

## 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 Iroquios (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 1<sup>st</sup> 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** -

**Pg 86-88**

**S** - 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?
- What is the Seventh Generation? Why was there a Seventh Generation?

**C** - Chief Dekahoh - Cayuga Nation, 1923. Not allowed to speak when he went to Geneva to defend the rights of his people.

- Faithkeepers - 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

**A** - **War Chief, Pine Tree Chiefs, Generations**

**N** -

**Pg. 89-92**

**S** - How were decisions made in the Confederacy?

- How were 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?

**C** - 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

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

**Pg 93**

**S** - Who is Roberta Jamieson? What did Roberta Jamieson do?

**C** - Picture of Roberta Jamieson... winner of National Aboriginal Achievement Award.

**A** - none

**N** -

## 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.