

nick estes our history is the future

Nick Estes: Our History Is the Future

nick estes our history is the future is not just a phrase; it encapsulates a powerful vision of Indigenous resistance, resilience, and hope. Nick Estes, a prominent Indigenous scholar, activist, and author, uses this concept to challenge dominant historical narratives and to emphasize how understanding Indigenous histories is crucial for shaping a just and equitable future. His work weaves together the past and the present, showing that Indigenous peoples' struggles and triumphs are deeply interconnected with the broader movements for justice and decolonization today.

Who Is Nick Estes?

Nick Estes is a citizen of the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe and an associate professor at the University of New Mexico. He is also a co-founder of the Red Nation, an Indigenous-led social movement dedicated to the liberation of Indigenous peoples and the dismantling of colonial systems. Estes's scholarship and activism focus on Indigenous history, decolonization, and environmental justice, making him a vital voice in contemporary Indigenous studies.

His approach is unique because he doesn't just recount history—he reclaims it. Through his writing, lectures, and community organizing, Nick Estes pushes readers and listeners to reconsider whose stories are told and how those stories influence current social and political realities.

Understanding "Our History Is the Future"

The phrase "our history is the future" is central to Nick Estes's work and reflects a critical Indigenous worldview. It suggests that history is not a closed chapter but a living continuum. For Indigenous peoples, history includes not only the past but also the ongoing struggle for sovereignty, cultural survival, and justice.

The Power of Historical Narrative

Conventional histories often erase or marginalize Indigenous experiences, portraying them as relics of the past rather than vibrant communities with ongoing rights and claims. Nick Estes challenges this erasure by linking historical events like colonization, forced removals, and treaty violations to present-day issues such as land rights, environmental degradation, and systemic racism.

By reclaiming Indigenous history, Estes shows how the past informs the present and shapes the possibilities of the future. This perspective is empowering: it reminds Indigenous peoples and allies alike that the fight for justice is rooted in deep, historical precedents and that honoring these roots is essential for future progress.

Decolonization as a Path Forward

At the heart of “our history is the future” is the concept of decolonization—a process of undoing colonial systems and restoring Indigenous autonomy. Estes argues that understanding Indigenous history is critical for effective decolonization because it reveals how colonialism operates and persists.

Decolonization involves more than political independence; it includes reclaiming languages, cultural practices, land stewardship, and governance systems. Estes’s work advocates for this comprehensive approach, emphasizing that Indigenous futures must be built upon the foundations of history, resistance, and resilience.

Nick Estes’s Major Works and Contributions

Nick Estes’s scholarship and activism have made significant contributions to Indigenous studies and social justice movements. His writings, in particular, have resonated deeply with readers seeking to understand Indigenous struggles and aspirations.

“Our History Is the Future” Book

In his acclaimed book, **Our History Is the Future: Standing Rock versus the Dakota Access Pipeline, and the Long Tradition of Indigenous Resistance**, Estes chronicles the 2016 Standing Rock protests against the Dakota Access Pipeline. The book places these protests within a broader historical context of Indigenous resistance, connecting them to centuries of activism against displacement, environmental exploitation, and the violation of treaties.

This work is essential reading for anyone interested in environmental justice, Indigenous rights, and contemporary social movements. Estes’s narrative style is both scholarly and accessible, blending rigorous research with personal and communal storytelling.

Activism and The Red Nation

Beyond writing, Nick Estes is deeply involved in grassroots activism. As a co-founder of The Red Nation, he helps organize around issues like Indigenous sovereignty, decolonization, and environmental protection. The Red Nation works to build alliances across communities and movements, emphasizing solidarity and the interconnectedness of struggles against oppression.

Estes’s activism embodies the principle that history is not just to be studied but lived and acted upon. His dual role as scholar and activist enriches his perspective and impact.

Why Nick Estes's Message Matters Today

In a world grappling with climate change, social injustice, and political upheaval, Nick Estes's message that "our history is the future" resonates beyond Indigenous communities. It invites all people to reckon with the legacies of colonialism and envision a future rooted in justice and respect for the earth and its original inhabitants.

