



Protecting Our Sea Stars

America, Heritage, and Immigration

America is not simply a “nation of any immigrants.” America was birthed from Americans many centuries ago. To claim America is a “free-for-all,” and to push globalism onto the ethnic American people, is, a crime against humanity and an act of modern war. We will not tolerate the suppression or destruction of American culture or heritage. We want our country to remain a place where the American people and their historical cultures are always protected, respected, and preserved. The protection of Americans is not negotiable.

Furthermore, there have been many claims that the Statue of Liberty contains “pro-immigration” messaging inscribed upon it. This does not represent the complete historical context of the monument. The Statue of Liberty was a gift from France celebrating liberty, the relationship between France and the United States, and ideals associated with the American founding. Its design incorporated influences from Greek, Roman, Egyptian, and French artistic traditions.

The poem later placed on the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty was written by **Emma Lazarus**, an American poet from a Sephardic Jewish family. *The New Colossus* was written in **1883**. The Bolshevik Party emerged as a faction in **1903**. The poem was placed on the pedestal in **1903**, seventeen years after the statue was dedicated in 1886.

Bolshevik, communist, and Marxist activists have a documented history in the United States of attempting to reinterpret American political traditions through revolutionary and Marxist activism. They applied these ideas to the American Revolution, the Constitution, and other American political traditions. One example was the Communist Party slogan, “**Communism is Twentieth Century Americanism.**”

These political movements do not and will never erase the much older histories and cultures of Native peoples, early American communities, or the many communities that contributed to the development of America. It is important that we recognize **the differences** between these political ideologies and the historical traditions of the American people. We should establish **firm boundaries** between American constitutional traditions and political movements that seek to replace or radically redefine them.

America's history includes Native American peoples, early settler populations, and generations of Americans whose families established communities here over centuries. Protecting this history also means protecting American humanity. It means recognizing that a nation's cultural heritage is valued and deserves preservation, never erasure, and never being formed into something it does not actually represent.

German Americans

Germans began coming to what is now the United States **very early in the colonial period**, with significant arrivals beginning in the **late 1600s and early 1700s**.

A Simple Timeline

- **1600s:** Individual German-speaking settlers began arriving in the English colonies. Some German immigrants were among the early settlers of **Pennsylvania**.
- **1683:** A notable group of German Mennonites founded **Germantown, Pennsylvania**, near Philadelphia. This became one of the earliest organized German settlements in America.
- **1700s:** German immigration increased substantially. Germans settled throughout **Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas**. Pennsylvania became especially associated with German-speaking communities, including the Pennsylvania Dutch, from *Deutsch*, meaning German.
- **1840s–1850s:** A much larger wave arrived because of economic hardship, political upheaval, and the **Revolutions of 1848** in the German states.
- **1850s–1880s:** German immigration became one of the largest European immigration streams to the United States. Many settled in **New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, and other Midwestern states**.

German heritage in America therefore goes back **more than 340 years**, with organized German communities appearing by the **1680s**.

Dutch Americans

The **Dutch were among the earliest European settlers in what is now the United States**, arriving before the major German immigration waves.

A Simple Timeline

- **1609:** Henry Hudson, sailing for the Dutch, explored the river that became known as the **Hudson River**.
- **1624:** The Dutch established **New Netherland**, their colony in North America.
- **1625–1626:** **New Amsterdam** was established on Manhattan Island. It later became **New York City** after the English took control in 1664.
- **1600s:** Dutch settlers established communities throughout the Hudson Valley, Long Island, New Jersey, and parts of present-day Delaware.

- **1664:** England took New Netherland, but Dutch communities and cultural influence remained for generations.
- **1700s–1800s:** Dutch immigration continued, including significant settlement in **New York and New Jersey**, and later in places such as Michigan and Iowa.

Dutch vs. German

One interesting distinction is that “**Dutch**” and “**German**” can become confusing in early **American history**. The word *Dutch* historically had a broader meaning in English and is related to *Deutsch*, meaning German. This is why the **Pennsylvania Dutch were primarily German-speaking**, rather than Dutch from the Netherlands.

The **Dutch from the Netherlands**, however, had their own colonial presence in America beginning in the early 1600s.

Dutch → early 1600s

Germans → significant communities by the 1680s, with much larger immigration in the 1700s–1800s

Italian Americans

Italians were connected to the history of North America much earlier than the great Italian immigration wave of the late 1800s and early 1900s.

A Simple Timeline

- **1500s:** Italians were involved in some of the earliest European exploration of North America. **Giovanni da Verrazzano**, an Italian sailing for France, explored the Atlantic coast in **1524**, including the area around present-day New York.
- **1600s–1700s:** A relatively small number of Italians came to the English and Dutch colonies. They included merchants, artisans, missionaries, artists, and other individuals rather than large immigrant communities.
- **1800s:** Italian immigration began increasing.
- **1880s–1920s:** This was the **great Italian immigration period**. Millions of Italians came to the United States, particularly from southern Italy and Sicily. Major destinations included **New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut**.
- **1920s:** U.S. immigration laws sharply restricted immigration from southern and eastern Europe, greatly reducing Italian immigration.
- **After World War II:** Another, smaller wave of Italian immigration occurred.

A Historical Distinction

Italian exploration of North America began in the **1500s**, but this is not the same thing as Italian immigration or permanent settlement. Large-scale Italian-American communities are primarily a **19th- and early-20th-century phenomenon**.

A Simple Heritage Timeline

IT Italians — exploration beginning in the 1500s; major immigration in the late 1800s–early 1900s

NL Dutch — major colonial presence beginning in the early 1600s

DE Germans — settlement beginning in the 1600s; organized communities by the 1680s

FR French / Acadians — French exploration and settlement beginning in the 1400s–1600s; Acadian and Basque communities established in the Maritime region.

Indigenous peoples — Native peoples have inhabited North America for thousands of years and represent the oldest human history of the continent.

Norse communities — Also in the region for 1,000 years.

America's history contains many different peoples and communities, arriving at different points in time and contributing to the formation of distinct American communities and regional cultures.

American Heritage

Americans are now part of one national culture, while still holding the histories and traditions of the communities that formed America over generations. America is not just a name; it is a nation with deep Native, settler, regional, and cultural histories.

These histories deserve to be remembered and protected. Cultural preservation, national sovereignty, and responsible history should always be discussed while recognizing the humanity of modern Americans.

We will not tolerate the destruction or suppression of American history, culture, or heritage.

American heritage matters. American communities matter. Our history matters.

Do not attempt to rewrite or erasure our culture, heritage or people. We strongly support, boundaries, borders and American safety and protection from any form of modern war.

Protect our heritage. Preserve our culture. Protect our sea stars. ♥