

NAKOTA HILLS

A unique formation of dirt hills and bluffs called the “Nakota Hills” highlight the western border of *Ihanktunwan DaNakota* (“Yankton Sioux Indian”) Homelands – now called the “Loess (loose) Hills of western Iowa”. The Nakota Hills run north and south along the Big Muddy (“Missouri”) River. Dotted with many species of trees, plants and teeming with animals and other creatures Indigenous to Great Turtle Island (the “western hemisphere”), the Nakota Hills

Dotted with many “nations” or species of trees, the Nakota Hills are sanctuary to many endangered Indigenous plants, insects, songbirds and animals. The relatively unexploited and near-natural state of Nakota Hills serves as vivid evidence of how very beautiful this region appeared less than a few short 200 years ago.

The Nakota Hills are the western and southern edge of the *Ihanktunwan DaNakota* (misnomer “Yankton Sioux”) Nation’s ancient and traditional homelands. The *DaNakota* have always been from the Nakota Hills Region, having the heart of their territories at the Sacred Red Stone (“Pipestone quarries, Minnesota”) Area. The Nakota Hills are a very spiritual and sacred site, harboring the physical remains of millions of *DaNakota* people who have completed life’s circle and passed into the “Great Reality” or Spirit World”.

Nakota Hills continues to be home to these Indigenous remains, which were faithfully placed in the branches of trees or on scaffolds, the cherished practice of a grand culture.

Over the ages, upon Nakota Hill’s highest points, the *DaNakota* Peoples practiced the “Crying For A Vision” ceremony – one of the *Canunpa* (misnomer “peace pipe”) Sacred Rites. Baring themselves to all the elements of nature for days at a time, without food and water, individual *DaNakotas* gained appreciation and respect for *Wakan Tanka* – Grand Mother Earth and Grand Father Sky; the “Great Mystery”.

With greatest respect for the Indigenous peoples who inhabited the Nakota Hills for millions of years, one must walk with great solemnity and reverence when upon this most sacred site.

Today the Nakota Hills are often called “Loess (German language for “loose”) Hills”, but it is hoped the name of Nakota will prevail for all to enjoy – showing utmost respect and honor for this very special area of Great Turtle Island – the “western hemisphere”.

HONORING RESPECT

Indigenous Red Nations and Peoples prefer to be known by their original and proper names. The Nakota Nation is comprised of distinct community groupings called “bands” and consists of the Nakota, DaNakota, Dakota, and Lakota. Examples of misnomers of a few Indigenous nations are “Sioux” (Nakota Nation), “Winnebago” (Ho Cank of present day Wisconsin and refugee Ho Cank in Nebraska) and “Navajo” (Dine’ of Arizona). It is important to learn about those Indigenous Red Nations and Peoples whose ancestry lived upon these areas for millions of years. The legacy of those nations continues today through the remaining Indigenous people left who survived the world’s largest, quickest and deadliest “holocaust” known to human kind during the “occupation of the Americas”. Indigenous Red nations and Peoples have always been here.

Misnomers for Indigenous Red Nations and Peoples include “American Indian”, “Native American”, and “Native American Indian”. The term “redskins” came about when European, white (believed to be Dutch in origin) bounty hunters murdered and scalped Indigenous peoples for monetary bounties.

The Nakota word for Indigenous Peoples is “Wica Sa” – Red Man, Red Human People (race). Although white people are not actually white (but pale beige in color), and blacks not black, Indians are the same color as the sacred red stone (found only in quarries in endangered, limited supplies, in the heart of DaNakota Homelands). Contrary to the lone theory (concocted by one insecure anthropologist) that Indigenous people “migrated and wandered to the western hemisphere over thousands of miles of ice and snow mountains through blizzards barefoot”, Indigenous Red Nations and Peoples know that they are from Great Turtle Island (a.k.a. “western hemisphere”). That is why they are Indigenous, like the buffalo, horse, elk, coyote, antelope, corn, potatoes, tomatoes, chocolate, etc.

