

AGLASEM.COM

CLASS XI NOTES HISTORY

KEY NOTES AND IMPORTANT QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

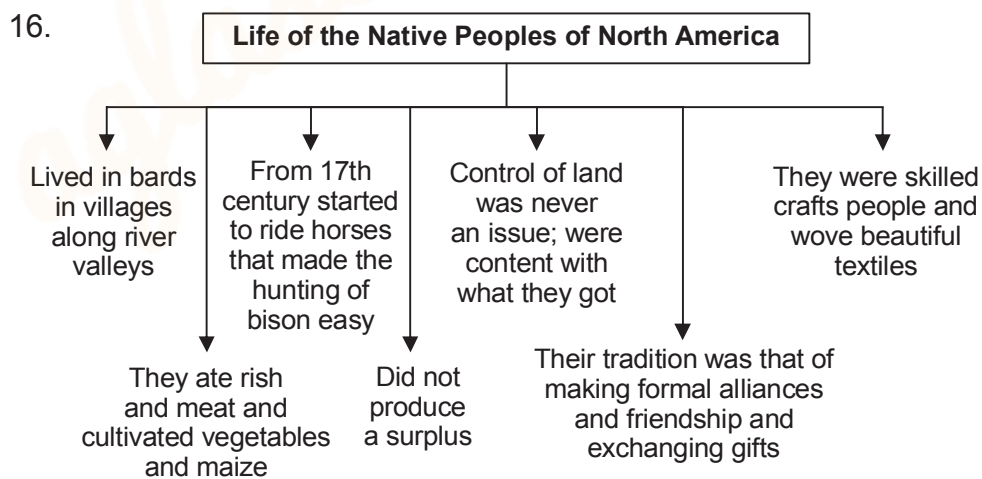
Lesson – 10

Displacing Indigenous Peoples

Facts to Remember

1. **European imperialism** – The American empires of Spain and Portugal did not expand after the 17th century. From that time other countries like France, Holland and England began to extend their trading activities and to establish colonies in America, Africa and Asia.
2. **Settler** – The word settler is used for the Dutch in South Africa, the British in Ireland New Zealand and Australia, and the Europeans in America.
3. **Native** – Native means a person born in the place he /she lives in till the early 20th century the term was used by Europeans to describe the inhabitants of countries they had colonized.
4. Wampum belts, made of coloured shells sewn together, were exchanged by native tribes after a treaty was agreed to.
5. In the 18th century Western Europeans defined civilized people in terms of literacy an organised religion and urbanism.
6. In North America so many languages were spoken though all were not written.
7. The gold rush and the growth of industries. There was always the hope that there was gold in North America. In the 1840s traces of gold were found in the USA in California. This led to the Gold Rush when thousands of eagerly Europeans hurried to America in the hope of making a quick fortune. This led to the building of railway lines across the continent, development of industrial cities and factories.

8. Aborigine – Native people of Australia.
9. In 1911 Woolwheatgold was the name suggested to be the new capital of Australia. Ultimately it was called Canberra (Kamberra ,a native word meaning 'meeting place').
10. Initially the European settlers were enthusiastic about their friendliness with the natives;but there was a sharp reversal of feelings on the part of the British when cook was killed by a native in Hawaii.A single incidence of this nature was used by colonisers to justify subsequent acts of violence towards the native people.
11. The natives of North America lived in bands in villages along river valleys. They ate fish and meat and cultivated vegetables and maize.
12. The government had always termed the land of Australia terra nullius, that is belonging to nobody.
13. The natives locked off in small area called 'reservations' which offen was land with which they had no earlier connection.
14. In 1968 people were electrified by a lecture by the anthropologist W.E.H. Stanner entitled 'The great Australian Silence' the silence of historians about the aborigines.
15. Since then University departments have been instituted to study the native culture of Australia.



