

# she had some horses analysis

She Had Some Horses Analysis: Exploring Themes, Symbolism, and Cultural Significance

**she had some horses analysis** opens the door to a rich exploration of Leslie Marmon Silko's powerful poem, which delves into identity, cultural heritage, and the intersection between past and present. This poem is a cornerstone of Native American literature and offers a profound look at personal and collective memory through vivid imagery and layered symbolism. In this article, we will unpack the meaning behind "She Had Some Horses," examine its cultural context, and provide insights that deepen your understanding of this evocative work.

## Understanding "She Had Some Horses": An Overview

Leslie Marmon Silko's poem "She Had Some Horses" was first published in her 1974 collection, which marked a significant moment in Native American literary expression. The poem is often praised for its fluidity, blending narrative and lyricism to explore complex themes. At its core, it portrays a woman's relationship with horses as a metaphor for her connection to her Native American roots and her struggle with identity in a changing world.

## The Narrative Voice and Its Importance

One of the most striking features of "She Had Some Horses" is its narrative voice. The speaker shifts seamlessly between perspectives—sometimes embodying the horses, sometimes the woman, and at other times a collective Native American consciousness. This fluidity reflects the poem's central idea of interconnectedness between humans, animals, and the land. The shifting voice invites readers to experience the poem from multiple angles, making the emotional resonance more powerful.

## Key Themes in She Had Some Horses Analysis

Exploring the main themes within "She Had Some Horses" reveals why it remains such a significant piece in both Native American and contemporary poetry.

## Identity and Hybridity

A prominent theme in the poem is the exploration of identity, particularly the hybrid identity of Native Americans who navigate the space between traditional culture and modern life. The horses symbolize a connection to the past—a past filled with stories,

spirituality, and a deep relationship with nature. Yet, the poem also acknowledges the pain and fragmentation caused by colonization and cultural disruption. This tension between belonging and estrangement is central to the poem's emotional depth.

## **Connection to Nature and Spirituality**

Horses in the poem are not merely animals but spiritual beings that represent freedom, strength, and ancestral wisdom. Silko uses the imagery of horses to reinforce the Native American worldview, which sees humans as part of an interconnected web of life. The recurring references to the land and natural elements underscore the spiritual bond that the speaker—and by extension, Indigenous peoples—shares with the earth.

## **Memory and Storytelling**

Memory plays a critical role in "She Had Some Horses." The poem acts as a form of storytelling that preserves history and cultural knowledge. Silko's poetic style mimics oral traditions, where stories are passed down through generations, transforming over time but remaining essential to cultural identity. The poem's layered structure mirrors this oral tradition, weaving together personal and collective memories.

## **Symbolism and Imagery: Decoding the Horses**

The horses themselves are rich symbols loaded with meaning. In Native American cultures, horses often represent power, grace, and freedom, but Silko expands this symbolism to capture the complexities of cultural survival.

## **Horses as Identity Markers**

The horses in the poem can be seen as extensions of the speaker's self, reflecting different facets of her identity. Some horses embody strength and resilience, while others carry the scars of trauma and loss. This multiplicity mirrors the multifaceted nature of Native American identity, which cannot be reduced to a single narrative.

## **Natural Imagery and Its Emotional Impact**

Silko's use of natural imagery—descriptions of landscapes, seasons, and animals—creates a vivid backdrop that enhances the poem's emotional impact. The natural world is depicted as both nurturing and relentless, mirroring the complexities of life and cultural survival. This imagery invites readers to engage with the poem on a sensory level, making the experience immersive and poignant.

# She Had Some Horses Analysis: Cultural and Historical Context

Understanding the background against which Silko wrote "She Had Some Horses" enriches any analysis. The poem emerged during a period when Native American writers were reclaiming their voices and challenging dominant narratives.

## The Native American Renaissance

The 1960s and 1970s witnessed a surge in Native American literary output, often referred to as the Native American Renaissance. During this time, authors like Leslie Marmon Silko, N. Scott Momaday, and Gerald Vizenor brought Indigenous perspectives to mainstream literature. "She Had Some Horses" is a product of this movement, reflecting a renewed pride in Indigenous heritage and a commitment to cultural preservation.

