Eye on the World
November 28, 2026

This compilation of material for "Eye on the World" is presented as a service to the Churches of God. The views stated in the material are those of the writers or sources quoted by the writers, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the members of the Church of God Big Sandy. The following articles were posted at churchofgodbigsandy.com for the weekend of Nov. 28, 2026.

Compiled by Dave Havir

Luke 21:34-36–"But take heed to yourselves, lest your souls be weighed down with self-indulgence, and drunkenness, or the anxieties of this life, and that day come on you suddenly, like a falling trap; for it will come on all dwellers on the face of the whole earth. But beware of slumbering; and every moment pray that you may be fully strengthened to escape from all these coming evils, and to take your stand in the presence of the Son of Man" (Weymouth New Testament).

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This edited transcript of a radio show by Rush Limbaugh titled "The True Story of Thanksgiving" was posted at rushlimbaugh.com on Nov. 24, 2020. (Mr. Limbaugh had an annual November tradition to read from his book titled *The True Story of Thanksgiving* that was written in 1993. Mr. Limbaugh died on Feb. 17, 2021.)

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PALM BEACH, Florida–*The True Story of Thanksgiving* is a tradition on this program. Through the years, I have read from my first book (*The Way Things Ought to Be – Chapter 6: The True Story of Thanksgiving* was written in 1993). Now, there is another book (*Rush Revere and the Brave Pilgrims* is the first book of a children's series) written to help young people get the true stories of America's founding – because so little of America's history is actually correctly taught.

Here's the version you were probably taught: After the Pilgrims arrived across the Atlantic Ocean, the Indians saved them. So, the story of Thanksgiving that is taught is basically how without the Native Americans there wouldn't be a country because the Pilgrims would have died.

That's not at all what happened. It's not even close to what happened, which is why I decided to write about it.

In the children's book version, *Rush Revere and the Brave Pilgrims*, I went into a little bit of detail about the Native Americans, who helped the arriving Pilgrims – particularly a young native by the name of Squanto.

- But the Real Story of Thanksgiving (going back to the very first early days of the Pilgrims arriving at Plymouth Rock) is that socialism failed.

- The story of the Pilgrims begins in the early part of the seventeenth century. The Church of England under King James I was persecuting anyone and everyone who did not recognize the church's absolute civil and spiritual authority – actually, the state.

- Those who challenged ecclesiastical authority and those who believed strongly in freedom of worship were hunted down. This is in England in the 1600s. They were hunted down and imprisoned, and sometimes executed for their beliefs.

- So a group of separatists (people who didn't want any part of this) first fled to Holland. They established a community. They were there for 11 years.

- After 11 years, about 40 of these separatists agreed to make a perilous journey to the New World. They had heard about it. Some new exciting place that hadn't been developed. They knew they would face hardship – hardship like you and I don't know. We don't know the hardship these people endured. We can't. We are way too advanced now. People who lived in the 1600s would not believe life today. Try to explain flight, jet travel. They wouldn't understand it.

- They knew they would be facing hardship. But paramount importance to them was living freely and worshiping God according to the dictates of their own consciences, their own beliefs. That's what they were denied the freedom to do in England.

- On August 1, 1620, the Mayflower set sail.
- There was a total of 102 passengers, including 40 of these separatists – the Pilgrims.
- There were just 40 of them.
- They were led by a man named William Bradford.
- The Mayflower was not much bigger than a 50-foot boat (with 102 people on it).

On the journey, Bradford set up an agreement (the Mayflower Compact) that established just and equal laws for all 40 members of the Pilgrim community – irrespective of their religious beliefs. It didn't matter what their religious beliefs were. These were the laws they were all agreeing to live by.

Where did the Mayflower Compact come from? The Mayflower Compact derived from the Bible. The Pilgrims were a people completely steeped in the lessons of the Bible (Old and New Testaments). They were devoutly religious people. They looked to the ancient Israelites for much of their example. And, because of the Biblical precedents set forth in Scripture and their faith in God, they never doubted that they would get to the new world. They never doubted that their experiment would work.

- The journey was long.
- It was arduous.
- It was dangerous.

And when the Pilgrims finally landed in New England in November, they found (according to William Bradford's detailed journal) a cold, barren, desolate wilderness. Imagine New England as it exists today as nothing but rocks, forest, undeveloped nature in November and getting colder.

- There were no friends to greet them.
- There was no shelter of any kind.
- It was desolate.
- There were no houses, hotels or inns.
- This was real hardship.

The sacrifice that they had made for the freedom to worship was just beginning.

Remember, they arrived in November. During that first winter, half of them (including William Bradford's own wife) died of starvation, of sickness, exposure to the elements.

It was an act of survival that you and I cannot possibly relate to or understand. American Special Forces can understand. Military people who've been trained can understand what the Pilgrims dealt with. You and I can't. We've never done anything like that first winter in the New World. They survived it.

Spring finally came. They did meet the Indians (the Native Americans who were there), who did help them in planting corn and fishing for cod. They showed them where the beavers were so the beavers could be skinned for coats, other things. (Animal rights people are not going like some of this story, but it happened.)

But even at this, even with this degree of assistance from the Indians (the Native Americans), there wasn't any prosperity yet. They had the Mayflower Compact. They had these laws they were living by, and there was no prosperity. And I wonder why.

Now, this is important to understand here, folks, because this is where modern American history lessons end – the stories of the Indians teaching the Pilgrims how to eat, how to fish, and how to skin beavers ends.

The feel-good story [of the Indians helping the pilgrims] doesn't even get close to the true story.

- Thanksgiving is actually explained in some textbooks as a holiday for which the Pilgrims gave thanks to the Indians for saving their lives. [Every good deed by the Indians was helpful.]

- But Thanksgiving was a devout expression of gratitude by the Pilgrims to God for their survival.

Now, here's the part that has been omitted.

