

The Ghost Dance Religion and the Wounded Knee Massacre



The Ghost-Dance Religion and Wounded Knee (Native American) by James Mooney

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

Language	: English
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Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
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The Ghost Dance Religion

The Ghost Dance Religion was a spiritual movement that swept across Native American tribes in the late 19th century. It was founded by a Paiute shaman named Wovoka, who preached that the Messiah was coming to restore the old ways and bring back the buffalo. The Ghost Dance quickly spread to other tribes, including the Lakota Sioux, who were led by the famous chiefs Sitting Bull and Big Foot.

The Ghost Dance was a peaceful movement, but it was seen as a threat by the U.S. government. In 1890, the government ordered the Lakota Sioux to return to their reservation. When they refused, the government sent troops to round them up. The troops eventually surrounded the Lakota at Wounded Knee Creek on December 29, 1890.

The Wounded Knee Massacre

On the morning of December 29, 1890, the U.S. troops ordered the Lakota to surrender their weapons. The Lakota refused, and a fight broke out. The troops opened fire on the Lakota, killing over 300 men, women, and children. The Wounded Knee Massacre was one of the darkest chapters in American history.

The Wounded Knee Massacre had a profound impact on Native Americans. It destroyed the Ghost Dance Religion and shattered the Lakota people's hopes for a better future. The massacre also led to a renewed wave of violence against Native Americans, as the U.S. government continued to pursue a policy of assimilation and forced removal.

Legacy of the Ghost Dance Religion and the Wounded Knee Massacre

The Ghost Dance Religion and the Wounded Knee Massacre are two of the most important events in Native American history. They represent the tragic consequences of the U.S. government's policies of assimilation and forced removal. The massacre also serves as a reminder of the resilience of the Lakota people, who have survived centuries of oppression and continue to fight for their rights.

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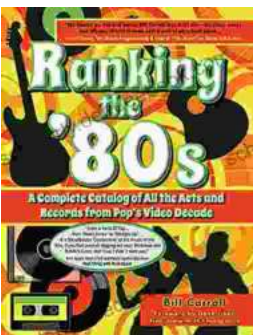
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