

Past Perfect / Indigenous People

SAS BOOK 2

“

Indigenous People - Texts

”

C2 H5,6,7,8

A



A - Aymara

B



B - Tapirapé

C



C - Bhopa

D



D - Himba

E



E - Maasai

F



F - Inuit

1. Search about the Indigenous peoples on the internet and write the name of a people under each picture. Choose the words from the box. Hint: one name does not relate to any picture.

Apache – Aymara – Bhopa – Inuit – Maasai – Himba – Tapirapé

2. What do the people in the pictures have in common?

They are all considered native peoples from different parts of the world

Vídeos:

Tashka and Laura Yawanawá lead the Yawanawá people in Acre, Brazil -- a tribe that stewards almost 500,000 acres of Amazon rainforest. As footage of the Amazon burning shocks the world's consciousness, Tashka and Laura call for us to transform this moment into an opportunity to support indigenous people who have the experience, knowledge and tools needed to protect the land.

https://www.ted.com/talks/tashka_and_laura_yawanawa_the_amazon_belongs_to_humanity_let_s_protect_it_together

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KRTJlh1os4w>

Ailton Krenak é o primeiro entrevistado da série Vozes da Floresta - A aliança dos Povos da Floresta de Chico Mendes a nossos dias.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qk6USDKextQ>

Three years ago, in Brazil, the destruction of the Mariana mining dam, owned by Samarco

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Rights of Indigenous people

There are approximately 370 million Indigenous people spanning 70 countries, worldwide. Historically they have often been dispossessed of their lands, or in the center of conflict for access to valuable resources because of where they live, or, in yet other cases, struggling to live the way they would like. Considering this, the Indigenous people are amongst the most disadvantaged people in the world.

Who are Indigenous people and what makes them different?

There does not seem to be one definitive definition of Indigenous people, but generally they are those that have historically belonged to a particular region or country, before its colonization or transformation into a nation state, and may have different – often unique – cultural, linguistic, traditional, and other characteristics to those of the dominant culture of that region or state.

In some parts of the world, there are very few Indigenous people, while in others, they may number into the hundreds of thousands, even millions. Over the years, many groups of people have been wiped out, either by diseases of colonizing peoples, or through policies of extermination.



The Sun Stone is a calendar system that was used by the Aztecs and other Mesoamerican peoples.

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1. Answer in portuguese the following questions based on the text of the previous page.

a) Why are Indigenous people amongst the most disadvantaged people in the world?

a) Porque eles normalmente são desalojados de suas terras ou envolvidos em conflitos devido aos valiosos recursos que seus territórios possuem. Além disso, muitas vezes têm que lutar para viver como desejam.

b) What are the main characteristics of Indigenous people?

b) Eles habitavam uma determinada região antes de sua colonização ou transformação em Estado. Além disso, podem possuir características culturais e linguísticas, entre outras, diferentes das apresentadas pela cultura dominante da região ou do país em que residem.

c) What has caused Indigenous people to disappear?

c) Doenças levadas pelos colonizadores e políticas de extermínio.



A) PAST PERFECT. FORM

- We form the past perfect:

HAD + PAST PARTICIPLE

+ED: *WATCHED*

3RD COLUMN: *EATEN*

REGULAR VERBS

+ She ***had*** arrived

- She ***hadn't*** arrived

? ***Had*** she arrived?

IRREGULAR VERBS

She ***had*** gone

She ***hadn't*** gone

Had she gone?

PAST PERFECT (**Aff.**)

(General)

I	}	had + past part.
You		
He / She / It		had + past part.
We	}	had + past part.
You		
They		



Do

I	}	had done
You		
He / She / It		had done
We	}	had done
You		
They		

PAST PERFECT (Neg.)

(General)

I	}	hadn't + past part.
You		
He / She / It		hadn't + past part.
We	}	hadn't + past part.
You		
They		

Do

I	}	hadn't done
You		
He / She / It		hadn't done
We	}	hadn't done
You		
They		



PAST PERFECT (Int.)

(General)

Do

Had	{	I	past part.?
		you	
Had		he / she / it	past part.?
Had	{	we	
		you	past part.?
		they	



Had	{	I	done ?
		you	
Had		he / she / it	done ?
Had	{	we	
		you	done ?
		they	

The structure of the past perfect tense is:

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	had		finished	my work.
+	You	had		stopped	before me.
-	She	had	not	gone	to school.
-	We	had	not	left.	
?	Had	you		arrived?	
?	Had	they		eaten	dinner?

B) PAST PERFECT. TIME EXPRESSIONS.