The Pilgrims had merchant sponsors in London and in Holland (because they didn't have the money to do this trip on their own). The merchant sponsors demanded that everything that the Pilgrims produced in the New World would go into a common store (a single bank, if you will). And that each member of the Pilgrim community was entitled to one share. So, everybody had an equal share of whatever was in that bank.

All of the land they cleared and all of the houses they built belonged to that bank (to the community as well). And they were going to distribute it equally, because they were going to be fair. All of the land that they cleared and the houses they built belonged to everybody.

- Belonged to the community.
- Belonged to the bank, belonged to the common store.
- Nobody owned anything.
- They just had an equal share in it.
- It was a commune.

Giving everybody a single share of stock in the common store (in the common bank) was not working. This was costly and destructive. It was collectivism. It was socialism. That first winter had taken a lot of lives. The manpower was greatly reduced. So William Bradford (the governor of the Pilgrim community) decided to take bold action.

Collectivism. It was as costly and destructive to the Pilgrims as it is and has been to anybody who has ever tried it. So Bradford decided to scrub it. He threw it out.

- He assigned a plot of land to each family.
- The land was now owned by the individual – not by the bank (the common store).
- They could work it, manage it however they wanted to.
- If they just wanted to sit on it, they could.
- If they wanted to develop it, they could.
- If they wanted to grow corn (or whatever on it), they could.
- If they wanted to build on it, they could do that.
- If they wanted to turn it into a quasi-business, they could do whatever they wanted.
- He turned loose the power of the capitalist marketplace.

Long before Karl Marx was even born, the Pilgrims had discovered and experimented with what could only be described as socialism. And they found that it didn't work. Now, it wasn't called that then. But that's exactly what it was.

Everybody was given an equal share. You know what happened? Nobody did anything. There was no incentive. Nothing worked. Nothing happened.

What Bradford and his community found was that the most creative and industrious people had no incentive to work any harder than anyone else, unless they could utilize the power of personal motivation! But while most of the rest of the world has been experimenting with socialism for well over a hundred years — trying to refine it, perfect it, and re-invent it — the Pilgrims decided early on to scrap it permanently.

What Bradford wrote about this social experiment should be in every schoolchild's history lesson. If it were taught, we might prevent much needless suffering – if the true story of Thanksgiving had been taught for years and years and years.

So, William Bradford, after putting everybody in a common store (the Mayflower Compact), it didn't work. There was no prosperity. There was no creativity because there was no incentive.

Here's what Bradford wrote about the failure: "For this community [so far as it was] was found to breed much confusion and discontent. This community was found to breed much confusion and discontent and retard much employment that would have been to their benefit and comfort."

In other words, nobody worked. The way they set it up, killed and discouraged work.
There was no need.

Bradford wrote: "For young men that were most able and fit for labor and service sat around and did nothing. They should spend their time and strength to work for other men's wives and children without being paid for it? Why should they do that?"

So, they didn't. That was thought to be injustice.

The Pilgrims found that people could not be expected to do their best work without some incentive. So, what did Bradford's community try next?

- They unharnessed the power of good old free enterprise.
- They invoked capitalism – the principle of private property.
- Every family was assigned its own plot of land.
- Each family could do with it whatever they wanted to do.

Bradford wrote: "This had very good success for it made all hands industrious, so as much more corn was planted than otherwise would have been."

So when profit was introduced (when the opportunity to prosper was introduced), it went gangbusters. That, my friends, is the essence of the True Story of Thanksgiving.

Now, this is where it gets really good, folks, if you're laboring under the misconception that I was, as I was taught in school.

The Pilgrims established a commune, essentially. Forerunner of the communes we saw in the sixties and seventies out in California. They had their own organic vegetables, by the way. (The Pilgrims, forerunners of organic vegetables. What else could there be? There was no such thing as processed anything back then.)

- It was not the Indians that brought them to prosperity. It's not said to insult anybody.
- The Indians assisted in their arrival undeniable.
- But what led to prosperity for these original settlers was the common store failed.
- Socialism didn't work.
- It's when they introduced what turns out to be capitalism.

They didn't have the name for it, but when they turned loose individual incentive — keep what you produce, sell what you don't need — it went crazy.

This is not something they were taught – it was self-experience. It was not the Indians.

None of this is said to put anybody down. Don't misunderstand.

The Indians did a lot of things that helped them, which I'll get to in just a second, but it was their [the Pilgrims'] own industriousness.

They set up trading posts and exchanged goods with the Indians. They sold stuff to them, and those profits allowed them to pay off their debts to the merchants (their sponsors in London and in Holland)., and you know what?

The success of that colony (after they had abandoned socialism and tried what was essentially capitalism) spread throughout the Old World of this massive amount of prosperity that was there for the taking in the New World.

And guess what happened? The New World was flooded with new arrivals.

The success and prosperity of the Plymouth settlement attracted more Europeans and began what came to be known as the "Great Puritan Migration." And all it took was prosperity and the word spreading across the Atlantic Ocean of how there was prosperity and it was there for the taking. All you had to do was get there and give it a shot.

The lesson is — The True Story of Thanksgiving is — that William Bradford and his Pilgrim community were thanking God for the blessings on their community after the first miserable winter of a documented failure brought on by their attempt at fairness and equality, which was socialism.

It didn't work.

Only when they abandoned it, did it work — and I need to say it again, because I don't want people to misunderstand and get noses out of joint. The Native Americans (the indigenous people) were of considerable assistance. They were friendly when the Pilgrims arrived. But they had little, if anything, to do with the prosperity that occurred.

Because that was the result of Bradford and the Pilgrim leadership deciding to change their structure (the Mayflower Compact). Now, Indians assisted, naturally. I can't deny it. I mean, they taught them how to fish and this kind of thing that they didn't know how to do, and that led them to be productive, undeniably so.

But it was the Pilgrim community itself which experienced this massive prosperity. The word of which spread all the way back to the Old World – Europe across the Atlantic Ocean.