## Silko's Laguna Pueblo Heritage

Leslie Marmon Silko's Laguna Pueblo background deeply informs her writing. The Laguna Pueblo traditions, language, and worldview shape the poem's themes and style. Recognizing this cultural lens helps readers appreciate the poem's emphasis on storytelling, cyclical time, and the spiritual ties between humans and nature.

## Tips for Interpreting "She Had Some Horses"

If you're studying or simply enjoying "She Had Some Horses," here are some helpful strategies to deepen your understanding:

- **Read Aloud:** The poem's rhythm and flow become more apparent when heard, reflecting its oral storytelling roots.
- **Consider Multiple Perspectives:** Pay attention to the shifting voices and how they contribute to the poem's layered meanings.
- **Research Cultural References:** Learning about Laguna Pueblo culture and the Native American Renaissance can provide essential context.
- **Analyze the Symbolism:** Reflect on what the horses represent beyond their literal presence—consider identity, freedom, and survival.
- **Look for Repetition and Structure:** Notice how repetition emphasizes key ideas and how the poem's structure mimics natural cycles.

# **Why "She Had Some Horses" Remains Relevant Today**

In a world increasingly aware of issues related to identity, cultural preservation, and environmental connection, Silko's poem feels especially timely. It challenges readers to consider how history shapes individual and collective identities and invites a renewed respect for Indigenous cultures and perspectives.

Moreover, the poem's exploration of fluid identity resonates with contemporary discussions about hybridity and intersectionality. By engaging with "she had some horses analysis," readers gain insights not only into Native American literature but also into broader human experiences of belonging and transformation.

As you reflect on the poem, you might find that the horses—both wild and tamed—become symbols of your own journey through memory, identity, and connection. Silko's work encourages us to listen deeply, honor the past, and embrace the complexity of our stories.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What is the main theme of 'She Had Some Horses' by Joy Harjo?**

The main theme of 'She Had Some Horses' is the exploration of identity, spirituality, and connection to Native American heritage through the metaphor of horses.

### **How does Joy Harjo use imagery in 'She Had Some Horses' to convey emotion?**

Joy Harjo uses vivid and powerful imagery of horses to evoke feelings of strength, freedom, and vulnerability, reflecting the complex emotions of the speaker.

### **What role do horses symbolize in the poem 'She Had Some Horses'?**

In the poem, horses symbolize various aspects of the speaker's identity, including power, wildness, cultural heritage, and the spiritual connection to nature.

### **How does 'She Had Some Horses' reflect Native American culture?**

The poem reflects Native American culture through its use of symbolism, themes of nature and spirituality, and the connection between the speaker and the land, which are central to many Native traditions.

## **What is the significance of the poem's structure in 'She Had Some Horses'?**

The poem's free-flowing, sometimes fragmented structure mirrors the fluidity of memory and identity, allowing the speaker's thoughts and emotions to flow naturally, enhancing the personal and spiritual tone.

## **How does 'She Had Some Horses' explore the concept of duality?**

The poem explores duality by presenting contrasting images of horses that represent both strength and vulnerability, freedom and captivity, reflecting the complexities of the speaker's inner life.

## **In what ways does 'She Had Some Horses' address themes of loss and healing?**

The poem addresses loss and healing by acknowledging pain and trauma while also embracing resilience and the restorative power of nature and cultural roots.

## **What literary devices are prominent in 'She Had Some Horses'?**

Prominent literary devices include metaphor, imagery, repetition, and symbolism, all of which work together to deepen the emotional impact and thematic richness of the poem.

## **How can 'She Had Some Horses' be interpreted from a feminist perspective?**

From a feminist perspective, the poem can be seen as an expression of female strength, autonomy, and the reclaiming of identity through connection to ancestral heritage and the natural world.

