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Morris community high school logo

This article needs additional citations to verify. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced materials may be challenged and removed. Search ing sources: Morris High School Community - News - Newspapers - Books - World - JSTOR (January 2011) (Learn how and when to remove this template letter) Public High School in St. Union, Morris, Illinois, USACommunity High SchoolSchoolLocation1000 Union St. Morris, Illinois United StatesCoordinates41°21′54″N 88°26′02″W﻿ / ﻿41.365°N 88.434°W﻿ / 41.365; -88.434Coordinates: 41°21′54″N 88°26′02″W﻿ / ﻿41.365°N 88.434°W﻿ / 41.365; -88.434InformationTypePublic secondaryMotorRedskin Pride never diesEstablished1944School districtMCHSD101PrincipalMichael GourleyFaculty49-42 (42/0 FTE)[1] Grades 9-12Enrollment851 (2017-18)[1][1] Student-to Teacher 17:22[1] CampusSuburbanColor (s) Maroon, Gold, WhiteMascotRedskinsNicknamesNicknamesRivalCoal City CoalersYearbookal ChiefWebsitewww.morrishs.org Morris Community High School, or MCHS, is a four-year public high school located in the Morris suburb of Chicago, Illinois, a city located 35 miles southwest of Chicago, Illinois, in the United States. It is the school of the Morris Community High School District 101. The history of Morris High School can trace its history back to 1872 when classrooms were held on the second floor of the Old School Center building. The high school moved to its own location on Franklin Street in 1898, with the addition of two suites in 1914. A \$1.2 million referendum was successfully passed in 1949, and shortly thereafter the current building was built. It was added again in 1960. [2] He now sits in his current place on Union Street in Morris. Academics in 2005, Morris had an average ACT composite score of 21.0, graduating 89.6% from the senior class. The average row size is 212. Morris has not made sufficient annual progress in the State Achievement Test on the Prairie, part of the state's test of the No Child Left Behind Act. [When?] [3] Morris Athletics is currently competing in interstate eight conference teams and stylized as the Redskins. The Poms team claims state titles over the past 11 years, totaling 22 titles with the Illinois Dance Team Association. [When?] [Need to Be Cited] Last year they won titles through IDTA and the IHSA competition. [When?] Morris won the State Football Championship in 1980, 1984 and 2005, but finished second in the state 8 out of 11 trips to the State Championship. In total making the playoffs 82 times, they've only missed the playoffs 18 times. Activities baseball basketball bowling across the country color winter guard guard cheerleading choir football golf boom bon sculstick football soccer team soft ball team swimming tennis and field volleyball wrestling highlights graduates this section does not cite Sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced materials may be challenged and removed. The government's support for the government's work in the country is a good way to support the government's work. (Learn how to remove this template message and when) Ed Brady - former NFL football player Billy Petrick - Major League Baseball player Scott Spiezio - retired Major League Baseball player Jimmy Stafford - a member of the Train Rock Band see also Native American sports teams named Redskins References ^ AP J Morris Community High School. National Centre for Education Statistics. Accessed January 6, 2020. ^ Date Archives May 3, 2006, at Weipac Machine ^ Illinois School Report Note [Permanent Dead Link] External Links Morris Community High School - Official Illinois School Article C Rule. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.vte retrieved from the Daily Herald file top ten QBs: Boone Thurgessen (Kaneland, No. 8), Peyton Thorne (Naperville Central, No. 7) Update May 1, 2020 2:30 p.m., countdown to the region's best quarterback over the past 20 years includes Boone Thurgessen, who threw for 43 and nearly 4,000 yards in the senior season in Kaneland. Wednesday, December 02 Ottawa 5:30 pm Click for more Wednesday, December 02 Ottawa 5:30 pm Click for more Thursday, December 03 Rochelle 4:00 pm Home Click for More Thursday, December 03 Bleenfield Co-op 5:00 pm Click on Home For more than Thursday, December 03 Plainfield Co-op December 03 Plano 5:30 pm Home Click for more Thursday, December 03 Plano Home Click for More Thursday, December 03 St. Bede Academy 5:30 pm Home Click for More Friday, December 04 Ottawa 5:30 PM Home Click for More Friday, December 04 Ottawa 7:00 pm Home Click for More Saturday, December 05 Ottawa 1:00 PM Home Click For More Saturday, December 05 Ottawa 2:30 PM Home Click For More Monday, December 07 Ottawa 4:00 pm Click For More Monday, December 07 Sandwich 5:30 pm Home click for more Monday, December 07 Sandwich 5:30 pm Home Click for more Tuesday, December 08 Sycamore 4:00 away click for more Tuesday, 08 December Sycamore 4:00 pm click for more Tuesday, December 08 Streator Trilogy - Limestone 5:00 pm click for more Tuesday, 08 December Streator Tri. - Limestone 5:00 pm Click for more Tuesday, December 08 Oswego East 5:00 pm Away Click for more Tuesday, December 08 Oswego East 5:00 pm away click for more than Tuesday, December 08 08 08 06:45 pm Click away for more Morris – a request was made last week by resident Ted Trujillo that Morris Community School has changed its name. It was the first time. Area 101 Supervisor Pat Halloran Knowledge, made a request at a public meeting to remove the name Redskins. Trujillo, an MCHS graduate and resident Morris, made the request in the public participation part of the school board meeting on Monday. Halloran said he first met Trujillo in 2007, followed by an intermittent dialogue on the subject. But Trujillo said the talks with the school leadership did not progress enough in private, so he went public. Trujillo said the redskins term is offensive to many Native Americans, while some institutions -- including the National Football League team -- believe it honors them. Trujillo said he was an Indigenous American with full blood adopted by a white family when he was four days old. Although he grew up in Morris and learned little about Native American culture in the same way other students did in the classroom, he said his adoptive mother made him aware of his true origin. It wasn't until after high school that he spent some time in custody, where he learned how difficult life for Native Americans was, landed to live on small plots of land in a country they once roamed freely. He had to earn the respect of his elders and welcome their wisdom, and learn about the plight of his ancestors and other indigenous tribes. After earning his way to the Pasamachadi tribe he was born a member of, finally met his biological family, including his brothers. He learned that his mother had taken a stand against Christian boarding schools that targeted Native American children in an effort to christianize them. Trujillo is a member of the American Indian Movement, Not Taminak, a non-profit organization dedicated to addressing embezzlement and harmful effects on indigenous identity and image by accepting amulets, stereotypes, and racist behaviors. The history of the term online search gives different results with regard to the origin of the term. Trujillo said it arose from battles between American Indians who settled on the continent. He said there are bounties on native Americans' heads, similar to those on bear or beaver skin. Christian women didn't like the term scalp, Trujillo said. So they used redskins. It made Christian women feel better. 