Standing Rock Versus The Dakota Access Pipeline And The Long Tradition Of Indigenous Resistance



Our History Is the Future: Standing Rock Versus the Dakota Access Pipeline, and the Long Tradition of Indigenous Resistance by Nick Estes

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The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's fight against the Dakota Access Pipeline is the latest in a long history of indigenous resistance to settler colonialism in the United States. For centuries, indigenous peoples have fought to protect their land, their water, and their way of life from the encroachment of white settlers.

The Dakota Access Pipeline is a 1,172-mile pipeline that would transport crude oil from North Dakota to Illinois. The pipeline crosses the Missouri River near the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation, and the tribe has argued that the pipeline would threaten its water supply and cultural resources.

In 2016, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe and its allies began a months-long protest to stop the pipeline. The protest drew international attention and support, and in December 2016, the Obama administration Free Downloaded the Army Corps of Engineers to halt construction of the pipeline.

The Trump administration has since reversed the Obama administration's decision, and construction of the pipeline has resumed. However, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe and its allies continue to fight against the pipeline, and they have vowed to continue to resist until the pipeline is stopped.

The History Of Indigenous Resistance

Indigenous resistance to settler colonialism has a long and bloody history in the United States. From the first arrival of European colonists in the 15th century, indigenous peoples have fought to defend their land, their culture, and their way of life.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, indigenous peoples fought a series of wars against the Spanish, French, and English colonists. These wars were often brutal and bloody, and they resulted in the deaths of millions of indigenous people.

In the 19th century, the United States government adopted a policy of assimilation, which aimed to force indigenous peoples to abandon their traditional way of life and adopt the ways of white society. This policy was enforced through a variety of means, including the boarding school system, which forcibly removed indigenous children from their families and communities.

In the 20th century, indigenous peoples began to organize and fight back against the government's assimilation policies. This led to a number of important victories, including the passage of the Indian Civil Rights Act in 1968 and the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act in 1975.

The Dakota Access Pipeline

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The Significance Of The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's Victory

The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's victory in stopping the Dakota Access Pipeline is a significant victory for indigenous peoples in the United States. It is a reminder that indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination and that they will not be silenced or ignored.

The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's victory is also a reminder that the fight for indigenous rights is not over. Indigenous peoples continue to face challenges, including poverty, discrimination, and environmental degradation. However, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's victory shows that indigenous peoples can overcome these challenges and achieve their goals.

The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's fight against the Dakota Access Pipeline is a story of courage, determination, and resilience. It is a story that shows that indigenous peoples can overcome the challenges they face and achieve their goals. The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's victory is a reminder that the fight for indigenous rights is not over, but it is a victory that gives hope for the future.



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