Lessons for Environmental Justice

One of the most urgent contemporary issues connected to Estes's work is environmental justice. Indigenous peoples have long been stewards of their lands, and their resistance movements often center on protecting those lands from exploitation. The Dakota Access Pipeline protests exemplify how environmental issues intersect with Indigenous sovereignty and human rights.

By learning from Estes's insights, activists and policymakers can better understand the importance of including Indigenous voices in environmental decision-making and respecting treaty rights as part of sustainable solutions.

Inspiring a New Generation

Nick Estes's work inspires young Indigenous activists, scholars, and allies to take up the mantle of resistance and renewal. His message encourages a reclaiming of history that is not passive but active—turning knowledge into action.

For students and educators, Estes's scholarship offers rich material for exploring Indigenous history in ways that challenge colonial narratives and highlight Indigenous contributions to society and culture.

How to Engage with Nick Estes's Ideas

If you are interested in exploring Nick Estes's work and the idea that "our history is the future," there are several ways to dive deeper:

- **Read his books and articles:** Start with **Our History Is the Future** for a comprehensive introduction to his scholarship.
- **Follow his talks and interviews:** Estes frequently participates in lectures, webinars, and podcasts that provide accessible insights into his work.
- **Support Indigenous movements:** Get involved or support organizations like The Red Nation that are actively working toward Indigenous liberation.
- **Incorporate Indigenous perspectives:** Whether you are an educator, student, or community

member, including Indigenous voices in discussions about history, environmental issues, and social justice enriches everyone's understanding.

Engaging with Estes's ideas challenges us to not only rethink history but also to participate in creating a future that honors Indigenous sovereignty and heals colonial wounds.

Nick Estes's vision reminds us that history isn't just about the past—it's a living force shaping the possibilities of tomorrow. His work encourages us all to listen, learn, and act with humility and determination, ensuring that Indigenous histories and futures remain at the forefront of our collective journey toward justice.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who is Nick Estes, the author of 'Our History Is the Future'?

Nick Estes is a Native American historian, activist, and member of the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, known for his work on Indigenous resistance and decolonization.

What is the central theme of 'Our History Is the Future'?

The central theme explores Indigenous resistance against colonialism and the ongoing struggles for sovereignty, emphasizing how Indigenous histories shape contemporary futures.

How does Nick Estes connect past and present in 'Our History Is the Future'?

Estes intertwines historical Indigenous movements with current activism to show the continuity of resistance and the importance of reclaiming Indigenous narratives.

Why is 'Our History Is the Future' considered significant in Indigenous studies?

It offers a critical Indigenous perspective on history and politics, challenging dominant narratives and highlighting the resilience and agency of Indigenous peoples.

What role does decolonization play in 'Our History Is the Future'?

Decolonization is presented as a vital process for Indigenous liberation, involving reclaiming land, culture, and political power from settler colonial structures.

Has 'Our History Is the Future' received any notable

recognition or awards?

Yes, the book has been acclaimed for its insightful scholarship and has received recognition in academic and activist circles for its contribution to Indigenous studies and social justice.

Additional Resources

Nick Estes *Our History Is the Future: An Analytical Review of Indigenous Resistance and Historical Narrative*

nick estes our history is the future is more than just a phrase; it encapsulates a powerful framework for understanding Indigenous resistance, historical memory, and the ongoing struggle for justice. Nick Estes, a prominent Indigenous scholar, activist, and writer, uses this concept as the title of his groundbreaking book, which delves deeply into the intersections of Native American history, contemporary activism, and the enduring legacy of settler colonialism. This article explores the themes, significance, and impact of “Our History Is the Future,” situating Nick Estes’s work within broader academic and social contexts.

