

Chapter-10

Displacing Indigenous Peoples

Question 1.

Comment on any points of difference between the native peoples of South and North America.

Answer:

Native Peoples of North America.

1. South Americans were hunter-gatherers, agriculturists and herders.
2. They were simple people contented with their means.
3. The natives of South America maintained empire

Native Peoples of South America.

1. In North America, native people used to live in band in villages along the river valleys.
2. They ate fish and meat and cultivated vegetables and maize.
3. The natives of North America did not maintain empire.

Question 2.

Other than the use of English, what other features of English economic and social life do you notice in 19th century USA?

Answer:

In the 19th century, the landscapes of America changed immensely. The Europeans treated the land in a different way. Some of the migrants from Britain and France were eager to have their own land in America. In the prairie grasslands, people from Poland were happy to work. They wanted to buy huge properties at low cost. They cleared land and developed agriculture. They introduced crops which could not grow in Europe and therefore, could be sold for the profit. To protect their farms they hunted wild animals. With the invention of barbed wire in 1873 they felt totally secured.

Question 3.

What did the 'frontier' mean to the Americans?

Answer:

The conquest and purchase of land by the Americans resulted in the extension of boundaries. The natives of America were compelled to move accordingly. The boundary where natives reached was known as 'Frontier'.

Question 4.

Why was the history of the Australian native peoples left out of the history books?

Answer:

European settlers and native peoples interacted on the issue of land after the emergence of North America. They were displaced by the Europeans. Early settlers were convicts deported from England. Hence, they were unknown to the area. They had not even their own tradition and history. Nothing has been written in American and Australian history textbooks about the native peoples. That is why the Australian native peoples were left out of history. It could be made possible from the decade of 1960's that native peoples started keeping their records.

Question 5.

How satisfactory is a museum gallery display in explaining the culture of a people? Give examples from your own experience of a museum.

Answer:

A museum gallery displays the culture of a people in the following ways:

1. In museum, we seek information regarding dialects and languages.
2. Remains of pots, apparels, ornaments and other things are displayed.
3. Books, research papers, survey reports and works of historians and archaeologists are kept in the gallery of museum.
4. Icons of the ancient periods, the theology in its basic forms and coins are also found in the museum. In fact, the museum is a storehouse of all the things symbolizing cultures of human beings from prehistoric period to the present. These things display cultures of the respective periods.

Question 6.

Imagine an encounter in California in about 1880 between four people: a former African slave, a Chinese labourer, a German who had come out in the Gold Rush, and a native of the Hopi tribe, and narrate their conversation.

Answer:

Students need to do this by themselves.