- We tend to use the following time expressions with the Past Perfect:

ALREADY

NEVER

*She HAD **already/just/never** SEEN that film*

JUST

BY THE TIME

AFTER

BEFORE

UNTIL

UNTIL THEN

MARKERS/LINKERS



BEFORE, AFTER, LATER

- **I went back home after I had visited my sister**
- THE PAST PERFECT EXPRESSES THE OLDER ACTION



ALREADY, YET, JUST, STILL, PREVIOUSLY

- I ate the dinner I had previously/already cooked.
- When I arrived at Jane's, she had already gone



ADVERB PLACEMENT: BETWEEN AUXILIARY AND MAIN VERB

- She had never visited England before last summer

C) PAST PERFECT. USES

1. An action that happened before another action in the past.

*He **had worked** very hard before he finally **won**.*

1st

2nd





C) PAST PERFECT. USES

2. An action that happened before a specific time in the past.

*They **had** already **scored** before the 9 o'clock break.*





PAST PERFECT. EXAMPLES.

1. Mike had finished his homework before he watched television.
2. My mom had left before I woke up.
3. The snow had started to fall before Christmas Eve.
4. The team had finished practice before 10:00.
5. She had never visited Africa before her trip in 2009.
6. Sam had seen the red car before he ran into it.

Short Answers

- **Had** I always **been** a student before I became a teacher?
➡ **Yes, you had. // No, you hadn't.**
- **Had** you **eaten** all the cake when I saw you in the kitchen?
➡ **Yes, you had. // No, you hadn't.**
- **Had** Pedro **done** his homework by the time his parents arrived home?
➡ **Yes, he had. // No, he hadn't.**
- **Had** María **been** your girlfriend before she started going out with Pedro?
➡ **Yes, she had // No, she hadn't**
- **Had** the cat **realized** there was a mouse before you opened the door?
➡ **Yes, it had. // No, it hadn't.**
- **Had** Pedro, María and I **been** to the USA before the twin towers were pulled down by terrorists?
➡ **Yes, you had. // No, you hadn't.**
- **Had** you all **left** before your friends arrived?"
➡ **Yes, we had. // No, we hadn't.**
- **Had** Pedro and María **had** a baby before they got married?
➡ **Yes, they had. // No, they hadn't.**

He came to my house.

Simple Past Tense

I had already left.

PAST PERFECT TENSE

He came to my house

after

I had already left.

Simple Past Tense

He came to my house

after I had already left.

This action
takes place
farther back in
the past.

PAST PERFECT

Look at this
example.

After he had taken
his music lesson,

he made a telephone call.



Past perfect

Utiliza-se o *past perfect* quando se faz referência a uma ação no passado que aconteceu antes de uma outra ação também no passado. A estrutura desse tempo verbal é a seguinte: **had + past participle**. Veja os exemplos a seguir.



Before the Europeans arrived in Americas, the Indigenous peoples **had never seen** them.



The Incas **had left** Machu Picchu much before Hiram Bingham found it and revealed it to the world, in 1911.



Daniel: Had Iracema already **been** published when Alencar wrote O Guarani?