## **Additional Resources**

**\*\*She Had Some Horses Analysis: Unpacking the Layers of Joy Harjo's Poetic Masterpiece\*\***

**she had some horses analysis** invites readers and critics alike to delve deeply into the rich tapestry of themes, cultural symbolism, and stylistic nuances embedded in Joy Harjo's celebrated poem. As a seminal work in contemporary Native American literature, "She Had Some Horses" stands as a powerful testament to identity, resilience, and the complex relationship between humans and nature. This article provides a comprehensive, analytical examination of the poem, exploring its thematic cores, linguistic artistry, and cultural significance, while integrating relevant LSI keywords such as Native American poetry, feminist themes in poetry, animal symbolism, and indigenous identity.

# **In-depth Analysis of "She Had Some Horses"**

Joy Harjo's "She Had Some Horses," first published in her 1975 collection of the same name, is widely regarded as a foundational text that challenges traditional poetic structures and voices. The poem's fragmented, repetitive style mirrors the multiplicity of female experience and indigenous perspectives, making it a rich subject for literary and cultural analysis.

At its core, the poem explores themes of womanhood and the intersectionality of identity through evocative imagery of horses, which serve as metaphors for freedom, power, and the spiritual connection between the self and the environment. The horses are not merely animals but embody a spectrum of emotions and states of being, reflecting the complexities faced by Native American women. This intertwining of feminist themes and indigenous identity is a hallmark of Harjo's work and situates "She Had Some Horses" within broader discussions of postcolonial literature and contemporary feminist poetry.

## **Thematic Exploration: Identity, Femininity, and Nature**

The thematic layering in "She Had Some Horses" is multifaceted. The poem's repeated references to horses symbolize strength and endurance, qualities often attributed to women navigating oppressive systems. Harjo uses these images to evoke a sense of cultural continuity and spiritual resilience. The horses galloping freely across the plains can be interpreted as an assertion of autonomy against the constraints imposed by colonialism and patriarchy.

Moreover, the poem's fragmented structure reflects the fractured nature of indigenous identity in a postcolonial context. Harjo's use of shifting voices and perspectives disrupts linear storytelling, emphasizing the fluidity and multiplicity of Native American womanhood. This stylistic choice echoes the oral traditions of indigenous communities, where stories are told through varied and overlapping narratives rather than a single, authoritative voice.

## **Literary Devices and Stylistic Features**

From a stylistic standpoint, "She Had Some Horses" employs repetition, enjambment, and vivid imagery to create an immersive and rhythmic reading experience. The repetition of phrases such as "she had some horses" serves both as a mantra and a structural anchor, reinforcing the poem's themes while creating a hypnotic cadence that mirrors the galloping of horses.

Harjo's use of enjambment—where lines flow into one another without terminal punctuation—contributes to the poem's fluidity and sense of motion. This technique enhances the thematic focus on freedom and movement, allowing the reader to experience the poem's emotional currents as they unfold naturally.

Vivid imagery is another hallmark of the poem. Harjo paints scenes that evoke the natural

landscape of the American Southwest, including references to the sky, desert, and the wild horses themselves. These images not only ground the poem in a specific geographical and cultural context but also emphasize the spiritual connection between the land and indigenous identity.

## Cultural Significance and Context

Understanding “She Had Some Horses” requires recognizing its place within Native American literary traditions and the socio-political landscape of the 1970s. At a time when indigenous voices were often marginalized, Harjo’s poem asserted the validity and vitality of Native American cultural expression.

The poem’s focus on horses is significant given the animal’s historical and cultural importance in many Native American tribes. Horses symbolize freedom, survival, and a deep connection to the land—elements that resonate powerfully with the themes of colonization and cultural loss. By centering her poem on horses, Harjo reclaims indigenous narratives and resists erasure through poetic form.

Furthermore, the feminist undertones in the poem highlight the intersectional challenges faced by Native American women, who encounter both racial and gender-based oppression. Harjo’s work contributes to a growing body of literature that foregrounds indigenous women’s experiences, challenging mainstream literary canons and expanding definitions of American identity.

