



NATIVE AMERICANS IN THE UNITED STATES

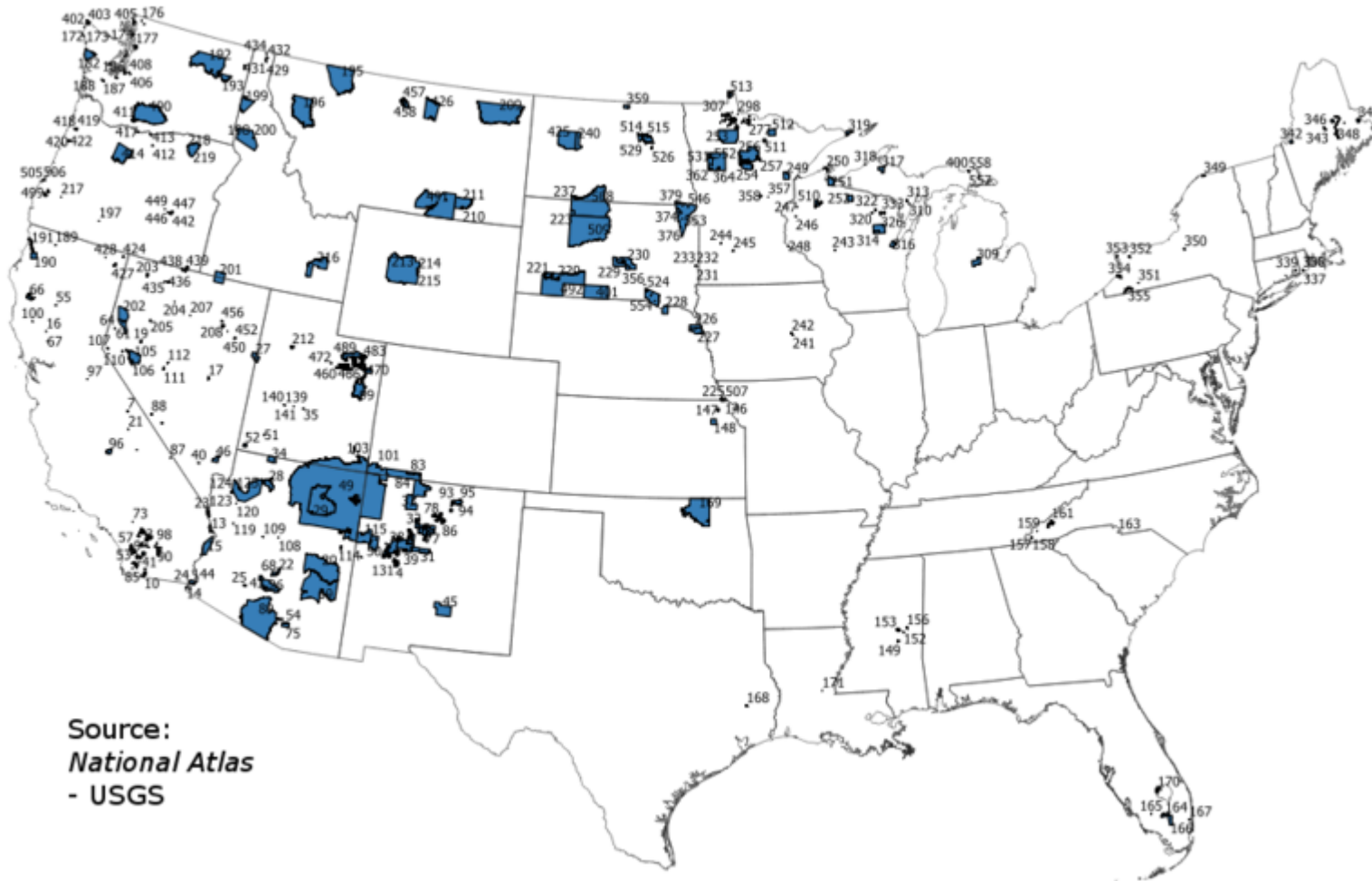
PART 1 – INTRO AND THE NORTHEASTERN PEOPLE



COMPILED BY HOWIE BAUM

INTRODUCTION

Native American Reservations in the Continental United States



Source:
National Atlas
- USGS

There are 573 federally recognized tribes living within the US and 326 Indian reservations.

"Native Americans" (as defined by the United States Census) are Indigenous tribes that are originally from the United States, along with Alaska Natives.

Today, there are over 6,700,000 (6.7 million) Native Americans in the U. S., 78% of whom live outside reservations.

California, Arizona and Oklahoma have the largest populations.

GROUP NAMES

The ways Native Americans refer to themselves vary by region and generation.

“Native American,” “American Indian,” and “Indigenous people” are all acceptable terms.

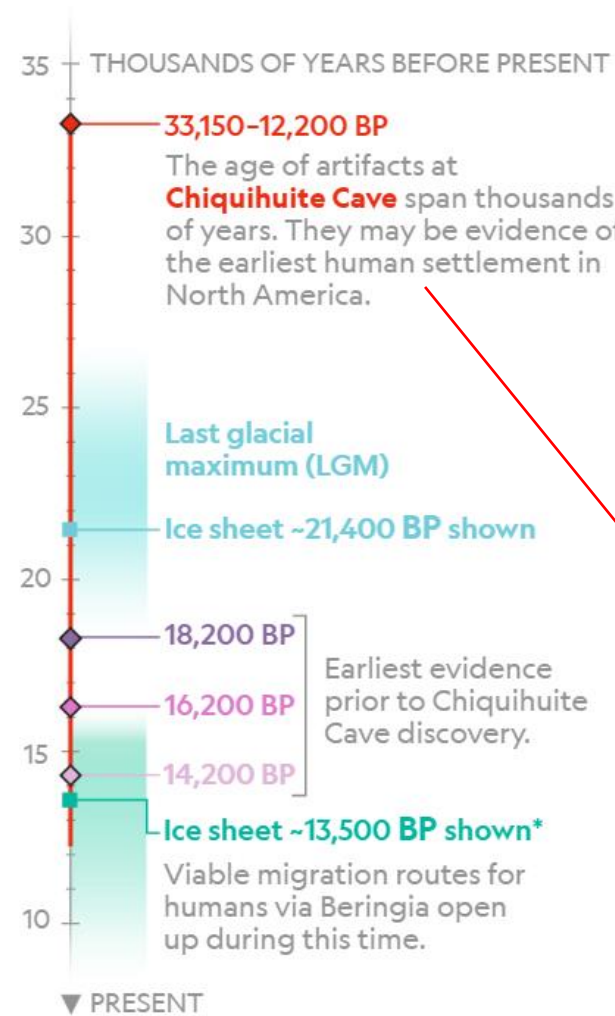
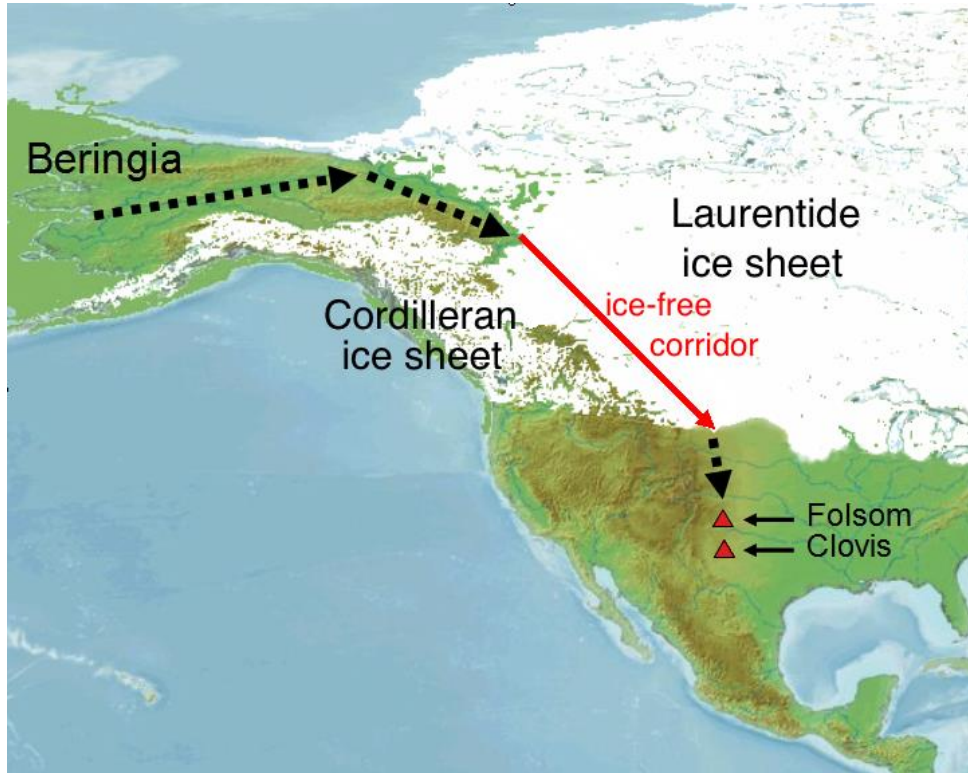
By comparison, the Indigenous peoples of Canada are generally known as **First Nations**.

Those who live in the Arctic call themselves **Arctic Natives**.

