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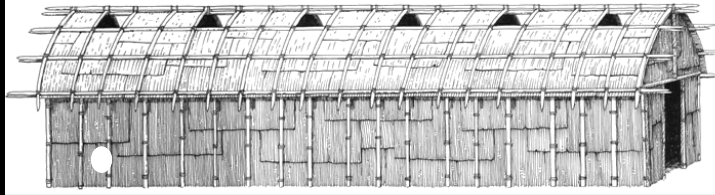
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*Tina*

# Who are the Haudenosaunee?



(hoe-dee-no-SHOW-nee)

It means "people who build a house."

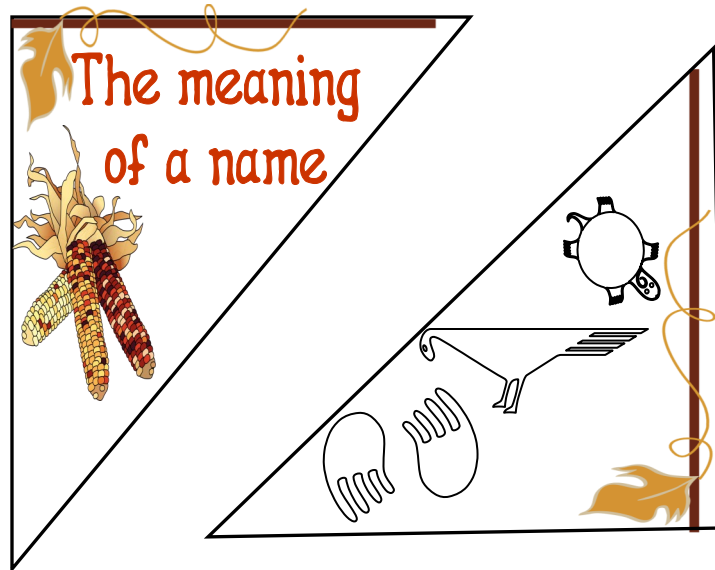
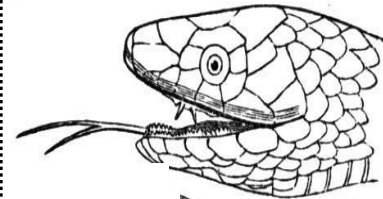


<b>Mohawk</b>	<b>Oneida</b>	<b>Onondaga</b>	<b>6 Nations</b>	<b>Cayuga</b>	<b>Seneca</b>	<b>Tuscarora</b>
(MO-hawk)	(o-NY-da)	(on-nen-DA-ga)	The name refers to a CONFEDERATION or ALLIANCE among six Native American nations who are more commonly known as the Iroquois Confederacy.	(ka-YOO-ga)	(SEN-i-ka)	(tus-ka-ROR-a)
Name means:	Name means:	Name means:		Name means:	Name means:	Name means:

The English called  
the original  
5 Nations  
Iroquois.



Iroquois  
means  
"Adder"



Cut out book and glue  
cover pieces on outside.

## Who was Aionwathe or Hiawatha?



## What is Hiawatha's belt?



Glue this to your page.

Cut out and triple fold.

Read and research and add your own information or add the information on the next page.

If you use the facts on the next page, glue them prior to cutting on the solid line to form two tabs that open from left to right.

Note: The text boxes on the next page take up the whole space when you open the tab from left to right.

# Aionwathe Hiawatha



## Peacemaker's Helper



This belt is a national belt of the Haudenosaunee. The belt is named after Hiawatha, the Peacemaker's helper. In this belt, it records when 5 nations; the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk, buried their weapons of war to live in peace. Each square represents a nation and the line connects each nation in peace.

Wampum is sacred to the Haudenosaunee because of its original intent and the fact it comes from shell that grows in water, thereby making it pure. Hiawatha first located and used wampum in a Condolence Ritual during the time of the formation of the Confederacy. The Peacemaker prescribed the use of wampum to maintain the sanctity of the Great Law. Wampum belts were woven by the original Chiefs to document the laws and traditions of the people.

The Peacemaker (Deganiwidah) was the primary founder of the original Five Nations Confederacy/Haudenosaunee. One story that suggests that the Peacemaker won over Hiawatha from his warring ways. However, most versions don't have Hiawatha portrayed in that manner. In most of the oral tradition Hiawatha is portrayed as a man of peace with a family with daughters. He struggled against the warlord, Atadaho, unsuccessfully. With the arrival of the Peacemaker that changed. The first to see the wisdom of confederation was Jikonsaseh. In a sense she was the first clan mother. Then, the Mohawk were the first nation to "grasp the tree" (of Peace), then the others joined the movement.

Finally the Peacemaker with Hiawatha, Jikonsaseh and the others approached Atadaho who was won over, thus the League was formed.