Now, I mentioned earlier that *The Federalist* has a story on all this, and in it they describe much of what we did in the second book that dealt with this, the children's book, *Rush Revere and the Brave Pilgrims*. That book goes into great detail about how the Indians did provide assistance and what kind of assistance it was, how valuable it was and how crucial it was.

In *Rush Revere and the Brave Pilgrims*, we focus on a Native American by the name of Squanto. Now, as I told you: During the first winter of 1620, only 44 out of the original 102 Pilgrims survived. They had an elected governor by the name of John Carver. It was an Indian by the name of Squanto who came to their rescue. (This is, as I say, explored in great detail in *Rush Revere and the Brave Pilgrims*).

Squanto was no ordinary native. Early settlers in 1610 captured him and sold him into slavery. A group of Catholic friars freed him and brought him to England, where he learned to speak English. In 1618, serving as an interpreter on an English ship, he was brought back to the New World.

It was Squanto, who is a famous Native American in his own right in the Pilgrim story.
It was Squanto who taught the Pilgrims how to plant and fish and how to skin beavers.
It was Squanto who brokered a peace treaty between the Pilgrims and other Indian tribes.

There was more than one tribe of Indians. It was not copacetic. It was not friendly and at one with nature. It was not anything like the multiculturalists would have you believe. There were squabbles. There were power struggles. Turf battles. It was human.

Everybody (including the Indians and the Pilgrims) was scrambling for power, for survival. Survivability was the name of the game. And it was not guaranteed.

• Many of the Pilgrims literally believed that God had sent Squanto to save them. And the Pilgrims believed, that without Squanto they never would have survived, or thrived.

• And they experienced a tremendous harvest in 1621. That's the big gathering which is taught in the history books – the native Indians and the Pilgrims joined together for a huge feast, which is the foundational story of the Thanksgiving story that's taught in public schools. (It did happen, but it's so much more than that.)

And I love taking the opportunity every year to explain the truth. This is so great that the story is spreading.

The Federalist said: "One of the most important legacies of early settlers is that they experimented with socialism in the 1620s, and it did not work. Private property rights and personal responsibility [two pillars of a free market economy] saved the Plymouth colony from extinction and laid the economic foundation for a free and prosperous nation that we all enjoy today."

And that is exactly right. And that is The True Story of Thanksgiving. And that has been

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An article by Casey Chalk titled "No, the Pilgrims Were Not Illegal Immigrants – and Other Ahistorical Fantasies" was posted at thefederalist.com on Nov. 25, 2026.

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Did you know the Pilgrims who celebrated Thanksgiving were illegal immigrants? That, at least, is one argument one will hear from the radical, pro-immigration left. As we prepare for Thanksgiving (and a Democrat-controlled Congress that will undoubtedly promote a return to disastrous lenient immigration policies), it's worth considering and addressing five common arguments you are likely to hear in favor of lax immigration policies.

1. The Pilgrims Were Not 'Illegal Immigrants'

A couple of years ago, *The Washington Informer* ran a piece titled "The Pilgrims Were Illegal Immigrants," claiming that the 17th-century arrivals to what is now New England were violating Wampanoag land ownership. A 2018 article in the Berkeley La Raza Law Journal makes much the same claim, as does a 2018 article in NPR.

There are a lot of problems with such a claim, the most salient being that neither the Wampanoag, nor any indigenous peoples in North America, had anything constituting borders that could be violated in the first place.

The very concepts of legal versus illegal immigration would have been entirely foreign to Native Americans. The English settlers arrived in an incredibly underpopulated part of the world, set up camp, and, as we should remember from the very Thanksgiving narrative, were welcomed and helped by local indigenous populations.

2. We Did Not Let Everyone In

Earlier this month, The Washington Post ran a long feature about a tour guide of the Statue of Liberty who turned her tour into a fiery polemic in favor of immigration, including the claim that, "There used to be no wrong way…. Millions arrived before the United States had a national screening system." She's not alone in arguing this — The New York Times and the New Republic have both featured pieces in the last decade arguing much the same.

The United States never "let everyone in." It's true that, between 1880 and 1924, the United States allowed a comparative surge of immigrants through Ellis Island and other locations. The 1875 Page Act limited immigration of those suspected of entering America for prostitution, and also prohibited specific forms of coerced or contract labor from Asia. And even during the height of immigration, the Immigration Act of 1891 excluded arrivals with certain contagious diseases, polygamists, those convicted of certain crimes, and those likely to become public charges. The subsequent Immigration Act of 1903 further excluded anarchists, anyone who advocated the violent overthrow of the government, beggars, and importers of prostitutes.

3. America Used to Allow Immigrants To Come In With No Requirements

The same tour guide from the WaPo article also claimed: "Approximately 12 million immigrants, mainly Europeans, traveled through what used to be America's busiest processing station. Most entered before any visa was required. They just needed to pass a medical evaluation and answer some questions. Then you could walk in and do whatever you wanted." This is a common refrain you will hear from pro-immigration advocates: that Europeans didn't assimilate, that they stayed in their ethnic ghettos and were allowed to maintain their parochial identities.

But it's simply inaccurate. Immigrants from Europe had to obey U.S. laws, and they were expected to culturally assimilate. That's why people with Italian, German, and Polish names learned English, often Anglicized their names, and tried as much as possible to fit into American society, because they were expected to do so in order to become responsible citizens.

And you know what? Those who stayed largely did so, which is why descendants of Italian, German, and Polish immigrants from a century or more ago don't speak those European languages anymore. Indeed, about one-third of immigrants from Europe to the United States actually returned home, in large part because the socio-cultural barriers to entry into American civic life were so high.

4. It's Evil to Deport People to Other Countries

The Boston Globe earlier this year called the administration's deporting illegal immigrants to other countries "cruelty." *The Philadelphia Inquirer* described it as "violating human rights." And our (unfriendly) *Washington Post* tour guide asserts: "People who are here legally are being deported. People are being deported to countries they don't even know."

