

# Indigenous People And Columbus


## EXPLANATORY IMPACT

## READING COMPREHENSION




**NO-PREP &  
EDITABLE**

**RESISTANCE AND RESILIENCE**  
Despite the challenges they faced, Indigenous peoples demonstrated remarkable resilience and... Many tribes... maintaining their cultural identity




**EXPLORATION IMPACT**

**COLUMBUS'S VOYAGE**  
In 1492, Christopher Columbus set sail from Spain on a voyage to find a new route to Asia. Instead, he landed in the Caribbean islands. This unexpected encounter marked the beginning of European exploration in the Americas and changed the course of history forever.



**IMPACT ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**  
Columbus's arrival had a significant impact on the Indigenous peoples who had been living in the Americas for thousands of years. The arrival of European explorers brought about drastic changes in their lives, including diseases, conflicts, and the loss of their lands and ways of life.



**SPREAD OF DISEASES**  
One of the most devastating effects of European exploration was the spread of diseases like smallpox, measles, and influenza. Indigenous peoples had no immunity to these diseases, and they spread quickly, leading to widespread illness and death among Indigenous communities.

**LOSS OF LAND AND RESOURCES**  
European settlers claimed Indigenous lands for themselves... Indigenous peoples from their traditions... natural resources of the... degradation and loss of livelihoods.

**CULTURAL IMPACT**  
European colonization also had a profound impact on Indigenous traditions. Many Indigenous languages, customs, and practices were suppressed or eradicated by European colonizers. Some Indigenous people were forced to attend European-style schools, losing their own cultural traditions.

**EXPLORATION I**

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

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**READING COMPREHENSION  
MCQ'S  
QUESTIONS  
ANSWER KEY**

# READING PASSAGES WITH TEXT DEPENDENT QUESTIONS

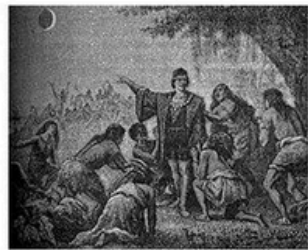
Ready to Print &  
Editable



## EXPLORATION IMPACT

### COLUMBUS'S VOYAGE

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### IMPACT ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Columbus's arrival had a significant impact on the Indigenous peoples who had been living in the Americas for thousands of years. The arrival of European explorers brought about drastic changes in their lives, including diseases, conflicts, and the loss of their lands and ways of life.

### SPREAD OF DISEASES

One of the most devastating effects of European exploration was the spread of diseases like smallpox, measles, and influenza. Indigenous peoples had no immunity to these diseases, and they spread quickly, leading to widespread illness and death among Indigenous communities.

### LOSS OF LAND AND RESOURCES

European settlers claimed Indigenous lands for themselves, leading to the displacement of Indigenous peoples from their traditional territories. The settlers also exploited the natural resources of the Americas, leading to environmental degradation and loss of livelihoods for Indigenous communities.

### CULTURAL IMPACT

European colonization also had a profound impact on Indigenous cultures and traditions. Many Indigenous languages, customs, and spiritual beliefs were suppressed or eradicated by European colonizers. Indigenous children were often forced to attend European-style schools and were forbidden from practicing their own cultural traditions.

### RESISTANCE AND RESILIENCE

Despite the challenges they faced, Indigenous peoples showed remarkable resilience and resistance to European colonization. Many tribes fought back against European invaders, defending their lands and ways of life. Others adapted to the changes brought by colonization while still maintaining their cultural identity and traditions.



### LEGACY OF EXPLORATION

The legacy of European exploration in the Americas is complex and multifaceted. While it brought about significant advancements in science, technology, and global trade, it also resulted in the oppression and marginalization of Indigenous peoples. Today, it is essential to recognize and honor the contributions of Indigenous peoples and to work towards healing and reconciliation.

### LEARNING FROM THE PAST

As we reflect on the impact of European exploration on Indigenous peoples, it is crucial to learn from the past and strive for a more equitable and inclusive future. By acknowledging the injustices of the past and working towards justice and reconciliation, we can build a world where all peoples are respected and valued.

## READING COMPREHENSION

COLORED & B/W  
VERSIONS INCLUDED

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# EXPLORATION IMPACT

DIRECTIONS CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- 1. In what year did Christopher Columbus set sail from Spain?**
  - a. 1491
  - b. 1492
  - c. 1493
  - d. 1494
- 2. What was Christopher Columbus searching for during his voyage?**
  - a. A new route to Europe
  - b. A new route to Africa
  - c. A new route to Asia
  - d. A new route to Australia
- 3. What was one of the most devastating effects of European exploration on Indigenous peoples?**
  - a. Spread of diseases
  - b. Economic prosperity
  - c. Environmental conservation
  - d. Cultural preservation
- 4. What did European settlers claim from Indigenous peoples?**
  - a. Their language
  - b. Their lands
  - c. Their culture
  - d. Their traditions
- 5. Which diseases spread quickly among Indigenous peoples after European exploration?**
  - a. Chickenpox and mumps
  - b. Measles and influenza
  - c. Tuberculosis and malaria
  - d. Polio and hepatitis

## SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What was Christopher Columbus's voyage?
2. What devastating effects did European exploration have on Indigenous peoples?
3. What did European settlers claim from Indigenous peoples?
4. How did many Indigenous tribes respond to European colonization?
5. What is the legacy of European exploration in the Americas described as?

## 6. What impact did European colonization have on Indigenous cultures and traditions?

- a. Preservation and celebration
- b. Suppression and eradication
- c. Adaptation and assimilation
- d. Expansion and innovation

## 7. How did many Indigenous tribes respond to European colonization?

- a. By welcoming European settlers
- b. By fighting back and defending their lands
- c. By converting to European religions
- d. By abandoning their cultural identity

## 8. What is the legacy of European exploration in the Americas described as?

- a. Simple and straightforward
- b. Complex and multifaceted
- c. Positive and beneficial
- d. Negative and harmful

## 9. What is the importance of acknowledging the injustices of the past?

- a. To repeat them
- b. To learn from them
- c. To ignore them
- d. To glorify them

## 10. What is the ultimate goal of reflecting on European exploration on Indigenous peoples?

- a. To justify colonization
- b. To work towards justice and reconciliation
- c. To ignore Indigenous history
- d. To glorify Indigenous perspectives

# ANSWER KEY

## MCQS

1. b. 1492
2. c. A new route to Asia
3. a. Spread of diseases
4. b. Their lands
5. b. Measles and influenza
6. b. Suppression and eradication
7. b. By fighting back and defending their lands
8. b. Complex and multifaceted
9. b. To learn from them
10. b. To work towards justice and reconciliation

## SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION

1. Christopher Columbus was searching for a new route to Asia during his voyage.
2. European exploration had devastating effects on Indigenous peoples, including the spread of diseases, loss of land and resources, and suppression of cultures.
3. European settlers claimed lands from Indigenous peoples.
4. Many Indigenous tribes responded to European colonization by fighting back and defending their lands.
5. The legacy of European exploration in the Americas is described as complex and multifaceted.

10 - MCQ'S & 5 QUESTIONS

ANSWER KEY INCLUDED