Color and label the 9 clans of the Haudenosaunee and glue to your page

Deer, Bear, Heron - top

Eel, Beaver, Snipe - middle

Turtle, Wolf, Hawk - bottom

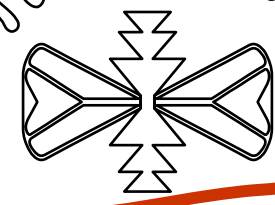
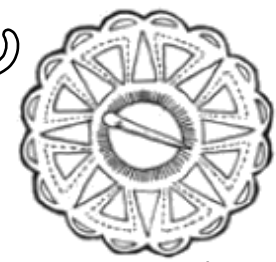
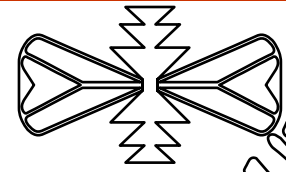


Words to know

Gustoweh alliance  
clan

Haudenosaunee

wampum  
belts



Write definitions of words on next page.

Fold book in half and use the cover above or create your own cover.

Haudenosaunee  
(ho-e-dee-no-SHAW-nee)



alliance



clan



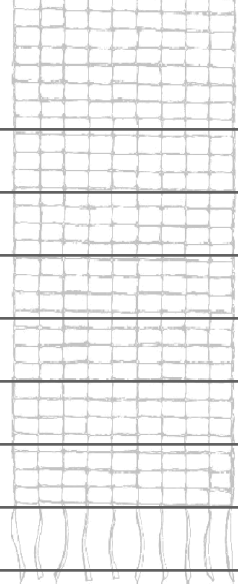
clan mother



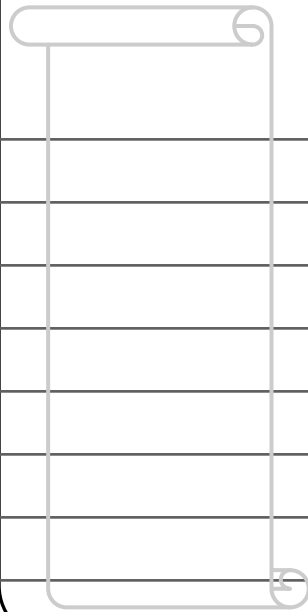
tree of peace



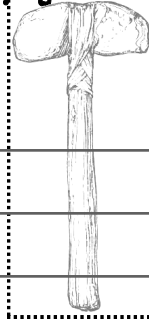
wampum  
belts



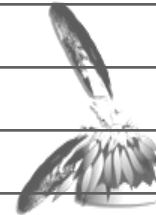
Great Law of Peace



"burying the hatchet"