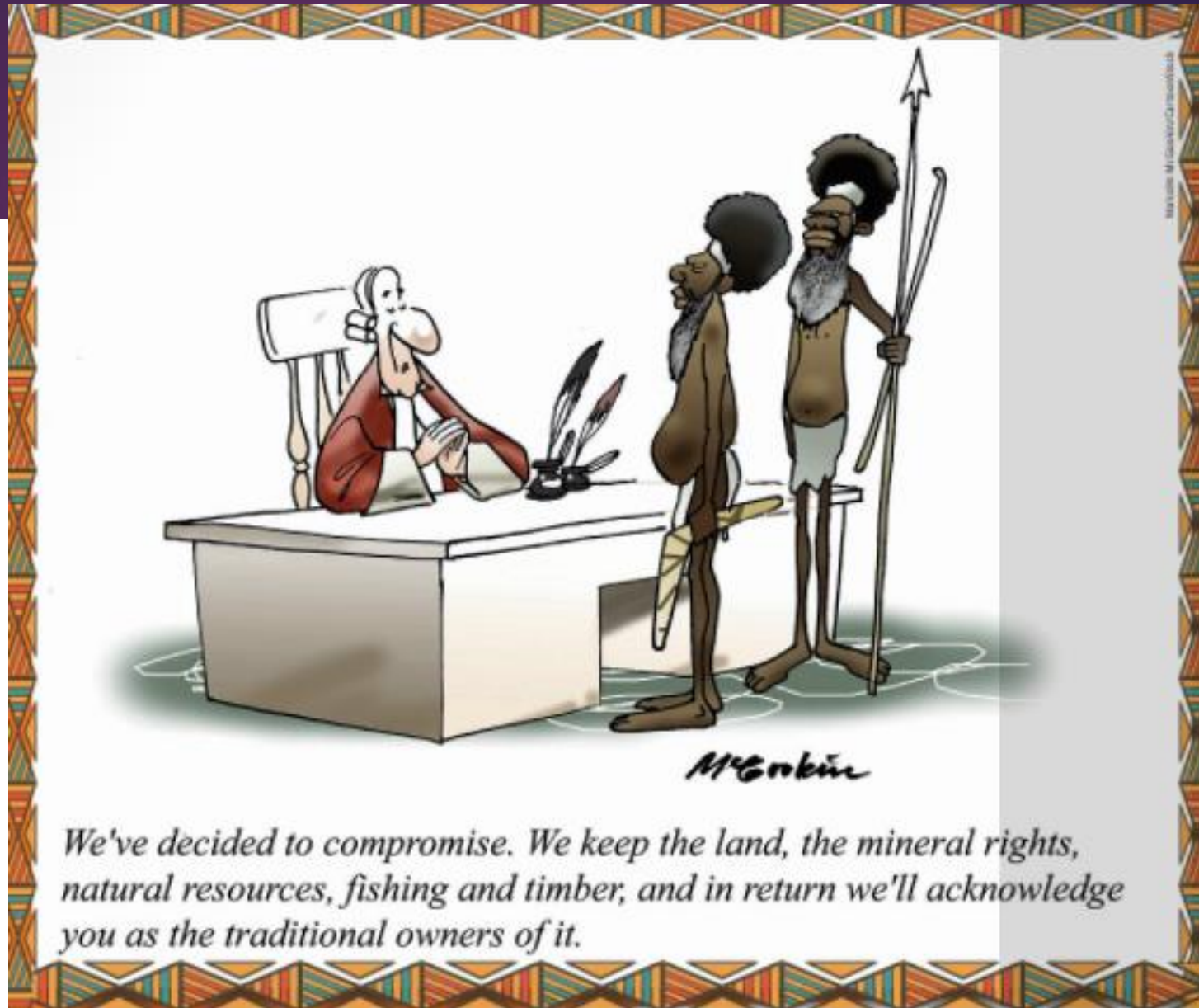
Caroline: No, it **hadn't been**



The Inuit **had lived** in Canada and Greenland for hundreds of years when the Vikings settled in Greenland and started building the first Greenlandic settlements.

1. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in parentheses.
- a) Before being isolated close to Brazilian borders in the west, native Brazilians Had dominated (**dominate**) all the territory.
 - b) During the 1970's, the Indian issue Emerged (**emerge**) as a concern for Brazilian society. Before that, the Catholic church Had played (**play**) as the major actor in this scenario.
 - c) By 1988, all the official Indigenous policies Had been (**be**) guided by the axiom that Indians were fated to lose their own identities, becoming ordinary members of the Brazilian society.
 - d) The rights of Indians to maintain their social organization, languages, beliefs and traditions Hadn't been (**not be**) recognized by the time Brazil wrote (**write**) the 1988 Constitution.
 - e) Considered the largest Indian society in Brazil, the Guarani Had occupied (**occupy**) the lands from the state of Espírito Santo to Rio Grande do Sul before they were (**be**) confined to small areas in the southwestern region of Brazil.

LEITÃO, Ana Valéria Nascimento Araújo. Indigenous Peoples in Brazil: The Guarani; a case for the UN. *Cultural Survival*, 1994. Disponível em: <https://www.culturalsurvival.org>. Acesso em: 1º ago. 2016. (adaptado)



2. Cartuns aliam imagem e texto para tratar de algum aspecto da sociedade por meio do humor. Isso pode ser visto no cartum apresentado, o qual mostra que
- a) houve boa vontade por parte dos colonizadores com relação aos nativos.
 - b) os povos nativos eram incapazes de gerir os recursos naturais de seus territórios.
 - c) a propriedade dos recursos pelos nativos era só formal e não correspondia à realidade.
 - d) os nativos fizeram acordos com os colonizadores, mantendo a propriedade dos recursos.
 - e) os nativos foram obrigados a transferir a posse legal de suas terras para os colonizadores.

