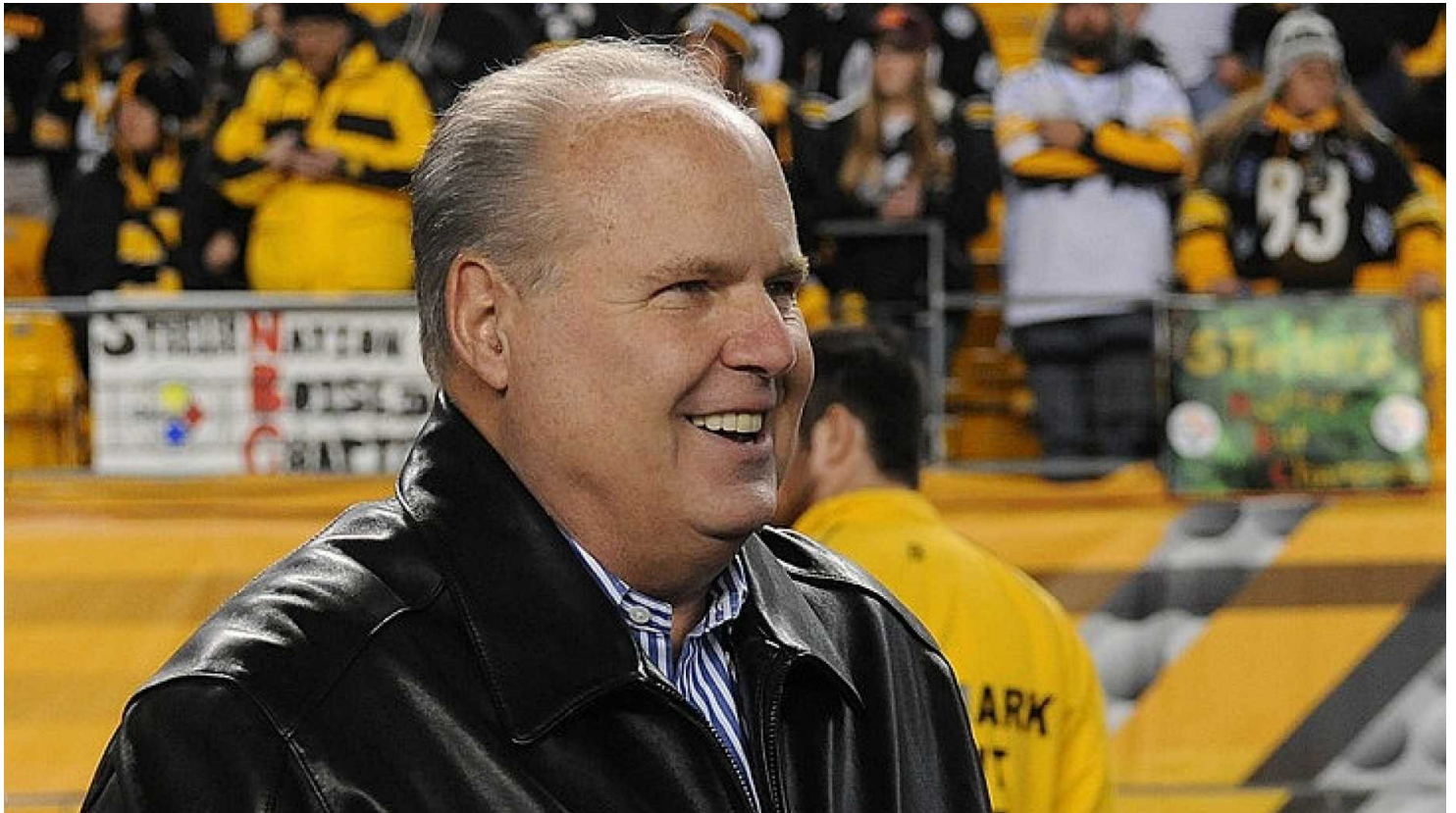


Rush Limbaugh Tells The True Story Behind Thanksgiving

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By James Barrett November 24,
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Rush Limbaugh has made it an annual tradition to take a moment before the holiday to tell "the true story of Thanksgiving," a holiday about which many of the historical facts are often left out and much of the true meaning has been lost in the simplified and politically correct version of the tale. The true story, he explains, highlights the faith and courage of the Pilgrims, the partnership between the settlers and the Native Americans, the failure of socialism and the power of free enterprise.