Understanding Nick Estes and His Vision

Nick Estes is a citizen of the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe and an Associate Professor of American Studies and Indigenous Studies. His scholarship and activism focus on Indigenous sovereignty, ecological justice, and decolonization. “Our History Is the Future” (2019) is his seminal work, which has garnered critical acclaim for its insightful blend of historical analysis and present-day activism.

The book title, “our history is the future,” reflects a central thesis: Indigenous histories of resistance and survival are not relics of the past but active, living forces shaping the future of Native communities and broader society. Estes challenges dominant narratives that marginalize Indigenous voices, asserting that understanding these histories is key to envisioning a more just and equitable future.

The Core Themes of “Our History Is the Future”

At its heart, the book addresses several interconnected themes:

- **Indigenous Resistance:** Estes highlights a continuous tradition of Indigenous resistance against colonial oppression, from the 19th-century Ghost Dance movement to the 21st-century protests at Standing Rock.
- **Settler Colonialism:** The book critically examines the structures of settler colonialism that have dispossessed Indigenous peoples of their lands and rights, emphasizing its ongoing nature rather than historical finality.
- **Environmental Justice:** Linking Indigenous struggles to ecological concerns, Estes

foregrounds how Indigenous stewardship of land offers alternative paradigms to exploitative capitalism.

- **Historical Memory and Storytelling:** Estes underscores the role of storytelling as a method of historical preservation and a tool for mobilizing resistance.

Historical Context and Contemporary Relevance

Nick Estes's work is situated within a broader resurgence of Indigenous activism that gained global attention with the Dakota Access Pipeline protests in 2016-2017. The Standing Rock movement exemplified the intersection of environmental activism and Indigenous sovereignty, which Estes documents and analyzes thoroughly in "Our History Is the Future."

By weaving together archival research, oral histories, and participant observation, Estes connects the past with the present. The Ghost Dance movement of the late 1800s, often misunderstood or misrepresented, is revisited as a spiritual and political resistance that resonates with modern Indigenous movements.

Comparing Past and Present Indigenous Movements

The parallels drawn between historical and contemporary Indigenous resistance are striking:

1. **Spiritual and Political Activism:** Both the Ghost Dance and Standing Rock involve spiritual practices entwined with political resistance.
2. **Community Mobilization:** Indigenous communities have consistently organized collective action despite systemic repression.
3. **Media Representation:** Where 19th-century Indigenous movements were largely misrepresented or ignored, modern movements leverage digital media to amplify their voices globally.

These comparisons highlight the enduring resilience and adaptability of Indigenous activism.

Impact and Reception in Indigenous Studies and Beyond

"Our History Is the Future" has been widely recognized for its innovative approach to Indigenous history and activism. It challenges conventional academic frameworks by centering Indigenous epistemologies and methodologies. The book's reception within Indigenous studies circles and

activist communities underscores its dual role as both scholarly resource and call to action.

Key Features That Distinguish Estes's Work

- **Interdisciplinary Approach:** Blending history, political theory, and Indigenous studies, Estes crafts a narrative that appeals to diverse audiences.
- **Use of Oral Traditions:** By incorporating oral histories alongside written archives, the book honors Indigenous knowledge systems often marginalized in academia.
- **Activist Scholarship:** Estes's dual role as scholar and activist lends authenticity and urgency to his analysis.

SEO Keywords Naturally Integrated

Throughout the discussion of Nick Estes' *Our History is the Future*, several related terms emerge organically, enhancing the article's SEO without compromising readability:

- Indigenous resistance movements
- settler colonialism analysis
- Native American history and activism
- environmental justice and Indigenous sovereignty
- Ghost Dance movement historical significance
- Standing Rock protests and Indigenous rights
- decolonization in contemporary scholarship

Balancing Strengths and Critiques

While the book has been praised for its insightful connections and empowering message, some critiques have noted the challenges inherent in activist scholarship. For example, balancing academic rigor with advocacy can sometimes blur lines between objective analysis and subjective interpretation. Additionally, readers unfamiliar with Indigenous histories might find some passages dense or requiring background knowledge.