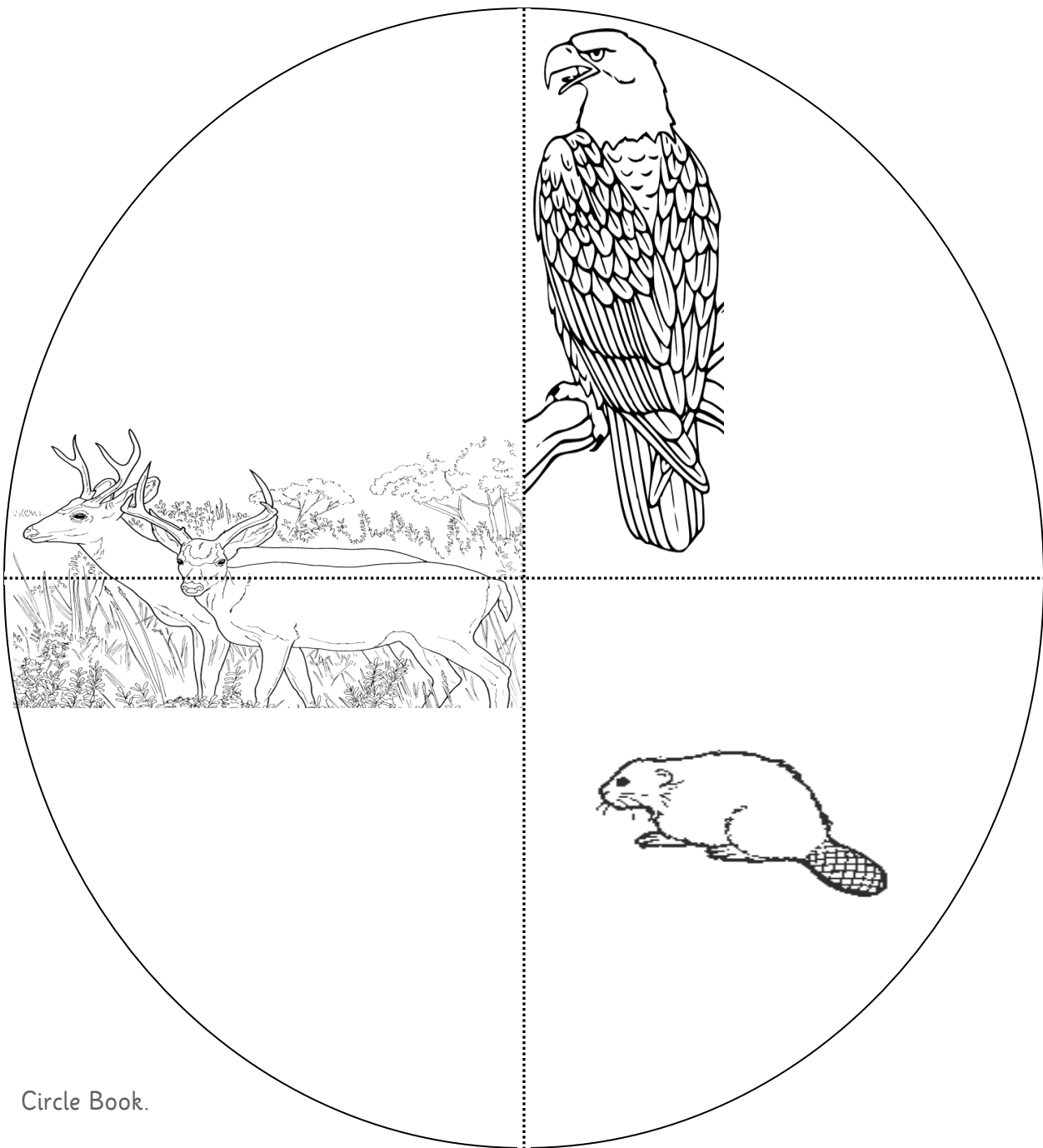


gustoweh  
(ga-STOH-weh)



Iroquoian  
languages



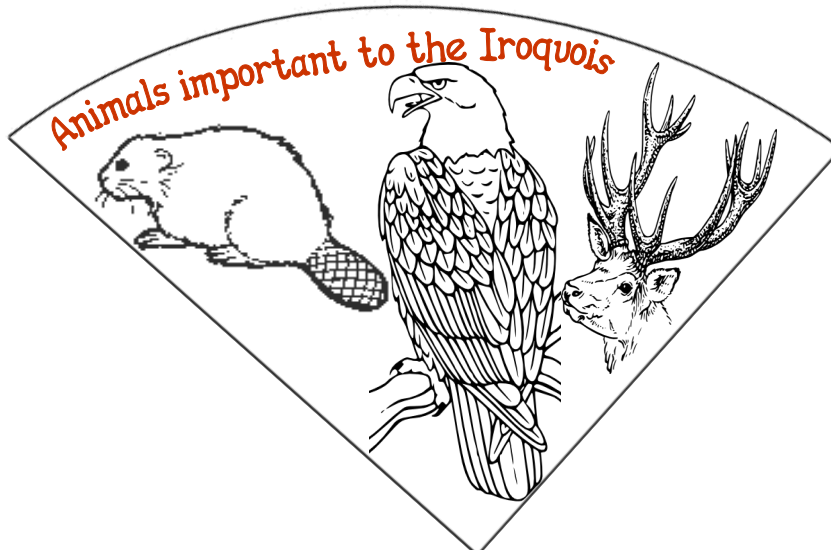


Circle Book.

Fold on dotted lines.

Fold bottom up or side over. Then fold up on crease again until it is a shape of a pie slice.

Cut out cover and glue on front.



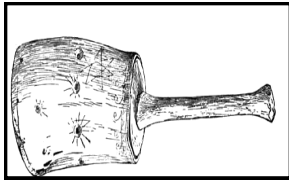


Haudenosaunee people have great respect for animals. Some animals they used to make clothing, shelter and as food. Some animals like the eagle was a symbol of protection. Some animals represented financial stability like the beaver. In exchange for beaver pelts, Haudenosaunee received guns, axes, knives, cooking pots, needles, scissors, wool and linen cloth, mirrors, and glass beads.

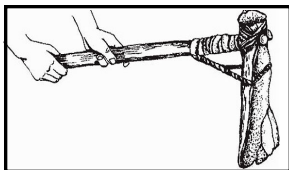
Glue some of the pictures on the deer/beaver section and write in a few facts about the importance of the eagle and beaver and/or deer.

Deer was particularly important to the Haudenosaunee and they used as much of the animal as possible.

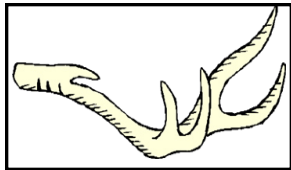
The meat was eaten; hides were tanned and stretched and used for clothing, moccasins, and blankets; sinew, made from the animal's tendons, was used for thread; bones and antlers were used to make tools such as awls (a pointed tool used for boring holes) and scrapers; deer hooves were used to make rattles, and deer antlers were attached to the GUSTOWEHS of Haudenosaunee leaders.



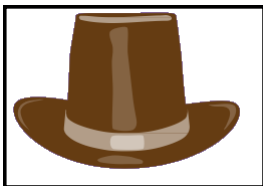
From Hooves - Dance Rattle



From Scapula - Hoe



From Antlers - Hats and Scrapers



From Beavers - Felt Hats from beaver fur

Importance of eagles.

The eagle, a powerful bird, can fly high and far and has very good eyesight.

This bird was chosen by the Haudenosaunee to fly above the Tree of Peace. The eagle's sharp eyes can see afar to guard against anything that may approach the Tree of Peace with evil intent. The piercing scream of the eagle warns the people when the Confederacy is threatened.

Importance of beavers.