## Comparative Perspectives and Critical Reception

Critics have widely praised “She Had Some Horses” for its innovative form and profound thematic content. When compared to other Native American poetry of the era, Harjo’s work stands out for its lyrical intensity and willingness to experiment with narrative voice.

Scholars often juxtapose Harjo’s poem with works by poets like Louise Erdrich and N. Scott Momaday, noting a shared commitment to exploring indigenous identity through language. However, Harjo’s distinct use of repetition and fragmented structure sets her apart, offering a more abstract and meditative approach.

From a feminist literary perspective, “She Had Some Horses” is frequently cited as a pioneering example of indigenous women reclaiming their stories. The poem’s nuanced portrayal of female strength and vulnerability has inspired subsequent generations of writers and activists.

## Pros and Cons in Literary Interpretation

- **Pros:** The poem’s rich symbolism and poetic innovation provide fertile ground for diverse interpretations, allowing readers to engage with it on multiple

levels—cultural, spiritual, and personal.

- **Cons:** Its non-linear structure and abstract language may pose challenges for readers unfamiliar with indigenous contexts or poetic experimentation, potentially limiting accessibility.

Despite these challenges, the poem's complexity is precisely what makes it a valuable and enduring work within the canon of Native American and feminist poetry.

## Key Features That Define the Poem's Impact

1. **Symbolic Use of Horses:** Horses as central metaphors for freedom, strength, and indigenous identity.
2. **Fragmented Narrative:** Reflects the fractured experience of colonized peoples and the multiplicity of female voices.
3. **Repetition and Rhythm:** Creates a hypnotic effect that emphasizes the poem's thematic concerns.
4. **Cultural Grounding:** Deep ties to Native American history and spirituality.
5. **Intersectional Themes:** Addresses gender, race, and cultural identity simultaneously.

These features contribute to the poem's lasting relevance and its continued study in academic and literary circles.

As the analysis of "She Had Some Horses" reveals, Joy Harjo's work operates both as a piece of art and a form of cultural activism. Through its layered symbolism and innovative form, the poem challenges readers to reconsider notions of identity, memory, and resilience. It invites an ongoing dialogue about the power of poetry to articulate marginalized experiences, making it a cornerstone of indigenous literary expression.

## [She Had Some Horses Analysis](#)

**she had some horses analysis: She Had Some Horses: Poems** Joy Harjo, 2008-12-17 A new edition of the beloved volume by Joy Harjo, one of our foremost Native American poets. First published in 1983 and now considered a classic, *She Had Some Horses* is a powerful exploration of womanhood's most intimate moments. Joy Harjo's poems speak of women's despair, of their imprisonment and ruin at the hands of men and society, but also of their awakenings, power, and love.

**she had some horses analysis: Native American Writers** Steven Otfinoski, 2010

Summarizes, analyzes, and explores the themes of the major works of notable Native American authors, and presents short biographies about them.

**she had some horses analysis: Spiraling Webs of Relation** Joanne DiNova, 2005-09-16 This work builds on indigenous theory as evident in the writing of Willie Ermine, Gregory Cajete, Craig Womack, Jace Weaver, Laurie Anne Whitt, Linda Tuhiwai Smith, Voila Cordova, Dennis McPherson, and others. It works towards a criticism that, in accordance with the precepts of such theory, is community-oriented. It argues for an examination of literature in terms of its function for (or against) the community, in the expansive sense of the term.

