

Thanksgiving

Job 9:24 The earth is given into the hand of the wicked: he covereth the faces of the judges thereof; if not, where, and who is he?



White America embraced Thanksgiving because a majority of that population glories in the fruits, if not the unpleasant details, of genocide and slavery and feels, on the whole, good about their heritage: a cornucopia of privilege and national power.

Isaiah 26:10 Let favour be shewed to the wicked, yet will he not learn righteousness: in the land of uprightness will he deal unjustly, and will not behold the majesty of the Lord.

The Thanksgiving story is an absolution of the Pilgrims, whose **brutal quest for absolute power** in the New World is **made to seem both religiously motivated and eminently human**. Most importantly, the **Pilgrims are depicted as victims** – of harsh weather and their own naïve yet wholesome visions of a new beginning.

The American Thanksgiving: Rejoicing In Genocide And White Supremacy By Glen Ford

- The Plymouth Hall Museum in Plymouth, Massachusetts shows that of the 102 pilgrims that landed on Plymouth Rock in 1620, only 53 survived by 1621.

It is not at all clear what happened at the first – and only – "integrated" Thanksgiving feast. Only two written accounts of the three-day event exist, and one of them, by Governor William Bradford, was written 20 years after the fact.

What is certain is that the first feast was not called a "Thanksgiving" at the time; no further integrated dining occasions were scheduled; and the **first, official all-Pilgrim "Thanksgiving" had to wait until 1637, when the whites of New England celebrated the massacre of the Wampanoag's southern neighbors, the Pequots.**

- Sometime **between 1620 and 1621 Edward Winslow the 3rd, 6th, and 10th Governor of the Plymouth Colony along with William Bradford wrote a journal entitled "Mourts Relation" also known as "A Relation or Journal of the beginning and proceedings of the English Plantation Settled on Plimoth in New England, by certain English Adventurers both Merchants and others."** This is the book that holds the accounts of what was written on the *first* so-called thanksgiving between the settlers and Native Americans particularly of the Wampanoag tribe. Everything else is speculation, opinion, or events that happened after the initial encounter.

The Real Thanksgiving Massacre

You can trust the US Government.



**Just ask a Native American...
if you can find one !**

- Squanto and other Native Americans taught the pilgrims how to survive off the land. Teaching them things like how to fish, and grow corn. Also negotiated peace treaties, which the white man broke. Thanksgiving is also known as A National Day of Mourning by the Native Americans.
- In 1637, 700 men and women of the Pequot tribe were killed by the English and Dutch settlers around the time of their Green Corn Festival. They were burned, clubbed, and shot to death and the next day the governor of Massachusetts Bay declared a day of Thanksgiving because of the great slaughter. Settlers continued village after village killing our people and selling them into slavery. Having a thanksgiving feast after each massacre.

Psalm 55:20-21 [20] He hath put forth his hands against such as be at peace with him: he hath broken his covenant. [21] The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart: his words were softer than oil, yet were they drawn swords.

Dr. Tingba Apidta, in his “Black Folks’ Guide to Understanding Thanksgiving,” surmises that the settlers “brandished their weaponry” early and got drunk soon thereafter. He notes that “each Pilgrim

drank at least half a gallon of beer a day, which they preferred even to water. This daily inebriation led to their governor, William Bradford, to comment on his people’s ‘notorious sin,’ which included their ‘drunkenness and uncleanness’ and rampant sodomy.”

Habakkuk 1:11 Then shall his mind change, and he shall pass over, and offend, imputing this his power unto his god.

William Bradford, the former Governor of Plymouth and one of the chroniclers of the 1621 feast, was also on hand for the great massacre of 1637: “Those that escaped the fire were slain with the sword; some hewed to pieces, others run through with their rapiers, so that they were quickly dispatched and very few escaped. It was conceived they thus destroyed about 400 at this time. It was a fearful sight to see them thus frying in the fire...horrible was the stink and scent thereof, but the victory seemed a sweet sacrifice, and they gave the prayers thereof to God, who had wrought so wonderfully for them, thus to enclose their enemies in their hands, and give them so speedy a victory over so proud and insulting an enemy.”

Soon after the feast the brutish Miles Standish “got his bloody prize,” Dr. Apidta writes: “He went to the Indians, pretended to be a trader, then beheaded an Indian man named Wituwamat. He brought the head to Plymouth, where it was displayed on a wooded spike for many years, according to Gary B. Nash, ‘as a symbol of white power.’ Standish had the Indians man’s young brother hanged from the rafter for good measure. From that time on, the whites were known to the Indians of Massachusetts by the name ‘Wotowquenange,’ which in their tongue meant cutthroats and stabbers.”



“The ‘country’ they claimed as their own was fathered by genocide and mothered by slavery.”

Micah 2:1 Woe to them that devise iniquity, and work evil upon their beds! when the morning is light, they practise it, because it is in the power of their hand.

Psalm 7:11-13 [11] God judgeth the righteous, and God is angry with the wicked every day. [12] If he turn not, he will whet his sword; he hath bent his bow, and made it ready. [13] He hath also prepared for him the instruments of death; he ordaineth his arrows against the persecutors.

