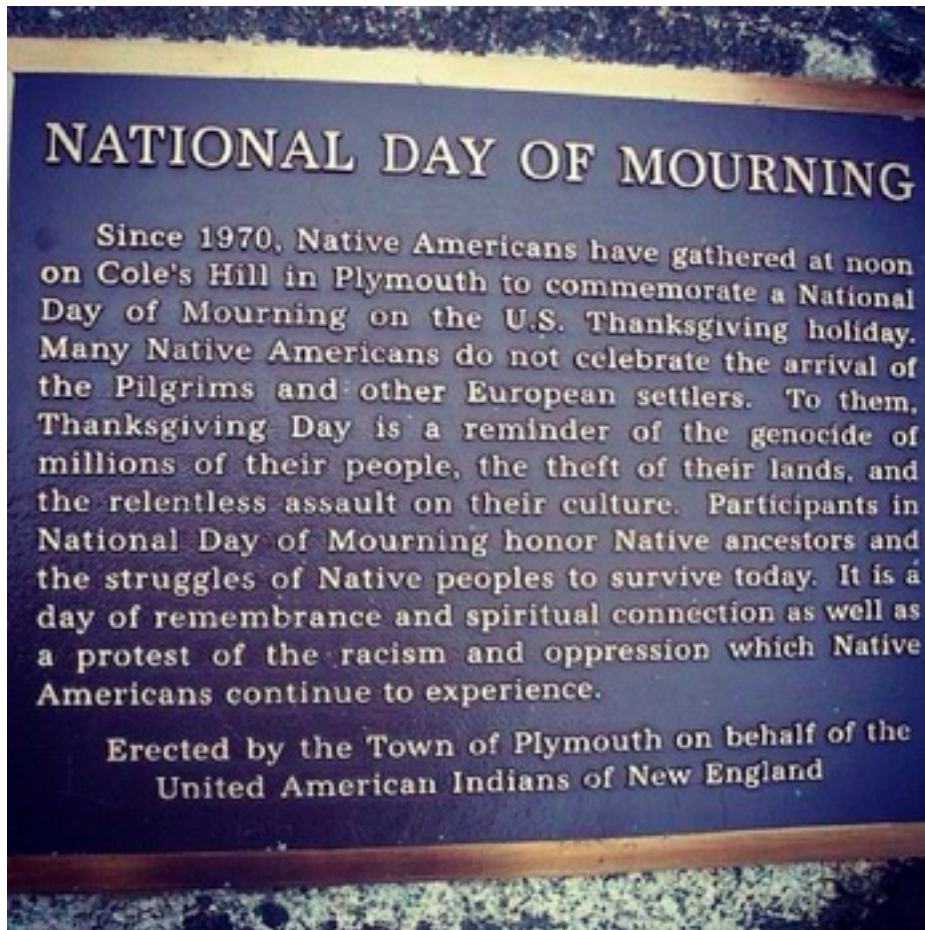


Thanksgiving

from sdc

11.26.15



[Peggy Maze Johnson](#)