**she had some horses analysis: The Horse in Literature and Film** Francisco LaRubia-Prado, 2017-10-05 Horses serve as central characters in great literary works that span ages and cultures. But why? In *The Horse in Literature and Film: Uncovering a Transcultural Paradigm*, Francisco LaRubia-Prado, Ph.D. explores the deep symbolic meaning, cultural significance, and projective power that these magnificent animals carry in literature, film, and the human psyche. Examining iconic texts and films from the Middle Ages to the present—and from Western and Eastern cultural traditions—this book reveals how horses, as timeless symbols of nature, bring harmony to unbalanced situations. Regardless of how disrupted human lives become, whether through the suffering caused by the atrocities of war, or the wrestling of individuals and society with issues of authenticity, horses offer an antidote firmly rooted in nature. *The Horse in Literature and Film* is a book for our time. After an introduction to the field of animal studies, it analyzes celebrated works by authors and film directors such as Leo Tolstoy, Heinrich von Kleist, D.H. Lawrence, Akira Kurosawa, John Huston, Girish Karnad, Michael Morpurgo, and Benedikt Erlingsson. Exploring issues such as power, the boundaries between justice and the law, the meaning of love and home, the significance of cultural belonging, and the consequences of misguided nationalism, this book demonstrates the far-reaching consequences of human disconnection from nature, and the role of the horse in individual and societal healing.

**she had some horses analysis: Reasoning Together** Craig S. Womack, Daniel Heath Justice, Christopher B. Teuton, 2008 A paradigm shift in American Indian literary criticism.

**she had some horses analysis: A summary of the French verbs** Auguste Mariot de Beauvoisin, 1862

**she had some horses analysis: Nothing New** Anonymous, 2025-07-22 Reprint of the original, first published in 1874. The Antigonos publishing house specialises in the publication of reprints of historical books. We make sure that these works are made available to the public in good condition in order to preserve their cultural heritage.

**she had some horses analysis: The Unmasking of English Dictionaries** R. M. W. Dixon, 2018-01-25 When we look up a word in a dictionary, we want to know not just its meaning but also its function and the circumstances under which it should be used in preference to words of similar meaning. Standard dictionaries do not address such matters, treating each word in isolation. R. M. W. Dixon puts forward a new approach to lexicography that involves grouping words into 'semantic sets', to describe what can and cannot be said, and providing explanations for this. He provides a critical survey of the evolution of English lexicography from the earliest times, showing how Samuel Johnson's classic treatment has been amended in only minor ways. Written in an easy and accessible style, the book focuses on the rampant plagiarism between lexicographers, on ways of comparing meanings of words, and on the need to link lexicon with grammar. Dixon tells an engrossing story that puts forward a vision for the future.

**she had some horses analysis: The Routledge Companion to Native American Literature** Deborah L. Madsen, 2015-10-05 The Routledge Companion to Native American Literature engages the multiple scenes of tension — historical, political, cultural, and aesthetic — that constitutes a problematic legacy in terms of community identity, ethnicity, gender and sexuality, language, and sovereignty in the study of Native American literature. This important and timely addition to the field provides context for issues that enter into Native American literary texts through allusions,

references, and language use. The volume presents over forty essays by leading and emerging international scholars and analyses: regional, cultural, racial and sexual identities in Native American literature key historical moments from the earliest period of colonial contact to the present worldviews in relation to issues such as health, spirituality, animals, and physical environments traditions of cultural creation that are key to understanding the styles, allusions, and language of Native American Literature the impact of differing literary forms of Native American literature. This collection provides a map of the critical issues central to the discipline, as well as uncovering new perspectives and new directions for the development of the field. It supports academic study and also assists general readers who require a comprehensive yet manageable introduction to the contexts essential to approaching Native American Literature. It is essential reading for anyone interested in the past, present and future of this literary culture. Contributors: Joseph Bauerkemper, Susan Bernardin, Susan Berry Brill de Ramírez, Kirby Brown, David J. Carlson, Cari M. Carpenter, Eric Cheyfitz, Tova Cooper, Alicia Cox, Birgit Däwes, Janet Fiskio, Earl E. Fitz, John Gamber, Kathryn N. Gray, Sarah Henzi, Susannah Hopson, Hsinya Huang, Brian K. Hudson, Bruce E. Johansen, Judit Ágnes Kádár, Amelia V. Katanski, Susan Kollin, Chris LaLonde, A. Robert Lee, Iping Liang, Drew Lopenzina, Brandy Nālani McDougall, Deborah Madsen, Diveena Seshetta Marcus, Sabine N. Meyer, Carol Miller, David L. Moore, Birgit Brander Rasmussen, Mark Rifkin, Kenneth M. Roemer, Oliver Scheiding, Lee Schweninger, Stephanie A. Sellers, Kathryn W. Shanley, Leah Snider, David Stirrup, Theodore C. Van Alst, Jr., Tammy Wahpeconiah