- **Andrew Jackson was prompted by the desire of white settlers in the South to expand into lands belonging to five Indian tribes. Andrew Jackson pushed the Indian removal Act through Congress in 1830, by the desire of white settlers in the South to further expand into Native American territory. The U.S. government spent nearly 30 years forcing Indians to move westward, beyond the Mississippi River. On example, over 15,000 members of the Cherokee tribe were forced to walk from their home in the southern states to designated Indian Territory in modern day Oklahoma in 1838, this is known today as the “Trail of Tears”. It is estimated about 4,000 Cherokees died on the journey.**

Exodus 21:16 And he that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death.

The following year **Captain Hunt, an English slave trader, arrived at Patuxet. It was common practice for explorers to capture Indians, take them**

to Europe and sell them into slavery for 220 shillings apiece. That practice was described in a 1622 account of happenings entitled "A Declaration of the State of the Colony and Affairs in Virginia," written by Edward Waterhouse. True to the explorer tradition, Hunt kidnapped a number of Wampanoags to sell into slavery.

Another common practice among European explorers was to give "smallpox blankets" to the Indians. Since smallpox was unknown on this continent prior to the arrival of the Europeans, Native Americans did not have any natural immunity to the disease so smallpox would effectively wipe out entire villages with very little effort required by the Europeans. William Fenton describes how Europeans decimated Native American villages in his 1957 work "American Indian and White relations to 1830." From 1615 to 1619 smallpox ran rampant among the Wampanoags and their neighbors to the north. The Wampanoag lost 70 percent of their population to the epidemic and the Massachusetts lost 90 percent.

Guest's head on a pole

By the 1670s **the colonists, with 8,000 men under arms, felt strong enough to demand that the Pilgrims' former dinner guests the Wampanoags disarm and submit to the authority of the Crown.** After a series of settler provocations in 1675, the Wampanoag struck back, under the leadership of Chief Metacomet, son of Massasoit, called King Philip by the English. Metacomet/Philip, whose wife and son were captured and sold into West Indian slavery, wiped out 13 settlements and killed 600 adult white men before the tide of battle turned. A 1996 issue of the *Revolutionary Worker* provides an excellent narrative.

In their victory, the settlers launched an all-out genocide against the remaining Native people. The Massachusetts government offered 20 shillings bounty for every Indian scalp, and 40 shillings for every prisoner who could be sold into slavery. Soldiers were allowed to enslave any Indian woman or child under 14 they could capture. The "Praying Indians" who had converted to Christianity and fought on the side of the European troops were accused of shooting into the treetops during battles with "hostiles." They were enslaved or killed. Other "peaceful" Indians of Dartmouth and Dover were invited to negotiate or seek refuge at trading posts – and were sold onto slave ships.

GIVE THANKS EVERYDAY.

Isaiah 65:11-12 [11] But ye are they that forsake the Lord, that forget my holy mountain, that prepare a table for that troop, and that furnish the drink offering unto that number. [12] Therefore will I number you to the sword, and ye shall all bow down to the slaughter: because when I called, ye did not answer; when I spake, ye did not hear; but did evil before mine eyes, and did choose that wherein I delighted not.

Amos 5:21, 23 [21] I hate, I despise your feast days, and I will not smell in your solemn assemblies. [23] Take thou away from me the noise of thy songs; for I will not hear the melody of thy viols.

Mark 7:6, 9 [6] He answered and said unto them, Well hath Esaias prophesied of you hypocrites, as it is written, This people honoureth me with their lips, but their heart is far from me. [9] And he said unto them, Full well ye reject the commandment of God, that ye may keep your own tradition.

Isaiah 5:20 Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil; that put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter!

Celebrating the Unspeakable

The Wampanoag chief King Philip was beheaded. His head was stuck on a pole in Plymouth, where the skull still hung on display 24 years later.

After King Philip's War, there were almost no Indians left free in the northern British colonies. A colonist wrote from Manhattan's New York colony: "There is now but few Indians upon the island and those few no ways hurtful. It is to be admired how strangely they have decreased by the hand of God, since the English first settled in these parts." In Massachusetts, the colonists declared a "day of public thanksgiving" in 1676, saying, "there now scarce remains a name or family of them [the Indians] but are either slain, captivated or fled."

IndyMedia, "The Pequot tribe numbered 8,000 when the Pilgrims arrived, but disease had brought their numbers down to 1,500 by 1637. The Pequot 'War' killed all but a handful of remaining members of the tribe."

Most historians believe about 700 Pequots were slaughtered at Mystic. Many prisoners were executed, and surviving women and children sold into slavery in the West Indies.



Cranberry= Bloodshed, Stuffing= Atrocities, Turkey=Body



The rest of the white folks thought so, too. "This day forth shall be a day of celebration and thanksgiving for subduing the Pequots," read Governor John Winthrop's proclamation. The authentic Thanksgiving Day was born.

- George Washington suggested one day be set aside to celebrate each and every massacre.

- In 1863 during the Civil War Abraham Lincoln made it law by declaring it as a national holiday. It is currently celebrated on the last or fourth Thursday of November.

- Composed by Brother Yatab Yasharahla

