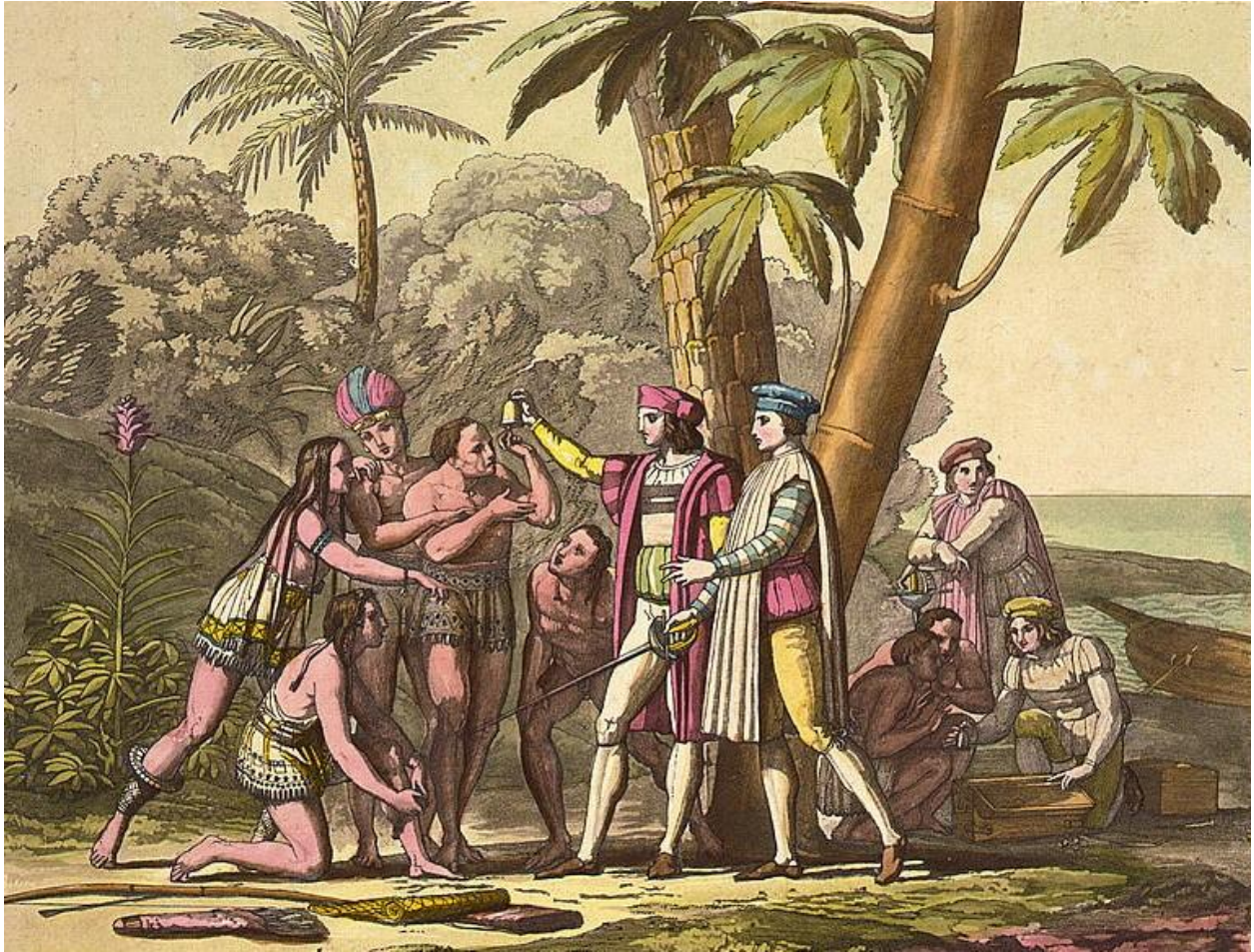


Columbus Lands in America



- 1. What is in the middle of the picture?**
Columbus and another Spanish person.
- 2. Who are the characters in the picture? (Characters can be people, animals, or inanimate objects.) How do you know who they are?**
Spanish men and indigenous people. We know from the title that one of the men is Columbus. We know the people on the left and the two crouching by the tree are indigenous because they aren't dressed like Europeans. One has a headdress and they aren't wearing as much clothing as the Europeans.
- 3. What is happening in the picture?**
The indigenous people are looking at a bell Columbus is holding. Another Spanish person is giving an indigenous man a gift. The indigenous people are amazed by the bell. One of them is kneeling in front of Columbus.
- 4. Are there any words or captions that help you understand what is happening?**
The title is Columbus Lands in America, so we know the man in the picture is Christopher Columbus.