**she had some horses analysis: Feminist Philosophies of Life** Hasana Sharp, Chloë Taylor, 2016-06-01 Much of the history of Western ethical thought has revolved around debates about what constitutes a good life, and claims that a good life is achievable only by certain human beings. In *Feminist Philosophies of Life*, feminist, new materialist, posthumanist, and ecofeminist philosophers challenge this tendency, approaching the question of life from alternative perspectives. Signalling the importance of distinctively feminist reflections on matters of shared concern, *Feminist Philosophies of Life* not only exposes the propensity of discourses to normalize and exclude differently abled, racialized, feminized, and gender nonconforming people, it also asks questions about how life is constituted and understood without limiting itself to the human. A collection of articles that focuses on life as an organizing principle for ontology, ethics, and politics, chapters of this study respond to feminist thinkers such as Gloria Anzaldúa, Judith Butler, Adriana Cavarero, Simone de Beauvoir, Luce Irigaray, and Søren Kierkegaard. Divided into three parts, the book debates the question of life in and against the emerging school of new feminist materialism, provides feminist phenomenological and existentialist accounts of life, and focuses on lives marked by a particular precarity such as disability or incarceration, as well as life in the face of a changing climate. Calling for a broader account of lived experience, *Feminist Philosophies of Life* contains persuasive, original, and diverse analyses that address some of the most crucial feminist issues. Contributors include Christine Daigle (Brock University), Shannon Dea (University of Waterloo), Lindsay Eales (University of Alberta), Elizabeth Grosz (Duke University), Lisa Guenther (Vanderbilt University), Lynne Huffer (Emory University), Ada Jaarsma (Mount Royal University), Stephanie Jenkins (Oregon State University), Ladelle McWhorter (University of Richmond), Jane Barter Moulaison (University of Winnipeg), Astrida Neimanis (University of Sydney), Danielle Peers (University of Alberta), Stephen Seely (Rutgers University), Hasana Sharp (McGill University), Chloë Taylor (University of Alberta), Florentien Verhage (Washington and Lee University), Rachel Loewen Walker (Out Saskatoon), and Cynthia Willett (Emory University).

**she had some horses analysis: Ethnomusicology** Jennifer C. Post, 2013-09-05 *Ethnomusicology: A Contemporary Reader* is designed to supplement a textbook for an introductory course in ethnomusicology. It offers a cross section of the best new writing in the field from the last 15-20 years. Many instructors supplement textbook readings and listening assignments with scholarly articles that provide more in-depth information on geographic regions and topics and introduce issues that can facilitate class or small group discussion. These sources serve other purposes as well: they exemplify research technique and format and serve as models for the use of

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**she had some horses analysis: The Routledge Handbook of Ecofeminism and Literature** Douglas A. Vakoch, 2022-09-19 The Routledge Handbook of Ecofeminism and Literature explores the interplay between the domination of nature and the oppression of women, as well as liberatory alternatives, bringing together essays from leading academics in the field to facilitate cutting-edge critical readings of literature. Covering the main theoretical approaches and key literary genres of the area, this volume includes: Examination of ecofeminism through the literatures of a diverse sampling of languages, including Hindi, Chinese, Arabic, and Spanish; native speakers of Tamil, Vietnamese, Turkish, Slovene, and Icelandic Analysis of core issues and topics, offering innovative approaches to interpreting literature, including: activism, animal studies, cultural studies, disability, gender essentialism, hegemonic masculinity, intersectionality, material ecocriticism, postcolonialism, posthumanism, postmodernism, race, and sentimental ecology Surveys key periods and genres of ecofeminism and literary criticism, including chapters on Gothic, Romantic, and Victorian literatures, children and young adult literature, mystery, and detective fictions, including interconnected genres of climate fiction, science fiction, and fantasy, and distinctive perspectives provided by travel writing, autobiography, and poetry This collection explores how each of ecofeminism's core concerns can foster a more emancipatory literary theory and criticism, now and in the future. This comprehensive volume will be of great interest to scholars and students of literature, ecofeminism, ecocriticism, gender studies, and the environmental humanities.

