# Indigenous People And Columbs NATIVE RESISTANCE READING COMPREHENSION



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

# NATIVE RESISTANCE

#### ARRIVAL OF COLUMBUS

Christopher Columby n the Americas in icountered In oples who had been s. However, eginning of a nous peoples, as to claim their lands and



#### AY OF LIFE

ival, Indigenous peoples had their own unique cultures, ife. They lived off the land, hunting, fishing, and farming, nnections to nature. They had rich traditions and had thrived for generations.

### THREATS TO LAND AND RESOURCES

uropean 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.

#### ANCE BEGINS

the challenges they faced, Indigenous people ed by European colonization and began fend their lands, homes, and ways o matic negotiations and armed re

#### ALLIANCES

is tribes formed alliances with one ey shared knowledge, resources, a European in a crs. Some tribes engaged in battle others sough peaceful solutions through diplome

## IVE RESIST

istopher Columbus arri

#### genous peoples have b

es, languages, and ways toms and traditions traditions s and traditions

#### opean explorers drive

Ith and power ural exchange oration

ous peoples resist Eu

ropean invaders

NO-PREP EDITABLE READING COMPREHENSION MCQ'S **QUESTIONS ANSWER KEY** 

ppean colonization is a powerful

urse of history in the Americas and

the past and honor the contributions

Indigenous peoples. Their

as resistance to European

the struggles and sacrifices of

ork towards a future of justice,

their rights and sovereignty.

# 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.

## READING COMPREHENSION

COLORED & B/W VERSIONS INCLUDED

# Ready to Print & 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.

#### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- I. What did Indigenous peoples have arrival?
- 2. What drove European explorers
- 3. How did Indigenous peoples resis
- 4. What is the legacy of Indigenou
- 5. What is the ultimate goal of le resistance?

## 6. What did Indigenous peoples cont

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

#### 7. What is the legacy of Indigenous r European colonization?

- a. Weakness and defeat
- b. Strength and resilience

#### 8. What is essential to learn from the Indigenous resistance? a. To forget the past

- 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 o Indigenous resistance? a. To pernet

te injustice ards justice and equality

olonization enous history

F.

#### c. Surrender and submission d. Compliance and obedience

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

# q. What can understanding Indigenous r

a. Desire for peace

Name.

a. 1490

b. 1492

c. 1500

d. 1510

arrival?

b. Desire for wealth and power

c. No culture or traditions

- c. Desire for cultural exchange
- d. Desire for exploration

#### 4. How did Indigenous peoples resist European colonization?

a. Unique cultures, languages, and ways of life

3. What were European explorers driven by?

- a. By welcoming European invaders
- b. By fighting to defend their lands

DIRECTIONS CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

b. European customs and traditions

d. Asian customs and traditions

- 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

NATIVE RESISTANCE

I. When did Christopher Columbus arrive in the Americas?

2. What did Indigenous peoples have before Columbus's

d. Welcomed European settlers with open arms

# ANSWER KEY

MCQS

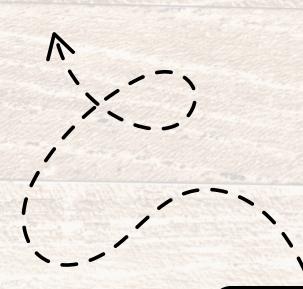
# 2. a. Unique cultures, languages, and ways of life

- 3. b. Desire for wealth and power
- 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 q. 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
- 3. Indigenous peoples resisted European colonization by fighting
- 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**