It's true, as many as 25,000 people have been deported to countries in which they do not hold citizenship. It's a huge, frustrating pain for those people. But this is actually the case because in many cases, those persons' countries of origin won't take them, or rogue judges make it impossible to deport them there. Deporting these illegal immigrants to third countries also has legal precedent, because international law does not provide asylum seekers an unconditional right to remain in the country where they first arrived.

Moreover, if we are going to talk about cruelty, it's worth remembering that the huge illegal migrant flows of years past were enabled by drug cartels and human trafficking networks that are responsible for untold amounts of human suffering and death. To slow illegal migration is to weaken those cartels and networks that specialized in cruelty and violating human rights.

5. We Need Illegal Immigrants for the Economy

All year long, *The Washington Post* has beaten the drum claiming that restricting both legal and illegal migration has exacerbated labor shortages across a host of U.S. industries.

However, the economic effects of restricting illegal immigration are not economy-wide but are concentrated in certain industries. And removing those unauthorized workers improves the bargaining position of American workers in those same industries, because, as George J. Borjas and other academics have regularly argued, immigrant labor competes with naturalized citizens and places downward pressure on wages. And, of course, fewer illegal immigrants means less stress on housing, schools, transportation, health services, and other infrastructure that have suffered decades of catering to millions of impoverished, non-English speakers.

At the end of the recent (very sympathetic) *Washington Post* piece about the "no such thing as borders" tour guide, it describes her joking about a young Pilgrim woman who was the daughter of illegal immigrants. The young woman, we are told, "didn't have to worry about not sounding grateful for her place in the only country she'd ever known."

This is the often unspoken reality of illegal immigration — an entire generation of people who think they have a right to illegally cross America's borders, work for sub-market wages, and exploit a variety of federal, state, and local services intended for citizens, and have no gratitude for any of it. This is what the left really thinks about immigration. It's what they really think about hard-working American citizens and our ancestors who labored and suffered to build this great nation. For those concerned about an impending return to open borders, take note.

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An article by A.J. Christopher titled “10 Historical Facts That Will Drive Your Leftist Relative Crazy This Thanksgiving” was posted at pjmedia.com on Nov. 25, 2026.

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Another year, another reason to be truly thankful. We live in the greatest nation in history, at a time of embarrassing abundance. We enjoy liberty and equality. We possess wealth beyond measure, with the average American enjoying a higher standard of living than did most emperors. We have very little, if any, contact with poverty or disease. And we enjoy the right to worship God in ways not dictated by the state, but by our consciences.

To witness the leftists possess all this, along with their midterm sweep, and still be bitter is a sight to behold. Don’t expect any expressions of gratitude from them at the Thanksgiving table tomorrow. You’re more likely to get a few bumper sticker axioms.

- “Colonialism”
- “Genocide”
- “Stolen land.”

So here is a compilation of quick talking points about the Pilgrims and the first Thanksgiving – all based in historical fact rather than revisionist ideology.

- Lie #1 – The Indians were peaceful, communal people before the Pilgrims arrived.

Nope. Indian tribes were in a near-constant state of war with one another, with methods for handling prisoners of war that would make the Nazis blush. One of the pressing concerns for the Pilgrims who arrived in the middle of this intertribal warfare was navigating a neutral path through the Byzantine web of alliances.

At the time of the Pilgrims’ arrival in 1620, the Narragansett tribe was the bully on the block. The Pokanoket, Massachusetts, and Nauset tribes were in a loose alliance in opposition to their rule. It was with this group, particularly the Pokanoket, that the Pilgrims forged friendships.

- Lie #2 – The Indians were happy to live in peace with the Pilgrims until the latter waged war against them.

Nope. The first instance of violence — indeed, the Pilgrims’ first encounter with Indians — was when Indians attacked Pilgrims as they ate breakfast. At the time, arrows were better weapons, more accurate, and could be fired much faster than matchlock muskets. Taken by surprise, the Pilgrims were nevertheless able to ward off the attack, with miraculously zero casualties for either side.

Even though they signed an alliance with the Pokanokets which included military aid in times of attack from hitherto unknown third parties, the Pilgrims continued to remain neutral in inter-Indian affairs and wars as much as possible.

- Lie #3 – The Pilgrims stole the Indians' food.

Nope. The only recorded instance of the Pilgrims taking food that didn't belong to them was upon their initial arrival at a spot which came to be known as Plymouth Rock. Spending days looking for inhabitants and finding nobody, the Pilgrims accidentally came across a buried basket of Indian corn. They took the corn on the understanding that they would compensate whoever owned it once they discovered who that was. Their own written accounts acknowledge that they took the corn without permission and that they intended to repay it.

True to their word, upon discovering a few months later that the corn belonged to local Wampanoag Indians, the Pilgrims compensated them in full.

- Lie #4 – The Pilgrims were starving before the Indians rescued and fed them.

Nope. The vast majority of deaths among the Pilgrims of this time were attributed to disease and exposure. Though food was never in abundance for the first two years, the Pilgrims were never in danger of starving. They arrived in November with enough provisions to hold them over into and beyond the beginning of farming season in spring.

Because of the communal system of farming, the first two harvests were unimpressive. However, any danger of food shortage ended in 1623, when the Pilgrims switched the ownership of their farming lots from communal to private. Whatever each Pilgrim family was able to grow, they kept for themselves.

And gee whiz, wouldn't ya know? Food production soared, and from that summer on, the Pilgrims never wanted for food. Capitalism — funny how it works every single time.

- Lie #5 – The Pilgrims were white supremacists and treated the Indians with contempt.

Nope. In fact, the first written descriptions of Indians from the Pilgrims don't even mention their skin color. The only aspect of Indians that the Pilgrims openly disapproved of was their habit of walking around naked.

The Pilgrims' first peaceful encounter with the Indians is when an English-speaking Abenaki Indian named Samoset (he had learned the language from English fishermen off the coast) traveled to their settlement to introduce himself. Seeing him cold, the Pilgrims immediately fed and clothed him.