Nevertheless, these factors are common in works tackling complex socio-political issues, and they do not diminish the overall contribution of Estes's work to Indigenous scholarship and activism.

Pros and Cons at a Glance

- **Pros:** Deep historical insight, interdisciplinary methodology, activist perspective, elevates Indigenous voices, relevance to current social movements.
- **Cons:** Occasionally dense academic language, requires some prior knowledge of Indigenous history, potential bias from activist standpoint.

Conclusion: The Enduring Message of “Our History Is the Future”

Nick Estes's “Our History Is the Future” offers a profound reexamination of Indigenous history not as a static past but as a dynamic force informing present and future struggles. By foregrounding Indigenous resistance, environmental justice, and decolonial thought, Estes encourages readers to reconsider prevailing narratives about Native American history and the possibilities for change.

The book's influence extends beyond academia into activism and public discourse, making it a vital resource for those seeking to understand the complex realities faced by Indigenous communities today. Nick Estes's work reminds us that history is not merely a record of what has been but a roadmap for what can be—a future shaped by resilience, knowledge, and hope.

[Nick Estes Our History Is The Future](#)

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nick estes our history is the future: Our History Is the Future Nick Estes, 2023-09-26 Winner of the Oakland “Blue Collar” PEN Award A work of history, a manifesto, and an intergenerational story of resistance that shows how two centuries of Indigenous struggle created the movement proclaiming “Water is Life” In 2016, a small protest encampment at the Standing Rock reservation in North Dakota, initially established to block construction of the Dakota Access oil pipeline, grew to be the largest Indigenous protest movement in the twenty-first century, attracting tens of thousands of Indigenous and non-Native allies from around the world. Its slogan “Mni Wiconi”—Water is Life—was about more than just a pipeline. Water Protectors knew this battle for Native sovereignty

had already been fought many times before, and that, even after the encampment was gone, their anti-colonial struggle would continue. In *Our History is the Future*, Nick Estes traces traditions of Indigenous resistance leading to the #NoDAPL movement from the days of the Missouri River trading forts through the Indian Wars, the Pick-Sloan dams, the American Indian Movement, and the campaign for Indigenous rights at the United Nations. While a historian by trade, Estes also draws on observations from the encampments and from growing up as a citizen of the Oceti Sakowin (the Nation of the Seven Council Fires), making *Our History is the Future* at once a work of history, a personal story, and a manifesto.

nick estes our history is the future: Summary of Nick Estes's *Our History Is the Future* Everest Media,, 2022-04-06T22:59:00Z Please note: This is a companion version & not the original book. Sample Book Insights: #1 In March 2014, the Lakota Sioux tribe president, Bryan Brewer, declared war on the Keystone XL Pipeline, which would have passed directly through Oceti Sakowin territory. #2 The KXL also crossed through the permanent reservation boundaries of the Great Sioux Nation, and unceded lands of the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty, which forbids white settlement without Indigenous consent. #3 The KXL conflict was about the land, and who owned it. White settlers own 96 percent of all private agricultural lands in the United States, and 98 percent of all private lands overall. #4 In response to the economic crisis, revolutionary flowers had blossomed in public squares around the world, offering for a brief moment a vision of a different world. In 2010, young people of the Arab Spring toppled dictators, and tragedy and betrayal soon followed. In 2011, disenchanted millennials of the Occupy Wall Street movement put anti-capitalism back on the agenda.

