

CLASS NOTES

Class: XI

Topic: CH-10. Displacing Indigenous People

Subject: HISTORY

Sources

- Oral History of natives
- Historical and fiction work written by natives
- Galleries and Museums of native art
- *Why Weren't We Told?* by Henry Reynolds

EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM

Names given by Europeans to Countries of the 'New World'

'AMERICA' First used after the publication of the travels of Amerigo Vespucci (1451-1512)

'CANADA' from *kanata* (= 'village' in the language of the Huron-Iroquois, as heard by the explorer Jacques Cartier in 1535)

'AUSTRALIA' Sixteenth-century name for land in the Great Southern Ocean (*austral* is Latin for 'south')

'NEW ZEALAND' Name given by Tasman of Holland, who was the first to sight these islands in 1642 (*zee* is Dutch for 'sea')

The Geographical Dictionary (pp 805-22) lists over a hundred place-names in the Americas and Australia which begin with 'New'.

- The American empires of Spain and Portugal did not expand after the seventeenth century.
- During that time other countries like France, Holland and Britain began to extend trade activities and establish colonies in America, Africa and Asia.
- Ireland also was virtually a colony of England, as the landowners there were mostly English settlers.
- Prospect of profit drove people to establish colonies.

- Nature of the control on the colonies varied.
- Trading companies became political power in South Asia, defeated rulers, retained administrative system.
- Collected taxes and built railway to make trade easier, excavated mines and established big plantation.
- Africa was divided as colonies among Europeans.

Settlers & Natives

The word '**Settler**' is used for Dutch in South Africa, the British in Ireland. New Zealand and Australia and Europeans in America.

The **native** people led a simple life. They did not claim their rights over land.

NORTH AMERICA: The Native Peoples

- The inhabitants might have come from Asia through a land bridge across the Bering straits, 30000 years before.
- They used to live in groups along river valley before the advent of Europeans.
- They ate fish and meat, and cultivated vegetables and maize.
- Goods were obtained not by buying, but by gifts. They believed in subsistence economy.
- They spoke numerous language but those are not available in written form.
- They were friendly and welcoming to Europeans.
- The Europeans gave them blankets, iron vessels, guns, which was a useful supplement for bows and arrows to kill animals, and alcohol in exchange of local products.
- The natives had not known alcohol earlier, and they became addicted to it, which suited the Europeans, because it enabled them to dictate terms of trade. (The Europeans acquired from the natives an addiction to tobacco.)

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q.1. Define the term 'native'.

Answer: The term 'native' refers to the birthplace of a person where he/she lives in. This term was used by the Europeans to describe the inhabitants of colonised country.

Q.2. Which three European nations began to increase their trading activities after 17th

century?

Ans: The three European nations which began to increase their trading activities after 17th century were France, Holland and England.

Q.3. Who established themselves as a political power in South Africa and how?

Ans: The East India Company established themselves as a political power in South Africa. The company defeated the local leaders and annexed their territories to firmly establish its power.

Q.4. Explain the term 'Settler'.

Answer: The term 'Settler' was used to describe the people who came from outside and settled at a particular place or region. It was used for Britishers in Ireland, Dutch in South Africa and the Europeans in America.

Q.5. Which names were given by Europeans to the countries of the New World?

Ans:

- Canada
- America
- New Zealand
- Australia

Q.6. What are the various terms used to describe the native peoples of New World?

Ans: The various terms used for the native peoples of New World are aborigine, aboriginal, First Nations peoples, Indigenous peoples, Native Americans and Red Indians.

Q.7. What do you know about Wampum belts?

Answer: These belts were made of colored shells sewn together. These belts were exchanged by native tribes after signing a treaty.

Q.8. Write about the lifestyle of native peoples of North America.

Ans:

- They lived in bands, in villages along river valleys.
- They also practiced agriculture and grew crops and vegetables.
- They ate fish and meat. To get quality meat, they also went on to long journeys in its search.

Q. 9. Write three points about the life of native peoples of North America.

Ans:

- They spoke various languages.
- They believed that time moved in cycles.
- They could understand the climates and different landscapes.

Q.10. Where did John Cabot reach?

Answer: John Cabot reached New Found land in 1497.