffalo) had almost been exterminated by 1890 CE. As a result, the life of hunting for the natives ended which they had followed for centuries. The Gold Rush also contributed to the expansion of the continent of North America. This expansion was complete in 1892 CE. Within few years the USA also began to establish its own colonies and became an imperial power.

42. **Some drastic changes took place in the landscape of America in the 19th century. This was because of the following points:**
- Some of the migrants from Britain and France wanted to own land in America. They were younger sons and were therefore not able to inherit their father's property.
 - Several immigrants from Germany, Sweden, Italy etc. had lost their lands to big farmers. They wanted farms that they could own.
 - People from Poland wanted to work in Prairie grasslands, which reminded them of the steppes of their home. They were excited at being able to buy huge properties at low prices in America.

Changes:

- The Europeans cleared land and developed agriculture, introducing crops (rice and cotton) that could not grow in Europe and therefore could be sold for profit.
 - To protect their huge farms from wild animals such as wolves and mountain lions, they hunted them to extinction.
 - They surrounded their farms with barbed wire.
43. i. 'Natives' mean the persons born in the place. He/She lived in that place. This term was used to describe the Europeans who were the inhabitants of countries, they had colonised. This term was used in the 20th century.
- ii. This passage is written by/composed by William Macleish.
- iii. It depicts the following values:
- Cultural aspects.
 - Social values.
 - Economic aspects and means of livelihood.
44. (i) This passage is written by Washington Irving (an American short story writer, essayist, biographer, historian, and diplomat of the early 19th century) who had met native people and described them quite differently. According to him, the native might be impressed by the grandeur and dignity of 'whites' but he saw through distrust and goodwill of the whites. He regarded them as great mimics who entertain themselves excessively at the expense of the whites.
- (ii) Rousseau, a French philosopher viewed the natives as 'the noble savages'. The poet William Wordsworth depicted them as living amid wilds with limited powers of emotions and imagination.
- (iii) Different names/terms that are used in English to describe the native peoples of New World are Aborigines(native peoples of Australia), Aboriginal, American Indians/Amerind(native peoples of North and South America) , Red Indians, Native Americans, etc.