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THE 225-YEAR WAR: FROM JAMESTOWN TO THANKSGIVING

Unmasking the Paradox of Shame, Memory, and Power in the Story of America

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November 16, 2025 – The Ku Klux Klan’s Modern Echoes of Hate

This article was not written to condemn or spread hate towards “white people”. On the contrary, it is about exposing how hate was spread by them, and how their descendants continue to preserve narratives that silence others. To speak honestly about slavery, conquest, and Native resistance is not a hate speech; it is confirmation. Yet figures like Donald Trump accuse those who tell the truth of

“hating the country,” while themselves are spreading messages that echo the rallies of the Ku Klux Klan. The paradox is clear: those who should feel shame for conquest and slavery instead project shame onto those who resist their narrative. Moreover, while Donald Trump’s rallies echo the language and spirit of the KKK in suits and political office instead of white hoodie robe, Hollywood create movies

and shows to create illusions of condemnation of this type of behavior, but in reality, the media give a platform to Donald Trump to spread these hate speech on national television, which help him to preserves the hate against people who were brought to America in chain and shackle. This is not unity; it is division disguised as patriotism.

Remember, my motive is not to hate “white people”; I only seek to challenge the true source of historical aggression: the aggressive defense of a narrative that simultaneously honors slave-owning conquerors and silences those who expose the resulting pain. It is a demand to confront the paradox of shame and honor—a struggle to merge the pride in America’s prosperity with the discomfort of discussing the violence through which that prosperity was seized.

“America avoids talking about slavery and conquest but proudly celebrates the men who built their power through oppression. Truth-telling gets labeled as “hate” while glorification of violence gets celebrated.”



The American Conquest: A Continuous, Prolonged War

The traditional narrative of American history often presents discrete, celebrated events, which are as following: the founding of Jamestown, the American Revolution, and the Civil War, when viewed through the lens of Indigenous

displacement and forced settlement; however, these moments become indication of a nearly continuous conflict. The starting point of this sustained aggression on the East Coast is marked by the establishment of the first permanent English settlement, which was the beginning of the War against the native people: This date is May 14, 1607, which is the founding of Jamestown, Virginia. The effort to take and govern this land was not swift. The duration from the first settlement to the establishment of the new nation's leadership reveals an 182-year period of sustained colonial growth and conflict with Native nations. This was the national milestone for white settlers. Moreover, April 30, 1789, was the inauguration of George Washington as the first U.S. President.



This 182-year period was merely the first phase. The settlers wanted more than the East Coast; they wanted the continent. The efforts continued westward, culminating in a conflict that, for many, symbolized the decisive defeat of organized Native resistance in the Old Northwest: This symbolic victory was in August 1832, which is known as the end of the Black Hawk War. This happens under the leadership of President Andrew Jackson. This war is symbolically critical, because it marked the forced cession of vast territories and the end of major resistance in the region. The total time from the first

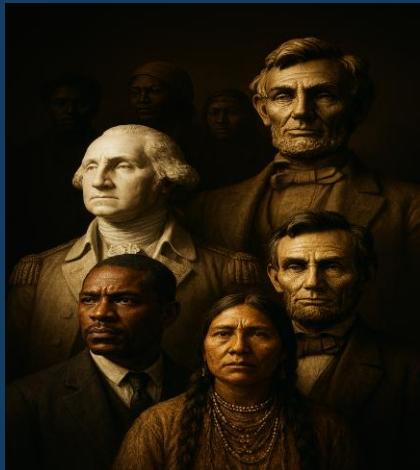
permanent settlement to this symbolic victory over Native sovereignty was an astonishing 225 years. This uninterrupted effort—a period longer than most celebrated global conflicts—suggests that the entire expansion of the United States was, in reality, the longest and most devastating war in the history of humanity, which resulted in the near decimation of Native peoples and their confinement to reservations, which is a measure used to "preserve" a people whose very existence was and still is violently threatened.