This interaction led to peaceful relations with local tribes, to which the Pilgrims sent a stream of gifts and food. One of the reasons for the Pilgrims' food shortages was that, over the next few months, steady streams of curious and friendly Indians from nearby villages kept coming to visit them (during which time they were fed and treated respectfully and hospitably).

Even once the colony was up and running, the Pilgrims continued to treat Indians as equals, both in practice and in deed. In 1638, Arthur Peach and three other Englishmen robbed and murdered a Nipmuc Indian named Penowanyanquis. One of them escaped. But a jury of white male Christians convicted Peach and the other two, who were promptly hanged.

- Lie #6 – The Pilgrims intentionally spread disease among the Indian tribes.

Nope. It is true that disease, most likely the bubonic plague, reached American shores and decimated large swathes of the Indian population. But this took place decades before the Pilgrims' arrival, and was no more intentional than was the spread of that very same plague from Asia to Europe a couple of centuries prior.

The only time disease factored into Pilgrim/Indian relations is when the Pilgrims helped Indians to fight it. When Massasoit, chief of the Pokanokets, fell ill with typhus, Pilgrims Ed Winslow and John Hamden sent a runner to Plymouth Colony at 2 a.m. for food and medicine. By the time it arrived, Massasoit had lost his sight and was hours from death. Under the care of the Pilgrims, he made an astonishing recovery and returned to full health in a matter of days. Upon his request, the Pilgrims also checked for and treated typhus in other Pokanoket Indians.

Because of their efforts, a grateful Massasoit informed them of an imminent Massachusetts attack on the two Pilgrim settlements of Plymouth and Wessagussett, which they were subsequently able to prepare for.

- Lie #7 – Pilgrims forced the Indians to convert to Christianity.

Nope. The Pilgrims made neither threat nor bribe to any Indian to convert them. Masses of them converted on their own. Tribal sachems (chiefs) didn't like this because it diminished their own authority, as well as a source of material tribute.

This reflected what largely occurred over the next 250 years. Yes, there were Indian wars, forced displacements, and the shameful breaking of treaties. But war and violence account for approximately 1% of the decline in Indian population. Over the centuries, most Indians simply preferred the Western way of life and assimilated into American society.

Their descendants, by the way, still exercise that choice on a daily basis. Despite all the hullabaloo about the sacred, revered Indian "way of life," none of them have left their houses and grocery stores to go live in wigwams and hunt dinner with arrows and spears.

- Lie #8 – The Indians lived communally and never understood the idea of "owning" land.

Nope. There was no "communistic" idea of land ownership among the Indians. The land belonged to the local sachem, who was free to distribute it to his tribesmen as he saw fit.

Apart from the local territorial wars that characterized Indian America around the area of Plymouth Rock, land theft and forced displacement were a way of life across much of the continent. The Iroquois, Sioux, and Apache tribes were particularly notorious for this.

Beyond owning land, the Indians also believed in owning people. Slavery existed in Indian life before the Pilgrims, after the Pilgrims, and even after the American Civil War.

- Lie #9 – Pilgrims either stole Indian land outright or tricked them out of it.

Nope. The Pilgrims didn't take an inch of land through force.

Regarding land sales, the sachems were fully aware of the Pilgrims' understanding of what it meant to purchase and own land. And this they did freely. Indians traded for clothing, farm equipment, cooking equipment, and weapons, items they valued far greater than the uncleared land they traded away.

The Pilgrims even established a court system, through which all land deals required approval. This was done to prevent unscrupulous individuals from tricking or cheating Indians out of their land.

- Lie #10 – Thanksgiving is a celebration of genocide.

Nope. The first Thanksgiving took place in late September or early October of 1621, and was held to celebrate the Pilgrims' first harvest. The Pokanokets were invited, and Chief Massasoit and about 100 Indians arrived with five freshly killed deer to complement the Pilgrims' feast of corn, squash, beans, barley, peas, bass, bluefish, cod, ducks, geese, and, of course, turkeys.

The Pokanokets outnumbered the Pilgrims roughly 3-to-1. No table in the Pilgrims' meager possessions could seat so many guests, and most stood, squatted, or sat. Games were played, competitions were held, and the celebration was a much more rambunctious, playful affair than the solemn paintings would have us realize.

- Did it last?

No. The next generation of both Indians and English settlers were more arrogant and less accommodating. The Pequot War of 1837 was the first of a number of wars that erupted, which would have inevitably erupted anywhere on the planet among any race and color of people, of which one was on the cutting edge of modernity and the other halfway through the Iron Age.

- But the first generation of Pilgrims and their Indian allies were, indeed, friends.

They truly viewed each other as equals, and both sides displayed this consistently with generosity and loyalty. Their harvest feast, which we refer to as Thanksgiving, was a reflection of that friendship.

In fact, isn't this event – where people of different races, tribes, and religions gather to share a meal as one community – the exact display of "diversity" and "multi-culturalism" that the left claims it supports?

Ask your leftist relatives at Thanksgiving: If they support diversity and multi-culturalism, then why do they oppose Thanksgiving? Don't let them pivot to Wounded Knee. Bring it back to Thanksgiving.

Ask again: If you support diversity and multi-culturalism, why are you so opposed to Thanksgiving?

We know the answer. They don't actually care about diversity or multi-culturalism, just like they don't care about the Pokanokets or Massachusetts or Wampanoags.

- They care about virtue signaling.
- They care about feeling morally superior.
- And they're using Thanksgiving as a way to do it.

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"Eye on the World" comment: The following headlines involve articles that are considered international. The articles were not posted, but the headlines give the essence of the story.

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Iran war – general news

- An article by Alana Mastrangelo titled "Iran Punishes Singer [Pasastoo Ahmadi] With 74 Lashes After She Performed an Online Concert Without Hijab" was posted at breitbart.com on Nov. 24, 2026.

