

Indigenous People And Columbus

NATIVE RESISTANCE

READING COMPREHENSION



NATIVE RESISTANCE

ARRIVAL OF COLUMBUS

When Christopher Columbus arrived in the Americas in 1492, he encountered Indigenous peoples who had been living there for thousands of years. However, his arrival marked the beginning of a new era for Indigenous peoples, as they were forced to claim their lands and resources.



WAY OF LIFE

Before the arrival, Indigenous peoples had their own unique cultures, traditions, and ways of life. They lived off the land, hunting, fishing, and farming, and had strong connections to nature. They had rich traditions and had thrived for generations.

THREATS TO LAND AND RESOURCES

European explorers, driven by a desire for wealth and power, saw the lands of the Indigenous peoples as opportunities for conquest and colonization. They sought to claim the lands and exploit the rich natural resources found there, often at the expense of the Indigenous peoples who had lived there for centuries.

RESISTANCE BEGINS

In the face of the challenges they faced, Indigenous peoples began to resist European colonization and began to defend their lands, homes, and ways of life through diplomatic negotiations and armed resistance.

BATTLES AND ALLIANCES

Many Indigenous tribes formed alliances with one another to resist European colonization. They shared knowledge, resources, and strategies to fight against the European invaders. Some tribes engaged in battles, while others sought peaceful solutions through diplomacy.

CULTURAL RESILIENCE

Despite the hardships they endured, Indigenous peoples maintained their cultural resilience and pride.



TIVE RESIST

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

Christopher Columbus arrived in the Americas in 1492.

Indigenous peoples have been living in the Americas for thousands of years.

European explorers drove Indigenous peoples from their lands.

Indigenous peoples resisted European colonization.

Indigenous peoples formed alliances with European explorers.

Indigenous peoples sought peaceful solutions through diplomacy.

Indigenous peoples maintained their cultural resilience and pride.

Indigenous peoples were forced to claim their lands and resources.

Indigenous peoples had their own unique cultures, traditions, and ways of life.

Indigenous peoples had strong connections to nature.

Indigenous peoples had thrived for generations.

NO-PREP & EDITABLE

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

READING PASSAGES WITH TEXT DEPENDENT QUESTIONS

NATIVE RESISTANCE

ARRIVAL OF COLUMBUS

When Christopher Columbus arrived in the Americas in 1492, he encountered Indigenous peoples who had been living there for thousands of years. However, Columbus's arrival marked the beginning of a challenging time for the Indigenous peoples, as European explorers sought to claim their lands and resources.



INDIGENOUS WAY OF LIFE

Before Columbus's arrival, Indigenous peoples had their own unique cultures, languages, and ways of life. They lived off the land, hunting, fishing, and farming, and had deep spiritual connections to nature. They had rich traditions and strong communities that had thrived for generations.



THREATS TO LAND AND RESOURCES

European explorers, driven by a desire for wealth and power, saw the lands of the Indigenous peoples as opportunities for conquest and colonization. They sought to claim the lands and exploit the rich natural resources found there, often at the expense of the Indigenous peoples who had lived there for centuries.

RESISTANCE BEGINS

Despite the challenges they faced, Indigenous peoples quickly recognized the threats posed by European colonization and began to resist. They fought fiercely to defend their lands, homes, and ways of life from European invaders, using both diplomatic negotiations and armed resistance.

BATTLES AND ALLIANCES

Many Indigenous tribes formed alliances with one another to resist European colonization. They shared knowledge, resources, and strategies for resisting European invaders. Some tribes engaged in battles with European settlers, while others sought peaceful solutions through diplomacy and negotiation.

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Editable



CULTURAL RESILIENCE

Despite the hardships they endured, Indigenous peoples maintained their cultural resilience and pride. They continued to practice their traditions, speak their languages, and pass down their knowledge from generation to generation. They fought to preserve their cultural identity in the face of European efforts to assimilate and erase their cultures.



LEGACY OF RESISTANCE

The legacy of Indigenous resistance to European colonization is a powerful reminder of the strength and resilience of Indigenous peoples. Their resistance efforts helped to shape the course of history in the Americas and inspire future generations to stand up for their rights and sovereignty.

LEARNING AND REFLECTION

As we reflect on the history of Indigenous resistance to European colonization, it is essential to learn from the past and honor the contributions of Indigenous peoples. By understanding the struggles and sacrifices of Indigenous resistance fighters, we can work towards a future of justice, equality, and respect for all peoples.

READING COMPREHENSION

COLORED & B/W
VERSIONS INCLUDED

Name _____

Date _____

NATIVE RESISTANCE

DIRECTIONS CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- 1. When did Christopher Columbus arrive in the Americas?**
 - a. 1490
 - b. 1492
 - c. 1500
 - d. 1510
- 2. What did Indigenous peoples have before Columbus's arrival?**
 - a. Unique cultures, languages, and ways of life
 - b. European customs and traditions
 - c. No culture or traditions
 - d. Asian customs and traditions
- 3. What were European explorers driven by?**
 - a. Desire for peace
 - b. Desire for wealth and power
 - c. Desire for cultural exchange
 - d. Desire for exploration
- 4. How did Indigenous peoples resist European colonization?**
 - a. By welcoming European invaders
 - b. By fighting to defend their lands
 - c. By surrendering their lands willingly
 - d. By ignoring European settlers
- 5. What did Indigenous tribes do to resist European colonization?**
 - a. Formed alliances with European settlers
 - b. Engaged in diplomatic negotiations
 - c. Fought battles and formed alliances with each other
 - d. Welcomed European settlers with open arms

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What did Indigenous peoples have arrival?
2. What drove European explorers
3. How did Indigenous peoples resist
4. What is the legacy of Indigenous
5. What is the ultimate goal of Indigenous resistance?

6. What did Indigenous peoples confront hardships?

- a. Forget their traditions
- b. Adopt European customs
- c. Maintain their cultural resilience and
- d. Abandon their lands

7. What is the legacy of Indigenous European colonization?

- a. Weakness and defeat
- b. Strength and resilience
- c. Surrender and submission
- d. Compliance and obedience

8. What is essential to learn from the Indigenous resistance?

- a. To forget the past
- b. To honor the contributions of Indigenous
- c. To ignore Indigenous struggles
- d. To continue colonization efforts

9. What can understanding Indigenous resistance inspire?

- a. Future generations to stand up for the
- b. Future generations to oppress others
- c. Future generations to forget history
- d. Future generations to ignore cultural di

10. What is the ultimate goal of learning about Indigenous resistance?

- a. To perpetuate injustice
- b. To work towards justice and equality
- c. To ignore Indigenous history
- d. To continue colonization

ANSWER KEY

MCQS

1. b. 1492
2. a. Unique cultures, languages, and ways of life
3. b. Desire for wealth and power
4. b. By fighting to defend their lands
5. c. Fought battles and formed alliances with each other
6. c. Maintain their cultural resilience and pride
7. b. Strength and resilience
8. b. To honor the contributions of Indigenous peoples
9. a. Future generations to stand up for their rights
10. b. To work towards justice and equality

SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION

1. Indigenous peoples had unique cultures, languages, and ways of life before Columbus's arrival.
2. European explorers were driven by a desire for wealth and power during colonization.
3. Indigenous peoples resisted European colonization by fighting to defend their lands.
4. The legacy of Indigenous resistance is strength and resilience.
5. The ultimate goal of learning about Indigenous resistance is to work towards justice and equality.

10 - MCQ'S & 5 QUESTIONS

ANSWER KEY INCLUDED