The market for fur brought great wealth and power to the Haudenosaunee.

With the help of their new European trade allies and the weapons they received through trade, the Haudenosaunee were able to greatly expand their territory.

In the late 1500s, felt hats made from beaver fur were the height of fashion in Europe. Haudenosaunee territory was home to thousands of beavers and starting in the 1600s the Haudenosaunee played a central role in providing beaver and otter furs to Europeans

The importance of corn goes beyond food. Every part of the plant was used to make different things.

Corn husks were woven into mats, baskets, and moccasins and made into cornhusk dolls.

The cobs were used as scrubbers and container stoppers.



The Iroquois made purple wampum beads from the Quahog clamshell.

They made white beads from the center part of the Atlantic whelk.

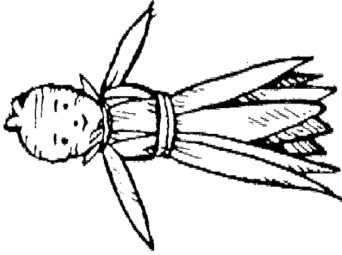
Wampum beads are strung on strings. Wampum beads are woven into belts with symbols that tell Iroquois history.



The frame of a longhouse was typically made of cedar or hickory poles. They may also have used elm. Bark lashing was used to hold the poles together where they intersected. Tree bark was used to cover the frame to make the walls and roof of the house. Bark lashing was also used to tie the bark onto the frame. Bark baskets were made out of elm too.



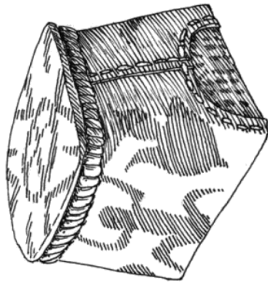
From  
Corn



From  
Shells



From  
Trees

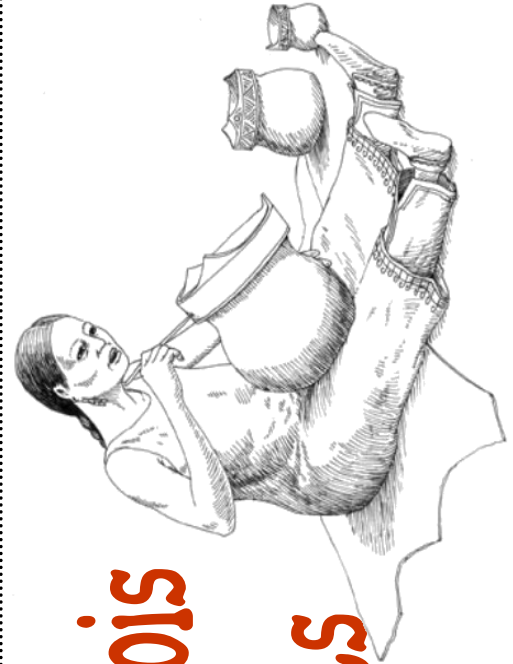


Tri fold book.

Cut out as one piece. Then fold bottom up and fold top over.

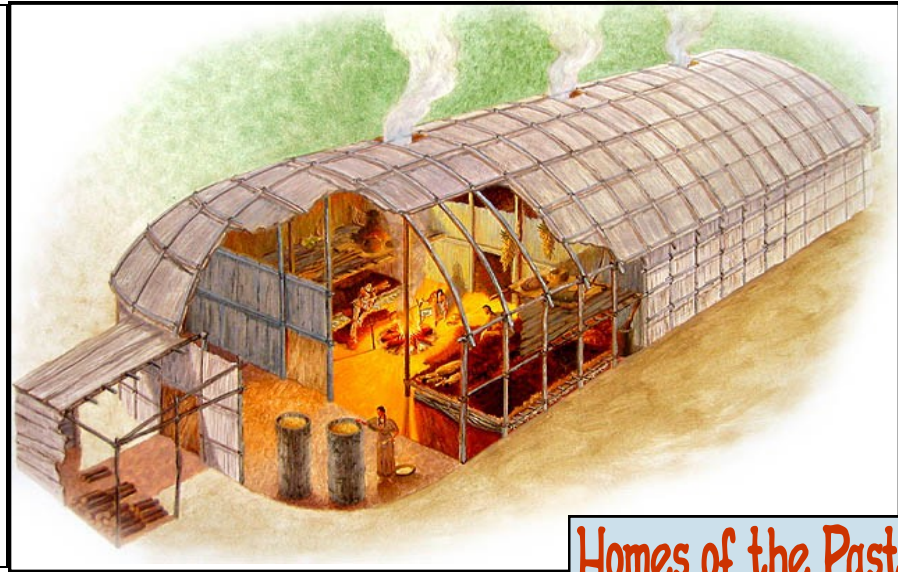
Then cut on solid lines to form 3 pull down tabs. Write your information on the inside or use the information given.

Iroquois  
Crafts



Cut out, fold and add your own information or use the information given.

Glue this to your page.