The American Revolution: Profit Over Principle

The revered moment of the nation's birth, the American Revolution et cetera is often taught as a righteous struggle for liberty against British tyranny. Yet, the foundational facts complicate this narrative.

The colonists who led the revolution, including many Founding Fathers, were not victims of oppression; they were the oppressors; in other words, they were colonial slave masters, who had deeply invested in the profitability of forced labor and the seizure of new land. The break with Britain was, at its core, a rebellion against taxation and regulation, which was a desire to keep all the profit from the land and the slave economy that they controlled. The British government, who was overseeing a complex global empire, had sent its trusted leaders to the colonies. The colonists, however, saw an opportunity to overthrow their distant government and seize complete power. It was an act of rebellion and seizing opportunity, which was a move by men who did not want to pay their share (not a principled fight for universal

freedom). The hypocrisy of demanding freedom while holding people in bondage is a contradiction that remains unresolved in the national consciousness.



“Holidays and traditions like Thanksgiving glorify conquest while erasing the violent history of Native displacement and Black enslavement, which is embedding selective memory into everyday culture.”

The Shame of the Savage: Erasure and Rewriting History

The discomfort with this history is evident in the

attempt to erase the original documents and motives. For example, the Declaration of Independence itself—the sacred text of American liberty—labels Native people who fought back as "merciless Indian Savages." They were not fighting aggressively, but defending their homes against violent intrusion, yet the foundational document of the nation casts the shame of savagery upon the victim instead of the perpetrator. This pattern of historical erasure continues in the cultural mythologizing of key figures, e.g., Abraham Lincoln is primarily celebrated as "The Great Emancipator." This narrative obscures the truth that the freedom of enslaved people was hard-won by relentless resistance (e.g., Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglass), which became an inevitable political necessity during the Civil War. More critically, Lincoln ordered the largest mass execution in U.S. history—the hanging of 38 Dakota men in 1862—and

oversaw the seizure of Native lands. He is honored as the figure who sealed the conquest, yet the public discourse is conditioned to focus solely on the lie that he ended slavery. Thanksgiving Day was made an official national holiday by Lincoln, which serves as a prime example of historical mythologizing. Its cultural imagery—Pilgrims and peaceful feasts—is used to glorify the "blessed founding fathers" and their settlement, which turn the anniversary of a violent conquest into a celebration of national exceptionalism. The holiday's symbolic reinforcement is seen in cultural fixtures, such as movies and annual sporting events, which are designed to perpetuate a positive memory of the founders and conquerors.

Figures like Lincoln and Washington are celebrated, while the tireless efforts of Black Americans and Native

peoples who fought for freedom and survival are downplayed or ignored.



The Paradox of Aggressive Denial

The fundamental question at the heart of this issue is: Why does the simple discussion of this history, that is, the history of slavery, land theft, and violence, evoke such an aggressive, defensive reaction? Figures who champion the "honor" of the founders, like Donald Trump, often employ anger, aggression, and evasion when confronted with the facts of slavery and conquest. They assert that discussing

this history is "hating the country" or "hating white settlers." This reaction embodies the paradox, which is honor without acknowledgment; in other words, they demand the right to honor, memorialize, and celebrate slave owners and conquerors (e.g., George Washington, Thomas Jefferson et cetera) without any self-reflection on their crimes against humanity. Moreover, notice the shame in the hate speech by Donald Trump: They label the factual, educational discussion of these crimes as a hate message, attempting to impose shame and silence on those who seek truth. This inversion of shame suggests that the discomfort does not stem from a moral awakening, but from the realization that the victory must be defended at all costs, even if it requires suppressing the truth of how that victory

was achieved. To talk about the men who built this country through enslavement and war, in a positive light, while simultaneously refusing to discuss the slavery and war itself, is the height of historical denial. True unity cannot be achieved through enduring these historical lies and the aggressive defense of a painful past. It can only begin with an honest reckoning, which is a courageous choice to acknowledge the full 225-year timeline of war and to finally rid the nation's culture of the celebration of conquest and slavery.