101 101 Chairman Denny Best said he had conducted research since trujillo's first private meeting and found four or five accounts on the origins of the term. From these explanations, I would only refer to one of them as having a negative connotation, Best said. This one is one Mr. Trujillo and the organizations he's part of building this out of. The best he read said that Native Americans coined the term to distinguish people with white or brown skin. As he reads white settlers use it for discrimination -- either because the natives He wore red paint, appeared sunburn or had skin color variations of other races. Board member Judy Roth, who discussed Trujillo the most at last week's meeting, said she always viewed it as an honorary term used to honor the region's first settlers. Roth said: I think that when the school was founded, it was to honor Native Americans. People don't use this term as slander. It wasn't even thought of. Ruth said she believes that pride not only appears in the MCHS mascot, but the Shabona Middle School, named after the president of The Pototatomi Chabona. Trujillo disagrees. Present according to Merriam-Webster.com, this term is usually considered offensive. Dictionary.com, it is the old vernado that is considered insulting or degrading, Trujillo said. According to OxfordDictionaries.com, it is a dated or offensive term for American Indians: it originally had a neutral meaning and was used by American Indians themselves, but eventually gained an unfavorable connotation. Redskin, like the terms related to red man and red Indian, is now dated or offensive, he says. Of the 250 federally recognized tribes, Trujillo said 90 percent officially agreed that Redskin was a derogatory term. He had a very racist term. If you say Redskin on a reservation, you have to spit your teeth, Trujillo said. This is the history of the United States, and no school touches it to the extent that it should be. Trujillo believes that all mascot names in such Native American culture should be removed -- especially at the high school level and younger, because students are not properly taught about it. The children don't know that [Native Americans] were killed for our land, Trujillo said. Christopher Columbus enslaved the natives. No one wants to know the truth about how this country is founded. The school hopes to complete an American-American language program soon, which it will show to beginners, Halloran said. He said staff hoped to get feedback from Trujillo when it was completed, as he had provided the school with books in the past. I think you can always do more to educate, Halloran said. I don't think we're doing enough [teaching] our own. It is also an opportunity to introduce our students to this topic. Although he can't talk about teachers, Best said that the right way to deliver a tutorial is basic information and facts that can be fully confirmed. He hopes that this will include national and local history. One of Trujillo's biggest problems with the use of this term lies in the MCHS student handbook, which states students can be disciplined for harassment or intimidation based on, among other things, race, descent, wear or possession of items that depict or involve hatred or prejudice. You will discipline a student to use 'n word and others. You'll promote 't a word,' said Trujillo. MCHS does not have the right to choose and choose what racist slanders are allowed. Halloran said that since the region has been using the term for 70 years, the council does not view the term as racist, nor is the council interested in changing the name of the mascot. Trujillo said he also considers it a contradiction with the booklet -- and hypocritical -- to use the head as a school mascot and be a white student who knows nothing about the subject wearing regalia that is considered sacred. Trujillo said the naming of a president is given to those with supreme authority. Halloran said the MCHS mascot's position is given through the application process, and Rigalia is designed for authenticity and the president no longer performs a dance that Trujillo deemed insulting. Halloran said the current offer, in football matches, is respectful in nature. The mascot walks quietly and stares straight forward before leaving the field. Having spent 37 years at Morris, Best said he was aware of how deeply rooted society is this term. Better said it's potential laws or changes at the national level, such as renaming an NFL team, should happen before MCHS changes the name of the mascot. Frankly, in our situation, maybe that's what it's going to take, Best said. There must be external forces. Trujillo said the school board seems to be afraid of making a difficult decision, and as elected officials, they should not be. Protests and lawsuits are just two things that can happen afterwards, Trujillo said, adding that no one wants to go through a lawsuit. Halloran referred to Naperville Central Redhawk, who changed his name as the mascot of the Redskins more than 20 years ago under similar pressure. Morris is one of five schools in the state that use the term. Other Illinois schools have changed their mascot names, and California recently became the first state to ban the use of the word as a team name. I think we respect Mr. Trujillo's opinion, Best said as a hearing. Whether the council is receptive to the request is something else, he said. Trujillo said people will continue to take root in school, and teams will have the same success regardless of name. Opponents of change could not view it as a racial issue, but rather saw it as an opportunity for school. I am sure that at some point the community will continue to support our teams, students and programs if this changes, Halloran said. But it is not a council-level conversation.