Homes of the Past

Their houses are called longhouses because they were longer than they were wide. Longhouses have door openings at both ends. During the winter, these openings would have been covered with skins. There were no windows on the longhouse walls. We know this because the explorers and missionaries wrote that the insides of the houses were dark due to lack of windows. The longhouses were built by the men in the village.

The wood for the houses was cut down in the spring when it was still flexible and brought to the village. The ends of the posts were sharpened into points using stone axes, and some were charred or burned to make it last longer in the ground. The walls of the longhouse were made from elm bark that was cut into rectangular slabs to be used for roof shingles and wall siding.

These homes contained one large extended family. All the women and children living in a longhouse were of the same clan. Numerous longhouses in an area created a village. The village was sometimes protected from intruders by a palisade (an 18 ft. tall wooden fence).

The Iroquois made clothes from natural materials. They used furs, elk and deer hides. They also wore fabrics from corn husks and plant fibers.

Women wore dresses made from deer hides or a long deerskin shirt with a skirt. They wore knee high leggings and moccasins.

Men wore a tanned leather breechcloth. It hung down in the front and back. They wore leggings too. Men wore fringed deerskin shirts and moccasins made of hides.

Children wore clothes similar to adults. Babies wore diapers made from the fat end of a cattail.

# Clothing



Color picture. Fold extension (like an accordion fold)

Fold title back page on dotted line and then fold in half. Note: Do not fold in half to cover up picture.

Fold extension only in half. Add your own research or add the information here.

Glue the back of picture to your page .



# Lacrosse Ancient Haudenosaunee Game



Fold and glue this part to your page.

The Iroquois call lacrosse "Tewaarathon", or "the little brother of war". Preparations for the game were much the same as those undertaken by warriors as they prepared to go to war. Warfare was one of the most important ways in which young men were readied for their roles in the community. It was believed that playing lacrosse could instill these same valuable lessons.

For many Native communities, the game was a gift from the creator. It was to be played in order to "bestow honour and respect to these members [of the community] living on Mother Earth." The players were taught that playing the game was a gift, which contained the lessons of courage, strength, honour, respect, generosity and fairplay.



His threats are vain, and vain to  
think to force our girls and wives to  
drink his vile Bohea!

Then rally, boys, and hasten on  
To meet our chiefs at the Green  
Dragon!

Our Warren's here, and bold Revere  
With hands to do and words to  
cheer, for liberty and laws:

Our country's "braves" and firm de-  
fenders shall ne'er be left by true  
North Enders fighting freedom's  
cause!

Then rally, boys, and hasten on  
To meet our chiefs at the Green  
Dragon.

**What was this chant in  
protest of?**

**The colonist dressed up as American  
Indians or Mohawks. Why do you  
think the tea dumpers chose this  
disguise?**

Cut out as one unit.

If you want to use the informa-  
tion provided in the extension,  
then fold back at this line.

← and glue the inside pages.

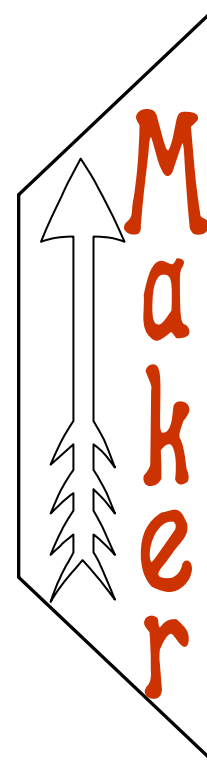
If you want to add your own  
information, instead of folding  
here, cut here and do not use  
the extension information.

← You will have a simple book  
that opens from right to left.



**Rally Mohawks!**

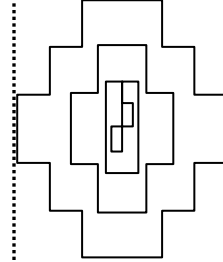
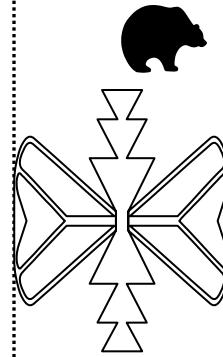
**Bring out your ax and tell  
King George we'll pay no  
taxes on his foreign tea**



Cut out the story about Peace Maker and fold on dotted line.

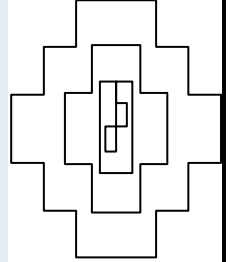
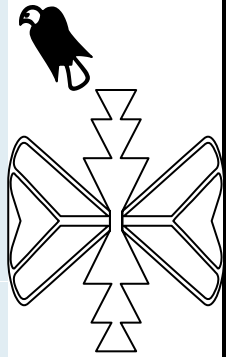
Color picture above and glue as outside cover. Glue on side pieces for outside or write/draw/decorate your own side pieces.

Note; On book when you fold it in half, the animal characters representing some of the 9 clans of the Haudenosaunee will show through where you cut the notch. See picture on site.



The Peacemaker was a great prophet and lawgiver. He was a Huron. The Peacemaker (Deganiwidah) was the primary founder of the 5 Nations Confederacy.