nick estes our history is the future: *Der Fluch der Muskatnuss* Amitav Ghosh, 2023-10-12 Auf einer indonesischen Insel fällt eine Öllampe zu Boden, kurz danach begehen niederländische Soldaten ein Massaker an den Inselbewohnern. Wie hängen diese beiden Geschehnisse zusammen und was geschah danach? Mit dieser Frage beginnt Amitav Ghosh seine Recherche auf den Spuren der Muskatnuss. Heute alltägliches Gewürz, galt sie im 17. Jahrhundert als Luxusgut – allein eine Handvoll davon reichte aus, um einen Palast zu erbauen –, denn die seltene Frucht wuchs nur auf jener Insel, die niederländische Truppen vornehmlich deshalb in Besitz nahmen, um das Handelsmonopol für die Niederländische Ostindien-Kompanie zu sichern. Während Amitav Ghosh die Reise der Muskatnuss nachzeichnet, veranschaulicht er eindrucksvoll die Mechanismen von Kolonialismus und Ausbeutung der Einheimischen sowie der Natur durch westliche Länder. Mitreißend stellt er dabei die Verbindung geschichtlicher Entwicklungen mit aktuellen Realitäten her, verkettet niederländische Stilleben und die Nomenklatur nach Linné mit der Black-Lives-Matter-Bewegung, der Covid-Pandemie und der Standing Rock Sioux Reservation, um zu zeigen, dass der heutige Klimawandel in einer jahrhundertealten geopolitischen Ordnung verwurzelt ist, die vom westlichen Kolonialismus und seiner mechanistischen Weltsicht – die Erde als bloßem Ressourcenlieferant für die Menschheit – geschaffen wurde.

nick estes our history is the future: *Die Familie abschaffen* Sophie Lewis, 2023-02-22 Was, wenn die Familie nicht der einzige Ort ist, an dem man sich sicher, geliebt, umsorgt und akzeptiert fühlen kann? Sophie Lewis legt ein leidenschaftliches Plädoyer für kollektive Care-Arbeit vor. Wer Glück hat, findet in der Familie Liebe und Fürsorge. Häufig ist sie jedoch Ursprung von Schmerz, Missbrauch und Gewalt. Selbst in so genannten »glücklichen« Familien ist das Zusammenleben harte Arbeit. In ihrem scharfsinnigen Essay »Die Familie abschaffen« fordert Sophie Lewis: Sowohl die Sorgenden als auch die Umsorgten haben Besseres verdient! Von Plato über Marx bis zu queeren Theorien der Gegenwart – Lewis zeichnet die Geschichte von Ideen und Bewegungen nach, die unsere klassischen Familienkonzepte hinterfragt haben, und räumt mit Missverständnissen über die Abschaffung der Familie auf. Eine feministische Kritik des idealisierten Konzepts Familie und ein Plädoyer für kollektive Care-Arbeit, das zeigt: Nur wenn wir beginnen, über die Familie hinauszudenken, können wir uns ausmalen, was danach kommen könnte. »Niemand bringt den Feminismus aktuell so radikal, so umwerfend brilliant und couragiert auf den Punkt wie Sophie Lewis.« Eva von Redecker

nick estes our history is the future: *How We Go Home* Sara Sinclair, 2020-10-06 In myriad ways, each narrator's life has been shaped by loss, injustice, and resilience—and by the struggle of how to share space with settler nations whose essential aim is to take all that is Indigenous. Hear from Jasilyn Charger, one of the first five people to set up camp at Standing Rock, which kickstarted a movement of Water Protectors that roused the world; Gladys Radek, a survivor of sexual violence whose niece disappeared along Canada's Highway of Tears, who became a family advocate for the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls; and Marian Naranjo, herself the subject of a secret radiation test while in high school, who went on to drive Santa Clara Pueblo toward compiling an environmental impact statement on the consequences of living next to Los Alamos National Laboratory. Theirs are stories among many of the ongoing contemporary struggles to preserve Native lands and lives—and of how we go home.

