

LaDonna Brave Bull Allard, the Standing Rock Sioux historian who had allowed the first tepees to stand on her land believes that that they have to stand up and protest so as to protect the land for the future. She said "We are expendable people. We always have been. But we have the answers on how to save the world. We have the answers on how to live with this earth. We have to stand up and share that knowledge." Another person involved in the social action was Vic Camp. Vic Camp, referring to himself a water protector, believes that the sacrifices his relatives made for the land need to be fought for now. He said "Today we stand in solidarity with our relatives who have made a sacrifice on behalf of the land and water. We're here to protect our treaty land." However, Morton County Chairman Cody Shultz has a different viewpoint. He believes that the protesters should be shut down as they are turning violent. He said ".....affords the opportunity to the out-of-state militant faction of this protest to keep escalating their violent activities". Warren, the chief executive of Energy Transfer Partners, the company constructing the pipeline agrees with Cody and thinks that the protesters should stop. Warren said: "Pipelines are eminently cheaper and safer than shipping by rail. I don't think it's fair for a few activists to decide what the American people want"

①

One consequence of this social action is that the Standing Rock Sioux were able to attract support from hundreds of people all over the country and internationally, not just in places that would be directly affected. Environmentalists and activist groups like Black Lives Matter and Code Pink have also stepped in as allies. In December, U.S. military veterans were arriving on at the camps to join thousands of activists. Matthew Crane, a 32-year-old Navy veteran said the veterans joining the protest were "standing on the shoulders of Martin Luther King Jr and Gandhi" with their plans to shield protesters.

②

Another consequence of this social action is that protesters were met with water cannons, pepper spray, tear gas, and rubber bullets. According to the Morton County Sheriff's department an estimated 400 protesters mounted the Backwater Bridge just north of Cannon Ball, North Dakota, and attempted to force their way past a police barricade. However, several activist groups said protesters were trying to remove burned vehicles blocking Backwater Bridge in order to restore access to the nearby Standing Rock Sioux encampments so emergency services and local traffic can move freely. Regardless of what occurred police responded by firing volleys of tear gas at the protesters to prevent them from crossing the bridge. Law enforcement also fired rubber bullets and sprayed protesters with water in temperatures that reached as low as minus 8 Celsius overnight.

②

The consequence of the Standing Rock Sioux being able to attract support from hundreds of people all over the country and internationally is significant for society because it has made the world more aware about the issue of the pipeline and consequently had the construction of the pipeline temporarily put on hold. The Barack Obama administration said "Construction of the pipeline on Army Corps land bordering or under Lake Oahe will not go forward at this time. We request that the pipeline company voluntarily pause all construction activity within 20 miles east or west of Lake Oahe. This was done so that the tribes could be invited to talks about the pipeline and any further construction. In 2017, unfortunately, the construction of the pipeline continued

③

The consequence of protesters being met with with water cannons, pepper spray, tear gas, and rubber bullets is significant for society because twenty-six people were hospitalized and more than 300 were injured. The Standing Rock Medic & Healer Council said that injuries from the "mass casualty incident" included multiple bone fractures from projectiles fired by police, a man with internal bleeding from a rubber bullet injury, a man who suffered a grand

③

mal seizure, and a woman who was struck in the face with a rubber bullet and whose vision was compromised. The majority of the patients suffered hypothermia, a result of being soaked by water cannons, the group said. Civil rights groups are upset by the use of water cannons in below-freezing weather. "It's absolutely a blatant disregard for the safety and humanity of unarmed protesters," said Jen Cook, policy director for the ACLU of North Dakota. "In combination with other tactics, it's a misuse of less-than-lethal weaponry ... It's unjustifiable."