

The Native and Anthropological American Mindset

Preservation of Heritage, Land, and National Identity

For generations, both the native and broader American mindset has included a principled challenge to unchecked immigration into the United States, rooted in the desire to preserve heritage, natural lands, cultural continuity, and the pursuit of a more perfect union. This instinct is not new, nor is it rooted in hostility; rather, it reflects a deeply held belief that a nation must retain its identity in order to remain cohesive, stable, and meaningful to its people.

In this context, much of modern political and cultural propaganda runs counter to nearly every grain of the traditional American spirit. That spirit has historically emphasized America as a sanctuary *for Americans*, a land shaped by shared symbols, customs, labor, and responsibility. Massive waves of immigration, coupled with persistent ideological messaging, increasingly erode these foundational virtues and values. In doing so, they often marginalize the voices of native-born Americans, silencing concerns about cultural preservation, social cohesion, and national sovereignty.

It may come as a surprise to some, but Americans genuinely love their culture as it is. They value continuity over disruption, shared identity over “dismantling,” and common symbols over competing foreign expressions. Constant disturbances, foreign marches, foreign flags, and imported political conflicts, are widely perceived as un-American. In the United States, national symbols carry meaning precisely because they are shared; the eagle, feathers and headdresses, totem poles, fifers, marching drums, early settler stories, and the traditions born of early cooperation and survival.

Early American history reflects a blending of labor and knowledge between indigenous peoples and settlers. Agricultural staples such as corn and potatoes were shared through ceremony, cooperation, and necessity. While the early experiences of settlement and indigenous contact were not universally positive, marked by conflict, alliances, ambushes, and struggle, they were part of a broader process through which America was formed. Some Americans arrived earlier than others, and the nation was shaped through exploration, frontier expansion, and the navigation of uncharted lands.

As this land was woven into a nation, its identity began to take shape even before formal statehood. The name “America” predates the United States of America itself. Named after Amerigo Vespucci, the land was known as America long before independence. When the United States adopted this name formally in 1775, it did so deliberately. At that time, no other sovereign nations existed in the Americas. The name was convenient, descriptive, and unique, reflecting the emergence of the first independent nation in the Western Hemisphere.

America was America before it became the United States of America. Its name signified sovereignty, self-determination, and the establishment of a new political and cultural entity. This historical reality underscores why Americans feel a strong connection to their national

identity and why challenges to that identity are often met with resistance. Preserving America as American, its symbols, culture, land, and meaning is not an act of exclusion, but an affirmation of **who we are**, our history, and self-respect as a sovereign people.