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James Mooney

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James Mooney : The Ghost-Dance Religion and the Sioux Outbreak of 1890 before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Ghost-Dance Religion and the Sioux Outbreak of 1890:

1 of 4 people found the following review helpful. Disappointing By Gary W. Price This is supposed to be "the book" regarding the Ghost-dance religion, and it does span quite a long period of history before the Wounded knee massacre in 1890, however it is severely fragmented on kindle, and is from the point of view of the government and whites, not Indians who apparently refused to talk to Mooney during that time in 1890. I wished I had found out earlier, I could have returned it for a refund.
2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. A Classic Rekindled By Ernest

schuskyRay Demallie is a leading expert on the Lakota Sioux, and we are lucky to have him adding his insights to the classic work of Mooney, as he did with *Black Elk. The Sixth Grandfather: Black Elk's Teachings Given to John G. Neihardt*. Mooney's work is a reflection of what the Bureau Of American Ethnology should have done more often--put anthropology to practical application. The so-called Sioux 'outbreak' at Wounded Knee was publicized as an uprising threatening settlement of the West. Eventually, the nation recognized that the event had been exaggerated and something like sentiment began to be expressed for America's Indians. Mooney's meticulous report (he worked on it for three years) backed up the growing popular view and, more importantly influenced Washington, so I consider it one of the first applied anthropology projects. Most other BAE reports must be considered ethnographies. Readers will get as a bonus extensive descriptions of other nativistic movements, providing a foundation for study of them as social movements. ernestschusky.com 4 of 19 people found the following review helpful. interesting, though not clearly objective By J. Hale Mooney's study is often fascinating, although one has to wonder how objective and disinterested someone can be who refers to his subject as "this pathetic cult."

Responding to the rapid spread of the Ghost Dance among tribes of the western United States in the early 1890s, James Mooney set out to describe and understand the phenomenon. He visited Wovoka, the Ghost Dance prophet, at his home in Nevada and traced the progress of the Ghost Dance from place to place, describing the ritual and recording the distinctive song lyrics of seven separate tribes. His classic work (first published in 1896 and here reprinted in its entirety for the first time) includes succinct cultural and historical introductions to each of those tribal groups and depicts the Ghost Dance among the Sioux, the fears it raised of an Indian outbreak, and the military occupation of the Sioux reservations culminating in the tragedy at Wounded Knee. Seeking to demonstrate that the Ghost Dance was a legitimate religious movement, Mooney prefaced his study with a historical survey of comparable millenarian movements among other American Indian groups. In addition to his work on the Ghost Dance, James Mooney is best remembered for his extraordinarily detailed studies of the Cherokee Indians of the Southeast and the Kiowa and other tribes of the southern plains, and for his advocacy of American Indian religious freedom.

From the Back Cover Responding to the rapid spread of the Ghost Dance among tribes of the western United States in the early 1890s, James Mooney set out to describe and understand the phenomenon. He visited Wovoka, the Ghost Dance prophet, at his home in Nevada and traced the progress of the Ghost Dance from place to place, describing the ritual and recording the distinctive song lyrics of seven separate tribes. About the Author Raymond J. DeMallie, director of the American Indian Studies Research Institute and a professor of anthropology at Indiana University, has edited James R. Walker's *Lakota Society* (1982) and *The Sixth Grandfather: Black Elk's Teachings Given to John G. Neihardt* (1984), both published by the University of Nebraska Press.