5. **Are any of the people or items bigger than others? Is that important? Why?**

No, the people are about the same size. The Spanish people are a tiny bit taller, but mostly they are the same size, so it isn't very important.

6. **How are the people portrayed? Are they good? Evil? Wise? Foolish? Strong? Weak? How can you tell?**

The indigenous people are portrayed as ignorant, since they don't know what a bell is and might be trying to worship Columbus. Columbus and the Spanish people are portrayed as more advanced, and as good, because they are giving gifts to the indigenous people.

7. **Whose perspective is it? Is it the perspective of a certain group? How can you tell?**

It is a European (Eurocentric) perspective. It shows the Europeans as being better and more advanced than the indigenous people.

8. **Is there a problem shown in the picture? What does the picture suggest should happen to solve the problem? How do you know?**

The indigenous people are shown as not having technology. The picture suggests that the Spanish people should come back and take over to bring modern society to the indigenous people. This is because the indigenous people are shown as ignorant and not having technology, and they look up to Columbus.

9. **What context might this picture have been made in? How do you know?**

We don't know when it was made, but it was probably made a long time ago. We know that because the artistic style is outdated, and because it shows very stereotyped views about indigenous people.

10. **Does the picture suggest that imperialism is good or bad? Why?**

It suggests that imperialism is good, because the Spanish men are bringing advanced technology to give to the indigenous people. It suggests that the indigenous people were ignorant savages and the Spanish helped them.

America is occupied by marvelously strange and savage people without faith, without laws, without religion, without any civilities, but living like unreasoning beasts as nature had produced them, eating roots, men as well as women remaining ever naked, until perhaps such time as they will be frequented by Christians, from whom they will little by little learn to put off this brutishness to put on more civil and humane ways.

Thévet, A. (1557). *Les singularitez de la France antarctique, autrement nommée Amérique: et de plusieurs Terres et Isles decouvertes de nostre temps*. Paris

1. Who or what is the source talking about? How can you tell?

It is talking about indigenous people in the Americas. The source says it is talking about the people living in America, and it's from 1557, so it would have been indigenous people.

2. What does the author think about this topic? How can you tell?

He thinks the indigenous people are savages and not as good as Europeans. He calls them "strange and savage people" and compares them to "beasts". He says that Christians (Europeans) could make them better.

3. Are there specific words or phrases that help you understand the author's point?

He describes indigenous people as "marvellously strange and savage". He compares them to "unreasoning beasts" and talks about their "brutishness". He says that the European ways are "more civil and humane".

4. Who wrote this source? What do you know about him or her?

It was written by A. Thévet. We know he was alive in 1557 and that he spoke French, because the book title is in French. He was probably a man, because most authors were back then. He might have been a sailor or explorer if he saw the people he is talking about.

5. What context might this have been said in? How do you know?

It was said around the time of the early exploration of the Americas by Europeans, since it was in the 1500s.

6. Whose perspective is it? Is it the perspective of a certain group? How can you tell?

It is a European (Eurocentric) perspective. It says that the Europeans are better than the indigenous people.

7. Does the author think there is a problem? What does he or she think should be done about this problem? How do you know?

He thinks that the indigenous people are backwards and "savage". He thinks that Europeans need to come to the Americas. He says that they will live in this "brutishness" until they have more contact with Europeans.

8. Does the source suggest that imperialism is good or bad? Why?

It suggests that imperialism is good, because the indigenous people need the Europeans to make them less "savage". It says that if the Europeans come to the Americas, they will learn "more civil and humane ways".

