**Native Americans**

**To what extent has colonization impacted the cultural, social, and political evolution of native Americans tribes in the United States of America?**

**I – A history marked by violence and cultural mutations**

*A - The conflictual relations between the European settlers and native Americans*



*The encounter between Christopher Columbus and the natives*

* Border’s myth: the native Americans are seen like an obstacle to the conquest of West.
* European countries used to exploit the rivalries between the different tribes to extent their territories.
* Evangelization policy.
* Extermination policies: 1784 – Spain – Apache.
* Thirteen colonies: practice of squatting = land grab.
* European vision of the natives = savages / salves / beings to slaughter.

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*B - The cultural interweaving and mutations*



*Pocahontas and John Rolf*

* Diseases: smallpox.
* New products: alcohol / arms / animals like horses and sheeps.
* Mixed marriage: Pocahontas and John Rolf in 1613.
* No freedom of worship and language.
* Ethnocide = extermination of a culture
* Moral crisis
* Support of American personalities and Supreme Court

**II. The evolution of the rights of the native Americans inside of a complicated historical context**



*American Indian movement (AIM)*

1. *The evolution of the native Americans fights for their rights*
* A revaluation of the native Americans’ place in the American society during the 20th century.
* July 1968: foundation of the AIM Minneapolis
* August 1970: the ascension of the mount Rushmore
* 1975: Self-determination and education act
* 1978: American Indian religious act is passed
* 2020: the Washington national football league dropped the name redskins
1. *The difficulties in the actual situation of the native American because of the historical context*



* Health disparities: big differences between other “races” and American Indians.
* Big alcohol issues, suicide issues and drug issues and diabetes.
* Difficult access to education for the native American children: lack of educational opportunity because of the poverty
* Native American tribal land and the struggle for native American tribes’ property rights