Indigenous Peoples were hunters, gatherers, and fishers, providing for their families. They were expert hunters, appreciating the sacrificed lives of the sacred animals – which numbered 100 million each in 1492, and were recently considered “warriors” (although they had no word for war or practice of such). Because they could shoot

very effectively while hunting from horseback, and used that skill to protect Indigenous families, white men incorrectly assumed they were a “warring society”. Archeologists never uncover forts, fences, catapults, etc., when disturbing the sacred remains of Indigenous ancestry – a fact they choose to keep secret in order to continue the lies taught and stereotypes against Indigenous peoples.

Indigenous peoples had very spiritual, purposeful and meaningful names such as Sitting Bull. He especially watched the buffalo bulls and how they conducted themselves – then lived accordingly. In fact, Sitting Bull defended the buffalo from extinction during his lifetime. The u.s. government policy during the mid and late 1800’s was to annihilate all buffalo in order to complete the total genocide of Indigenous Red nations and Peoples, therefore occupying their homelands and exploiting Indigenous resources. Babies were given names at birth, and names could change or be added as lives progressed and significant occurrences happened in their life. Ridiculous names such as “whispering hatchet” or “running moccasin” would never be thought of by Indigenous peoples because they belittle the spiritual significance of the important meaning of names.

Indigenous Peoples treasured the Eagle feather because the Eagle flies so high, walks on land, and swims in the water. It is believed that using the Eagle feather (from a superior-than-human life form such as a bird) when thinking good thoughts and giving thanks and appreciation for all we have to the Great Mystery (Grand Mother Earth, Grand Father Sky and all that is) will assist the pitiful thoughts of humans.

A headdress worn by plains Indians has been mistaken as a “war bonnet”. Indigenous peoples never practiced war and, in fact, had no word for war (as evidenced by no forts, fences, etc.). Feathers are often given to individuals when a great deed or a heroic act has been performed by the recipient. It is disrespectful and inappropriate to mimic the wearing of feathers by using such things as a “headband and chicken feathers” at a football game and committing the “tomahawk chop” – an exercise mimicking the practice of “scalping” which the early Dutch invented against Indians while bounty taking. A Nakota (Nakota, DaNakota, Dakota, Lakota, misnomer “Sioux”) person who is an expert or master of their trade is referred to as an

“Itacan” (Nakota). Because an Itacan – male or female – are fortunate and blessed with their great talent, they become servant of their community. A common misconception is that an “Indian chief” (which would actually be a “expert spokesperson”) has the same characteristics as a European “king” or “ruler” – one who steals from, kills, and oppresses others to become rich and controlling over the masses.

Prior to 1492, over 500 Indigenous Nations, each with their own language and way of life inhabited Great Turtle Island. Many were annihilated and are now extinct when Europeans, the u.s. government, and other immigrant conquistadors and alien pilgrims came to Indigenous Homelands, thinking only of exploiting the land and obtaining personal wealth and power, and the control over others.

Indigenous personal daily living objects and clothing attire (misnomer “artifacts”) were homemade gifts from relatives and friends and should never be dug up, desecrated and destroyed by archaeologists, museums, and construction companies. Indigenous attire and daily living objects were and are created by and gifted through visions, dreams, and family traditions – sometimes millions of years old. These gifts help the People to appreciate life and encompass nearly each aspect of the daily life of Indigenous Peoples. The vision of the fire, bow & arrow and renowned plains “tipi” are an example of how visions assist the people in their daily lives.

Individuals of Indigenous nations are often very resourceful, talented and artistic – never wasting needlessly. Many Indigenous Plains Nations Peoples utilize the hair from Sunka Wakan (Nakota “Mysterious Dog”, common “horse”) to finely decorate and adorn themselves and their homes. Sunka Wakan is a very unique creature. Indigenous peoples witnessed over millions of years the mysterious physical changes of the Sunka Wakan. Growing from a smaller, three toes animal which roamed the prairies into a larger, two toed creature, and finally – millions of years later – growing into the taller, hooped animal we see today.