- An article by Staff titled "US Base in Bahrain Remains Low-Staffed Months After Iranian Drone, Missile Strikes" as posted at jpost.com on Nov. 28, 2026.

The Strait of Hormuz

- An article by James Cirrone titled "US Military Disables Tanker Ship Attempting to Slip Through Iran Blockade on Thanksgiving Day" was posted at foxnews.com on Nov. 27, 2026.

• An article by Mateo Moreno titled “Iran Says Two Tankers Caught Fire After Hitting Naval Mines Near the Strait of Hormuz” was posted at latimes.com on Nov. 28, 2026.

Anti-Semitism – international

• An article by Mathilda Heller titled “UK’s Anti-Semitism Adviser Launches ‘Hostile Work Environment’ Investigation Into BBC” was posted at jpost.com on Nov. 26, 2026.

• An article by Idan Kweller titled “NBC Criticized by Jewish Organizations After Thanksgiving Commercial Opposing Israel Military Aid” was posted at jpost.com on Nov. 27, 2026.

Articles – Jerusalem Post

• An article by Anna Ahronheim titled “Israel Targets $20 Billion in Defense Exports by Next Year” was posted at jpost.com on Nov. 25, 2026.

• An article by Rivkah Lambert Adler titled “ ‘Your God Is Our God’: Meet the Women Leaving Christianity Behind to Embrace the Torah” was posted at jpost.com on Nov. 27, 2026.

Russia-Ukraine war – general news

• An article by Anthony Blair titled “Russia Has Lost Astonishing 700,000 Soldiers Since Start of Ukraine War – 1 in Every 200 Citizens Killed; Study Finds” was posted at nypost.com on Nov. 23, 2026.

• An article by Staff titled “Russian Oil Refinery Halts Operations After Ukrainian Attack” was posted at newsmax.com on Nov. 23, 2026.

• An article by Staff titled “Zelenskyy Eyes Appeal to Congress If No Peace Deal Emerges” was posted at newsmax.com on Nov. 24, 2026.

NATO

• An article by Oliver JJ Lane titled “NATO Vows to Defend Against Alleged Russian Space Nuke Starlink Killer” was posted at breitbart.com on Nov. 25, 2026.

Spain

• An article by Kurt Zindulka titled “Sexual Assaults in Spanish City Ceuta Surged by 650 Percent Since Migrant Invasion: Report” was posted at breitbart.com on Nov. 21, 2026.

• An article by Christian K. Caruzo titled "Illegal Migrants Swamp Spain's Canary Islands: New Record Set With 2,100+ Arrivals in a Single Day" was posted at breitbart.com on Nov. 25, 2026.

International news – miscellaneous

• An article by Staff titled "WHO Director-General [Tedros Adhanom Ghebreysus] Visits Cuba as Healthcare System Breaks Down" was posted at newsmax.com on Nov. 23, 2026.

• An article by Jasmine Baehr titled "Taliban Strips Women of Their Names in Afghan Province, Now Being Called 'Goat' or 'Grandmother' " was posted at nypost.com on Nov. 27, 2026.

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"Eye on the World" comment: The following headlines are about articles that involve the United States. The articles were not posted, but the headlines give the essence of the story.

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Illegal immigration – general comments

• An article by Victor Nava titled "Illegal Immigrant Suspected of Distributing 'Shoot Trump' Stickers Arrested by ICE" was posted at nypost.com on Nov. 24, 2026.

• An article by Daniel Greenfield titled "Once a State Is 10% Foreign Born, It Becomes Democrat" was posted at frontpagemag.com on Nov. 25, 2026.

• An article by Ari Hoffman titled "Democrats Choose Sides Against Americans – and Keep Stoking Anti-ICE Violence" was posted at nypost.com on Nov. 27, 2026.

Pro-life

• Looking back to May 2023, an article by Mansur Shaheen titled "[Massachusetts] Doctors Perform World-First Brain Surgery on Baby With Deadly Genetic Disorder While It Is Still Inside It's Mom's Uterus" was posted at dailymail.co.uk on May 4, 2023.

Pro-abortion

• An article by Elizabeth Weibel titled "Pennsylvania Governor [Josh] Shapiro Says State 'Will Enshrine Abortion Rights' Into State Constitution" was posted at breitbart.com on Nov. 23, 2026.

Comments – about defunding the police

- Looking back to June 2020, an article by Paige Fernandez titled "Defunding the Police Will Actually Make Us Safer" was posted at aclu.org on June 11, 2020.

Who is going to lead the Democrat party?

- An article by Staff titled "[Kamala] Harris and [Jon] Ossoff Lead Pack for Democrats' 2028 Nomination" was posted at thenationalpulse.com on Nov. 20, 2026.
    1. Kamala Harris – former Vice President
    2. Jon Ossoff – Senator from Georgia
    3. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez – Representative from New York
    4. Pete Buttigieg – former Secretary of Transportation
    5. Gavin Newsom – California Governor

- An article by Staff titled "DSA Officially Begins Search for 2028 Presidential Candidate; AOC Leads Endorsements" was posted at thenationalpulse.com on Nov. 23, 2026.
    - First is Ocasio-Cortez – New York
    - Second is Rashida Tlaib – Michigan
    - Third is Shawn Fain – President of United Auto Workers trade union

General interest – news

- An editorial by Staff titled "Look Out – Democrats' 'Affordability' Fix Adds Up to More Inflation" was posted at nypost.com on Nov. 22, 2026.

- An article by Joseph MacKinnon titled "Justice Alito Offers Dire Outlook on the Supreme Court" was posted at theblaze.com on Nov. 23, 2026.

- An article by Peter Morici titled "Trump's Economic Success Hinges on the AI Boom" was posted at newsmax.com on Nov. 25, 2026.

- An article by Staff titled "New Home Sales Surge to Highest Level in Nearly a Year Despite High Mortgage Rates" was posted at nypost.com on Nov. 25, 2026.