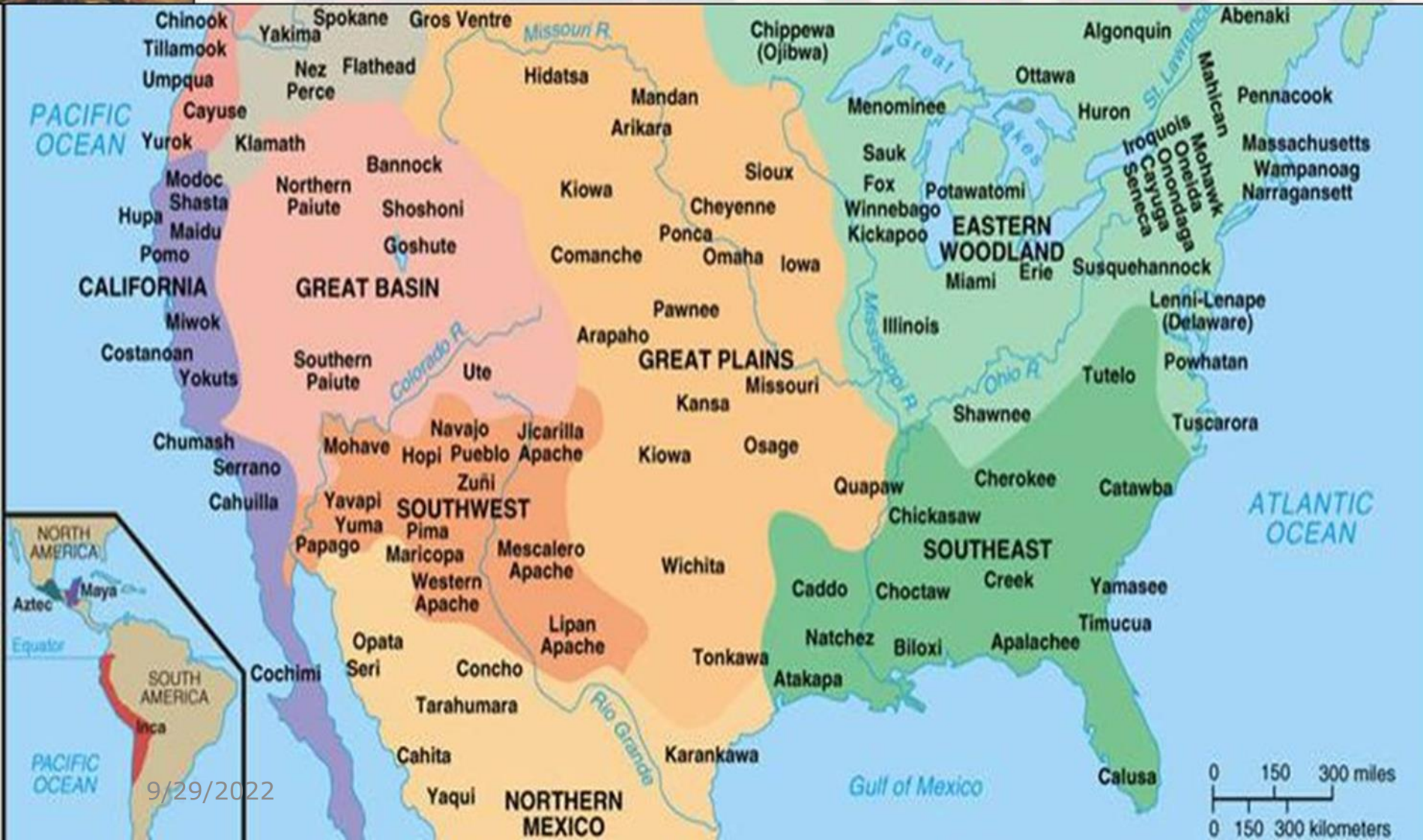


New find suggests humans in North America pre-date the last great ice age.

The earth's Last Glacial Maximum ended 19,000 years ago. During this time, vast ice sheets covered land and sea level was about 400 feet lower than today's. Previous models for explaining the arrival of *Homo sapiens* to North America supposed that migration into the continent came after glaciers retreated. But a new discovery of stone tools in a Mexican cave indicate human arrival possibly occurring thousands of years earlier.



America Before the Europeans



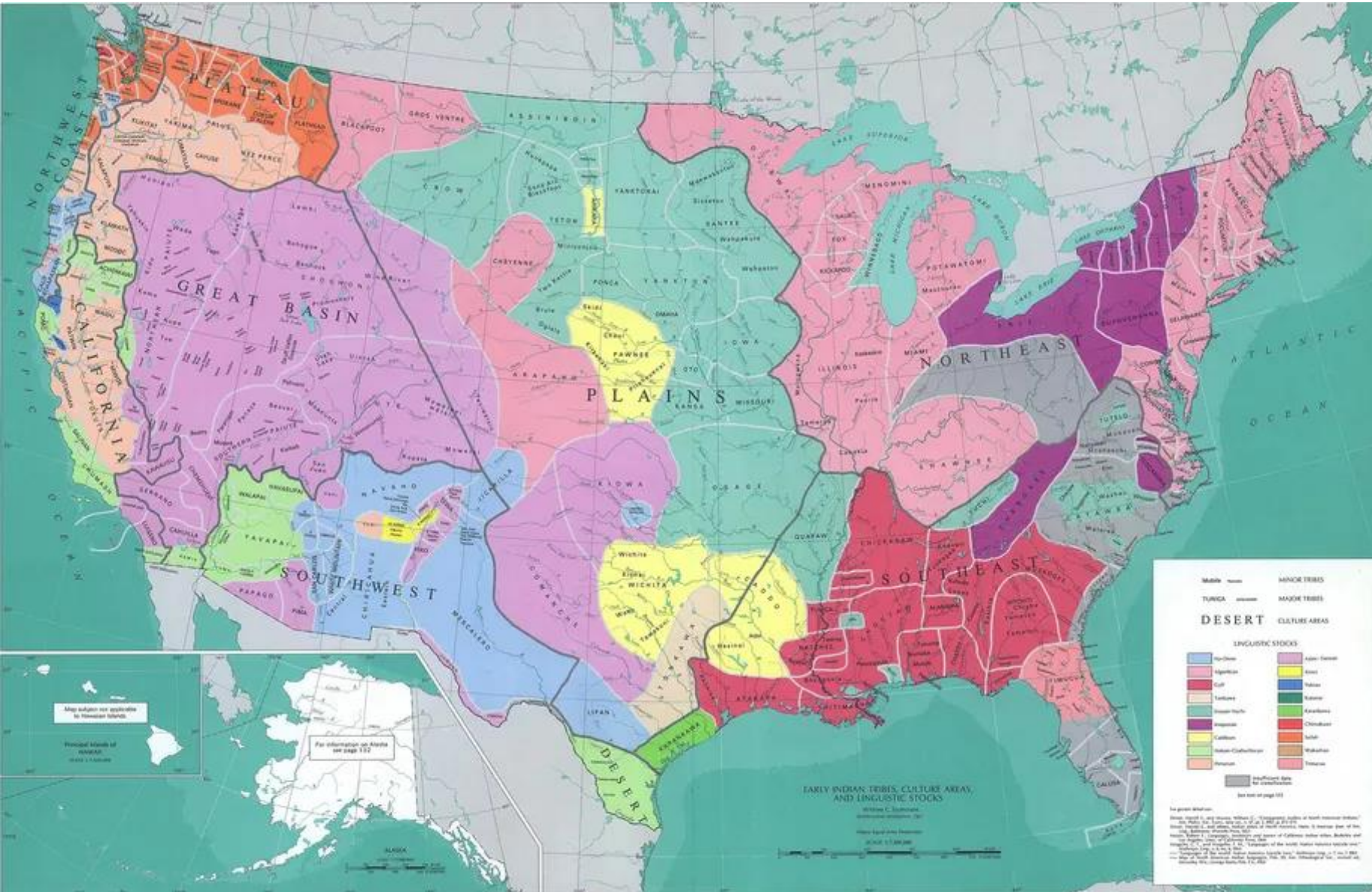
Before the Europeans came to this country, it is estimated that 10 million Native Americans lived across the country.

WHAT IF COLUMBUS AND EUROPEANS HADN'T COME TO THE U.S. ?

This map of Native American tribal, cultural, and linguistic areas could come close.

Colors represent language groups, whereas lines show the different tribal groups and their areas of control.

What if those groups had had a chance to form modern nation-states of their own?



ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND NAMES OF NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES, IN PRE-COLUMBUS NORTH AMERICA

The agricultural communities, in purple, tended to be more settled and more densely populated, because agriculture requires fixed infrastructure but can also support more people.

Settlements also requires a certain degree of politics: social hierarchies, divisions of labor, ownership, and diplomacy between communities.

Hunting-based economies, by contrast, could afford to be more nomadic and informally organized.



**27 OF THE U.S. STATE NAMES
(54%), ARE BASED ON NATIVE
AMERICAN LANGUAGES**

Alabama (Choctaw)

Kentucky (Seneca)

Ohio (Seneca)

Alaska (Aleut)

Massachusetts (Narragansett)

Oklahoma (Choctaw)

Arizona (O'odham)

Michigan (Ottawa)

Tennessee (Cherokee)

Arkansas (Illinois)

Minnesota (Dakota)

Texas (Caddo)

Connecticut (Algonquian)

Mississippi (Ojibwe)

Utah (Apache)

Idaho (Apache)

Missouri (Missouri)

Wisconsin (Miami)

Illinois (Miami)

Nebraska (Chiwere)

Wyoming (Lenape)

Iowa (Dakota)

New Mexico (Nahuatl)

Kansas (Kansas)

North & South Dakota (Dakota)

**THERE ARE 198 CITIES IN
THE U. S. THAT HAVE NATIVE
AMERICAN NAMES !!**

U.S. WILL RENAME 660 MOUNTAINS, RIVERS AND MORE, TO REMOVE THE RACIST WORD "SQUAW"

The United States Department of the Interior (DOI) proposed a list of new names for more than 660 geographic features across the country last month, the agency announced in a statement.

Led by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland, the first Native American to serve as cabinet secretary, the February 2022 release of the list marks the next step in a sweeping plan to remove the racist and misogynist slur "squaw" from the national geographic landscape.



DISCOVERIES OF THE DIFFERENT AREAS IN NORTH AMERICA

Christopher Columbus sailed west from Spain in 1492, hoping to find an overseas trade route to southeast Asia.

Instead, he landed in the Bahamas, in a part of the world most Europeans had no idea existed.

This event set off a century-long race among Europe's major powers to explore and claim the continent.

Depending on which explorer happened to land in the different places, they established control of that area.

The earliest arrival and start of a settlement on the East coast was by Menendez de Aviles from Spain in 1565, at Saint Augustine, Florida.