Multiple Choice Questions

1. For whom did the word settler use in Ireland, New Zealand and Australia—
(a) Dutch (b) British
(c) French (d) Portuguese
2. What does the Latin word Austral mean.:
(a) ape (b) village
(c) southern (d) sea
3. Which of the following is the capital of Australia?
(a) Sydney (b) Melbourne
(c) Canberra (d) Perth
4. What does the word tera nullius mean?
(a) Belonging to nobody (b) Natives
(c) Settler (d) Assembly hall
5. On which date National sorry day is celebrated.
(a) 26 May (b) 1 April
(c) 5 June (d) 15 January

Fill in the blanks.:

1. The European settlements in other areas are called_____.
2. _____ is a general name given to a number of different societies.
3. In the late 18th century there were about _____ native communities in Australia.
4. The subject was introduced in North America out of a curiosity to study the differences between native "primitive" communities and the "civilized" communities of Europe.
5. Canberra is derived from a native word Kamberra meaning _____
6. The book _____ painted a grim picture of the terribly poor health and education facilities for natives in reservations.

7. _____ Act of 1934 gave natives in reservations the right to buy kinds and take loans.
8. In 1968, people were electrified by a lecture by the anthropologist W.E.H. Stanner, entitled _____.
9. Karl Marx was a _____ philosopher.
10. _____ was the native of Georgia, USA.
11. In _____ there was a war between the states who wanted to retain slavery and those opposing slavery.
12. The practice of selling people like animals is called _____.

Very Short Answers

1. Native
(NCERT Page No. 215)
2. Settler
(NCERT Page No. 214)
3. Gold Rush
(NCERT Page No. 223)
4. Reservations
(NCERT Page No. 223)
5. Cherokees
(NCERT Page No. 222)
6. Teranullins
(NCERT Page No. 229)

7. Wampum Belt
(NCERT Page No. 216)
8. Colony
(NCERT Page No. 213)
9. 'Trail of Tears'
(NCERT Page No. 222)
10. Aborigines
(NCERT Page No. 226)

Short Answer Type Questions (3 marks)

1. What did the Frontier mean to the Americans?
2. What are the different names given for the native people of the New World' by the Europeans?
3. How did the natives of North America treat the European traders in the 17th century?
4. Why was the history of the Australian native people left out of history books?
5. Explain the reasons responsible for the beginning and end of slavery in the The United States of America.

Long answer type Questions (8 Marks)

1. What do you know about Gold rush? Explain in detail the development of industrialisation in America due to Gold rush.
2. Why were the natives of America forced to move out of their land? What were the causes responsible for this displacement?
3. What was the impact of the wind of change of 1970s on the life of Australians?

Answer to the Long Questions

1. **Gold Rush:** there was always the hope that there was gold in North America in the 1840s, traces of gold were found in the USA in California. This led to the Gold Rush when thousands of eager Europeans hurried to America in the hope of making a quick fortune. Gold Rush led to the building of railway lines across the continent. Thousands of Chinese workers were recruited.

Development of industries that manufactured railway equipments
Rapid increase in production of machinery which could make large scale farming easier.

Industrial towns grew and factories multiplied both in the USA and Canada.

2. Some of the migrants from Britain and France were younger sons who would not inherit their father's property and therefore were eager to own land in America.

There were groups of Europeans who were being persecuted because they were of a different sect of Christianity (Protestants living in predominantly Catholic countries or Catholic in countries where Protestantism was the official religion). Many of them left Europe and went to America to begin a new life.

They developed agriculture and introduced crops which could not grow in Europe and therefore could be sold there for profit.

Those who took the land occupied by the tribes justified it by saying that the natives did not deserve to occupy land which they did not use to the maximum. Ways to displace the people:—

The natives were induced or forced to move after signing treaties selling their land

The prices paid were very low and there were instances when the Europeans cheated them by taking more land for paying less than promised.

US army was used to evict the Cherokees

The natives were pushed westward .given land elsewhere but often moved again if any mineral, lead or gold or oil was found on their lands.

3. There was an eagerness to understand natives not as anthropological curiosity but as communities with distinct cultures.unique ways of understanding nature and climate.with a sense of community which had vast bodies of stories, textile and painting and carving skills which should be understood and recorded and respected

University departments have been instituted to study the native cultures.galleries of native art have been added to art galleries.

Natives have begun writing their own life histories

From 1974, multiculturalism has been officially policy in Australia which gave equal respect to native cultures.

It is recognised that the natives had strong historic bonds with the land which was sacred to them and which should be respected.

Answer to MCQs (Lesson-wise)

Lesson – 10

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (a)