Chapter 4 Iroquois Confederacy

Pg 76/77
S - What is the Iroquois Confederacy?
C - Man in White Stone Canoe Delivering peace message.
A - Haudenosaunee, United Nations, Confederacy
N -

Pg 78-80
S - What was Iroquois Society Like?
   - What is a Longhouse?
   - What was the role of Iroquois Women? How was the role of Iroquois women different than men?
   - What is important about the Clan Mothers? Who were the Clan Mothers?
   - What were the roles of Iroquois Men?
C - The longhouse were Iroquois' homes, covered in elm bark, built in 1640's
   - Sculpture of Clan Animals represents the different clans and how they came together.
   - Bullseye - how the Iroquois see their identity. Family is central.
   - 3 Clan Mothers - tobacco crop and ceremonies.
   - 2 Iroquois (Clan mother and Head Chief)
   - Lacrosse picture - First Nations Sport
A - Clan
N -

Pg 81-82
S - How was the Wampum Used? What is a Wampum?
   - What is the Hiawatha Wampum?
C - First Grand Council - Shows Iroquois Chief reading Wampum Belts
   - Iroquois Chief Reading Wampum Belts
   - Wampum Belt - Primary source of information for the Iroquois.
   - Replica of the Two Row Wampum Treaty
A - Symbols, Collective Identity
N -

Pg 83
S - Who was Hiawatha?
C - Painting of Hiawatha in 1100
   - Painting of the 1st Wampum string
A - none
N -

Pg 84/85 - Interpreting maps
S - How do we interpret maps?
C - Historical maps: Canada in the past (six Iroquois nations, 1768), rivers and lakes of New York State
A - Political Maps, Historical Maps, Physical Maps
N -
How and why was the confederacy structured?
- Who were the chiefs?
- What is the Grand Council? Who is in the Grand Council? Why did they have the Grand Council?
- Why was there a Seventh Generation?

Chief Dekaheh - Cayuga Nation, 1923. Not allowed to speak when he went to Geneva to defend the rights of his people.
- Faitheepers - job is to maintain customs, values, traditions and history of the clan and to uphold the Great Law of the Peace.
- Famous War chief of the Mohawk Nation.
- Tree of Peace - there to bury weapons to maintain peace.

War Chief, Pine Tree Chiefs, Generations

How where decisions made in the Confederacy?
- How where decisions made by Consensus? What is Consensus?
- What is Decision making in the Grand Council? How did the Grand Council make decisions?
- Why did you need to consult the clans?
- What are minority rights? Were the minority rights protected?

Class of the students putting hands up to make decisions.
- Council fire at the beginning of the Grand Council meeting. Fire purified the words of the chief and made sure they spoke the truth
- Chart of the process of decision making of the Five Nations.
- Diagram of how voices of people were heard

Equality among them, Authority was shared between men and women, Clan System, Consensus

Who is Roberta Jamieson? What did Roberta Jamieson do?
- Picture of Roberta Jamieson... winner of National Aboriginal Achievement Award.
- none
Chapter 4 Vocabulary – Iroquois Confederacy

Haudenosaunee: The name that the people of the Six Nations call themselves. French settlers called them “Iroquois,” and historical documents also use “Iroquois.”

United Nations: An organization that works for world peace. It builds cooperation among countries and protects the rights of people. Most countries, including Canada, belong to the United Nations.

Confederacy: A partnership that is agreed on by nations or groups of people.

Clan: An Iroquois clan is a large group of families who are related to one another.

Symbols: A thing that represents or stands for something else

Political Maps: Tell you about the location of the countries and cities

Historical Maps: Tell you what an area was like in the past

Physical Maps: Provide information about features of the land like rivers, mountains, and land elevation

Collective identity: A shared belief system that often includes the same language, culture, values, and attitudes.

War Chief: Selected by each the nations to sit on the Grand council.

Pine Tree Chief: Showed special abilities or had an interest in public affairs.

Consensus: When a decision is made by consensus, all the people affected by the decision have an equal voice. There is discussion and the final agreement represents a decision that everyone agrees to.

Generations: Successive descendants in a family make up generations. For example, grandparents, parents, and children are three generations of a family.