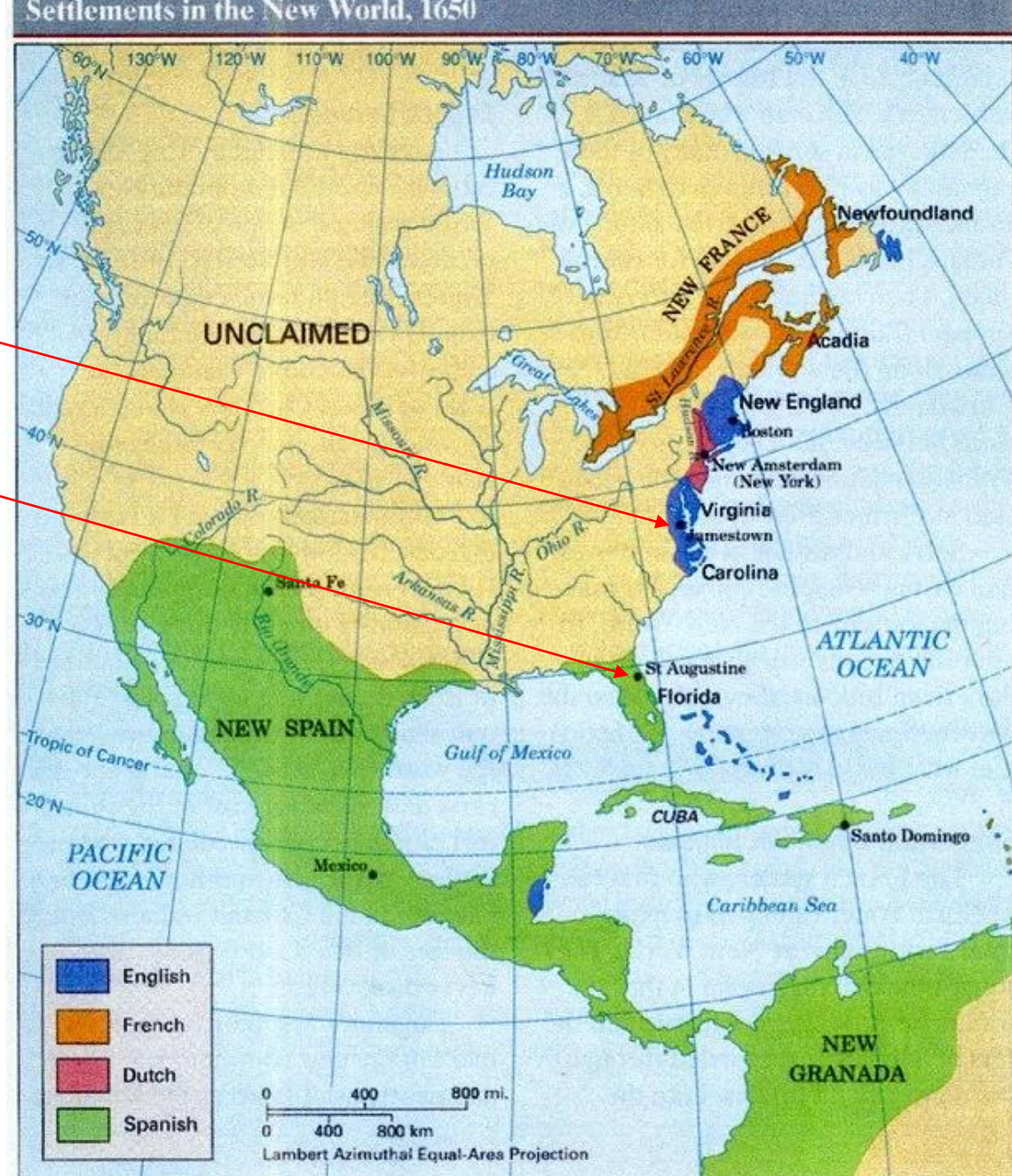
EUROPEAN COLONIZATION OF NORTH AMERICA

- It started with the Spanish in 1565 at St. Augustine, Florida.
- 1606 - the British London Company - Jamestown, Virginia.
- French founded Quebec in 1608
- Dutch started a colony in 1609, in present-day New York.
- In 1620, the pilgrims from England, made their first landfall on the tip of Cape Cod before deciding to sail to Plymouth and landing there in 1620. **That meant they came here 55 years later than the first Europeans !!**

Native Americans resisted European efforts to amass land and power during this period.

The situation was made harder because of fighting new diseases introduced by European colonization, such as Smallpox, Measles, and Mumps.

The even worse part was the Europeans' enslavement and forced transportation of Africans to the Americas.



Map credit:
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2086036>

THE FIRST EUROPEAN COLONIES, AS OF 1660

This map shows the very early stages of European colonization, in the mid-1600s.

It also shows the names of the Native American tribes in that area.

Even 170 years after Columbus' arrival, Europeans had established permanent settlements on very little of North America



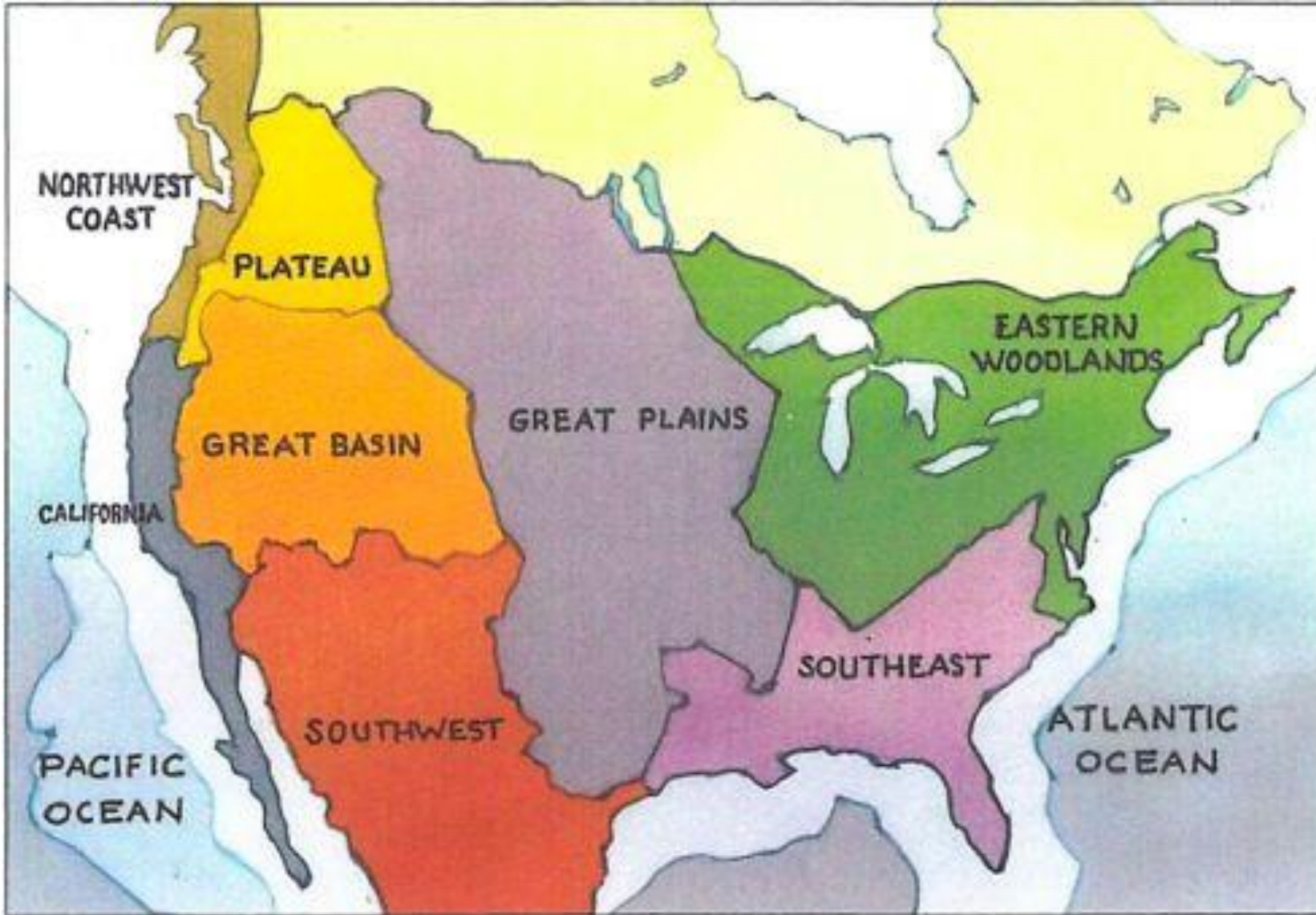
10 NATIVE AMERICAN "CULTURE AREAS" IN NORTH AMERICA

Anthropologists and geographers have divided them into 10 regions or "culture areas".

They are grouped together both by the region in which they lived and the similarities of the languages they spoke.

- Arctic, including Aleut, Inuit, and Yupik peoples
 - Subarctic (includes Canada)
 - Northeast
 - Southeast
 - Plains
 - Southwest
 - Great Basin
 - Plateau
 - California
 - Northwest Coast
- Persons are called **Native Americans** who live in the United States.
 - Those who live in the Arctic and Subarctic (including Canada) are called **First Nation people**.





This presentation will be about these 7 Regions in the United States.

- **NORTHEAST (EASTERN WOODLANDS)**
- **SOUTHEAST**
- **PLAINS**
- **SOUTHWEST**
- **THE GREAT BASIN AND PLATEAU**
- **NORTHWEST COAST**
- **CALIFORNIA**

THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

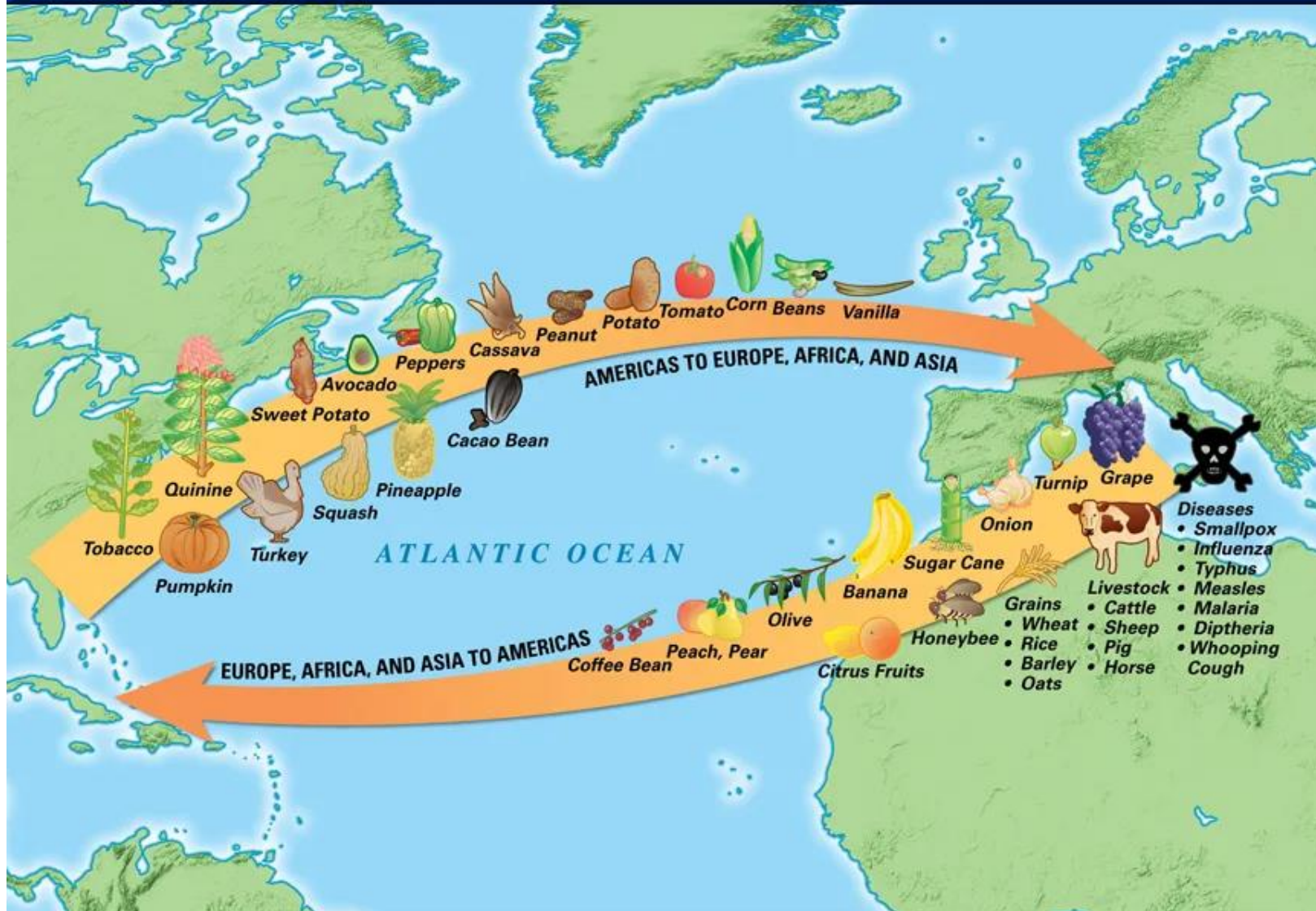
Columbian Exchange

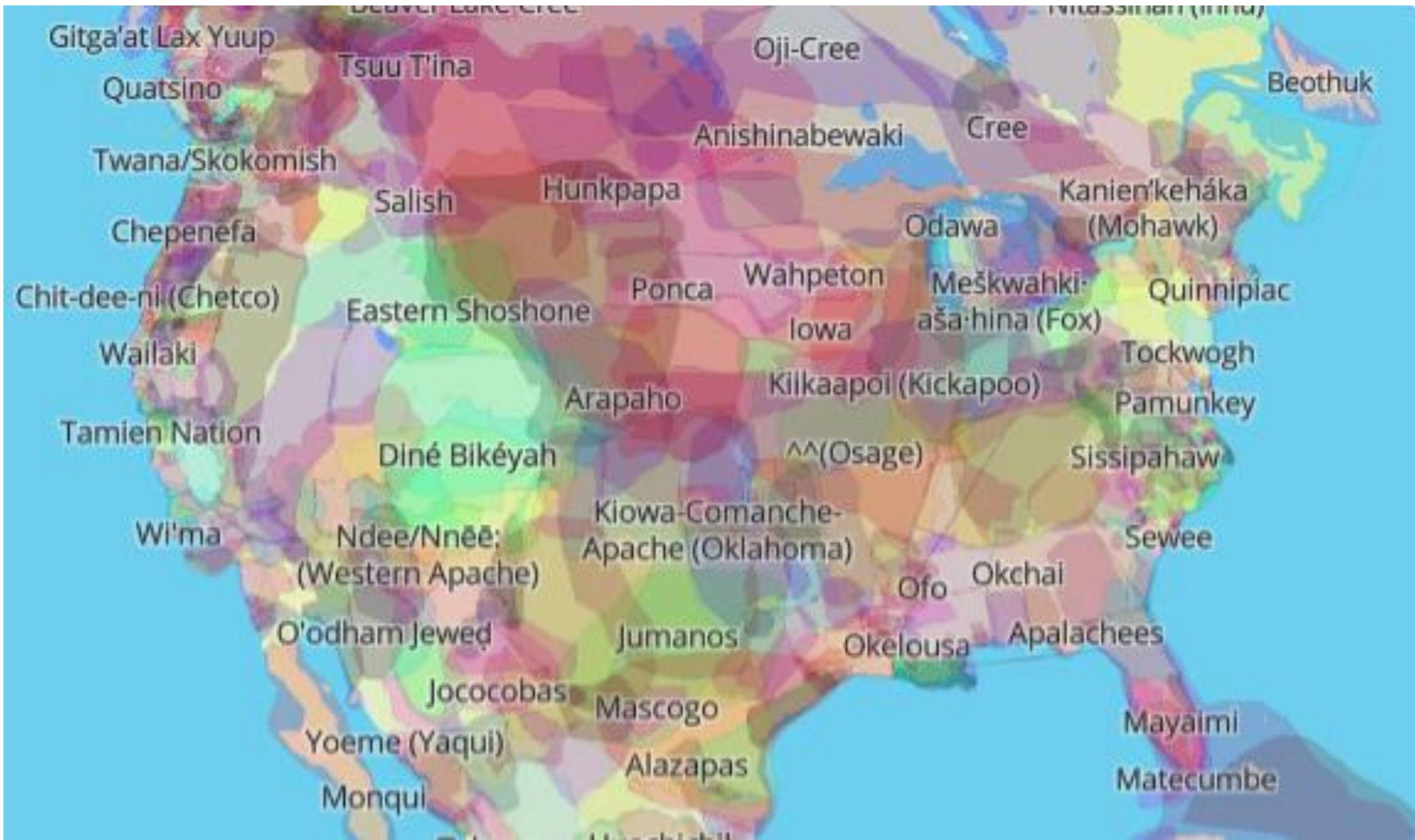
When Europeans found the different areas in North America, they permanently and fundamentally altered the ecosystems of both the old and new worlds.

They brought plants from Europe, Africa, and Asia to the Americas, such as rice, wheat, and citrus, as well as domesticated animals such as horses.

They brought American plants back: potatoes, corn, tomatoes, tobacco, and so on.

Known as the Columbian Exchange, this process transformed agriculture and food, and thus economics and culture, on both sides of the Atlantic.





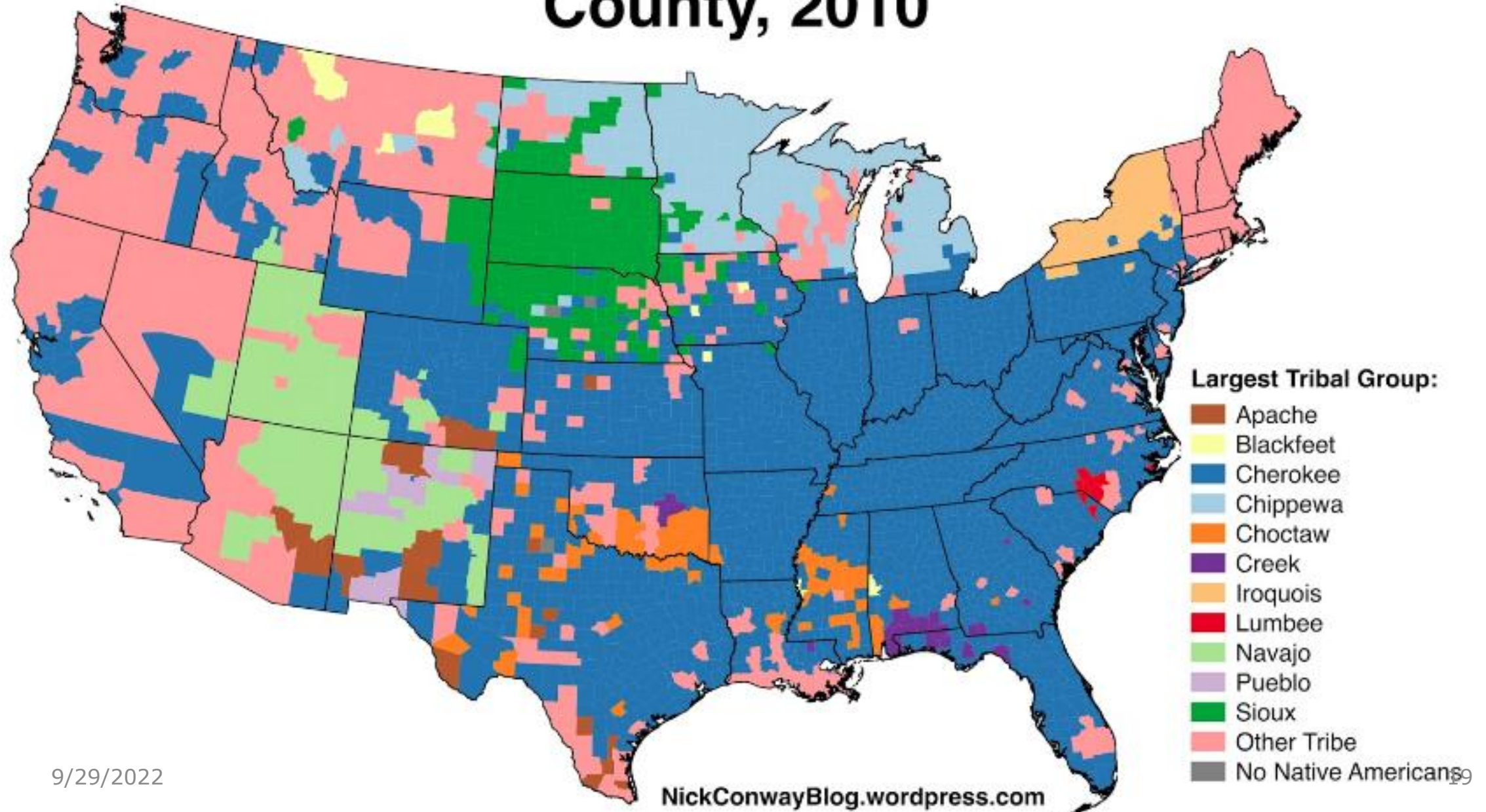
INTERACTIVE US AND WORLD MAP SHOWING THE NAMES OF NATIVE LANDS

9/29/2022

<https://native-land.ca/>

18

Largest Native American Tribal Group by County, 2010



9/29/2022

NickConwayBlog.wordpress.com



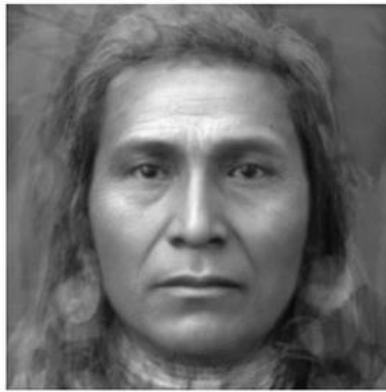
NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES IN NEW YORK, IN THE 1800'S

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES IN OHIO, IN THE 1800'S

9/29/2022

These different phenotypes of American Natives were created by a digital artist using a lot of composite images from historical photos.

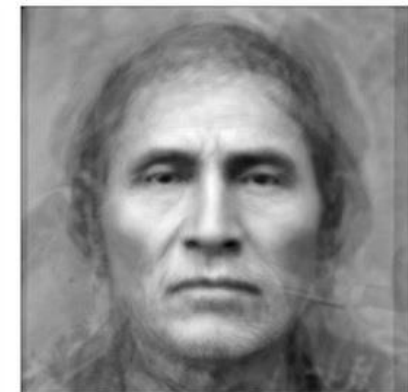
They take into account all the variety of appearances that there are among the different regions of the USA.



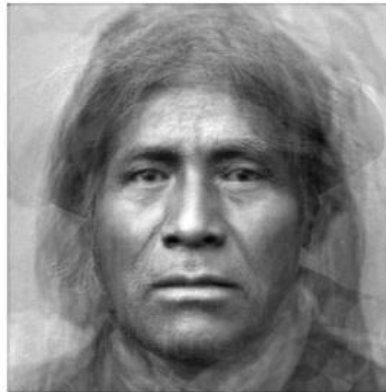
Northwest Tribes
(Yakima, Nez Perce, etc.)



Plains Tribes
(Sioux, Cheyenne, Pawnee, etc.)



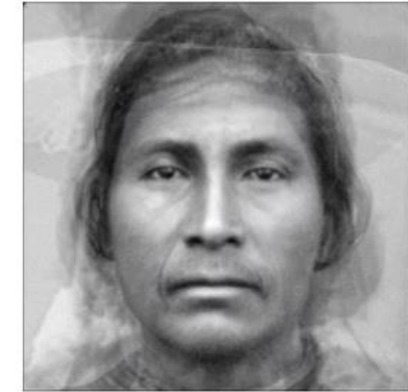
Eastern Forest Tribes
(Iroquois, Delaware, Miami, etc.)