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**she had some horses analysis: Archbold's Summary of the Law Relative to Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases ...** John Frederick Archbold, 1841

**she had some horses analysis: American Indians and Popular Culture** Elizabeth DeLaney Hoffman, 2012-02-22 Americans are still fascinated by the romantic notion of the noble savage, yet know little about the real Native peoples of North America. This two-volume work seeks to remedy that by examining stereotypes and celebrating the true cultures of American Indians today. The two-volume *American Indians and Popular Culture* seeks to help readers understand American Indians by analyzing their relationships with the popular culture of the United States and Canada. Volume 1 covers media, sports, and politics, while Volume 2 covers literature, arts, and resistance. Both volumes focus on stereotypes, detailing how they were created and why they are still allowed to exist. In defining popular culture broadly to include subjects such as print advertising, politics, and science as well as literature, film, and the arts, this work offers a comprehensive guide to the important issues facing Native peoples today. Analyses draw from many disciplines and include many voices, ranging from surveys of movies and discussions of Native authors to first-person accounts from Native perspectives. Among the more intriguing subjects are the casinos that have changed the economic landscape for the tribes involved, the controversy surrounding museum treatments of American Indians, and the methods by which American Indians have fought back against pervasive ethnic stereotyping.

**she had some horses analysis: Parliamentary Papers** Great Britain. Parliament. House of Commons, 1890

**she had some horses analysis: A Summary of the Law relative to Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases ... Second edition, with considerable additions, etc** John Frederick ARCHBOLD, 1825

**she had some horses analysis: A Planetary Lens** Audrey Goodman, 2021-10 Thomas J. Lyon Book Award from the Western Literature Association *A Planetary Lens* delves into the history of the photo-book, the materiality of the photographic image on the page, and the cultural significance of landscape to reassess the value of print, to locate the sites where stories resonate, and to listen to western women's voices. From foundational California photographers Anne Brigman and Alma Lavenson to contemporary Native poets and writers Leslie Marmon Silko and Joy Harjo, women artists have used photographs to generate stories and to map routes across time and place. *A Planetary Lens* illuminates the richness and theoretical sophistication of such composite texts. Looking beyond the ideologies of wilderness, migration, and progress that have shaped settler and popular conceptions of the region, *A Planetary Lens* shows how many artists gather and assemble images and texts to reimagine landscape, identity, and history in the U.S. West. Based on extensive research into the production, publication, and circulation of women's photo-texts, *A Planetary Lens* offers a fresh perspective on the entangled and gendered histories of western American photography and literature and new models for envisioning regional relations.

**she had some horses analysis: Sifters** Theda Perdue, 2001 In this edited volume, Theda Perdue, a nationally known expert on Indian history and southern women's history, offers a rich collection of biographical essays on Native American women. From Pocahontas, a Powhatan woman of the seventeenth century, to Ada Deer, the Menominee woman who headed the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the 1990s, the essays span four centuries. Each one recounts the experiences of women from vastly different cultural traditions--the hunting and gathering of Kumeyaay culture of Delfina Cuero, the pueblo society of San Ildefonso potter Maria Martinez, and the powerful matrilineal kinship system of Molly Brant's Mohawks. Contributors focus on the ways in which different women have fashioned lives that remain firmly rooted in their identity as Native women. Perdue's introductory essay ties together the themes running through the biographical sketches, including the cultural factors that have shaped the lives of Native women, particularly economic contributions, kinship, and belief, and the ways in which historical events, especially in United States Indian policy, have engendered change.

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