

# Extermination Of Aborigines And Unwritten Mass Killing In The History And A Review On The Works Of Elizabeth Cook –Lynn

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**Abstract-** My research reveals the origin of the Dakotas and Sioux nations and their turmoil, anguish and lamentation to retrieve their lands and preserve their culture and race. Elizabeth Cook-Lynn grieves and her lamentation for the people of Dakotas yields sympathy towards the survived at Wounded Knee massacre and the great exploitation of the livelihood of the indigenous people and the cruelty of American Federal government. Treaty conserved indigenous lands had been lost due to the title of Sioux Nation and many Dakotas and Dakotas had been forced off from their homelands due to the anti-Indian legislation, poverty and federal Indian – white American policy. The whites had no more regard for or perceiving the native's peoples' culture and political status as considered by Jefferson's epoch. And to collect bones and Indian words, delayed justice all these issues tempt her to write. The authors accuses that America was in ignorance and racism and imperialism which was prevalent in the westward movement. The natives want to recall their struggles, and their futures filled with uncertainty by the reality and losses by the white and Indian life in America which had undergone deliberate diminishment by the American government sparks the writer to back for the indigenous peoples. This multifaceted study links American study with Native American studies. This research brings to highlight the unchangeable scenario of the Native American who is in the bonds of as American further this research scrutinizes Elizabeth's diplomacy and legalized decolonization theory which reflects in her literature career and her works but defies to her own doctrines.

*Elizabeth Cook-Lynn's confronts for the U. S cultural imperialism on the Native People of America and strives for the empowerment of the peoples and their governance which is impractical at the present scenario.*

**Keywords-** Genocide, land grab, indiscrimination, indigenous peoples, politics, dispossession, decolonization, atrocity, turmoil, and anguish.

## I. INTRODUCTION

At the outset I would like to state why I am zealous in the works of Elizabeth Cook-Lynn's works?

Elizabeth Cook-Lynn hails from the lap of the Sioux community that she is a Native American and an outstanding scholar in American literature and as a native scholar she has had a vehement passion for her race and community and she might have experienced agony and outrageous faced by the native people than anyone else which had been done to her people in the past and the exclusion culture, literature and myth of South Dakotas' in history.

Secondly why am I interested in drafting dissertation on the works of Elizabeth Cook-Lynn is?

At the prima facie I would like to bring the extent of the anguish and turmoil of the native people of South Dakotas' I obliged to acknowledge Dee Brown's "Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee" works and Carol, Chris Miller, James Le Roy for the work of "Making America".

Thirdly my intuition is often clinching my latent concern for the native people of South Dakotas's. India once under the imperialist sovereignty for over two hundred years approximately and I can perceive the latent agony and the experiences of my freedom fighters who eventually got unleashed us from foreign nations sovereignty to which I am indeed to thank them forever on the another hand as far as the tribal literature is concern my view point on the native people of America is different.

As a research scholar I have been vexed on the traders who entered into India with aim of doing trade with India eventually became the ruler of India by diffusing the western culture among Indian and their atrocity done to our people. Those historical backgrounds shape my intellectual perceptions of the world as well as made me to understand the native people's torments in the hands of intruders and immigrated nations in foreign lands and the deprived

privileges and defilement of religious, cultural, imperialism and oppression.

I am somewhat concerned to the Native people of America who had faced the cultural oppression, and their silenced voices and distorted culture and native people's identity by the U.S sovereignty in the encroached lands of the natives. The native people's internal whim and pathetic conditions at the time of great exodus by leaving from their beloved earth by force confront the readers to yields the reader's sympathy for the people. To some extent I am predisposed to analyze the subsisting issues under the sun in common lenses.