California Tribes
(Pima, Maricopa)



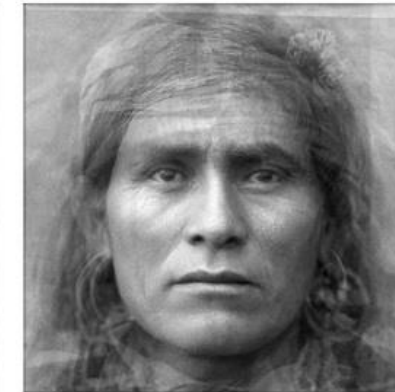
Basin Tribes
(Shoshone, Paiute)



Southeast Tribes
(Cherokee, Chickasaw, Creek)



Navajo



Pueblo



Apache

JO MORA'S 1936 POSTER TITLED "INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA."

Jo Mora (Joseph Jacinto Mora) was an American artist who was born in Uruguay in 1876.

He is best known for his pieces that showcase the culture of the American West, particularly California and Arizona.

One of the most interesting aspects of Mora's life is his time spent with the Hopi and Navajo tribes in Arizona.

Much of his work takes inspiration from his experiences there.



INDIANS
OF NORTH AMERICA





Pl - Plains Indians
 P - Pueblo
 F - Forest
 W - Northwest Coast
 (Source: BUREAU OF BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY, U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR)

In making this *Carte des Indiens of North America* I must confess to a more difficult task than anticipated. With the vast amount of data acquired in a lifelong intimate study I was not lack of material but that discouraging necessity for elimination forced on me by the limited space of available space that made this task most trying. I hope you will derive some measure of instruction and pleasure from its perusal and that it may stimulate a desire for further study of our Aboriginal Americans.
 In Honor
 G. M. DAVIS

I dedicate this *Carte* to a sleeping Pal of my youth - a young ball ball (Pahos) the Indian trader of the United States in whose loyal company I spent some of my happiest Indian years.
 In Honor
 G. M. DAVIS



THE BUFFALO NICKEL OR INDIAN HEAD NICKEL

It is a copper-nickel five-cent piece that was struck by the United States Mint from 1913 to 1938.

It was designed by sculptor James Earle Fraser, showing a Native American and an American bison. Fraser said he used the likeness from 3 different Native Americans he had met.

He was born in Minnesota and experienced life first-hand with the Native Americans and the struggle of being pushed into confined reservations when settlers took over their land.



The American Gold Buffalo coins were released in 2006

They used the same design by James Earle Fraser. The current sale price on Ebay is \$2,400 !

“THE INVASION OF AMERICA” BY EUROPEANS AND OTHERS

Between 1783 and 1893 (110 years), the United States seized over 1.5 billion acres from America’s Indigenous people, by treaty and executive order.

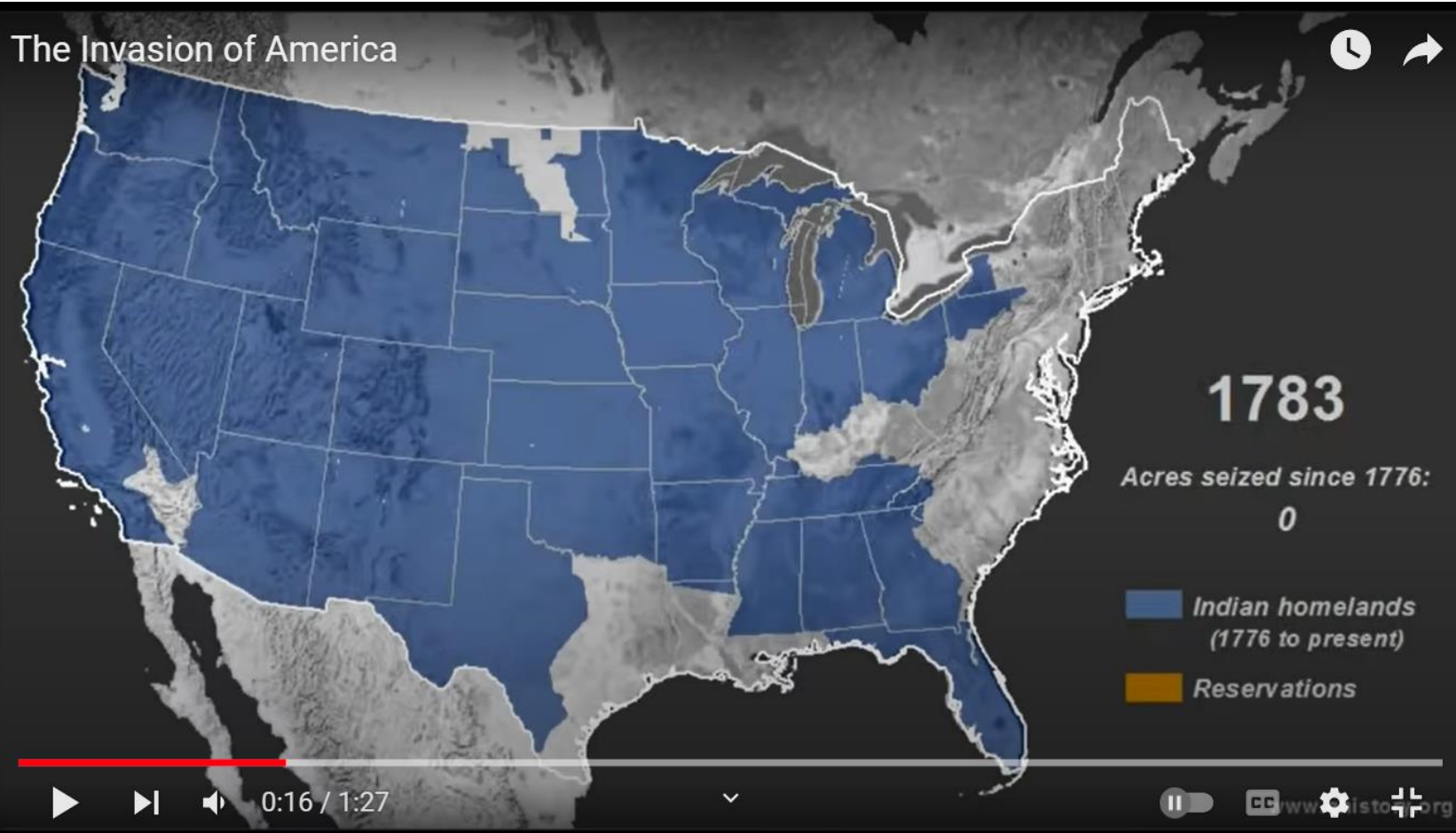
It’s terrible that all of that happened to them !

The video shows the invasion of America, by mapping every treaty and executive order during that period.

It ends with a map of the very few Indian reservations that were left, in 2010.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pJxrTzfG2bo>

The Invasion of America



9 TRAIL STATES

ALABAMA
ARKANSAS
GEORGIA
ILLINOIS
KENTUCKY
MISSOURI
NORTH CAROLINA
OKLAHOMA
TENNESSEE

TRAIL OF TEARS

The forced relocation during the 1830s of Eastern Woodlands Indians of the Southeast region of the United States to Indian Territory west of the Mississippi River.

SUPPORTED BY U.S. PRESIDENT **ANDREW JACKSON** CONGRESS PASSED THE INDIAN REMOVAL ACT OF 1830

MAJOR **5** TRIBAL NATIONS

CHEROKEE
CREEK
CHICKASAW
CHOCTAW
SEMINOLE

5045 MILES OF TRAILS OVER LAND AND WATER

THE TRAIL OF TEARS

The largest act of ethnic cleansing perpetrated by the United States government began in 1830, when Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act into law.

This gave him the power to negotiate the removal of Native American tribes in the South to land west of the Mississippi.

Of course, those negotiations were corrupt and rife with coercion.

46,000 Native Americans were forced to abandon their homes and all they had and move to Oklahoma.

They were the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, Southeast, and Eastern Woodlands Indians

It resulted in the death of more than 15,000 persons.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SosZ2ZRJymU>



- A REMOVAL CAMPS**
After being forcibly removed from their homes in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina, most Cherokee are moved into 11 removal camps—10 in Tennessee and one in Alabama. There they await the start of an 800-mile journey.
- B FORT CASS**
August 23 – December 5, 1838
At present-day Charleston, Tennessee, 10 detachments totaling 9,302 Cherokee are marched from Fort Cass toward Indian Territory.
- C BLYTHE FERRY**
In Meigs County, Tennessee, nine detachments with over 1,000 Indians cross the Tennessee River.
- D ROSS'S LANDING**
June 6 – 17, 1838
Near present-day Chattanooga, Tennessee, three detachments are forced to leave their homeland for Indian Territory.
- E VANN'S PLANTATION**
September 1838
At present-day Wolfcreek Creek, Tennessee, two detachments totalling 1,642 Cherokee leave for Indian Territory.
- F BENGE ROUTE**
September 28, 1838
Cherokee leader John Benge escorts 1,079 Cherokee toward present-day Stilwell, Oklahoma.
- G BELL ROUTE**
October 11, 1838
John Bell of the Treaty Party leads 660 Cherokee from Fort Cass to present-day Evansville, Arkansas.
- H WATER DETACHMENTS**
Cherokee removals from Ross's Landing and Fort Cass include four water routes that prove to be punishing for the Indians: 3,103 depart but only 2,273 arrive at Mrs. Webber's Plantation, Fort Coffee, Lee's Creek, and Illinois Campground.
- I TRAIL'S END**
March 24, 1839
The last detachment arrives in Indian Territory. The Cherokee are promised subsistence rations through March 1, 1840, in compliance with the Treaty of New Echota.