The Sacred Canunpa (misnomer “peace pipe”) is a very sacred ceremonial object, consisting of a wood stem and red stone bowl. A person who takes care of a Canunpa and requires the utmost in responsibility and dedication must conduct seven Sacred Ceremonies, which insure balance within Indigenous communities. The Canunpa represents balance of Grand Mother Earth and Grand Father Sky. A very sacred ceremony always takes place once the stem and bowl of the Canunpa are connected together. A human body is a temple for the spirit and altering the mind or harming the body in any way is contrary to the most basic Indigenous spiritual beliefs. It is a falsehood and stereotype the “marijuana” or some other mind-altering drug is “smoked” in a Canunpa.

Nakota women give birth and insure the continuance of the **Circle of Life**. They are the mothers of the children and caretakers of the family. When girls become women, beginning their sacred time of monthly purification, one of the sacred ceremonies of the sacred Canunpa is practiced. The word “squaw” is derogatory (which means vagina in an east coast Indian language used by white pilgrim males to denigrate and discriminate against women) and does not mean “Indian female” or “woman”.

THANK YOU!

Many well known foods consist of ingredients that are indigenous to and originated from “Great Turtle Island” – the “western hemisphere”.

“French” fries, “Irish” potatoes, “German” chocolate, the tomatoes on “Italian spaghetti” and most of the famous “Mexican” foods are actually products of Indigenous “Indian” Red Nations and Peoples – who, themselves (despite rumors and theories to the contrary), are Indigenous to Great Turtle Island.

Indigenous Red Nations blessed the world with corn, tomatoes, popcorn, potatoes, chocolate, as well as a majority of all the world’s medicines and pharmaceuticals.

Indigenous peoples also provided the basis of the great games of hockey and basketball.

For the greatest gifts to the world – the people of Grand Mother Earth offer a big **THANK YOU!** to Indigenous Red Nations and Peoples!

**For more interesting facts and information, see the website:
www.1851treaty.com**

WOUNDED KNEE

Article VI of the U.S. Constitution states *“Treaties made with Indian Nations shall be the supreme law of the land, with the judges in every state bound thereby”*. Article 3 of the 1851 Treaty of Fort Laramie states *“The U.S. bind themselves to protect the seven signatory Indian Nations against the commission of all depredations by the United States”*.

On December 15, 1890, U.S. government agents assassinated Tatanka Iyotake “Sitting Bull” at his home as they began overt efforts to “establish” a state called “South Dakota”. Immediately, the mostly women, children and elderly relatives of Tatanka Iyotake - next on the assassination list - grabbed what they could carry and fled, seeking refuge 200 miles south behind a U.S.-supported “Red Cloud Agency” (Pine Ridge Indian Reservation).

As the refugees neared the agency, they were overtaken and placed under military arrest by a reincarnation of a recently defeated and dissolved “7th” cavalry unit of the U.S. army. The group of 453 Lakota was spat upon, beaten, and strip-searched; the women having even their sewing awls confiscated. They were force-marched a few miles away to a small valley surrounded by rolling hills called Wounded Knee.

The following day before dawn on December 29th, 1890, one of the worst acts of terrorism in the world occurred. The army ordered the hostage Indians awake and began herding them together in the pre-blizzard cold. At the planned signal – a single gunshot fired by an officer - the terrible massacre began with troops opening fire with their rifles and Hotchkiss guns they had placed upon the hills above during the night overlooking the camp. The innocent victims were gunned down; survivors attempted to scatter and were shot. There were reports of infants bayoneted and pregnant women hunted down by the troops and stabbed in the stomach. Later, the army threw the remains of the 453 in a mass grave.

For years the massacre was propagandized as a “battle” in attempts to blame the victims. Nearly two-dozen U.S. congressional “medals of honor” were awarded to the soldiers for their actions at “Wounded Knee” and to this day, the U.S. government has yet to rescind the nefarious “awards”.

Indigenous peoples do not want “apologies”; there is no Lakota word for “sorry”. However, wrongs must be admitted to, genocide cannot be repeated, and reparations offered. The continued occupation of 1851 Treaty Territories and theft of trillions of dollars in Lakota gold and mineral resources, timber and tourism remains a daily violation of Article VI of the U.S. Constitution and the 1851 Treaty of Fort Laramie. The Lakota should be afforded the right to become a nation once again, free to travel their homelands and live as they may wish upon sacred Grand Mother Earth.

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