Respond to one question in each section:

Section 1 (Broad Comparisons):
1) What is indigeneity and how has its definition changed across time and space? How did the differing nature of initial contacts (1492-1650) between Europeans and Native peoples shape the conception of indigeneity across the Americas, and (how) did the meaning of indigeneity change after the rise of independent American republics?

2) In the middle of the 20th c. policymakers across the hemisphere sought to integrate indigenous peoples into the nation state in new ways. How did both tactics and outcomes of this collective effort differ in English and Non-English-speaking nations?

Section 2 (Interpretive Themes):
1) Settler colonialism has recently been adopted as a conceptual tool by historians of Anglophone empires. To what extend does this framework provide a useful basis for re-interpreting indigenous life in Brazil and the nations of New Spain. Please comment both on historiography – who has used the term in Latin America? If no one, what do you think explains that absence? – and history – what (if any) Latin American cases do you think the concept could be usefully applied?

2) To what extent have modern (20th c. and beyond) indigenous testimonies subverted, invigorated, and re-directed conventional interpretations of indigenous history in North and South America?

Section 3 (Historiography):
1) The many ways race works in societies—as a tool of oppression, an instrument of identity, and a mode of analysis—has been reflected in the way race has been deployed by historians of indigeneity in the Americas. What are the broad interpretive themes these historians have deployed to understand the impact of racial ideas and racially-grounded ideologies on indigenous life?

2) Historians have identified numerous points across that hemisphere as “borderlands” where competing regimes of power and culture have met and interacted over time. Recently scholars have begun to discuss these borderlands as a group, demonstrating that these meeting places can be both physically destructive and, at times, culturally productive. Using two or three borderland areas as a point of departure, discuss the overarching nature of borderlands encounters in the hemisphere, particularly in light of their impact on Native people.