INDIGENOUS PERSONS POPULATION DENSITY

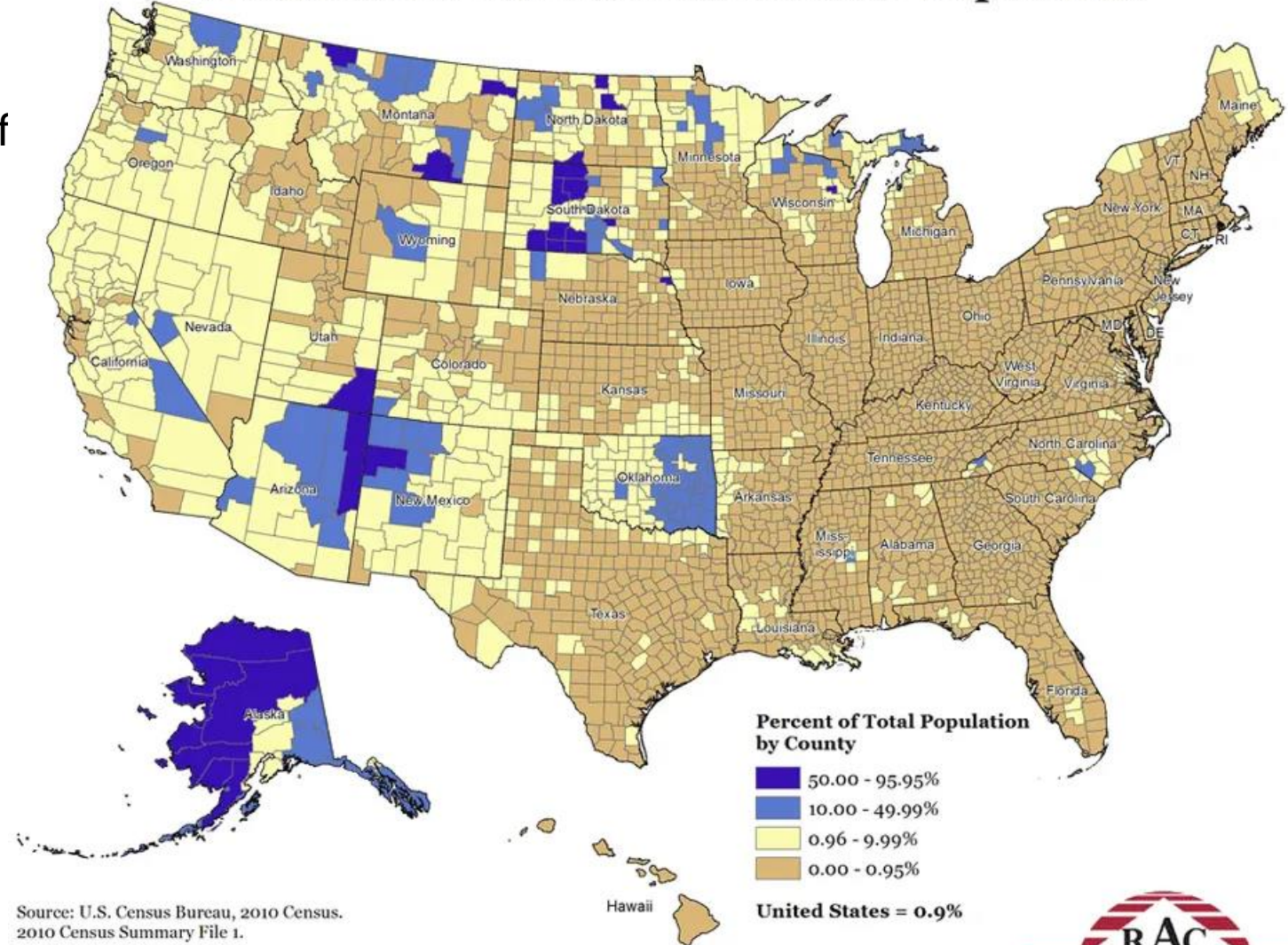
This map of indigenous population density today shows the effects of 2 major issues:

- 1) The initial disease-driven depopulation of North America in the wake of European settlement in the 15th-18th centuries.
- 2) The long effort of the US government in the 19th century to remove Native Americans from their homes and place them in reservations of its choosing.

The Cherokees of Georgia are gone, having been forced to relocate to eastern Oklahoma.

A handful of counties in the upper Plains states, Arizona, and New Mexico have large or majority native populations.

American Indian and Alaska Native Population

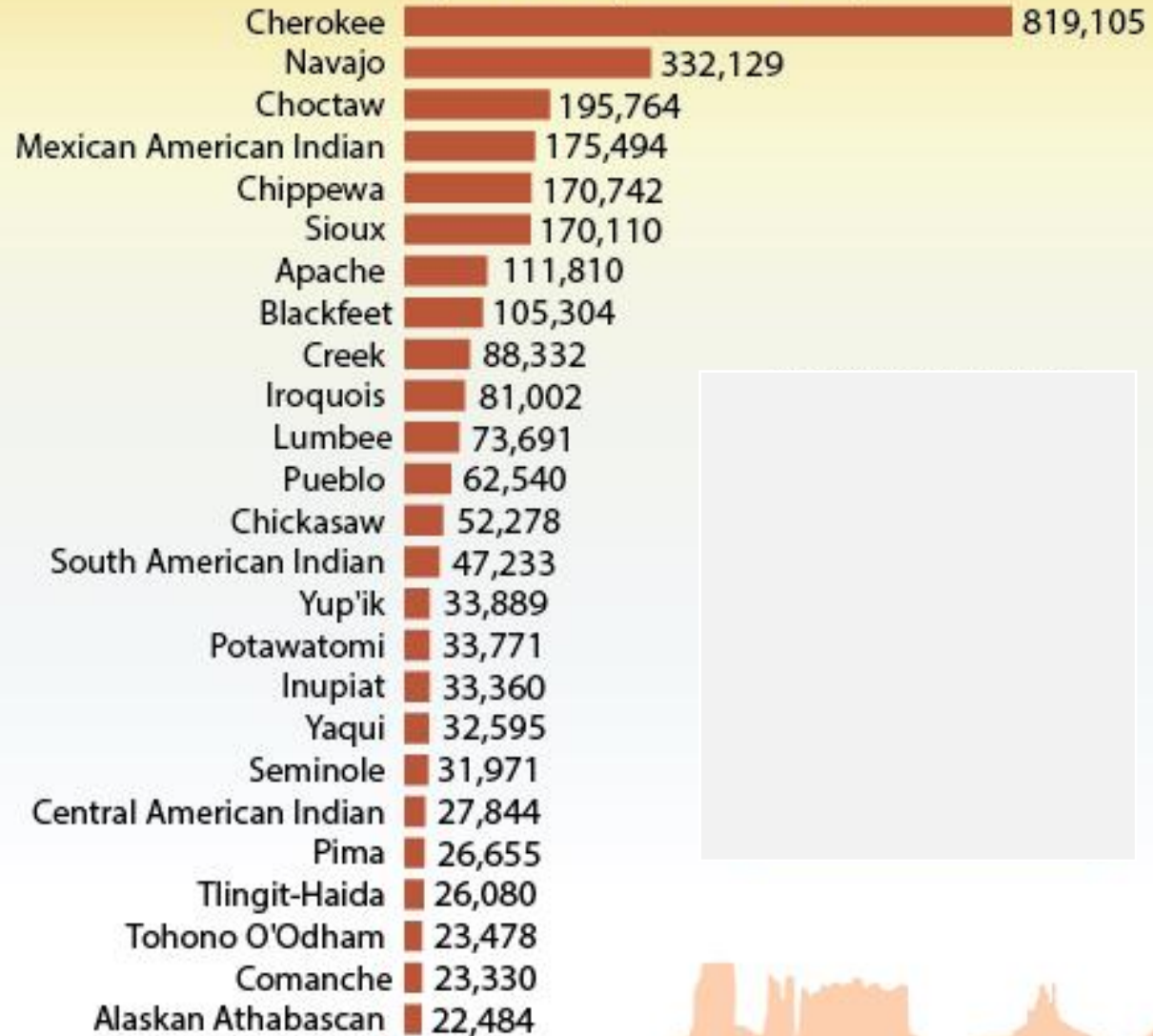


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, 2010 Census Summary File 1.

Note: Alaska and Hawaii not shown to scale

25 Largest Tribal Groupings Among American Indians and Alaska Natives

(Alone or in any combination: 2010)



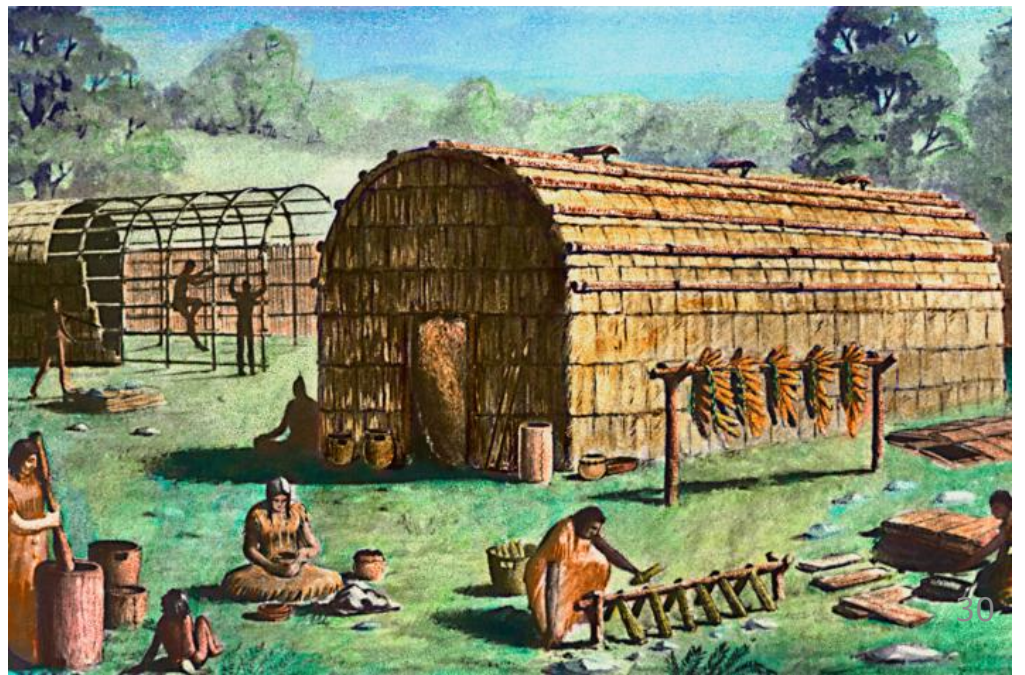


Northeast Region Tribes



EASTERN WOODLANDS

9/29/2022



NORTHEAST INDIAN TRIBES

They were some of the first Indian Tribes to make contact with the European settlers when they arrived in America.

These tribes included the Wampanoag tribe that met the pilgrims, the powerful Shawnee tribe, and the Iroquois Confederation.

Their climate was temperate, precipitation moderate, and most of them lived in forests.

They had the extensive coastline of the Atlantic ocean as well as rivers and lakes that provided all types of plants and animals for food.

They grew corn (maize), beans, and squash and also hunted for deer, elk, moose, waterfowl, turkeys, and fish.



LIVING IN THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

- 44 different Tribes of Native Americans lived in the expansive woodlands and coastal areas of Northeastern America and had similar religious and languages.
- They lived by hunting, fishing and doing limited agriculture, trading with and periodically making war on their neighbors.
- **They were the first Native North American societies to experience the arrival of Europeans.**
- **Notable Native American tribes in the Northeast included:**
Delaware, Fox, Huron, Illinois, Iroquois, Mahican, Massachuset, Miami, Mohigan, Nipissing, Ottawa, and Shawnee.



