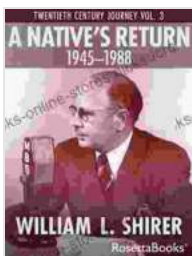


Native Return: A Journey Through the Twentieth Century, 1945-1988



The years between 1945 and 1988 were a time of great change and upheaval for Native Americans in the United States. The end of World War II marked the beginning of a new era in American history, and Native Americans were eager to participate in the postwar economic boom. However, they were also facing a number of challenges, including the ongoing effects of colonialism and the government's termination policy.



A Native's Return, 1945–1988 (Twentieth Century Journey) by William L. Shirer

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 10712 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Lending : Enabled
Print length : 498 pages



The termination policy was a federal government policy that aimed to assimilate Native Americans into mainstream American society. Under this policy, the government terminated the federal recognition of many tribes and sold off their land. This policy had a devastating impact on Native American communities, and it led to widespread poverty and unemployment.

In the 1960s, a new generation of Native American activists emerged. These activists were inspired by the civil rights movement, and they fought for the rights of Native Americans. They organized protests and demonstrations, and they lobbied Congress to pass legislation that would protect Native American rights.

One of the most important organizations that emerged during this period was the American Indian Movement (AIM). AIM was founded in 1968, and it quickly became a leading voice for Native American rights. AIM organized a number of high-profile protests, including the occupation of Wounded Knee in 1973. These protests helped to raise awareness of the plight of Native Americans, and they led to a number of important changes in federal policy.

In the 1970s, Congress passed a number of laws that restored federal recognition to many tribes and protected their land rights. These laws

helped to improve the lives of Native Americans, and they laid the foundation for a new era of tribal sovereignty.

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The termination policy was based on the belief that Native Americans were incapable of governing themselves. The government argued that the best way to help Native Americans was to assimilate them into mainstream American society. This meant ending their tribal governments and selling their land.

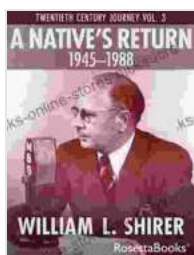
The termination policy was implemented in the 1950s and 1960s. During this time, the government terminated the federal recognition of over 100 tribes. The government also sold off over 2 million acres of Native American land.

The termination policy had a devastating impact on Native American communities. Many tribes lost their land, their homes, and their way of life. The policy also led to widespread poverty and unemployment. In the 1960s, the average income of Native Americans was only about one-third of the average income of white Americans.

The American Indian Movement

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