- An article by Jonathan Ingram titled "Trump Is Pulling the Plug on Outrageous Food-Stamp Scam – to Save Us $100 Billion" was posted at nypost.com on Nov. 27, 2026.

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An article by Dr. Louai Razzouk titled "Heart Attacks Are on the Rise Under 50 – the Hidden Drivers and Warning Signs You Might Miss" was posted at nypost.com on Nov. 23, 2026.

When you're young, it's easy to feel invincible. But that sense of safety can mask a troubling shift in cardiovascular health.

A disease long associated with older men is increasingly affecting younger adults of all genders.

One of today's most alarming cardiovascular trends is the steady rise of heart attacks among young adults. Recent data suggests that heart attacks among adults under 50 have climbed by roughly 2% a year over the past decade, while hospitalization rates among adults ages 18 to 44 have climbed significantly.

The data paints a stark picture: A 2026 study in the Journal of the American Heart Association found that, between 2011 and 2022, deaths from severe first-time heart attacks among adults aged 18 to 54 rose 57%. Although men account for more heart attack deaths overall, women may face a higher risk of dying after a first heart attack.

This increase in early mortality and severe complications from first-time heart attacks threatens to reverse decades of medical progress.

A heart attack in someone's 20s, 30s or 40s can cut short decades of productive life, imposing an enormous emotional, physical and financial burden on patients and their families.

Here's what you need to know about the forces behind this troubling trend, the commonly overlooked warning signs, how symptoms can differ by sex and why some people should begin screening in their 20s.

The hidden drivers of early heart attacks

The forces behind this shift are conditions that once appeared much later in life but are now taking root in childhood and early adulthood.

Obesity is a major driver. Your 20s, 30s and 40s are critical decades for building lifelong cardiovascular fitness. Staying active during these years can help support longer life and fewer health complications with age. Losing that reserve early can set off a dangerous domino effect.

Obesity can contribute to high blood pressure, physical inactivity and insulin resistance, increasing the risk of Type 2 diabetes, metabolic syndrome and, ultimately, heart attack.

Researchers are also identifying lifelong cardiovascular risks that can emerge early. Medicine has traditionally focused on LDL, the "bad" cholesterol, but a growing body of evidence points to lipoprotein(a), or Lp(a), as another important risk marker that can affect heart health throughout life.

The warning signs you might miss

Early recognition is critical.

Everyone should know the classic warning signs of a heart attack: chest pressure or discomfort, pain in the left arm and jaw pain. But it is just as vital to recognize atypical symptoms.

A dull ache or sharp, burning sensation below the ribs and above the belly button, back pain or feeling unusually faint, uneasy or short of breath during exertion can all signal a serious problem.

New, persistent or exertion-triggered chest symptoms warrant immediate medical attention. The symptoms could indicate a heart attack, so call emergency services rather than driving yourself to the hospital.

Why women can face greater risks

Men experience heart attacks more often overall, reflecting a combination of biological factors and higher rates of certain risk factors, including smoking and substance use.

But women often can have worse outcomes in part because their heart attacks may be recognized later. Although women often experience the same classic symptoms as men, they may be more likely to report symptoms that are considered atypical.

This delay can also reflect bias in medical evaluation, when clinicians assume that a younger woman is unlikely to be having a heart attack and do not fully investigate the possibility.

Women are much more susceptible to spontaneous coronary artery dissection, or SCAD, a tear in the wall of a coronary artery that can occur during or after pregnancy.

Looks can be deceiving

It’s easy to assume that someone who looks healthy and fit has a low risk of heart disease, but genetics can play a powerful role in cardiovascular health.

Reducing obesity remains important because of its serious health effects, but body weight alone is not a perfect measure of heart health. Someone who carries extra weight does not automatically have coronary artery disease, or CAD.

Conversely, a person who appears healthy, exercises regularly and eats well can still develop severe CAD. Genetic factors can contribute to elevated cholesterol and other cardiovascular risks, even in people with otherwise healthy lifestyles.

The screening to consider in your 20s

Routine cardiovascular screenings are rarely top of mind for young adults, allowing silent factors to go unnoticed until a major event occurs.

Young adults should discuss cholesterol testing with their primary care clinician. A lipid panel in the early 20s can help identify elevated cholesterol early, particularly for people with a family history of heart disease or multiple cardiovascular risk factors.

When it comes to heart health, early detection and prevention can make all the difference.

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An article by Leah Groth titled "A Doctor Reveals How Common Habits May Affect Brain Health" was posted at bestlifeonline.com on Nov. 19, 2026.

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Are you damaging your brain every day, and don't even realize it? There is a good chance the answer is yes, according to Steven Gundry, MD, founder and medical director of *The International Heart and Lung Institute* and *The Centers for Restorative Medicine* in Palm Springs and Montecito, California. The author of four New York Times best-selling books, including *The Plant Paradox*, explains that daily health habits that affect your gut may also damage your brain. "A leaky gut becomes a leaky brain, so most brain-harming habits damage the microbiome first," he says. Here are 6 to look out for.

1. Overusing Antibiotics

The first way you might be unknowingly damaging your brain health is by overusing antibiotics. "One course can disrupt the microbiome for two months to two years," he says, noting that roughly 25% of prescriptions are unnecessary. "Antibiotics can also impair mitochondria, and midlife use is linked to later cognitive decline."

2. Consuming Glyphosates

Another way you might be damaging your brain via your diet is by eating glyphosate-sprayed (conventional) grains and produce. "Glyphosate, patented as an antibiotic, kills gut bacteria that produce precursors to serotonin, dopamine, and GABA," Dr. Gundry explains.

3. Consuming Artificial Sweeteners

You might think opting for artificial sweeteners over other forms of sugar is healthier, since you consume fewer calories. However, they aren't great for your brain, according to Gundry. "A

single packet of sucralose can kill up to half of your gut bacteria, starving the brain of microbially made neurotransmitters," he tells us.