Many tribal members lived in longhouses that looked like this replica. **The man's headdress, called a gustoweh, has one trailing eagle feather to represent the Cayuga tribe.**

Photograph By Nathan Benn, Corbis Via Getty Images

THE 44 NORTHEAST INDIAN TRIBES

[Abenaki](#)

[Algonquin](#)

[Cayuga](#)

[Chippewa](#)

[Delaware](#)

[Erie](#)

[Illinois Confederacy](#)

[Iroquois Confederacy](#)

[Kickapoo](#)

[Lenape](#)

[Lumbee](#)

[Maliseet](#)

[Menominee](#)

[Miami](#)

[Micmac](#)

[Mohawk](#)

[Mohegan](#)

[Mohican](#)

[Montauk](#)

[Munsee](#)

[Nanticoke](#)

[Narragansett](#)

[Niantic](#)

[Nipmuc](#)

[Nottoway](#)

[Ojibwe](#)

[Oneida](#)

[Onondaga](#)

[Ottawa](#)

[Passamaquoddy](#)

[Penobscot](#)

[Pequot](#)

[Pocomtuc](#)

[Potawatomi](#)

[Powhatan](#)

[Quinnipiac](#)

[Sauk](#)

[Sac and Fox](#)

[Seneca](#)

[Shawnee](#)

[Shinnecock](#)

[Susquehannock](#)

[Tuscarora](#)

[Wampanoag](#)

[Wappinger](#)

[Winnebago](#)

[Wyandot](#)

This presentation will discuss interesting facts about the 6 tribes with names shown in red, as well as the 6 in the Iroquois Confederacy.

The Iroquois tribe was a combination of the Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, and Tuscarora tribes !

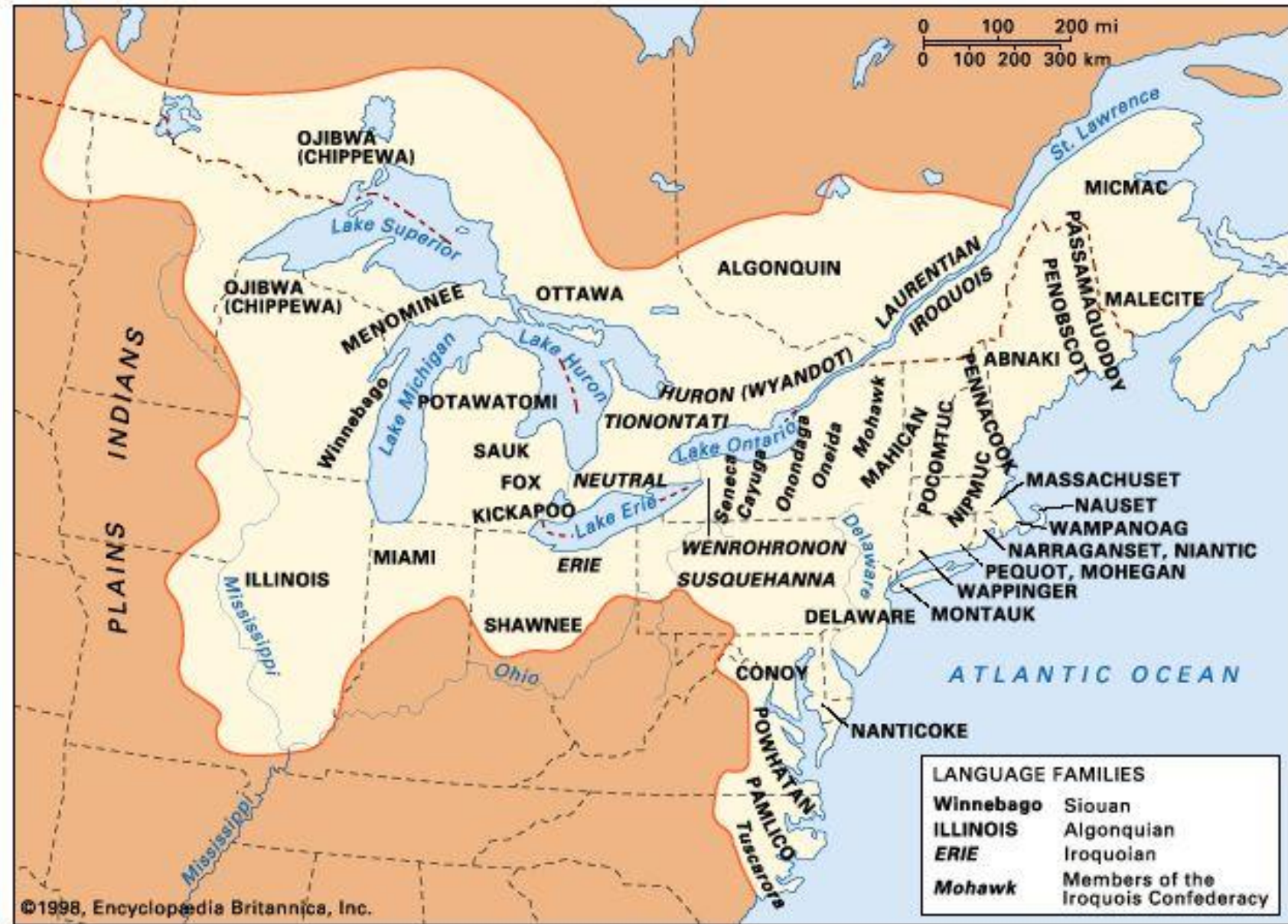
Note that all 44 of the tribe names are active Internet links that will take you to a website to give you more detail about each of them.

TRIBES IN THE NORTHEAST U. S.

The **Northeast** Indian tribes are also known as the **Eastern Woodland Indians**, since most of them lived in the forest.

As shown in the map, this region spreads from the Great Lakes to the North Atlantic Coast and south to the Ohio River Valley.

They were the first Native Americans that the English, French, and Dutch explorers would have made contact with, when they first arrived in the New World.



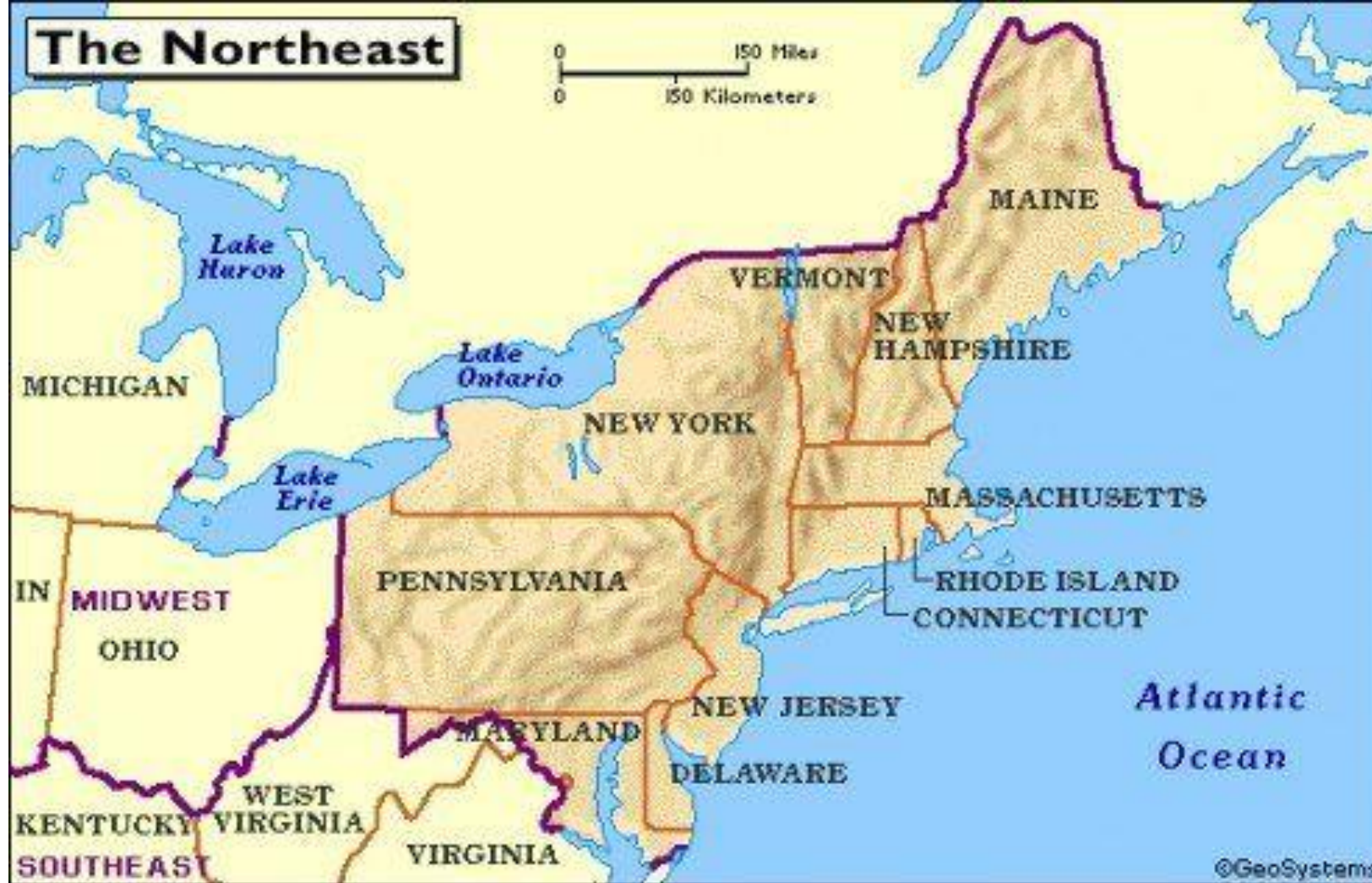
Distribution of Eastern Woodlands Indians.
Courtesy Britannica



In the United States, there were a total of 18 languages spoken by Native Americans, as shown in this map.

For those who lived in the Northeast and the Plains parts of the U.S., they spoke 3 of these:

1. Algonquian (light pink)
2. Iroquoian (dark purple)
3. Siouan (light gray)



The Northeast area covered these 13 U.S. states:

Connecticut | Delaware | District of Columbia | Maine | Maryland | Massachusetts | New Hampshire | New Jersey | New York | Ohio | Pennsylvania | Rhode Island | Vermont

9/29/2022



EASTERN WOODLAND INDIANS

Each tribe has its own social and political system, as well as different languages, beliefs, stories, music, and foods

Each of the Northeast Indian tribes can also be divided into 2 groups, due to the languages they spoke:

1. Algonquian
2. Iroquoian

They populated the areas up and down the Atlantic Coast to the Appalachian Mountains, with the most powerful Indian nation being the Iroquois confederation.

