

The Colonists and Seekers

The earliest hunters and gatherers and nomads **traveled** in search of land and wildlife to sustain them. **They were aware** of the fragility of the Earth and **traveled** with the seasons. Through-out history **people have traveled** for a number of reasons, including colonization, trade, war, famine, disease, political persecution, and religious pilgrimages. Around the turn of the 19th century, wealthy, and sometimes eccentric, European travelers **journeyed** to view natural scenery, mountains and other cultures. **They were later joined by writers and artists** who **began** to discover the "romance" of travel. Authors Joseph Conrad and Somerset Maugham wrote stories of the great adventurer, vivid and romanticized accounts of the Far East, and journeys into the dark and lonely heart of Africa.

Question 1: It can be understood that

- A. Writers were the first to travel in search for romance and adventure.
- B. People have always traveled to escape different issues.
- C. By the 19th century, every citizen was able to plan a trip.

Photography **piqued** the interest of travelers as well. **By 1895**, when the development of the printing trades **allowed** for the economical manufacture of mass-produced "view-cards," images of distant cultures and "exotic" lands **had travelled** around the globe. The views that came out of Africa, the Americas, and Asia during this period provided detailed documentation of far off places and peoples, but they also painted a romanticized and often misleading picture.

Throughout the history of travel, one is struck by the differing views of land and place held by travelers and hosts, **colonizers and original inhabitants**, and the compulsion of the newcomers to **take control of** their "discoveries" and the resources and people found there. Open land, in Western eyes, is not understood as intricate systems of land use and maintenance, where local people use resources for survival. Tourism, like other western-style industries, encourages the use of open land by seeking out and developing the "last unspoiled places on earth." Indigenous peoples' traditional land use systems are often

ignored, and biological diversity is lost in the development process. Ancient and sacred cultural ties to the land are often destroyed through cultural commodification.

Question 2: It can be understood that photography...

- A. was the result of travelling.
- B. encouraged people to travel
- C. became more interesting because of travelling.

Question 3: Why does the author write "discoveries" among quoting marks ("")?

- A. To imply many people fought over who discovered it first.
- B. To indicate there were too many "discoveries" for them to be special.
- C. To indicate that people ignored indigenous groups lived there before

Question 4: People who wanted to take control of the "discovered" areas:

- A. probably considered indigenous groups underdeveloped or dumb for "wasting land".
- B. negotiated with indigenous groups to know how to take care of them.
- C. learnt how to take care of the land from indigenous groups.

The Havasupai, like all indigenous groups impacted by tourism, **have been forcibly displaced** and allotted only a small portion of traditional lands. By 1919 with the establishment of the Grand Canyon National Park, the tribe **had been restricted** to 518 acres, five miles wide and 12 miles long in a side canyon. At that point, *the Havasupai* **were rounded up and driven out** of their ancient homeland. Havasupai houses **were destroyed** and the U.S. Forest Service filled in their water wells. Many Havasupai **died** as a result of this traumatic experience. After years of court battles, in 1974 the Havasupai were returned to a portion of their former homelands.

Displacement in India Thwarted

Many people **have been displaced** because of development projects. However, indigenous peoples are becoming savvy fighters, gaining international support through urgent action campaigns and cooperation with NGOs. In 1997, the tribal people of Karnataka state in

India, the Adivasis, waged war on Taj Resort Hotels. The Taj is a member of the International **Hotels Environment Initiative and has been applauded** by the hotel industry for its initiatives to create sustainable tourism. The Adivasis opposed losing forest access rights, being forcibly displaced from their homelands, and opposed Taj's plans to build an "eco-resort" in Nagarhole National Park. The Adivasis say more than 20 indigenous peoples were arrested for protecting their forests. **The Adivasis have won their** battle in the courts for now. While Taj Resort Hotels claims its plan would have benefited the local people, the Adivasis claim their major concern is not over potential benefits of "development" but rather control of their land, resources and culture.

Based on the last two paragraphs what can we imagine will happen in the future to indigenous groups and their sacred lands?