As a child he knew that war only wasted lives and caused suffering. As an adult, the Peacemaker and Hiawatha began a journey of spreading peace. The peacemaker used arrows to demonstrate unity. One arrow is easily broken but 5 together are strong.



Cut out this mini flip book and write your own information in about the Three Sisters or The Sustainers or use the information to glue inside.

Glue this part to your page.



The Iroquois were farmers and honored the "three sisters": Corn Maiden, Squash Maiden and Bean Maiden. Women were responsible for the gardens and planted. Eaten together, these three foods provide many of the essential vitamins and minerals for a healthy body and a well-balanced diet.

Different kinds of beans, corn, and squash grew together in mounds, placed about three feet apart. Cornstalks provided supports for climbing bean vines. Squash leaves provided shade, keeping the soil moist and preventing weeds from choking the crops. In this way, the soil remained fertile for years. When the soil became fallow, the entire village would move to a new location.

Cut out this mini book and write your own information in about the family life of the Haudenosaunee or use the information on the next page.

Glue this to your page.

Fold on dotted line and note that cover page hangs over slightly.



Family  
Life

Each of the six nations are comprised of extended family groups called clans. A clan mother heads each clan and she was usually the oldest woman of the clan. Haudenosaunee clans are *matrilineal*. This means they follow the line of descent of the mother. Children belong to their mother's clan. The clans are named after animals and birds. The mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, aunts, uncles, cousins and grandparents of a clan lived together in one house called a longhouse. This arrangement created a strong cooperative family unit with the clan mother as the head. When a couple got married, the husband moved into his wife's family's longhouse. Though men moved into their wives' homes, they did not change their clans. Each man retained responsibilities to his mother's family and helped raise his sisters' children. The clan mother has an important role. Some of her responsibilities are to make all the major decisions that affect the clan, assign names to people in her clan and nominate the male leader of the clan.



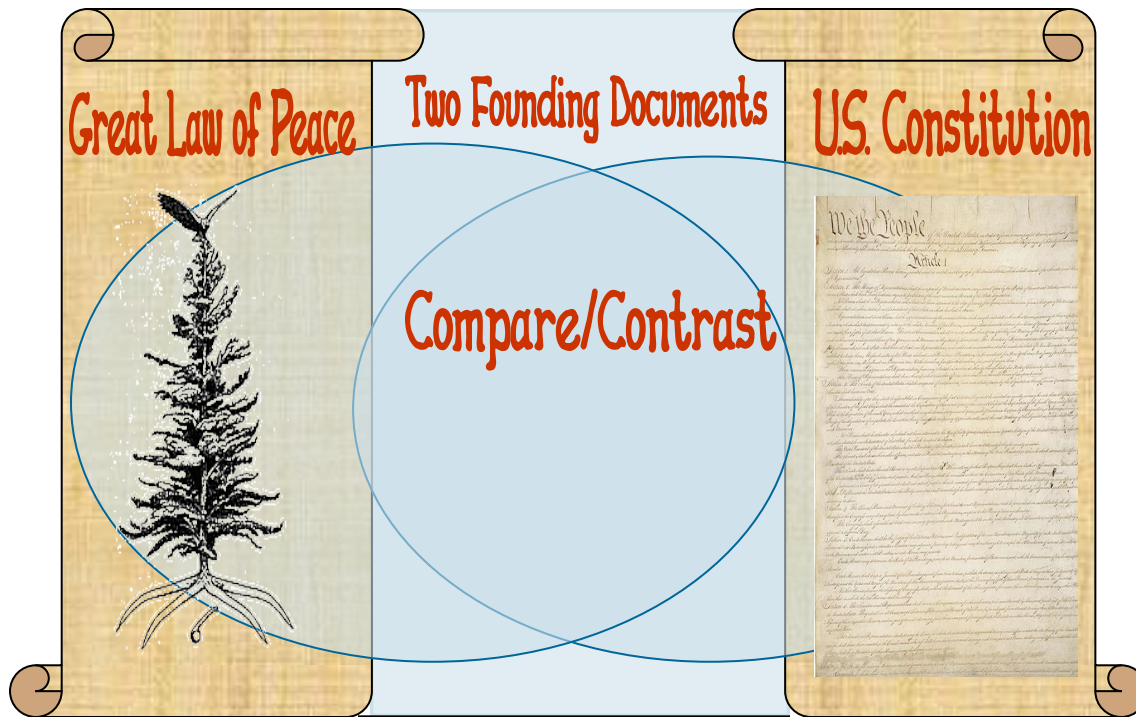


Great Law of Peace

Similarities

U.S. Constitution





Because this assignment is intended for a high school student, they will want to do their own research. However there is some information here to aid in research and filling out the minibook. Cut out book after you fill in with your researched information. Cut out cover and glue on the front of minibook or make your own cover.

About The Great Law of Peace

Unifying document that brought the fighting nations together. It was created by the Iroquois Indians. While the date is controversial, it is said to have been written around 1450 A.D.

The law was recorded on Wampum Belts

Scholars believe it The Great Law was the longest international law written at that time.