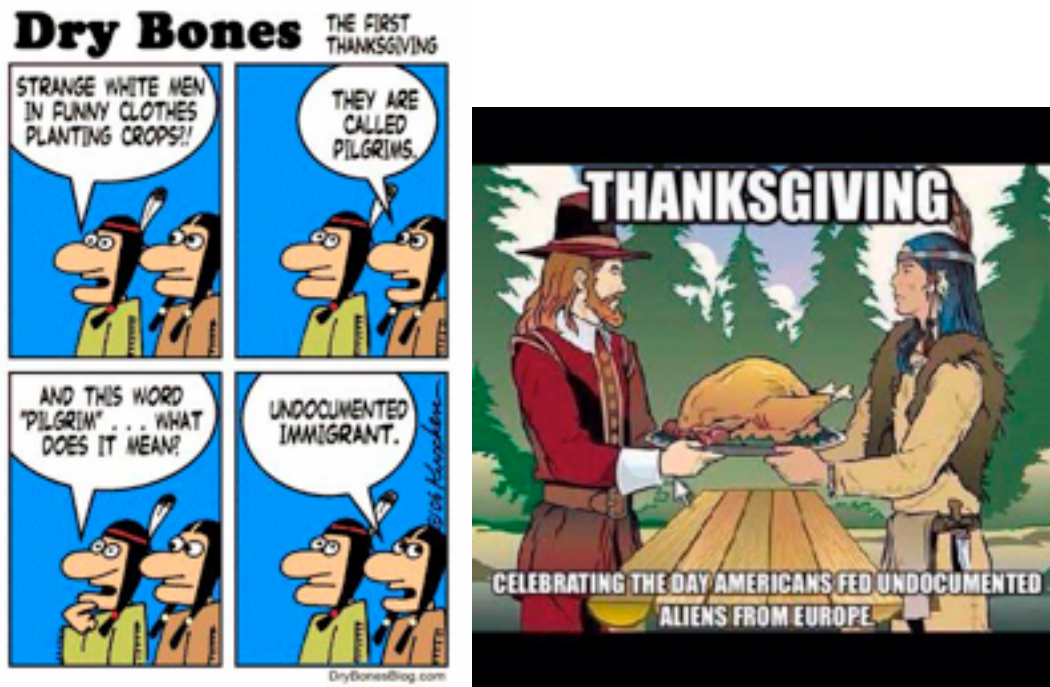
We need to start a petition to the President to pardon Leonard Peltier! Maybe Joe Biden can convince him that this is the right thing to do and Thanksgiving is the perfect time to make this proclamation! Please Mr. President do the right thing!



[Instead of](#)

[Pardoning a Turkey, Obama Should Free This Man](#)

This year, the president should extend some Thanksgiving clemency to human beings — starting with Leonard Peltier. otherwords.org



In 1491, the Americas was one Continent, until 1492 ... Indigenous People lived on the lands with no borders. (*Found that typo amusing. sdc*) Then came the colonization which divided, and cre...See More

[Beyond the So-Called First Thanksgiving: 5 Children's Books That Set the Record Straight](#)

It's November, a time of year that many parents, teachers, and librarians look forward to giving children books about what is commonly — and erroneously — called "The First Thanksgi
indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com

- [Native American Heritage Month Resources for Teachers](#)
[Without guidance, too many teachers may celebrate Native American Heritage Month in the only ways they know how — feathers, classroom teepees.](#)
indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com
- [8 Things The History Books Don't Tell Us About Native People](#)
[As you may know, history books are written by people in power. As a result, United States history books don't do a great job representing the history and experiences of one of the most oppressed groups in US history: Native people. Check out this list to learn more about just a few of the truth](#)
everydayfeminism.com

- ['All Indians Are Dead?' At Least That's What Most Schools Teach Children](http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com)
A staggering 87 percent of references to American Indians in all 50 states' academic standards portray them in a pre-1900 context.
indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com



Day of the Feast

So As To Honor Carnage
by Nokwisa Yona, NAV Contributing Editor

HYPERLINK http://www.imdiversity.com/article_detail.asp?Article_ID=1275 http://www.imdiversity.com/article_detail.asp?Article_ID=1275

"Whenever, in the course of the daily hunt, the hunter comes upon a scene that is strikingly beautiful, or sublime - a black thundercloud with the rainbow's glowing arch above the mountain, a white waterfall in the heart of a green gorge, a vast prairie tinged with the blood-red of the sunset - he pauses for an instant in the attitude of worship.

"He sees no need for setting apart one day in seven as a holy day, because to him all days are God's days." - Charles Alexander Eastman (Ohiyesa)/Santee Sioux

Beware. The season is upon us... It is coming...

Thanksgiving is closing in quickly with all its inaccurate historic and palatable falsities, steeped in supposed commemoration of a celebration between Pilgrims and Natives.

Once again small children will don paper hats and headdresses while mothers stock freezers and shelves with turkey, cranberries, dressing mix and potatoes. Dads prepare by reviewing football game line-ups.

