New Visions, Old Stories: The Emergence of a New Indian History

QUESTIONS 1 – 5 (Respond in the space available)

1. The initial meetings between Indians and Englishmen on the Atlantic coast produced tensions, which changed both societies. Historians have illustrated that both sides interpreted the other through a pre conceived set of images, and that English colonists attempted to fit Native Americans into a cultural framework imported from Europe. *Provide an example, which would validate this statement.*

2. How does teaching history from one perspective distort a narrative?

**"the image of the American Indian in history, literature, and art has been largely an 'invented' tradition external to the American Indian experience." …Native-American historians have never championed "essentialism" (that only scholars of Native-American descent can write Native American history), but that many Indian historians believe that current scholarship often excludes an authentic Native-American voice, and that many non-Indian scholars continue to produce an "American-Indian history" that is "just the history of Indian-white relations (and the colonial conquest perspective at that), or is the history of governmental bureaucracies that have dealt with American Indians." -** Donald A. Grinde Jr., "Teaching American Indian History: A Native American Voice"

3. How did Turner’s statement reflect ethnocentricity? Who does this benefit and why?

**Frederick Jackson Turner once described the frontier as "the meeting point between savagery and civilization," Francis Jenning's The Invasion of America points out that such concepts as "savagery" and "civilization" are ethnocentric terms rarely applied equally to both sides (7).**

**4. Indians did not respond the same way to Europeans – what determined a tribes course of action?**

**5. Why did I create these questions to best reflect the reading? What is the main theme of importance?**