

NATIVE AMERICAN

TRIBE



PowerPoint



EDITABLE

IROQUOIS

Where did the Iroquois tribe originate?

- a) Southeast United States
- b) Northeastern North America
- c) South America
- d) Midwest United States

How many nations composed the Iroquois Confederacy originally?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

Which crops were known as the Three Sisters and were central Iroquois agriculture?

- a) Rice, wheat, and potatoes
- b) Corn, beans, and squash
- c) Apples, oranges, and lemons
- d) Wheat, barley, and oats

What was the significance of the Iroquois longhouse in their culture?

- a) They were used for religious ceremonies.
- b) They housed multiple families and emphasized community.
- c) They were used for defense against enemies.
- d) They were the leaders' residences.

How did the Iroquois influence the development of the U.S. Constitution?

IROQUOIS

History

The Iroquois, also known as the Haudenosaunee, are an Indigenous American tribe with a rich and storied history. Their origins can be traced back to the northeastern part of North America, primarily in the area that is now known as upstate New York. The Iroquois are often referred to as one of the "Great Five Civilized Tribes" in the world. They were composed of five distinct nations: the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca. Later, the Tuscarora nation joined, forming the League of Five Nations.

In the early 17th century, the Iroquois Confederacy, as they were collectively known, formed an alliance with the Dutch and later, the English. This alliance provided them with trade opportunities, firearms, and a level of political influence. As a result, they played a significant role in the conflicts and power struggles among European colonizers in North America. The Iroquois were known for their political diplomacy and strategic thinking.

Lifestyle

The lifestyle of the Iroquois people was deeply connected to the land. They were skilled hunters, gatherers, and farmers, relying on the land for their sustenance. The Three Sisters, consisting of corn, beans, and squash, were the mainstays of their agriculture. These crops were grown together and complemented each other's growth, a practice the Iroquois people are often credited with developing.

Legacy

The legacy of the Iroquois tribe is deeply embedded in the history of the United States and the world. Their contributions to the concept of democracy and political organization have had a lasting impact. The Great Law of Peace, also known as the Iroquois Constitution, served as an inspiration for some of the founding fathers of the United States when they were crafting the U.S. Constitution. The idea of representative government and the separation of powers between different branches of government can be traced back to the Iroquois system.



IROQUOIS

COMPREHENSION

DATE OF BIRTH
AND DEATH

ASSOCIATED
TRIBE

IROQUOIS

Summary

The Iroquois, also known as the Haudenosaunee, are an Indigenous American tribe with a rich and ancient history. Their unique culture thrived both in the northeastern part of North America, primarily in the area that is now known as upstate New York. The Iroquois are often referred to as one of the united long-gestating nations in the world. They were composed of five distinct nations: the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca. Later, the Tuscarora nation joined, forming the League of Five Nations.

In the early 17th century, the Iroquois Confederacy, as they were collectively known, formed an alliance with the Dutch and later the English. This alliance provided them with trade opportunities, weapons, and a source of political influence. As a result, they played a significant role in the conflicts and power struggles among European colonists in North America. The Iroquois were known for their skilled agriculture and strategic thinking.

Culture

The lifestyle of the Iroquois people was deeply connected to the natural world. They were skilled hunters, gatherers, and farmers, relying on the land for their sustenance. The Three Sisters, consisting of corn, beans, and squash, were the staples of their agriculture. These crops were grown together and complemented each other's growth, a practice that the Iroquois people are often credited with developing.

Legacy

The legacy of the Iroquois nation is deeply embedded in the history of North America and the world. Their contributions to the concept of democracy and political organization have had a lasting impact. The League of Nations, the United Nations, and the United States all have roots in the Iroquois Confederacy. Their system of governance served as a model for the development of the United States. The Iroquois people were among the first to establish a written constitution, the Great Law of Peace, which was a precursor to the U.S. Constitution. The legacy of the Iroquois nation is a testament to their wisdom and the strength of their culture.

READING
PASSAGE

MCQ'S

QUESTIONS

IROQUOIS

Where did the Iroquois tribe originate?
A) Northeastern United States
B) Southeastern United States
C) South America
D) Western United States

How many nations comprised the Iroquois Confederacy originally?
A) 5
B) 6
C) 7
D) 8

Which crop was not one of the Three Sisters, a key element in the Iroquois agriculture?
A) Corn
B) Beans
C) Squash
D) Potatoes

What was the significance of the Iroquois League in their village?
A) They established a democratic system.
B) They formed a military alliance with neighboring nations.
C) They created a system of justice and conflict resolution.
D) They made the leaders' decisions.

How did the Iroquois influence the development of the U.S. Constitution?
A) They provided the model for the executive branch.
B) They inspired the concept of federalism.
C) They were against the idea of a constitution.
D) They had no impact on the U.S. Constitution.