nick estes our history is the future: *Revolution für das Leben* Eva von Redecker, 2020-09-23 Eine neue Kapitalismuskritik – und eine Liebeserklärung an menschliches Handeln In Zeiten der Krise entzündet sich politisches Engagement. Protestbewegungen wie Black Lives Matter, Fridays for Future und NiUnaMenos kämpfen derzeit weltweit gegen Rassismus, Klimakatastrophe und Gewalt gegen Frauen. So unterschiedlich sie scheinen mögen, verfolgen diese Widerstandskräfte doch ein gemeinsames Ziel: die Rettung von Leben. Im Kern richtet sich ihr Kampf gegen den Kapitalismus, der unsere Lebensgrundlagen zerstört, indem er im Namen von Profit und Eigentum lebendige Natur in toten Stoff verwandelt: Der Kapitalismus verwertet uns und unseren Planeten rücksichtslos. In autoritären Tendenzen und rassistischen Ausschreitungen, in massiven Klimaveränderungen und einer globalen Pandemie zeigt er seine verheerendsten Seiten. In den neuen Protestformen erkennt Eva von Redecker, die als Philosophin zu Fragen der Kritischen Theorie forscht und auf einem Biohof aufgewachsen ist, die Anfänge einer Revolution für das Leben, die die zerstörerische kapitalistische Ordnung stürzen könnte und unseren grundlegenden Tätigkeiten eine neue solidarische Form verspricht: Wir könnten pflegen statt beherrschen, regenerieren statt ausbeuten, teilhaben statt verwerten. Die erste philosophische Analyse des neuen Aktivismus. »Eine der aufregendsten Nachwuchsphilosophinnen des Landes.« Philosophie Magazin

nick estes our history is the future: *Anthropocene Communism* Paul Guillibert, 2025-10-21 How communism can inform the ecological revolution In *Anthropocene Communism*, the philosopher and activist Paul Guillibert proposes a brand-new communism for life: biocommunism. With the aid of this system, he hopes to move us beyond the ecological crisis of late capitalism. In a highly original reading of Karl Marx's exchanges with the populist 'terrorists' in Russia and informed by the cultural studies of Raymond Williams, the Marxism of José Carlos Mariátegui, and Ernst Bloch's attachment to the land, the author develops a philosophical naturalism that rethinks our relations with the environment. Rather than a fixed state, this relationship is influenced by cultural, social, and historical practices. For Guillibert, if we are to move beyond the Anthropocene, we must develop new strategies. Communism must become environmentalism, and political ecology can only become truly revolutionary once it is communist.

nick estes our history is the future: *Indian Wars Everywhere* Stefan Aune, 2023-09-26 References to the Indian Wars, those conflicts that accompanied US continental expansion, suffuse American military history. From Black Hawk helicopters to the exclamation "Geronimo" used by paratroopers jumping from airplanes, words and images referring to Indians have been indelibly linked with warfare. In *Indian Wars Everywhere*, Stefan Aune shows how these resonances signal a deeper history, one in which the Indian Wars function as a shadow doctrine that influences US military violence. The United States' formative acts of colonial violence persist in the actions, imaginations, and stories that have facilitated the spread of American empire, from the "savage wars" of the nineteenth century to the counterinsurgencies of the Global War on Terror. Ranging across centuries and continents, *Indian Wars Everywhere* considers what it means for the conquest of Native peoples to be deemed a success that can be used as a blueprint for modern warfare.

nick estes our history is the future: *Diné dóó Gáamalii* Farina King, 2023-10-27 "Navajo Latter-day Saints are Diné dóó Gáamalii," writes Farina King, in this deeply personal collective

biography. “We are Diné who decided to walk a Latter-day Saint pathway, although not always consistently or without reappraising that decision.” *Diné dóó Gáamalii* is a history of twentieth-century Navajos, including author Farina King and her family, who have converted and joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS), becoming Diné dóó Gáamalii—both Diné and LDS. Drawing on Diné stories from the LDS Native American Oral History Project, King illuminates the mutual entanglement of Indigenous identity and religious affiliation, showing how their Diné identity made them outsiders to the LDS Church and, conversely, how belonging to the LDS community made them outsiders to their Native community. The story that King tells shows the complex ways that Diné people engaged with church institutions in the context of settler colonial power structures. The lived experiences of Diné in church programs sometimes diverged from the intentions and expectations of those who designed them. In this empathetic and richly researched study, King explores the impacts of Navajo Latter-day Saints who seek to bridge different traditions, peoples, and communities. She sheds light on the challenges and joys they face in following both the Diné teachings of Si’ah Naaghái Bik’eh Hózhó—“live to old age in beauty”—and the teachings of the church.