Limbaugh began his recounting of the historical context of the first Thanksgiving by noting that he, like so many other Americans, was never really taught about so many essential details surrounding the event, including the importance of religious freedom in the story and the inspiring resolve and bravery of the Pilgrims.

"Why they risked everything to get on a rickety little ship and travel the Atlantic Ocean to a place that was foreign and unknown," said the radio host. "They had no idea what they would encounter. And it was all for religious freedom. And the real story of Thanksgiving, I wasn't even taught it, and I was in grade school in the late fifties and early sixties, and I wasn't even taught. I was taught that Thanksgiving was about the Pilgrims being saved from starvation and deprivation by the Indians, and learning to grow food and thanking the Indians for saving us, the Native Americans. Everybody was taught this, but it's not true."

Citing his book [See, I Told You So](#), in which he details "The True Story of Thanksgiving" in Chapter 6, Limbaugh set out to set the record straight. Below is the [full text](#) of Limbaugh's retelling of Thanksgiving:

"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 its absolute civil and spiritual authority. Those

who challenged ecclesiastical authority and those who believed strongly in freedom of worship were hunted down, imprisoned, and sometimes executed for their [religious] beliefs," in 1600, England, the 17th Century.

"A group of separatists first fled to Holland and established a community. After eleven years, about forty of them agreed to make a perilous journey to the New World, where they would certainly face hardships, but" at least the promise was, "could live and worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences." It's a powerful belief, the belief in freedom of religion to engage in this kind of activity in order to be able to do it, to be able to cross an ocean to a place where you have no idea what to expect.

"On August 1, 1620, the Mayflower set sail. It carried a total of 102 passengers, including forty Pilgrims led by William Bradford. On the journey, Bradford set up an agreement, a contract, that established," essentially socialism, "just and equal laws for all members of the new community, irrespective of their religious beliefs. Where did the revolutionary ideas expressed in the Mayflower Compact come from? From the Bible. The Pilgrims were a people completely steeped in the lessons of the Old and New Testaments.

"They looked to the ancient Israelites for their example. And, because of the biblical precedents set forth in Scripture, they never doubted that their experiment would work." They were people with incredible faith. "The journey to the New World was a long and arduous one. And when the Pilgrims landed in New England in November, they found, according to Bradford's detailed journal, a cold, barren, desolate wilderness. There were no friends to greet them, he wrote. There were no houses to shelter them.

"There were no inns where they could refresh themselves. And the sacrifice they had made for freedom was just beginning. During the first winter, half the Pilgrims -- including Bradford's own wife -- died of either starvation, sickness or exposure. When spring finally came, Indians," the Native Americans, indeed, "taught the settlers how to plant corn, fish for cod and skin beavers for coats. Life improved for the Pilgrims, but they did not yet prosper! This is important to understand because this is where modern American history lessons often end."

That's where the traditional story of Thanksgiving ends: The Indians helped 'em and they learned how to plant corn, had they had a big feast, and that's what we celebrate today. No! "Thanksgiving is actually explained in [way too many] textbooks as a holiday for which the Pilgrims gave thanks to the Indians for saving their lives, rather than" what it was. Thanksgiving was "a devout expression of gratitude" to God -- and if you doubt that, go look at George Washington's first Thanksgiving Proclamation, when Thanksgiving became a national holiday because of George Washington.

You cannot escape the fact that it was a national holiday rooted in thanking God for America, for the blessed nature of our country, and this is exactly what the Pilgrims did. That's what they were thankful for. "Here is the part that has been omitted" from the traditional textbooks, and was omitted when I was in school. "The original contract the Pilgrims had entered into" on the Mayflower, they all... They had merchant sponsors. They didn't have the money to make this trip themselves. There were sponsors, merchants in Holland and London that paid for it.

