

# Columbus And The Indians

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## Columbus, the Arawak, and the First Colonial Encounter

Uncovered mysterious men and ladies of the Arawak ran, leaving their villages on the shores of their island, and moved towards a vast, fascinating vessel to see it. At the point when Christopher Columbus and his group went shorewards, furnished with swords and talking in a limitless dialect, the locals raced to welcome them and brought nourishment, water, and endowments (Columbus, 1492/1827; Mann, 2005; National Museum of the American Indian, n.d.).

The Arawaks from the Bahamas were fundamentally the same as the Indians who lived on the mainland, which were well known (European explorers checked it more than once), with their cordiality and the desire to share what they had. Comparative highlights were lost in Renaissance Europe, where Catholicism overwhelmed, the rulers ruled, and the excited hunger for cash that was normal for both Western civilization and its first representative to America, Christopher Columbus, was prevailing (TESOL Program, n.d.; Sale, 1990).

The inquiry that most intrigued Columbus: "Where is the gold?" He induced the ruler and Queen of Spain to back the endeavor on these grounds. As per the pilot's suppositions, riches, gold, and flavors were on the opposite side of the Atlantic, in India and Asia. Like other illuminated individuals of the time, Columbus realized that the Earth was round and that one should cruise west to get to the Far East.

## Spanish Society and the Economic Motives for Exploration

Spain has, as of late, turned into a solitary state and was one of the new country states, France, England, and Portugal. Its tenants, generally poor laborers, worked for aristocrats, who made up 2% of the populace and claimed 95% of the land. Spain, bound by ties with the Catholic Church, ousted all Jews and removed the Moors. Like different nations of the advanced world, Spain tried to get access to its gold, which turned into another image of riches, more critical than the earth, in light of the fact that with its assistance, you can purchase anything you like.

A couple of hundreds of years prior, Marco Polo and different explorers had brought astonishing things from their wanderings overland; it was believed that in Asia, there is gold and, without a doubt, silk, and flavors. Since the Turks vanquished Constantinople the Eastern Mediterranean, and controlled the

land streets to Asia, the Sea course was important. Portuguese mariners cleared their course around the southern tip of Africa. Spain chose to wager on a long voyage through an obscure Ocean (TESOL Program, n.d.).

In return for gold and flavors, Columbus guaranteed a tenth of the benefits in exchange for the administration of open grounds and wonderfulness, which would give them another title: Admiral of the Sea Ocean. The child of a qualified weaver, Christopher Columbus, was conceived in the Italian city of Genoa, filled in as an assistant to a vendor, in some cases got extra profit, occupied with weaving, and turned into an accomplished Seafarer. Genoese went on to stumble on three cruising ships, the biggest of which was "Santa Clause Maria," which was around 100 feet long and had a group of 39 individuals (TESOL Program, n.d.).

## Geographic Miscalculation and the Accidental Arrival in the Americas

Columbus could never have swum to Asia, which was a huge number of miles more remote than he had expected, trusting that the Earth was smaller. The tremendous Sea breadths would sentence the guide to disappointment. In any case, he was fortunate. After a fourth of the way, Columbus ran over an obscure, unmapped land that lay amongst Europe and Asia to the American landmass. This occurred toward the beginning of October 1492, thirty-three days after the Genoese with his group left the Canary Islands off the Atlantic shore of Africa. They saw branches gliding in the water and in the sky runs of feathered creatures. This was an indication that the land was close. On the twelfth of October, a mariner named Rodrigo saw an impression of moonlight on white sand early in the morning and shouted out. It was one of the Bahamas in the Caribbean. The primary individual who saw the land was guaranteed a yearly lifetime benefit of 10 thousand maravedis, yet Rodrigo did not get it. Columbus said that he had seen the light the previous night. He got the honor (TESOL Program, n.d.; Sale, 1990; Library of Congress, n.d.).

In this way, moving toward the shore, the Seafarers met the Arawak Indians, who cruised to the ship to welcome them. The Arawaks lived in provincial groups and developed corn, yams, and cassava. They knew how to turn and weave; however, they didn't know steeds or working steers. The locals did not have a press, but rather, in their ears, they wore little gold decorations (Mann, 2005; National Museum of the American Indian, n.d.).

The last condition had genuine outcomes: Columbus took a few Indians on board as prisoners (Las Casas, 1552/1992) and demanded that they reveal to him the wellspring of gold. At that point, the Genoese cruised to where Cuba is presently and, after that, to Hispaniola (the island where Haiti and the Dominican Republic are currently found). The grains of gold that could be found in the waters of the streams there and the brilliant cover that Columbus provided for the head of the nearby Indian clan turned into the reason for the insane myths about the gold placers (TESOL Program, n.d.).

# Slavery, Gold, and the Violence of Spanish Colonization

Because of the distortions and guarantees contained in the Admiral's report, 17 boats and in excess of 1.2 thousand individuals were designated for his second endeavor. The objective was clear ~ slaves and gold (Zinn, 1980; Sale, 1990). Spaniards swam from island to island in the Caribbean Sea, catching Indians in bondage. Be that as it may, as the talk about the aims of the Europeans has effectively spread, they were progressively welcomed by the betrayed villages. In Haiti, the outsiders found that the mariners left at Fort Navidad were executed in a fight with the Indians that happened after the Spaniards began meandering around the island in search of gold and seizing nearby ladies and youngsters as slaves for sexual stimulation and work.

Presently, from his base in Haiti, Columbus sent an undertaking for the endeavor to the inside. They didn't discover gold, however they needed to stack the boats coming back to Spain with at any rate a few products that could bring benefit. In 1495, these undertakings led to an extensive attack to catch slaves. They encompassed 1,5 thousand Arawaks men, ladies, and kids. The Spaniards put them in pens ensured by officers and canines, and at that point, they chose the 500 most grounded and drove them to the boats. Two hundred of them passed on out and about. The rest were conveyed to Spain, where they were set available to be purchased by the city archdeacon, who announced that despite the fact that the slaves were "exposed, what the mother brought forth," they were "timid close to creatures." Later, Columbus expressed: "From here it is conceivable for the sake of the Holy Trinity to send every one of the slaves that will be conceivable to offer (TESOL Program, n.d.).

Attempting to make an armed force for protection, the Arawaks encountered the Spaniards, outfitted with a defensive layer, black powder guns, swords, and stallions. At the point when the outsiders caught detainees, they hung them or consumed them alive. Among the Arawaks, mass suicides started: the Indians drank harm, produced using cassava. Infants were slaughtered to spare them from the Spaniards. Because of killings, wounds, or suicides, half of the 250,000 Haitians died in two years. When it turned out to be certain that there was not any more gold, the Indians as slaves were crashed into enormous homes, later known as *enkomendy*.

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