Though many hold out for the associated glut and entertainment, some Americans do keep with a spirit of thanks and, in spite of the truth, words escape - "in keeping with the Pilgrim's thanks." But, for what were the Pilgrims giving thanks?

Massasoit's good faith... "Massasoit, therefore, had good reason to hope the English could benefit his people and help them end Narragansett domination. In March (1621) Massasoit, accompanied by Samoset, visited Plymouth and signed a treaty of friendship with the English giving them permission to occupy the approximately 12,000 acres of what was to become the Plymouth plantation. However, it is very doubtful Massasoit fully understood the distinction between the European concept of owning land versus the native idea of sharing it. For the moment, this was unimportant since so many of his people had died during the epidemics that New England was half-deserted. Besides, it must have been difficult for the Wampanoag to imagine how any people so inept could ever be a danger to them. The friendship and cooperation continued, and the Pilgrims were grateful enough that fall to invite Massasoit to celebrate their first harvest with them (The First Thanksgiving).

Massasoit and 90 of his men brought five deer, and the feasting lasted for three days. The celebration was a little premature. During the winter of 1622, a second ship arrived unexpectedly from England, and with 40 new mouths to feed, the Pilgrims were once again starving. Forgiving the unfortunate incident in the graveyard the previous year, the Nauset sachem Aspinet brought food to Plymouth." [See Wampanoag Compact History]

Stage set for more "thanks to the Lord"

"The [1636] massacre at Mystic broke the Pequot. Despite the obvious loss of life, the Pequot still had most of their warriors, but the attack demonstrated their fortified villages were vulnerable and deprived the Pequot of the support they needed from their allies. Starving and unable to plant their crops, the Pequot abandoned their villages, separated into small bands, and fled for their lives. As small groups, they were easy prey, and few escaped. After an abortive attempt to find refuge among the Metoac on Long Island, Sassacus in June led 400 of his people west paralleling the coast and its seafood because they were short of food. Slowed by their women and children, the Pequot crossed the Connecticut but killed three Englishmen they encountered near Saybrook. Unfortunate, because it told the English exactly where they were. Hartford declared June 15th as a day of prayer and thanksgiving for the "victory" at Mystic. The English, however, were not satisfied with merely winning the war and had decided to destroy the Pequot." [See Pequot Compact History]

"And indeed such a dreadful Terror did the Almighty let fall upon their Spirits, that they would fly from us and run into the very Flames, where many of them perished...God was above them, who laughed his Enemies and the Enemies of his People to Scorn, making them as a fiery Oven: Thus were the Stout Hearted people spoiled, having slept their last sleep, and none of their Men could find their Hands: Thus did the Lord judge among the Heathen, filling the place with dead bodies!" American Holocaust, David E. Stannard, pg. 113

Pillage honored

Then we have the proclamation shared among the thankful on June 20, 1676, when the governing council of Charlestown, Massachusetts, unanimously voted to proclaim June 29 as a day of thanksgiving:

"The Holy God having by a long and Continual Series of his Afflictive dispensations in and by the present Warr with the Heathen Natives of this land, written and brought to pass bitter things against his own Covenant people in this wilderness, yet so that we evidently discern that in the midst of his judgments he hath remembered mercy, having remembered his Footstool in the day of his sore displeasure against us for our sins, with many singular Intimations of his Fatherly Compassion, and regard; reserving many of our Towns from Desolation Threatened, and attempted by the Enemy, and giving us especially of late with many of our Confederates many signal Advantages against them, without such Disadvantage to ourselves as formerly we have been sensible of, if it be the Lord's mercy that we are not consumed, It certainly bespeaks our positive Thankfulness, when our Enemies are in any measure disappointed or destroyed; and fearing the Lord should take notice under so many Intimations of his returning mercy, we should be found an Insensible people, as not standing before Him with Thanksgiving, as well as lading him with our Complaints in the time of pressing Afflictions:

