

Lakota Woman: The Extraordinary Life of Ella Cara Deloria



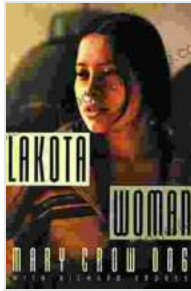
Lakota Woman by Richard Erdoes

★★★★☆ 4.5 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 7177 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled



Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
X-Ray : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 290 pages
Lending : Enabled



Ella Cara Deloria was a Lakota woman who dedicated her life to preserving her people's culture and language. She was born in 1889 on the Yankton Sioux Reservation in South Dakota. Her father was a Lakota chief, and her mother was a white woman. Deloria grew up speaking both Lakota and English, and she was educated in both white and Lakota schools.

In the early 1900s, Deloria began working as a teacher on the Yankton Sioux Reservation. She also began writing about Lakota culture and history. In 1924, she published her first book, "The Sun Dance of the Teton Sioux." This book was the first comprehensive account of the Lakota Sun Dance ceremony, and it remains one of the most important works on the subject.

Deloria continued to write about Lakota culture throughout her life. She published several books, including "Waterlily" (1944), "Speaking of Indians" (1944), and "Dakota Texts" (1946). She also worked as a translator, helping to translate Lakota texts into English.

Deloria's work was instrumental in preserving Lakota culture and language. She was a tireless advocate for her people, and she helped to ensure that

their voices were heard. She was a pioneer in the field of Native American studies, and her work continues to inspire scholars and activists today.

Early Life and Education

Ella Cara Deloria was born on January 31, 1889, on the Yankton Sioux Reservation in South Dakota. Her father, Philip Joseph Deloria, was a Lakota chief. Her mother, Mary Sully Deloria, was a white woman. Deloria grew up speaking both Lakota and English. She was educated in both white and Lakota schools.

Deloria attended the Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Pennsylvania for two years. She then attended the Yankton Agency School in South Dakota for four years. In 1907, she graduated from the Pierre Indian School in South Dakota.

After graduating from high school, Deloria attended the University of South Dakota for two years. She then transferred to the University of California, Berkeley, where she graduated in 1915 with a degree in anthropology.

Career

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Legacy

Ella Cara Deloria died on February 12, 1971. She was 82 years old. She is buried in the Yankton Sioux Cemetery in South Dakota.

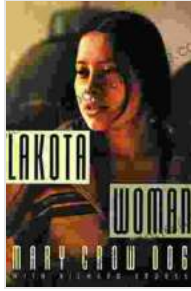
Deloria's legacy is immense. She was a pioneer in the field of Native American studies, and her work helped to preserve Lakota culture and language. She was a tireless advocate for her people, and she helped to ensure that their voices were heard.

Deloria's work continues to inspire scholars and activists today. She is a role model for all who are working to preserve and promote Native American cultures and languages.

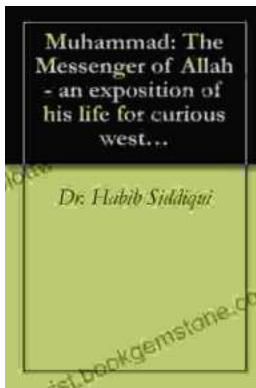
Ella Cara Deloria was a remarkable woman who dedicated her life to preserving her people's culture and language. She was a pioneer in the field of Native American studies, and her work continues to inspire scholars and activists today. Deloria's legacy is immense, and she will continue to be remembered as one of the most important figures in Native American history.

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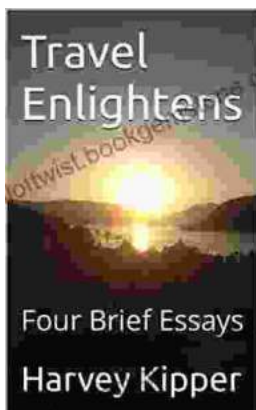


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