They had to be repaid. So, the contract that they had "called for everything they produced to go into a common store, and each member of the community was entitled to one common share. All of the land they cleared and the houses they built belonged to the community as well." It didn't belong to any individuals, and everything they produced, "[t]hey were going to distribute it equally." Everyone would get the same, and everybody would be the same. "All of the land they cleared and the houses they built belonged to the community as well.

"Nobody owned anything. They just had a share in it. It was a commune, folks." It was a Humboldt, County, California, commune -- minus the weed. "It was the forerunner to the communes we saw in the '60s and '70s out in California," with organic vegetables. "Bradford, who had become the new governor of the colony, recognized that this form of collectivism was as costly and destructive to the Pilgrims as that first harsh winter" after settlement. He decided to take bold action. Bradford assigned a plot of land to each family to work and manage," and it was theirs.

Whatever they produced was theirs to do whatever they wanted. Sell it, keep it, use it, but it was theirs. Well, you know what happened. This was, in effect, the unleashing of the power of competition and the marketplace. The "Pilgrims had discovered and experimented with what could only be described as socialism," and it failed miserably. "It didn't work!" Drastic action taken by William Bradford got rid of it. "What Bradford and his community found was that the most creative and industrious people had no incentive to work any harder than anyone else," because no matter what you produced, you got the same as anybody else.

If you didn't produce anything, you still got the same amount that everybody else got. They were "trying to refine it, perfect it, and re-invent it..." The rest of the world's been doing that since the beginning of time, but there's no way to refine it and perfect it. They dumped it. The Pilgrims dumped approximate. "What Bradford wrote about this social experiment should be in every schoolchild's history lesson. ... 'The experience that we had in this common course and condition. The experience that we had in this common course and condition tried sundry years...that by taking away property, and bringing community into a common wealth, would make them happy and flourishing -- as if they were wiser than God,' Bradford wrote.

"For this community [so far as it was] was found to breed much confusion and discontent, and retard much employment that would have been to their benefit and comfort. For young men that were most able and fit for labor and service did repine that they should spend their time and strength to work for other men's wives and children without any recompense..." What he's saying is, "Why should we bust our ass working for people not doing anything?" It didn't work. It was a resounding failure. "Why should you work for other people when you can't work for yourself?"

From his own journal. The Pilgrims found that people could not be expected to do their best work without insensitive. "So what did Bradford's community try next? They unharnessed the power of good old free enterprise..." They let every family have its own plot of land to work and they were permitted to market the products, the crops that they grew, and the result was, 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." I have to take a break, but you can see where this is going. ...

So the result of free enterprise after the Pilgrims had tried socialism, well, William Bradford wrote about it. "This had very good success, for it made all hands industrious, so as much more corn was planted than otherwise would have been." Bradford doesn't sound like a committed leftist, and he wasn't.

So the Thanksgiving that was had: "Pilgrims found they had more food than they could eat themselves. 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. So they set up trading posts and exchanged goods with the Indians."

In other words, there was capitalism going on. There was buying and selling going on. There were profits. A group of people arrives on a boat committed to being equal and the same. It fails. They end up turning out industrious activity, creating that by virtue of competition and being able to keep what you produced. They produced more than they needed. They ended up setting up trading posts. They exchanged goods with the Indians, and the profits finally allowed them to pay off the debts to the sponsors, the merchants in London who had sponsored them.

"The success and prosperity of the Plymouth settlement attracted more Europeans and began what came to be known as the 'Great Puritan Migration.'" In other words, the Pilgrims had such overwhelming success at growing their community, word spread all the way back to England, and it began this humongous migration of people.

Remember, the Pilgrims preceded the founding of the country by hundreds of years. They really were the ones that got it started and showed how it could be done. And it was -- I don't want to use the word "rich." It was so plentiful, this was what they were thankful for. They thanked God for the guidance found in the Bible for restructuring their community, and shared their bounty with the Indians, who did teach them how to do things they didn't know how to do, basically be farmers. That's The True Story of Thanksgiving.

Transcript via RushLimbaugh.com