The Council has thought meet to appoint and set apart the 29th day of this instant June, as a day of Solemn Thanksgiving and praise to God for such his Goodness and Favour, many Particulars of which mercy might be Instanced, but we doubt not those who are sensible of God's Afflictions, have been as diligent to espy him returning to us; and that the Lord may behold us as a People offering Praise and thereby glorifying Him; the Council doth commend it to the Respective Ministers, Elders and people of this Jurisdiction; Solemnly and seriously to keep the same Beseeching that being persuaded by the mercies of God we may all, even this whole people offer up our bodies and souls as a living and acceptable Service unto God by Jesus Christ." [See <http://www.night.net/thanksgiving/First-proc.htm>]

There is also the thankful declaration of 1704 by Governor Dudley calling for a General Thanksgiving to celebrate: "[God's] infinite Goodness to extend His Favors... In defeating and disappointing.... the expeditions of the Enemy [Indians] against us, And the good Success given us against them, by delivering so many of them into our hands."

In truth, America's Thanksgiving is wrought with false and misleading history. It is not and has never been meant in Honor of the Indian People. We have our own Harvest feasts, Ceremonies and manner of Thanks and if you are serious about this "holiday," I (and, all members of the First Nations) ask you to do your homework.

Below are several sites that address the "other" side of this day:

Thanksgiving: A National Day of Mourning for Indians, by Moonanum James and Mahtowin Munro

Open a Can of Worms for Thanksgiving, by Patricia Ross

Teaching Young Children about Native Americans (ERIC Digest), by Debbie Reese

Wampanaog Compact History, by Lee Sultzman Pequot Compact History, by Lee Sultzman

A First Proclamation, Prepared by Gerald Murphy (The Cleveland Free-Net - aa300). Distributed by the Cybercasting Services Division of the National Public Telecomputing Network (NPTN)



Everything you know about Thanksgiving is wrong ft. [Francesca "Chescaleigh" Ramsey](#).

* [THE TRUTH OF NATIVE AMERICANS BEFORE THE GENOCIDE](#)

[Still Celebrate Thanksgiving?! TRUE Native American History \(Pre-American Colonialism\)](#)

[The American "Education" System Is A Joke. The TRUTH Shall Prevail In ...](#)

[youtube.com](#)

Nevada State Journal 11.23.32

CARSON CITY, NOV. 22.--Local judges today announced, through Superintendent Charles Priest, the essays selected by them from those submitted by pupils of the Carson City high school to compete in the historical and Indian legend essay contests conducted each year by the department of literature of the Nevada Federation of Women's Clubs. The three winning essays in the group dealing with the life of a grandparent or old settler are: The Story of My Grandfather, Alfred Chartz, by John Chartz; The Story of My Grandmother, by Jean Cameron; and Life of a King, by Giha Lai. The other essays in this group submitted in the local contest were: My Grandmother, Roland Sanger; The Life Story of Mrs. Sam Davis Nina Boczkiewicz; The Life of a Sturdy Pioneer", Frances Trudelle- Reminiscences, Jay Robinson; Charles Chang, Rose Zannini; The Life of Mrs. Martha Schulz, Helen Schulz; James Lohr, Ray Chinghi- Aunt Fannie Blackie, Jean Henderson; and A Pioneer's Recollections. Claire Graham. The essays chosen by the local committee to represent the school in the state contest on historical landmarks are: Interesting Stories of My Community, by Walter Lynd- Carter's Station, by Lucille Cochran; and A Home Industry, by Robert, Wickenden. An Old Lumber Flume by Oren Walker and The Death of Sam. Brown by Elona Van Sickle were Â· the other essays submitted in this group. The

Origin of the Indian Man, by Carolyn Bordewick; Why Indians Die, by Jean Dexter; and Legend of the Pinenuts, by Margaret Snyder, were the three winning essays in the Indian legend group. Mary Boczkiewicz, Winifred Rothwell, and Grace Anderson also wrote Indian legends in the contest. Under the rules of the contest, all of the essays, those not chosen to compete in the state contest as well as those which are chosen, are later filed in the archives of the Nevada Historical Society at Reno, the purpose of the contest being to stimulate a wider interest in local community history and to preserve the early pioneer stories.



Happy Thanksgiving!

