

Name _____

Date _____

Iroquois Confederacy

1. What was the structure of the Iroquois Confederacy?

The Iroquois Confederacy was made up of _____ groups of people.

The original 5 nations were the _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____, and they lived in _____

Canada and the northeast _____. After having their numbers reduced by _____, the Tuscarora Nation moved into the area and _____ the confederacy.

Each Nation was made up of 9 _____, named after _____.

The same group of _____ existed in each _____ (there was a bear clan in every _____).

This meant that the people in each nation were _____ to the people in the other nations, so

_____ were not likely. Every clan was a large group of

_____ families. Clan _____ were the leaders of the

clans.

Each _____ mother had a _____ and her entire _____
_____ lived in it. As the clan grew, the longhouse was made
_____ until some became almost the length of a _____
_____.

The _____ Nations Confederacy was one of the few First Nations
groups that built permanent _____ and _____.

2. How were the roles of men and women different?

Women were thought to bear the seeds – both of the _____
they grew and of _____. Women _____ the
crops and took care of the _____. They also owned the
_____ and the _____. When they _____, the
husband moved into his _____ longhouse, and the children
were members of the _____ clan. Women could
_____ the title of _____ mother from their mother or sister.
They _____ the title of _____ and selected the chiefs for their

clan. They could also _____ the chief if he did not make
_____ that agreed with the Great Law of _____.

Men _____ and _____, and organized _____
events where _____ was played for fun, but also to increase
the _____, _____, and _____ of the young men.

This would make them effective _____ and better _____.

Men also cut _____ and built _____ and _____.

Men fought _____ when it was required. Even though the chief
title was owned by the _____, men were the chiefs
and participated in the _____ of 50 Chiefs.

3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of consensus as a way to make decisions?

The advantages are that first, everyone has an _____ say,
and second, (according to Roberta Jamieson – first FN woman ever
to have a law degree) if you take the _____ to come to a real
_____, the decision will be _____.

The _____ is that it can take a very _____
_____ to reach consensus.

4. How did the Six Nations use consensus?

Clans have a _____ Meeting and everyone – even _____ –
have a chance to _____. They reach a _____ (everyone
has to agree) and the clan mother informs the _____ what to
say at the Grand _____.

Among the 6 _____, there were different _____ at the
_____ Council. The Seneca and _____ were called the
_____ brothers and they discussed the issue and came to a
_____ first.

Then the _____ and Cayuga did the same thing. Since the
_____ were the last nation to join, they were lumped in
with the _____ Nation. The Oneida and the _____
were known as the younger _____.

The Onondaga were known as the _____. If the elder brothers _____ the _____ brothers all agreed, the Onondaga _____ the decision and it was final. If consensus was not reached, they started from the _____ of the process.

5. How was the Wampum belt important and significant to the Confederacy?

Wampum was a string or _____ of _____ and purple _____ made by the women. Wampum was taken very _____. The wampum _____ was responsible for _____ for the wampum and _____ it. The wampum had _____ and _____ that would help the keeper remember the _____ or _____ that it represented. The keeper was _____ from an early age to _____ what the _____ represented. Wampum was important to the Six _____ because it was how they _____ their _____.

6. How did the way society was organized affect how their government worked?

The _____ of men and women in government were very _____ . In regular life, women had a very _____ . They _____ property and took care of the _____ things, like kids and crops. Men had _____ profile jobs as _____, _____ players, and _____ .

In government, _____ owned the chief's title and _____ and monitored the chief. The _____ participated in the high _____ Grand _____ but his performance was always checked by the _____ and the clan _____ could have them _____ .

7. How did the way they made decisions show their government had equity and fairness?

Between the clan _____ and the _____ Council, everyone had a _____ in decisions – even _____ . While

*discussing _____ and coming to a _____,
everyone was heard _____.*

*The _____ Council also recognized the _____ and
_____ of every Nation so that _____ were
_____ for everyone.*