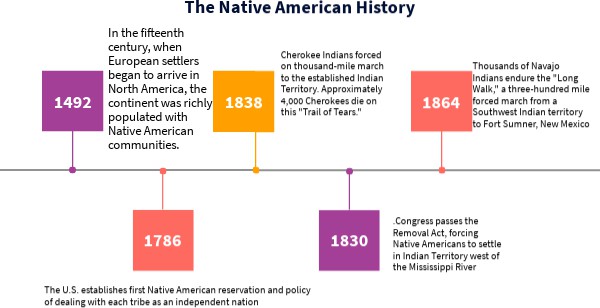
NATIVE AMERICANS

First part : an ancient people impacted by European colonization.

*A: Historical Overview*

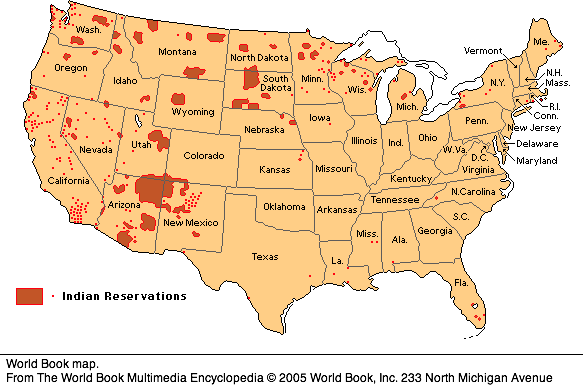
* Before European colonization, North America was home to a multitude of Native American tribes.
* indigenous peoples inhabited various regions across the continent, from the Arctic Circle to the southern tip of South America.
* Native American tribes had sophisticated social structures.
* Each tribe had its own governance system

*B: Impact of Colonization*

* After 1492, European exploration and colonization of the Americas
* Colonization led to displacement, loss of land, and cultural assimilation.
* From the 16th through the 19th centuries, the population of Native Americans sharply declined.
* European colonization forced removal of Native Americans from their ancestral lands.
* The European colonization of North America had a range of effects on the Native Americans such as starvation, loss of land and culture, disease, and slavery.
  + When the first colonist began to colonize America, they brought with them many diseases.

Second Part: Contemporary Issues

1. *In terms of political rights*

* the Indian Citizenship Act in 1924,
*  Native american communities still conserve some of their internal and tribal institutions,
* Their relation with the US was often fixed

through treaties.

* occupation of the island of Alcatraz in 1970

1. *geographical and demographical situation :*

* 573 federally recognized tribal governments and 326 Indian reservations in the United States.
* lands are dispatched in the entire territory of the US, especially in the west *;*
* ethnic minority, only represents 2,9% of the american population

1. *Issues and challenges*

* Native americans are 5 to 7 times more likely to commit suicide
* native americans don’t form a homogenous ethnic and cultural group.