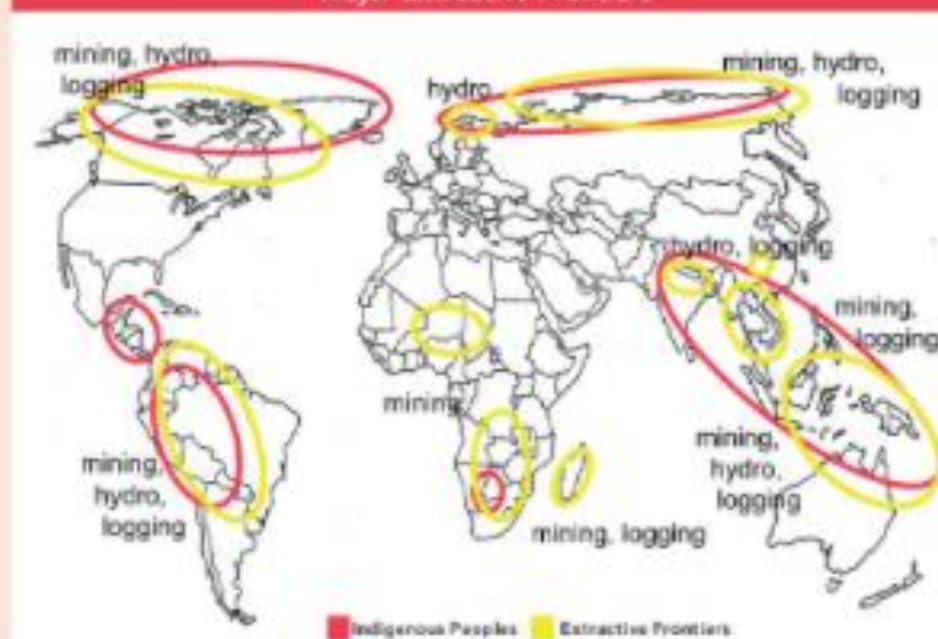
The challenges we face

With so many assets, how can Indigenous peoples be so poor?

As Indigenous peoples, we possess vast tracts of territories rich in natural resources and a wealth of intellectual assets and cultural property. Yet we are the most marginalized people in the world, and our situation is getting worse. Because we have been stripped of our rights to self-governance and control over our assets. Also, globalization has accelerated the exploitation of Indigenous territories and resources to an extent that threatens our existence.

As the map illustrates, the largest concentrations of Indigenous people overlap with the main focus areas of the world's extractive industries. Our stewardship practices have preserved the Earth's precious resources for millennia, but because of the richness of our lands, our people are under attack.

Major Extractive Frontiers



challenge: desafio.
assets: bens.
tract: extensão.
wealth: riqueza.

stripped of: privados.
threaten: ameaçar.
overlap: sobrepor-se.
stewardship: administração, governança

3. Based on the text, answer the questions below in Portuguese.

a) What does the map above show?

a) Ele mostra que as terras indígenas coincidem com as _____
áreas dedicadas ao extrativismo. _____

b) Why are Indigenous peoples marginalized and threatened even if they possess vast tracts of territories rich in natural resources?

b) Porque lhes foi retirado o direito de se autogovernar e _____
de controlar seus recursos, que são explorados pelas _____
indústrias extrativistas.



Native Peoples Magazine

March 16 · 🌐

Fabulous event happening this week at the [Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian \(NMAI\)](#) – click the link for more info!

From NMAI: "Every step I take forward is on a path paved by strong Indian women before me", Cherokee Chief Wilma Mankiller once pointed out while explaining the importance of having women in active leadership roles to "restore balance and wholeness to our communities".

Indigenous women had long held social, spiritual, economic, and political power in their societies. Overcoming the great historical ruptures of settler colonialism, Indigenous women are now reconnecting with leadership traditions and empowering themselves to help create stronger, healthier, and more prosperous nations.

Join us at this special symposium for a historical perspective on the complex identities of native women and lively, insightful discussion by elected tribal leaders, activists, artists, and business leaders about contemporary challenges, obstacles, and opportunities.

Strong Women/Strong Nations:
Native American Women & Leadership
Friday, March 18, 2016, 9 AM – 5:30 PM
Rasmuson Theater with Live Webcast

Event Program: <http://nmai.si.edu/.../2016-Strong-Women-Strong-Nations-Progr...>

4. Organizações e empresas costumam possuir páginas nas redes sociais para divulgação. Esse é o caso da *Native Peoples Magazine*, cujo post apresentado trata
- a) de uma palestra da chefe Cherokee Wilma Mankiller, que será realizada no Museu Nacional do Índio Americano.
 - b) do empoderamento das mulheres indígenas, que estão lutando para romper o colonialismo histórico imposto a elas.
 - c) de um simpósio, promovido pela revista, sobre o papel da mulher como liderança nas nações indígenas de todo o mundo.
 - d) de um encontro que será realizado para debater os desafios contemporâneos para lideranças indígenas, sob a perspectiva da mulher.
 - e) da importância da liderança das mulheres indígenas no debate para eleger líderes e ativistas que lutam pelo equilíbrio das comunidades nativas.