Same features:

The freedom of natural right.

That government should operate by a system of checks and balances.

The best government is the least government.

That leaders are public servants.

That civil and military powers are best separated.

About Constitution

Adopted in 1789.

Has two basic purposes:

1. outline organization of 3 branches of government
2. To define the powers of the federal and state government, ensure checks and balances on the government's power.

**The American Nation  
- Influenced by  
the Iroquois**

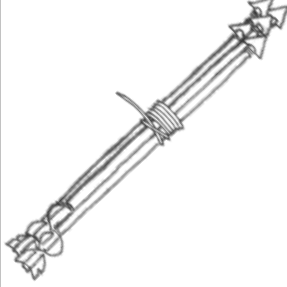
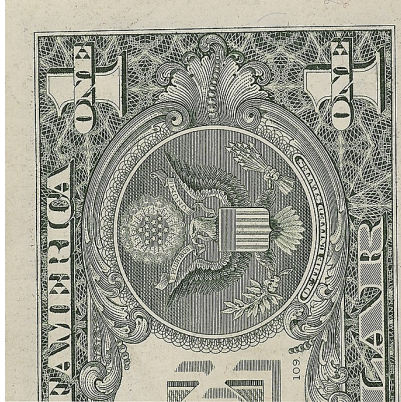


The Pine Tree symbolizes



The eagle symbolizes

American Dollar



The bundle of arrows symbolizes

**Symbols adopted by the United States**



Answer for page 2:

Pine tree - The Pine Tree was a symbol of peace for the Iroquois.

Eagle. An eagle is a bird that has keen eyesight and can see far off to protect anything that may approach it. So it represents protection and symbolized protection for the people.

Cluster of Arrows - A cluster is stronger than one arrow alone. One arrow alone breaks easy but a cluster cannot easily be broken.

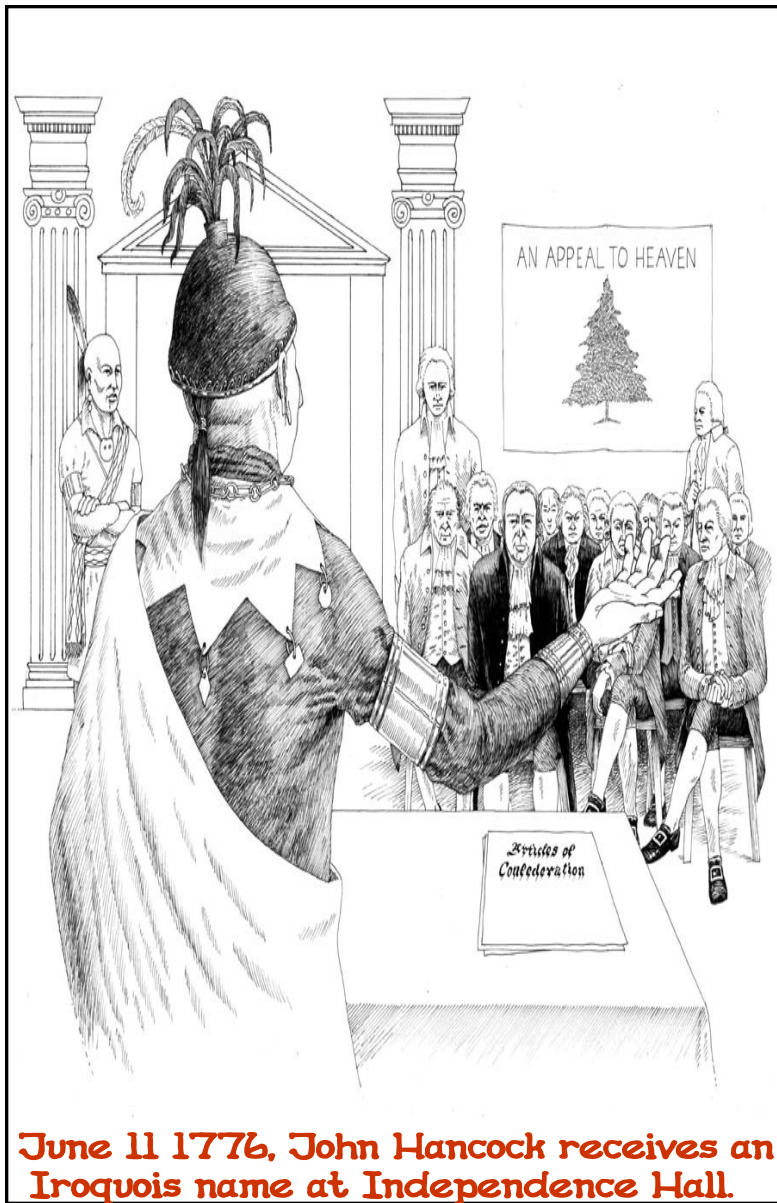
So it symbolizes the strength of joining several nations together .

The early American Patriots wove Native American symbols of liberty into their banners.

The pine tree, which is the national symbol for the Iroquois and many Native American nations in New England, was also used by the *Sons of Liberty* on their *liberty poles*, just prior to the American Revolution.

