

Colonial era

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Colonial Era The unconscionable conduct applied by the colonists for the duration of the majestic epoch was strappingly disreputable and brought incessant disagreement between the colonists and the Indians. Fascinatingly, there were assorted reactions of conflicts and corporations throughout the era due to colonists' ravenousness for supremacy and territory and the experience of other colonists such as the Spaniards. What was expected to be cordiality turned out to be the most horrible thing the Indians had ever hoped for? The entrance of settlers later dictated their culture, lifestyle and deeply condensed their population. Can your enemy be too powerful to influence your life? It was war and disagreement. This article explains the happenings during the colonial era and the changes brought by the events. Initially, the Indians were very hospitable to the settlers since they thought that they just wanted to do business and treated them as their nice people. The indigenous traded greatly with the colonists. The Indians obtained several goods such as knives, fishhooks, and weapons as they trapped fur for exchange with the English. Colonists expected gold and silver, which did not exist in, hence were forced to work in order to sustain themselves. The settlers opted to depend on the Indian populace because they never succeeded on hitting upon gold and silver. The English then twisted their aspirations to continuously creating and making bigger their settlement. The spreading out of colony by the colonists ignited row amid the English and the Indians. As a result, battle for dominance was initiated. Owning resources and land was the utmost basis of the perpetual war between the Native Americans and the settlers (Oberg 90-93). Colonists' had a frame of mind that they were superior to the natives and that the natives were uncivilized for the reason that they had backward beliefs such as a woman owning land

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other forms of property. The English behaviors towards the Native Americans were antagonistic and bigoted. The Indians only used the soil but never had possession of it. Furthermore, there were scores of diseases that were deemed to have been brought by the white settlers that enormously killed the Native Americans thus weakening and reducing their numbers. The Indians did not have the military power to fight back the unified opponents (Oberg 92-95). The irreconcilable and interminable disagreements between the natives and the colonists led to wars and displacements among the Indians. Even though the Native Americans benefited more from the settlers, pain for their land, which was seized by the English, lingered in their heads. The Indians had problems of hunger or going to war especially due to the conflict amongst them. The Indians tribes then resolved to keep peace with one another and formed council that would deal with the tribal issues. The natives abandoned their inferior culture and imitated the colonists' cultures, which perhaps, they deemed superior (Oberg 94-95). Amongst all the American colonies, Spain appeared to be for the most part brutal, opportunistic, and undoubtedly destructive. However, the Spaniards also received a repulsive attack from the natives, which led to a mass murder that placated the region. They achieved their assignment by using both the land and free labor provided by the Indians. English and French were friendlier compared to the Spaniards. The Native Americans decided to accommodate the English settlers because they could not fight them. The English had superior and very sophisticated weapons rendering them unbeaten by the natives. However, the indigenous did not understand the French language hence would only nod in approval, The French then legitimized colonialism by bringing handouts and pomp to the natives. The

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natives unknowingly did not understand all these happenings thus assumed that French settlers were just original and funny looking people. The French even went ahead to organize authority and control ceremonies but the Indians would not understand all the events (Oberg 100-101). Generally, the indigenous were upset since they could not comfortably live and enjoy their culture and freedom. Part of the natives' fertile land had been either grabbed or bought by the white settlers. Most natives collaborated with the settlers because they later profoundly depended on their goods such as swords and arrowheads. Trepidation and mistrust really contributed to the collaboration and assimilation with the white settlers. The natives destroyed the Europeans holy places when the settlers attempted to suppress their religion. The settlers supposed that the natives might have believed in some natural powers that were evil. In turn, the settlers were Christians and believed in Christian values. The colonists' then imposed Christianity in some of the natives. The indigenous abandoned their lifestyle such as hunting and fishing by partially adopting the Europeans' way of life. Treaties were signed to foster peace among the settlers and the natives. Works Cited Oberg, Michael L. *Native America: A History*. Chichester, West Sussex, U. K: Wiley-Blackwell, 2010. Print.