Cook-Lynn advocates for the possessory rights for the South Dakotas and she argues and opposes the U.S strategies which is not trying to amalgamate with Indian treaty rights and landownership into the ethnic heap of multiculturalism in America. In the following dissertations I am obliged to state that how Indians and Blacks have struggled and suffered in the jaw of dominant culture to set up their culture, identity, rights, and their denied equality and how the Natives have resisted to the cultural domination of Europeans and imposition of civilization on them. American government's imperialism forbids the Native American for their basic rights to be an indigenous people. Elizabeth Cook Lynn evens the domestic imperialism with the destruction of Native American lives and their culture and she discards the mottos that the U.S government subdued the native for the interest of America. She urges the government to revamp Indian Reservations and the native scholars to focus on Indian decolonization which is the mechanism to beget the privileges, and wants to refurbish the right and political status of American Indians even today. She longs for the monuments at the Wounded Knee Massacre site.

### **Dee Brown's theory**

This study further examines the oppression, silenced voices and devaluation of the South Dakotas and their struggles for self determination in the imposed colonization on the Natives of America this view has been considered by the U.S government as non-issues to which Elizabeth Cook-Lynn strikes. According to Dee Brown's *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee* illustrates that the historical background of South Dakotas' from 1492-1890. His works exposes what had happened to the aboriginal and mass killing of aboriginal by running cannons on them and smashing them into death by the intruders and devastating the livelihood of the tribes.

His chronicles gives a detailed history of the primitive peoples who were dwelling in the American West. Further Dee Brown's works illustrates the Europeans tactics,

exploitation in the newly found lands. To state strikingly the Europeans merciless and barbaric attitude revealed in his works but there is some doubt t whether those details are registered in American history. He had stated the war strategies of the intruders as well as the war tactics and valor of the Sioux nations that how women and children suffered in hands of white peoples and how the tribal did flee for their lives at the time of war and how they toiled for the rations from the government to feed their children and themselves.

There is a chain of continuation for the tribes anguish and turmoil that the tribal were suffering since the intruders stated of settle in the newly found lands after the discovery of America. In 1838 during the exodus from Westward to Indian Territory many tribes on the long winter trek died of hunger, cold or disease. The march was called as the trial of tears and in 1848 the discovery of gold brings much change in the life of the tribes.

On the another hand Elizabeth Cook-Lynn laments in her works and sacks Dee Brown's *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee*. She quote much historical details from Dee Browns' she only worries for the Wounded Knee massacre but in Dee Brown's works there are unwritten mass killing of aboriginals that is ought to be included in American history .

I read and review books and specifically Muskogee or Southeastern studies, usually authored by the Creek folks and it is frequently called by the author the South Dakotas. On account of the significance in the field of Native American studies, there is and exception in the work of *Anti-Indianism in Modern America: A voice from the Tatekeya's Earth*, by the emeritus professor Elizabeth Cook-Lynn and according to her speeches, essays and memoirs of Elizabeth Cook-Lynn. She don't waste her readers time who is the American Indian literary critic and she makes land reform the hub of her aesthetics for her novels and books. At the present she is the head among a few literary specialist working to highlight, provoke a literary perfection and standard which might be to the interest of the tribes than Native literature's handlers.

A powerful chapter in the book of *Anti-Indianism in Modern America* that critiques the South Dakota's reconciliation movement which had gone several months in the west when the apologies gone fake the author Elizabeth Cook-Lynn argues for the proceeding of land issues such as the theft of the Black Hills and 1997 case of *Yankton Sioux v. South Dakota* that was ended in the loss of treaty protected lands in large amount of acres, when the apologies of the government gone futile and meaningless. The phenomenon sparks Elizabeth Cook-Lynn to write and to argues for the land loss and to oppose to reclaim for the retrieval of the lost land for the people of South Dakotas', as there is conceding

the multiple audiences of Native literature and its existences in multicultural society but the author Elizabeth Cook-Lynn advocates that U.S 's primary constituency is tribal Natives which is the zealous spot of enquiry for forthcoming critics might be the compatibility or Native American Study one who teaches Native American literature from the English department.

Elizabeth Cook-Lynn insists that Native literature and tribal literary to be autonomy by conceding the multiple audiences of Native literature and she urges that Native literature should be taught in class rooms and further insists that their relationship for top priority should be given to Native studies which would be considered as serving to the tribes.