The **Pine Tree Flag** (or **Appeal to Heaven Flag**) was one of the flags used during the American Revolution.

The flag, featuring a pine tree flag with the motto "An Appeal to God," or, more usually, "An Appeal to Heaven.



**June 11 1776, John Hancock receives an Iroquois name at Independence Hall.**



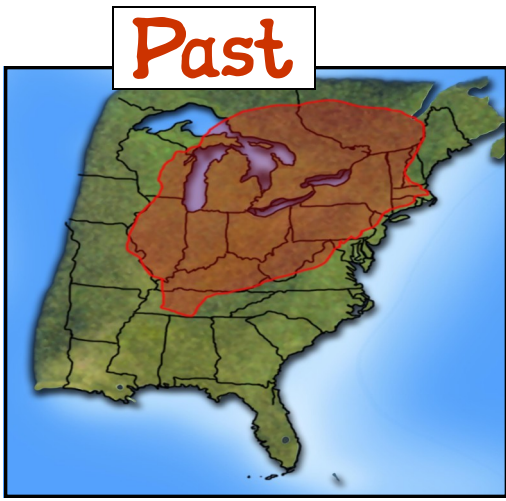
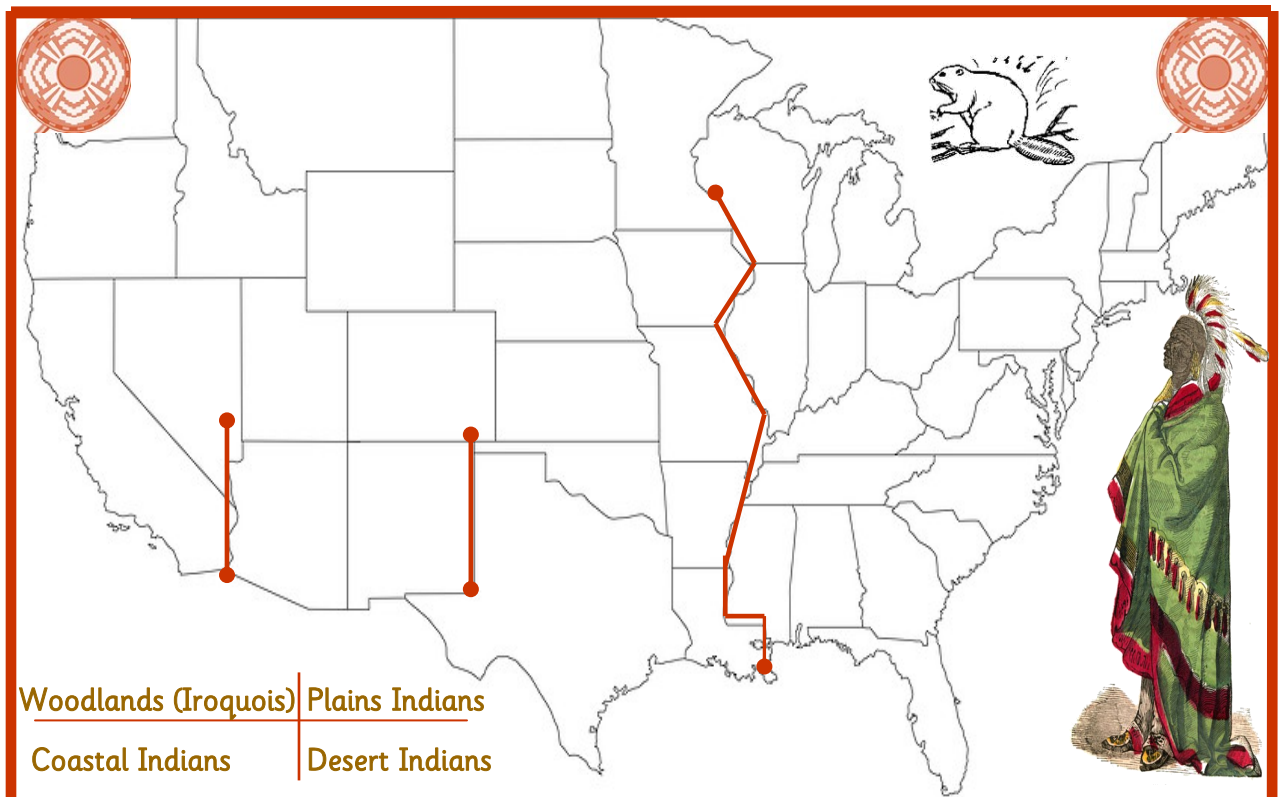
# Iroquois Territory



# Past and Present

Fill out map on second page and cut this out and use as a cover page on the outside of your book or make your own cover.






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Label the map above to show which region each Native American lived.

Answer key: From west to east Coastal Indians, Desert Indians, Plains Indians and Woodlands Indians (Iroquois). You can also label some of the other features such as the Oceans. Label the Mississippi River that is placed on the map as it is the natural barrier between the Woodlands and Plains Indians. Color the map if you choose. On the bottom maps, write a brief description below each picture of the territory that the Iroquois influenced past and present