nick estes our history is the future: On the Politics of Kinship Hannes Charen, 2022-03-15 In this book, Hannes Charen presents an alternative examination of kinship structures in political theory. Employing a radically transdisciplinary approach, *On the Politics of Kinship* is structured in a series of six theoretical vignettes or frames. Each chapter frames a figure, aspect, or relational context of the family or kinship. Some chapters are focused on a critique of the family as a state-sanctioned institution, while others cautiously attempt to recast kinship in a way to reimagine mutual obligation through the generation of kinship practices understood as a perpetually evolving set of relational responses to finitude. In doing so, Charen considers the ways in which kinship is a plastic social response to embodied exposure, both concealed and made more evident in the bloated, feeble, and broken individualities and nationalities that seem to dominate our social and political landscape today. *On the Politics of Kinship* will be of interest to political theorists, feminists, anthropologists, and social scientists in general.

nick estes our history is the future: Homeland Richard Beck, 2025-03-11 For twenty years after September 11, the war on terror was simultaneously everywhere and nowhere. With all of the military violence occurring overseas, Americans found themselves living in two worlds at the same time. In one of them, soldiers fought abroad so that nothing at home would have to change at all. In the other, life in the United States took on all kinds of unfamiliar shapes, altering people's sense of themselves, their neighbours, and the strangers they sat next to on aeroplanes. In a fascinating and exhaustive account of the meaning of twenty-first-century America, Richard Beck delivers a gripping exploration of the transformation of American life wrought by the war. He describes sports stadiums fortified to look like military bases. The surging sales of guns, SUVs, and pickup trucks. The racism and xeno-phobia, the erosion of free speech, and the normalisation of mass surveillance. Beck searchingly asks why those Americans who excused the worst abuses of the war on terror also had the easiest time understanding themselves as patriots. The war fuelled an impunity culture, he argues, that came to a head with Trump's rise to power. To see America through the lens of *Homeland* is to understand the country like never before.

nick estes our history is the future: Histories of Racial Capitalism Justin Leroy, Destin Jenkins, 2021-02-09 The relationship between race and capitalism is one of the most enduring and controversial historical debates. The concept of racial capitalism offers a way out of this impasse. Racial capitalism is not simply a permutation, phase, or stage in the larger history of capitalism—since the beginning of the Atlantic slave trade and the colonization of the Americas, capitalism, in both material and ideological senses, has been racial, deriving social and economic value from racial classification and stratification. Although Cedric J. Robinson popularized the term, racial capitalism has remained undertheorized for nearly four decades. *Histories of Racial Capitalism* brings together for the first time distinguished and rising scholars to consider the utility of the concept across historical settings. These scholars offer dynamic accounts of the relationship

between social relations of exploitation and the racial terms through which they were organized, justified, and contested. Deploying an eclectic array of methods, their works range from indigenous mortgage foreclosures to the legacies of Atlantic-world maroons, from imperial expansion in the continental United States and beyond to the racial politics of municipal debt in the New South, from the ethical complexities of Latinx banking to the postcolonial dilemmas of extraction in the Caribbean. Throughout, the contributors consider and challenge how some claims about the history and nature of capitalism are universalized while others remain marginalized. By theorizing and testing the concept of racial capitalism in different historical circumstances, this book shows its analytical and political power for today's scholars and activists.