The absence of discipline provokes Elizabeth Cook-Lynn and insists that concerning the absence of Native literature in history characteristics which is unique from other academic discipline. Elizabeth Cook-Lynn's works and her intellectual presences and her theoretical relativism in the form of fiction causes distressing to the minorities and the truth should be acknowledged. As far as Elizabeth Cook-Lynn is concerned the historical truth should be sought out which is mandatory in the forefront of justice and she will be recognized what is up against with respect to resistance to such efforts.

Ralph Ellison claims in his nonfiction essays that morality is an significance facets of novel writing who claims that many modernist writers have been turned away from the issues of race, which Ellison hoped were significant to any discussion of America and his theory differs other novelist such as Mark Twain or William Faulkner and he finds faults with them by contemplating their accountability of America's racism and attitude of discrimination. He further concerns about the outlook which is abandoned in modernist aesthetics Ellison perceives this as a moral challenge. On another hand Elizabeth Cook-Lynn extends these norms by analyzing the issues of racial hatred in a racist country that admits to racism. In Texas, James Bird Jr. who was killed and was considered as a hate crime, he was dragged behind a pickup truck and decapitated in 1998. That was not giving any room to America's hatred toward African American. In South Dakota, many men and women were murdered who were mostly Sioux people , has initiated less scrutiny of the state's deep rooted hatred of Indians . Bird's killing was perceived as a freak murder but not a barometer of America's dirt that implies unresolved racism. There is a continuation concerning the erasure of tribal chronicles in history that can also pave way for neglecting the tribal people of America.

## II. CONCLUSION

In the past centuries there were aboriginals living in America after the landing of Columbus the westerners knew about the existence of the aboriginals in the islands and in America. His invention could have caused much massacre that could not be written as there was no printing press and publishers. Printing press was invented around 1440 by German Johannes Gutenberg, which was based on the existing screw presses. The invaders from the Western countries craved for land and gold and wanted to obtain prosperous life by migrating in America and the discovery of gold mine and vast land attracted people from the Europe. The intruders exploited the livelihood of the aboriginal and polluted natural soil made as waste land for centuries. The invaders rode cannons over the aboriginals smashing them to death. Many a people were made slave and transported by ship to Europe to sell in the slave trade. Some of the aboriginals were died on the way.

The unwritten past lives of the Dakotas in the history irks Elizabeth Cook-Lynn to advocate for the aboriginals who had sprouted as red Indians eventually and she safeguards for their birth rights and privileges in most of her works dealing with land encroachments, stealing of cattle and forced exodus and false promises by the government. I would like to state the anguish and turmoil of the author herself by the official statement of Bishop Hare abrogation of treaty and accepting for the opening of the Black Hills that he wanted a public abrogating treaty as he had foreseen no power on the earth could shut down his men from the country if really contained valuable deposits of gold and other minerals. He had been spending approximately twenty years for the destruction of Sioux culture and religion and resorting menial resources for the native people and encroaching the Black Hills for the White. Elizabeth Cook-Lynn claims that in literature and history the portrayal of North America had been falsely written as Europeans had to invade the indigenous people according to the Will of God. It is not a benign movement directed by God. These kind of presentation gives room for the invaders that the invasion for the inhabitants of the America. Before the birth of America, the Indian had possessed the continent for thousands of years but incurred by destiny to be invaded by the Europeans and for their greed for land and overbearing. Elizabeth Cook-Lynn has intimacy with the universe as the author hails from the indigenous background. The author further claims and the entire community know the myth, language, and ethnicity that where they are come from and about their forefathers and their customs exist in their memories still. Those aren't written in the history but still

exist in the memory of the Dakotas. The author's expectation for the memorial cite and house at the Wounded Knee Massacre is not possible as the ages passed by there is not anything except a stone board at the Indian genocide site in the U.S today. All her endeavor ends in null and void the she can be consoled in book pages and she could vend her anger in literature text and she did not bring any changes to the dominant rules of the U.S governments. She has exposed about the atrocity, struggles, cultural resistance, oppression, stealing of cattle and dispossession of lands through her literary career to which we all intended to thank her from the bottom of our heart and soul.

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