And because all men, who could lay hold of the opportunity, sought out lurking holes in the mountains...[the Spaniards] bred up such fierce hunting dogs as would devour an Indian like a hog, at first sight in less than a moment. Now such kind of slaughters and cruelties as these were committed by the curs, and if at any time it happened, (which was rarely) that the Indians, irritated, upon a just account destroyed or took away the life of any Spaniard, they promulgated and proclaimed this law among them, that one hundred Indians should die for every individual Spaniard that should be slain.

de las Casas, Bartolome. (1552). *Brevisima relacion de la destrucción de las Indias*. Seville. Translation first published 1689 in London.

1. Who or what is the source talking about? How can you tell?

It is talking about what the Spanish did in the Americas. It talks about Spaniards and Indians.

2. What does the author think about this topic? How can you tell?

He thinks the Spanish were behaving horribly to the indigenous people. He talks about Spanish "slaughters and cruelties" and says that the indigenous people only "rarely" killed any of the Spanish, even though they had good reason to.

3. Are there specific words or phrases that help you understand the author's point?

He describes the Spanish and their methods as "fierce," "slaughters and cruelties", and even "curs". He says that when the indigenous people killed Spaniards, it was "on a just account".

4. Who wrote this source? What do you know about him or her?

It was written by Bartolome de las Casas. We know he was Spanish since he originally wrote in Spanish, and that he was alive in 1552, around the time these things were happening. Even though he was Spanish, he didn't sympathize with what the Spanish were doing.

5. What context might this have been said in? How do you know?

It was said around the time of the early exploration of the Americas by Europeans, since it was in the 1500s.

6. Whose perspective is it? Is it the perspective of a certain group? How can you tell?

It is the perspective of a European who sympathizes with the indigenous people. It isn't an indigenous perspective, because he calls them Indians, and it doesn't sound like these things are happening to him, but he sympathizes with them by talking about how bad the things the Spanish were doing are.

7. Does the author think there is a problem? What does he or she think should be done about this problem? How do you know?

He thinks the Spanish are mistreating the indigenous people. It isn't clear what he thinks should be done except that they should stop mistreating them. He might want to convince people in Spain to treat the indigenous people more fairly, since he published the book in Spain.

8. Does the source suggest that imperialism is good or bad? Why?

It suggests that imperialism is bad, because it has caused a lot of cruelties to the indigenous people.

Relationships Paragraph

1. Who are the sources talking about?

They are talking about Europeans coming to the Americas and the indigenous people they met.

2. When are the sources from?

One is from the late 1400s and two are from the 1500s.

3. Whose perspective are they from?

Sources 1 and 2 are from a Eurocentric perspective. Source 3 is still from a European perspective, but a European who sympathizes with the indigenous people.

4. Do they think imperialism is good or bad?

Sources 1 and 2 think it is good. Source 3 thinks it is bad.

5. Why do they think imperialism is good or bad?

Sources 1 and 2 think it is good because the indigenous people are ignorant and savage people who need European help. Source 3 thinks it is bad because the Spanish were treating the indigenous people very badly.

6. How are the sources similar?

All three sources are from the same time period (late 1400s-mid 1500s), and they all portray interactions between Europeans and North Americans. They were all written or made by Europeans. Sources 1 and 2 agree that imperialism is good and that the Europeans should take over the Americas. Sources 1 and 3 are both about the Spanish, possibly even from the same area in the Americas.

7. How are the sources different?

Source 3 disagrees with Sources 1 and 2, since they say that imperialism is good for the indigenous people, whereas Source 3 suggests it is bad for them. Sources 1 and 2 have slightly different focusses. Source 1 is mostly concerned with technology and how the Spanish can bring physical items to the Americas, while Source 2 cares more about the indigenous people's way of life, and how the Europeans should bring their religion and laws. Source 2 believes that the Europeans should make the indigenous people adopt European beliefs and laws, while Source 3 shows that this forced conversion harms the indigenous people.

8. How are the events in the sources related historically? Did one source cause the others?

Source 3 is the result of the actions in Sources 1 and 2. In Source 1, the indigenous people crowd around Columbus, but in Source 3 they are running away from the Spanish. Although Source 3 happened before Source 2, the actions described in Source 2 (Europeans trying to "civilize" or force their way of life on the indigenous people) were already happening in the area Source 3 is talking about.