nick estes our history is the future: The Cost of Free Land Rebecca Clarren, 2023-10-05
'Sharply insightful . . . A monumental piece of work' The Boston Globe Growing up, Rebecca Clarren only knew the major plot points of her immigrant family's origins. Her great-great-grandparents, the Sinykins, and their six children fled antisemitism in Russia and arrived in the United States at the turn of the 20th century, ultimately settling on a 160-acre homestead in South Dakota. Over the next few decades, despite tough years on a merciless prairie and multiple setbacks, the Sinykins became an American immigrant success story. What none of Clarren's ancestors ever mentioned was that their land, the foundation for much of their wealth, had been cruelly taken from the Lakota by the United States government. By the time the Sinykins moved to South Dakota, America had broken hundreds of treaties with hundreds of Indigenous nations across the continent, and the land that had once been reserved for the seven bands of the Lakota had been diminished, splintered, and handed for free, or practically free, to white settlers. In *The Cost of Free Land*, Clarren melds investigative reporting with personal family history to reveal the intertwined stories of her family and the Lakota, and the devastating cycle of loss of Indigenous land, culture and resources that continues today.

nick estes our history is the future: We Are the Stars Sarah Hernandez, 2023-02-21 After centuries of colonization, this important new work recovers the literary record of Oceti Sakowin (historically known to some as the Sioux Nation) women, who served as their tribes' traditional culture keepers and culture bearers. In so doing, it furthers discussions about settler colonialism, literature, nationalism, and gender. Women and land form the core themes of the book, which brings tribal and settler colonial narratives into comparative analysis. Divided into two parts, the first section of the work explores how settler colonizers used the printing press and boarding schools to displace Oceti Sakowin women as traditional culture keepers and culture bearers with the goal of internally and externally colonizing the Dakota, Nakota, and Lakota nations. The second section focuses on decolonization and explores how contemporary Oceti Sakowin writers and scholars have started to reclaim Dakota, Nakota, and Lakota literatures to decolonize and heal their families, communities, and nations.

nick estes our history is the future: Tausend Archen Johannes Siegmund, 2024-09-19 Konfrontiert mit Fluchtbewegungen gerät Europa in Panik. Es schickt Militär an die Grenzen, organisiert EU-Austritte, schleift liberale Demokratien und macht sich von autoritären Staaten erpressbar. Seit 100 Jahren ist rassistische Flüchtlingspolitik das zentrale Einfallstor für rechtsextreme Gewalt und ebnet den Weg für Autoritarismus und Faschismus. Doch Fluchtbewegungen müssten nicht unweigerlich zu einem Rechtsruck führen. Sie sind auch politische Bewegungen, die für radikale Solidarität eintreten. Die Flüchtenden bleiben inmitten gewaltvoller Krisen handlungsfähig und kämpfen gegen Lager, Abschiebungen, Rassismus und Grenzen. Seit den 1990er Jahren werden diese Proteste der Refugees und Sans-Papiers dabei von Millionen von Menschen unterstützt. Denn jenseits von neoliberalen Weitertorkeln und faschistischem Hass gibt es eine dritte politische Option: das mutige Entstehen für eine radikal solidarische Welt. Wie können wir die Welt so verändern, dass es keine Grenzen mehr braucht?

nick estes our history is the future: Remembering Histories of Trauma Gideon Mailer, 2022-03-24 *Remembering Histories of Trauma* compares and links Native American, First Nation and Jewish histories of traumatic memory. Using source material from both sides of the Atlantic, it examines the differences between ancestral experiences of genocide and the representation of those

histories in public sites in the United States, Canada and Europe. Challenging the ways public bodies have used those histories to frame the cultural and political identity of regions, states, and nations, it considers the effects of those representations on internal group memory, external public memory and cultural assimilation. Offering new ways to understand the Native-Jewish encounter by highlighting shared critiques of public historical representation, Mailer seeks to transcend historical tensions between Native American studies and Holocaust studies. In linking and comparing European and American contexts of historical trauma and their representation in public memory, this book brings Native American studies, Jewish studies, early American history, Holocaust studies, and museum studies into conversation with each other. In revealing similarities in the public representation of Indigenous genocide and the Holocaust it offers common ground for Jewish and Indigenous histories, and provides a new framework to better understand the divergence between traumatic histories and the ways they are memorialized.

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