4. Using Antiseptic Mouthwash

Are you using an antiseptic mouthwash? It might not be best for your brain. "It destroys the oral bacteria that convert dietary nitrate to nitric oxide, reducing cerebral blood flow and raising blood pressure," says Gundry. An alternative? "Scrape your tongue instead," he suggests.

5. Not Prioritizing Sleep

Getting enough sleep benefits your brain, and anything that disturbs it can affect brain health, according to Gundry. "Nighttime blue light and short sleep" are two culprits. "Blue light suppresses melatonin and costs you the deep sleep during which the brain's glymphatic system clears amyloid," he says.

6. A Diet Focused Around Whole Wheat and Processed Grains

A diet built on whole wheat and processed grains can also impact brain health, per Gundry. "Wheat germ agglutinin, a small lectin, crosses the gut wall and blood-brain barrier and provokes inflammation; added fructose is independently linked to higher dementia risk," he says.

7. Take Care of Your Gut

Gundry's final message? Take care of your gut for a healthy brain. "The common thread: each habit degrades the gut ecosystem your brain depends on," he says.

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An article by Leah Groth titled "Doctors Explain When Dizziness Could Signal Something Serious" was posted at bestlifeonline.com on Nov. 19, 2026.

Many of us experience dizziness on occasion, maybe because we haven't eaten enough, are dehydrated, or haven't gotten enough sleep. However, feeling lightheaded and dizzy can also signal a more serious health condition.

"Dizziness is often caused by relatively common problems such as dehydration, low blood pressure, inner ear disorders, or medication side effects," Rab Nawaz Khan, MD, a Neurologist with over 10 years of clinical experience and currently a stroke physician, explains. When could it be something more?

1. If There Are Neurological Symptoms, It Could Be a Stroke.

“I become particularly concerned when dizziness starts suddenly, is severe, or occurs alongside other neurological symptoms,” Dr. Khan explains. “As a stroke physician, I want people to understand that strokes affecting the back of the brain can sometimes present with dizziness or vertigo, even without the classic facial drooping or arm weakness. Sudden, persistent dizziness accompanied by difficulty walking or maintaining balance deserves urgent medical evaluation.”

He adds that the biggest red flags are dizziness accompanied by double vision, slurred speech, facial weakness, numbness, severe imbalance, difficulty walking, or a sudden, unusually severe headache. “These symptoms may indicate a stroke or another serious neurological condition and require immediate emergency care.”

2. If There Are Cardio Symptoms, It Could Be a Heart-Related Issue.

Niraj Patel, DO, Medical Director at Clara, adds that dizziness paired with chest pain, a racing or irregular heartbeat, shortness of breath, fainting, or a sudden, severe headache should also be checked in the ER, “since it can point to a heart rhythm problem or bleeding in the brain,” he says.

3. Pay Attention to the Type of Dizziness.

“It really helps to describe what you’re actually feeling,” Dr. Patel adds, “Lightheadedness, like you might pass out, is often from blood pressure dropping when you stand, dehydration, or medications.” Vertigo, “where the room is spinning, usually comes from the inner ear,” Patel continues. There is also the wobbly kind of dizziness. “Feeling unsteady on your feet can come from nerve problems, vision changes, or medications.”

4. Do Not Ignore Dizziness.

“Even if dizziness is mild, recurring episodes shouldn’t be ignored,” Patel continues. “Certain medications, particularly those used to treat high blood pressure, can contribute to dizziness, and a physician can help determine whether a medication adjustment or further evaluation is needed.”

5. Call Your Doctor.

If dizziness keeps coming back, gets worse, or causes a fall, make an appointment. “Your doctor may check your blood pressure lying down and standing, review your medications, listen to your heart, and do a quick ear and nerve exam. Sometimes basic labs help too, like checking for anemia or low blood sugar,” he concludes.

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An article by Staff titled “Impact of Beer, Wine, or Liquor on Kidney Health” was posted at newsmax.com on Nov. 23, 2026.

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Beer, hard liquor or wine? A major new study suggests what you drink could make a difference to your kidneys.

“Acute kidney injury is a serious condition that can lead to chronic kidney disease, kidney failure and an increased risk of dying early,” said lead author Rudolph Schutte of Anglia Ruskin University in East Anglia, England.

Researchers recorded the drinking habits of more than 250,000 British adults, then tracked their medical records for about 14 years.

More than 10,000 developed acute kidney injury — a potentially serious loss of kidney function.

Alcohol intake was measured using British units. The highest-consuming groups averaged the equivalent of about five American shots of liquor or 15 12-ounce beers per week.

The lowest groups averaged less than one shot or about two beers.

- The result: The heaviest liquor drinkers were 25% more likely to develop kidney injury.
- For beer drinkers, that figure was nearly 15%.
- Researchers found no significant overall association with red or white wine.

The results held even after accounting for liver disease and a wide range of other health and lifestyle factors.

“While alcohol has traditionally been linked with kidney injury through its impact on the liver, our research suggests that spirits and beer may contribute directly to kidney damage through inflammatory pathways,” Schutte said.

While the study shows an association, it is not proof of cause and effect.

“This is one of the largest prospective studies to investigate alcohol consumption and acute kidney injury, involving more than a quarter of a million U.K. adults followed over almost a decade and a half,” Schutte said. “The results provide important population-level evidence supporting laboratory research that has suggested alcohol can directly affect the kidneys.”

The findings were recently published in the journal Scientific Reports.

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Isaiah 55:6-11–"Seek you the Lord while He may be found, call upon Him while He is near. Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; let him return to the Lord, and He will have mercy on him; and to our God, for He will abundantly pardon. 'For My thoughts are not your thoughts, nor are your ways My ways,' says the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are My ways higher than your ways, and My thoughts than your thoughts. For as the rain comes down, and the snow from heaven, and do not return there, but water the earth, and make it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower and bread to the eater, so shall My word by that goes forth from My mouth; it shall not return to Me void, but it shall accomplish what I please, and it shall prosper in the thing for which I sent it."