

Ppm2

Kortkerosskaya secondary school

8 Class

Kortkeros, Komi Republic, Russia

This semester we learned about Native Americans in the USA, about their past and present. We wanted to know more about original inhabitants of other countries.

Our group made a research on the original inhabitants of Learning Places countries. We would like to thank Slovenia school for an interesting report about the history of their country.

2000 years ago Celts lived everywhere in the Western Europe from west to east and from north to south. In those times in the northern part of Asia lived people who belong now to Finno- Ugric language group.

## Komi



Common ancestors of Permic people explored this territory already in the early Iron Age. The Vikings tried to capture it, but were not lucky because the conditions of life in Biarmia were difficult, and its people would hide in unknown and unexplored forests. This is, in fact, the territory of today's Komi Republic.

In the 14<sup>th</sup> century the region of Perm Vychegotskaya was joined to the Moscow principality. One of the main factors determining this event was the Christianization of local tribes performed by the Saint Stefan Permski.

Now 28% of the population are Komi. One more indigenous group of population is Nenets; they are in a very small minority. According to the official population count held in 2002, the total Komi population in Russia is 293 thousands, and the majority, 256 thousands, reside in the Republic of Komi. These numbers only include so-called Zyryan Komi (Komi proper);

## Slovenia



'The history of Ljubljana dates back to the Paleolithic age.

There are the traces of the Paleolithic man who lived in our territory thousands of years ago. The Ljubljana territory was in ancient times a big lake. In the Neolithic period (3000 to 2000 B.C.) the lake dwellers lived on the lake in houses build on poles set in the marshy lake bottom.

In 4th and 3 century BC. n. No. this territory of present-day Slovenia occupied the Celtic tribes, who have here created the first state called Noricum formation.

Roman penetration into the territory of present-day Slovenia was initiated after the establishment of Aquileia (181 BC. ).

In 6th century in the broader territory of the Eastern Alps Slavs settled. The room, which was settled by Slavs have inhabited the remnants of Native Romanized, partly to maintain Christianity.'

2000 years ago Celts lived everywhere in the Western Europe from west to east and from north to south. In those times in the northern part of Asia lived people who belong now to finno-ugric language group.

## Argentina



The earliest evidence of humans in Argentina is in Patagonia (Piedra Museo, Santa Cruz) and dates from 11,000 BC. The Inca Empire under King Pachacutec invaded and conquered present-day northwestern Argentina in 1480, integrating it into a region called Collasuyu; the Guaraní developed a culture based on yuca, sweet potato and yerba maté. The central and southern areas (Pampas and Patagonia) were dominated by nomadic cultures, unified in the 17th century by the Mapuches.

European explorers arrived in 1516.

## Mexico.



The territory of modern-day Mexico was home to numerous indigenous civilizations prior to the arrival of the Spanish *conquistadores*: The Olmecs, who flourished from between 1200 BCE to about 400 BCE in the coastal regions of the Gulf of Mexico; the Zapotecs and the Mixtecs, who held sway in the mountains of Oaxaca and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; the Maya in the Yucatán (and into neighbouring areas of contemporary Central America); the Purepecha or Tarascan in present day Michoacán and surrounding areas, and the Aztecs, who, from their central capital at Tenochtitlan, dominated much of the centre and south of the country (and the non-Aztec inhabitants of those areas) when Hernán Cortés first landed at Veracruz.

In contrast to what was the general rule in the rest of North America, the history of the colony of New Spain was one of racial intermingling. *Mestizos* quickly came to account for a majority of the colony's population; however, significant numbers and communities of *indígenas* (as the native peoples are now known) survive to the present day.



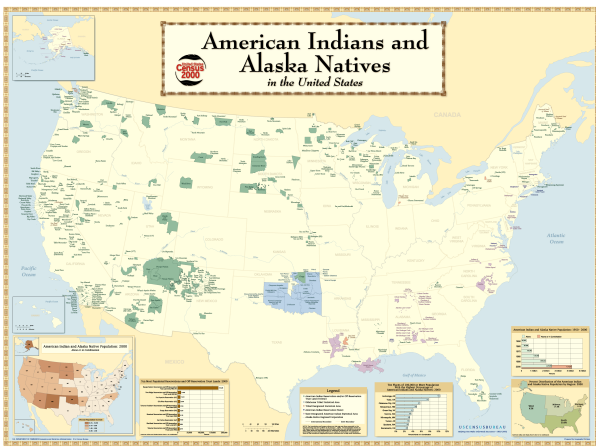
Benito Juárez, an indigenous Zapotec and President of Mexico from 1858 to 1872. He was the first president with indigenous roots in the Americas.

The indigenous peoples in Mexico have the right of free determination under the second article of the constitution. According to this article the indigenous peoples are granted: the right to decide the internal forms of social, economic, political and cultural organization; the right to apply their own normative systems of regulation as long as human rights and gender equality are respected; the right to preserve and enrich their languages and cultures; the right to elect representatives before the municipal council in which their territories are located;

#### the USA

When the Europeans arrived they tried to take land away from the Native Americans and there were many wars. As the Europeans took control over eastern part of North America, the Native Americans had to move to the west in order to survive. Then starting in 1830, the US Government forced the Native Americans to move even further west into reservations. The Native Americans fought against this.

There are 278 reservations in the USA. Some of them are quite big. The Navajo reservation is the largest. Today, other than tribes successfully running casinos, many tribes struggle. There are an estimated 2.1 million Native Americans, and they are the most impoverished of all ethnic groups. According to the 2000 Census, an estimated 400,000 Native Americans reside on reservation land. While some tribes have had success with gaming, only 40% of the 562 federally recognized tribes operate casinos. According to a 2007 survey by the U.S. Small Business Administration, only 1 percent of Native Americans own and operate a business. Native Americans rank at the bottom of nearly every social statistic: highest teen suicide rate of all minorities at 18.5 per 100,000, highest rate of teen pregnancy, highest high school drop out rate at 54%, lowest per capita income, and unemployment rates between 50% to 90%.



This Census Bureau map depicts the locations of Native Americans in the United States as of 2000.

In 1975 the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act was passed, marking the culmination of 15 years of policy changes. Related to Indian activism, the Civil Rights Movement and community development aspects of social programs of the 1960s, the Act recognized the need of Native Americans for self-determination. It marked the U.S. government's turn away from the policy of termination; the U.S. government encouraged Native Americans' efforts at self government and determining their futures.

There are 562 federally recognized tribal governments in the United States. These tribes possess the right to form their own government, to enforce laws (both civil and criminal), to tax, to establish requirements for membership, to license and regulate activities, to zone and to exclude persons from tribal territories.

Many Native Americans and advocates of Native American rights point out that the US Federal government's claim to recognize the "sovereignty" of Native American peoples falls short, given that the US still wishes to govern Native American peoples and treat them as subject to US law. True respect for Native American sovereignty, according to such advocates, would require the United States federal government to deal with Native American peoples in the same manner as any other sovereign nation, handling matters related to relations with Native Americans through the Secretary of State, rather than the Bureau of Indian Affairs .

Representatives of the Lakota tribe don't want to be citizens of the USA. 'We are not citizens of The USA any more', said Russell Minns, a fighter for the rights of Native Americans, to the Bolivian delegation on the 20<sup>th</sup> of December. "We want to be free and independent.' The tribe began their fight for independence in 1974.

Through the whole history of mankind people moved from place to place. They fought those people who came there before them. It happened two thousand years ago

and it happened two hundred years ago and is happening now. The nearer is the event the better we understand the tragedy of people, the less we forgive the former enemies.