Today's selection -- from *The American Plate* by Libby H. O'Connell. The American celebration of Thanksgiving:

"To understand the importance of turkey in our culinary heritage today, let's take a look at how it became the iconic food of America through its association with Thanksgiving, a vivid part of our shared, almost mythic past. The idea of Thanksgiving is based in part upon the natural inclination of agrarian groups of people to hold a festival in thanks for the harvest, and we humans have been celebrating the gathering-in of crops for millennia.

"The term 'Thanksgiving' originally included serious religious dedication, with several hours spent in church -- and it started long before the famed feast between American Indians and colonists in Massachusetts. In 1519, at St. Augustine, Florida, the Spanish celebrated Thanksgiving with pork and chickpeas brought from the Old World. According to contemporary sources, a harvest dinner shared by Spanish settlers, missionaries, and American Indians took place in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the 1590s. At the Berkeley Hundred settlement in Virginia in 1618, the English dined on ham and gave thanks for their safety and survival.

"Of course, the 1621 harvest feast in Plymouth, Massachusetts -- where the 'Pilgrims' (the term is in quotes because they wouldn't have labeled themselves that) were joined by ninety Wampanoag warriors -- is the big dinner remembered every November. We know that four Englishmen went

out hunting for that celebration and brought back unspecified fowl, which could be anything with wings -- duck, geese, partridge, or yes, even turkey.

"They also may have served eel and shellfish, plus foods based on the Three Sisters [winter squash, maize, and climbing beans], which their indigenous neighbors had taught them to grow with such success. We know that the Indians brought venison. Cranberry sauce, which requires so much sugar, would not have made an appearance, although stewed pumpkin sweetened with honey or maple syrup may have been shared.

"The historical record about the harvest feast we celebrate as the first Thanksgiving does not specify a turkey, but it is clear that there was plenty of food at the celebration. As the colonial period progressed, the tradition of a harvest festival continued, particularly in the Northeast, where it was observed at different times in different colonies.

"Families traveled to be together and dined on turkeys as well as chicken pie, ham, and game. Women worked hard for weeks to present a table laden with different dishes, along with an abundant array of fruit pies and cakes, and distributed gifts of food to the poor. After the American Revolution, young families emigrated from New England, looking for farms of their own in the western territories, and brought the Thanksgiving tradition along with them.

"This particularly home-centered holiday grew in cultural importance before the Civil War, when it was championed by Sarah Josepha Hale, the Martha Stewart of her day. Cookbook author, novelist, and magazine editor, she published recipes for roast turkey with stuffing and pumpkin pie, along with editorials favoring the creation of a new national holiday. At that time, governors of several states declared Thanksgiving at some point in the late fall.

"Hale encouraged President Lincoln to make the feast day a single national holiday for all, uniting every American. With his uncanny political timing, Lincoln authorized this quintessential American celebration in 1863, just as things were looking up for the Union in the Civil War. ...

"One reason why our images of Thanksgiving reflect the Pilgrim legend is that New England (and the North more generally) culturally predominated in the United States in the years after the end of the Civil War in 1865. And this was the era when popular artists created the images of our mythic New England forefathers and foremothers gathered around a scenic table, complete with a big turkey roasted to a golden fare-thee-well. So it is the story of the Wampanoags and the settlers of Plymouth, not Jamestown, Virginia, and certainly not St. Augustine, Florida, that

I am no cook. But I can follow the directions. Which said to let the bird chill in the sink for a few hours.



schoolchildren have reenacted for more than a century. Quite possibly, other similar Thanksgiving celebrations between European settlers and American Indians occurred as well. We just didn't hear about them."

The American Plate: A Culinary History in 100 Bites

Author: Libby O'Connell Publisher: Sourcebooks Copyright 2014 by Libby H. O'Connell

Pages: 52-53

One view: First Americans have made significant contributions

What started as an effort to gain a day of recognition for the first Americans has resulted in a whole month being designated for that purpose. rgj.com



And from me to each one of you:

TODAY
I GIVE THANKS
TO EVERYONE
WHO HAS BEEN
PART OF
MY LIFE'S JOURNEY