IROQUOIS AND ALGONQUIAN LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE 1500's

2 MAIN GROUPS:

Iroquoian speakers: (light purple)

The Cayuga, Oneida, Erie, Onondaga, Seneca and Tuscarora

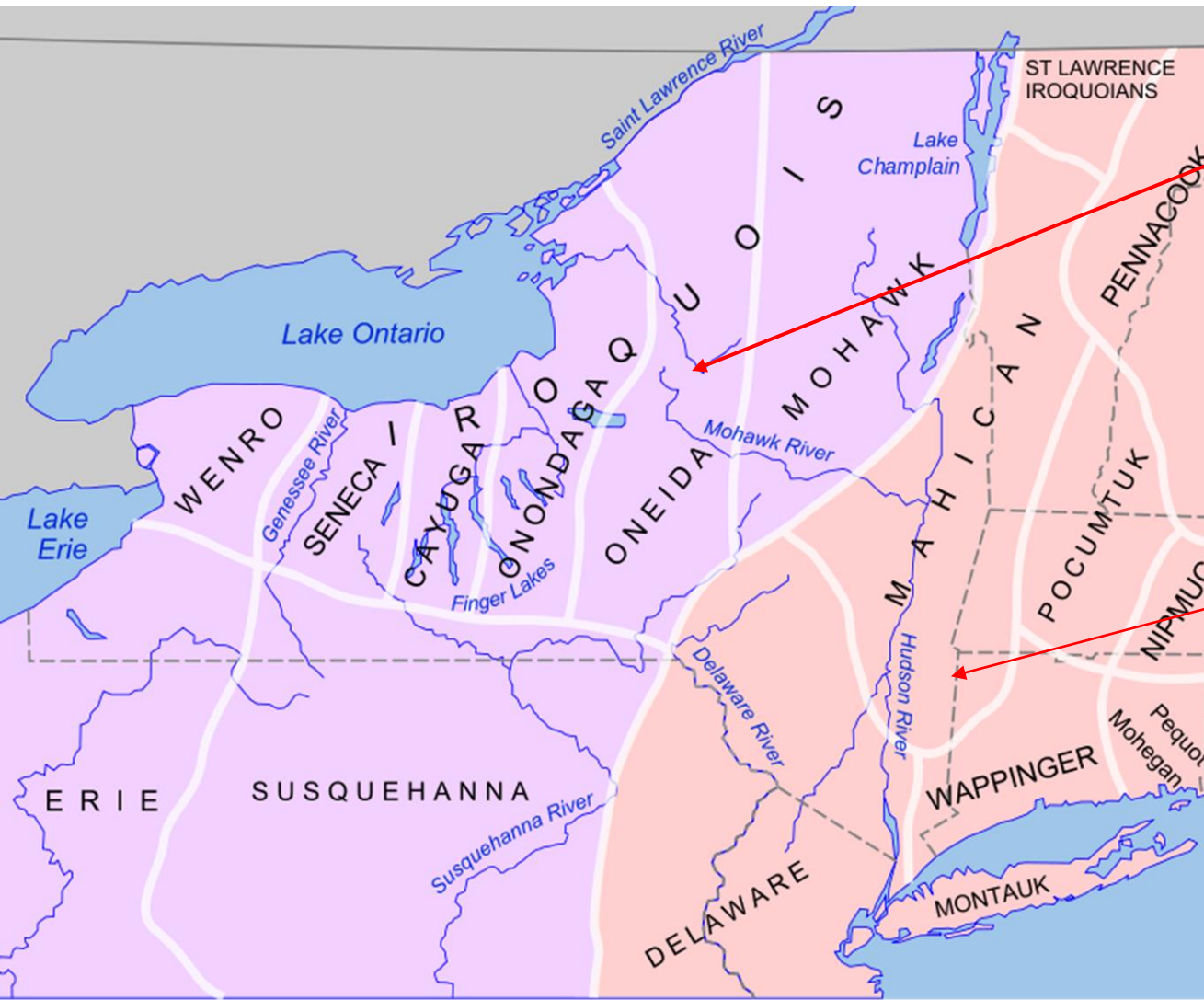
Most of them lived along inland rivers and lakes in fortified, politically stable villages

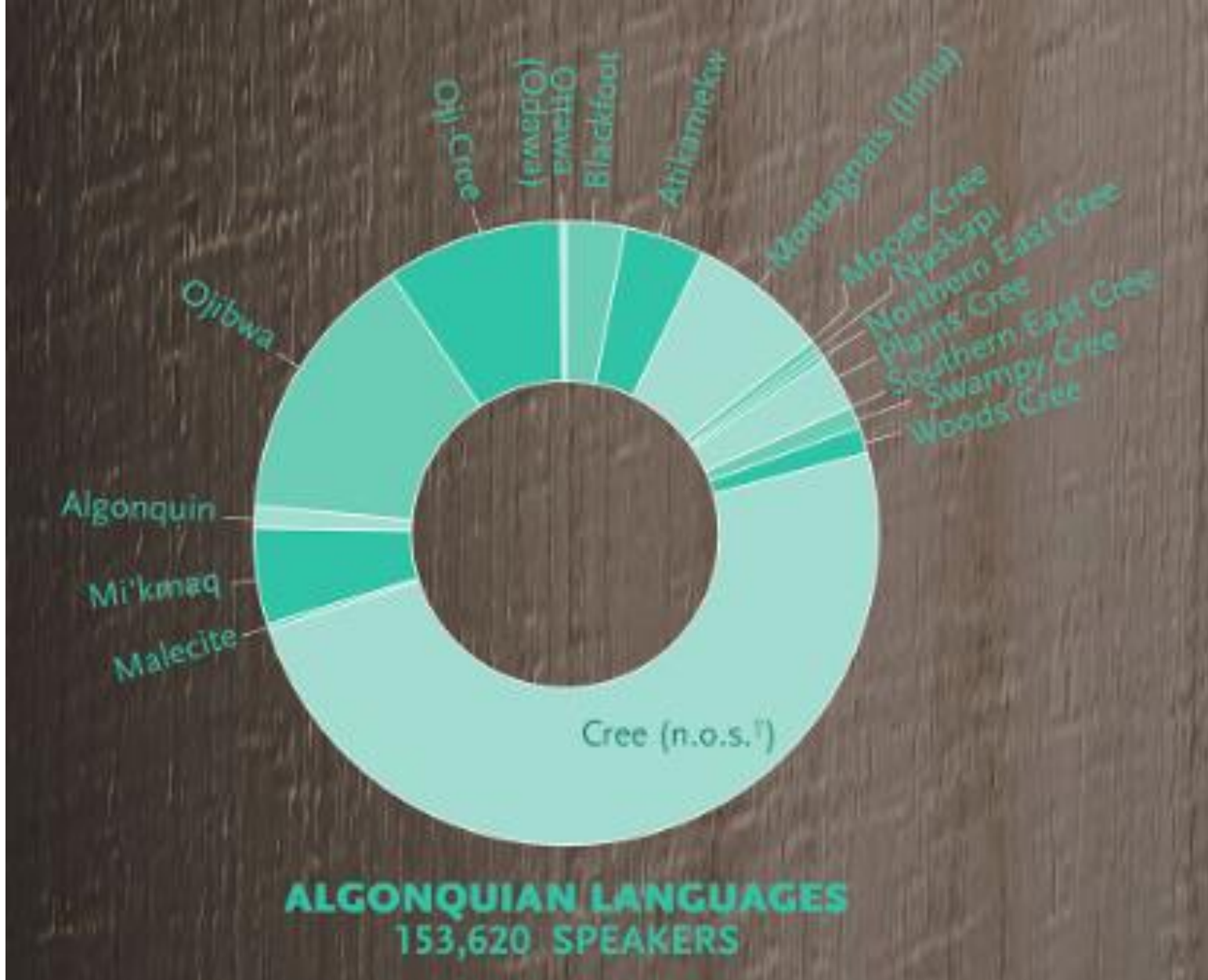
The more numerous Algonquian speakers: (pink)

The Pequot, Fox, Shawnee, Wampanoag, Delaware and Menominee

They lived in small farming and fishing villages along the ocean.

There, they grew crops like corn, beans and vegetables.





THE MAJOR SPEAKERS OF ALGONQUIAN LANGUAGES TODAY INCLUDE:

The [Passamaquoddy](#), [Malecite](#), [Mi'kmaq](#) (Micmac) [Abenaki](#), [Penobscot](#), [Pennacook](#), Cree, [Massachuset](#), [Nauset](#), [Wampanoag](#), [Narragansett](#), [Niantic](#), [Pequot](#), [Mohegan](#), [Nipmuc](#), [Pocomtuc](#), [Mohican](#) (Mahican), [Wappinger](#), [Montauk](#), [Delaware](#), [Powhatan](#), [Ojibwa](#), [Menominee](#), [Sauk](#), [Kickapoo](#), [Miami](#), [Shawnee](#), and [Illinois](#).

Speakers of Algonquian languages stretch from the east coast of North America to the Rocky Mountains.

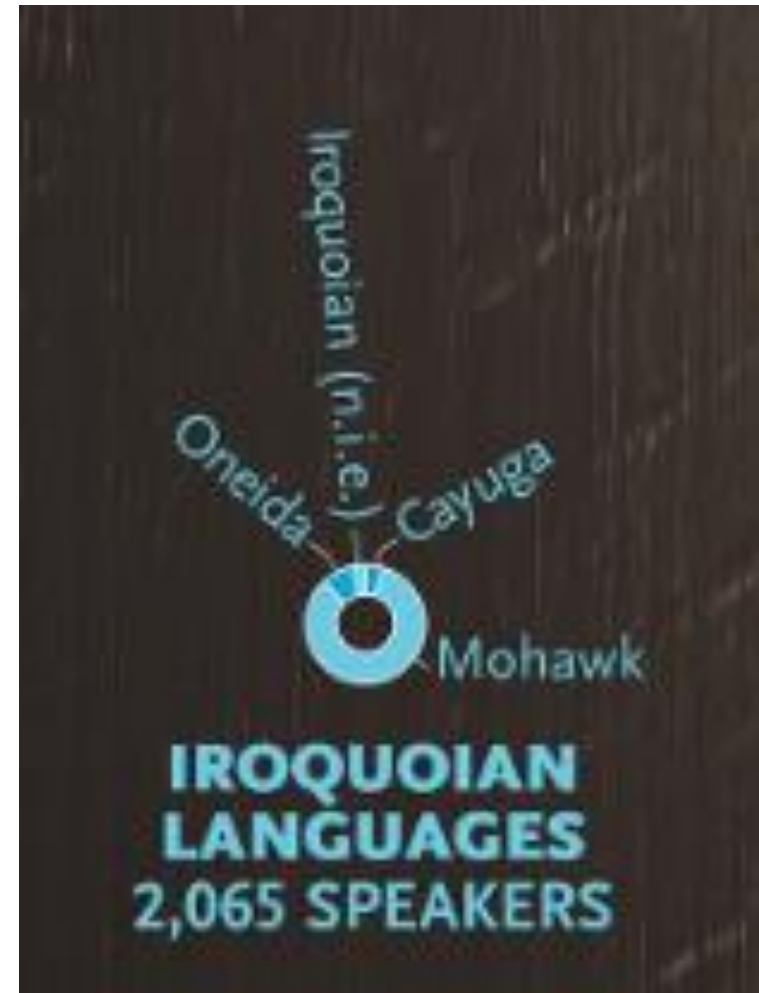
TRIBES THAT SPEAK THE LANGUAGE TODAY

THE MAJOR SPEAKERS OF THE IROQUOIAN LANGUAGE, TODAY

The territory around lakes Ontario and Erie was controlled by persons speaking [Iroquoian languages](#), including:

The [Mohawk](#), [Oneida](#), [Onondaga](#), [Cayuga](#), [Seneca](#), [Huron](#), [Tionontati](#), [Neutral](#), [Wenrohronon](#), [Erie](#), [Susquehannock](#), and Laurentian Iroquois.

The [Tuscarora](#), who also spoke an Iroquoian language, lived in the coastal hills of present-day North Carolina and Virginia.



TRIBES THAT SPEAK THE LANGUAGE TODAY

THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY

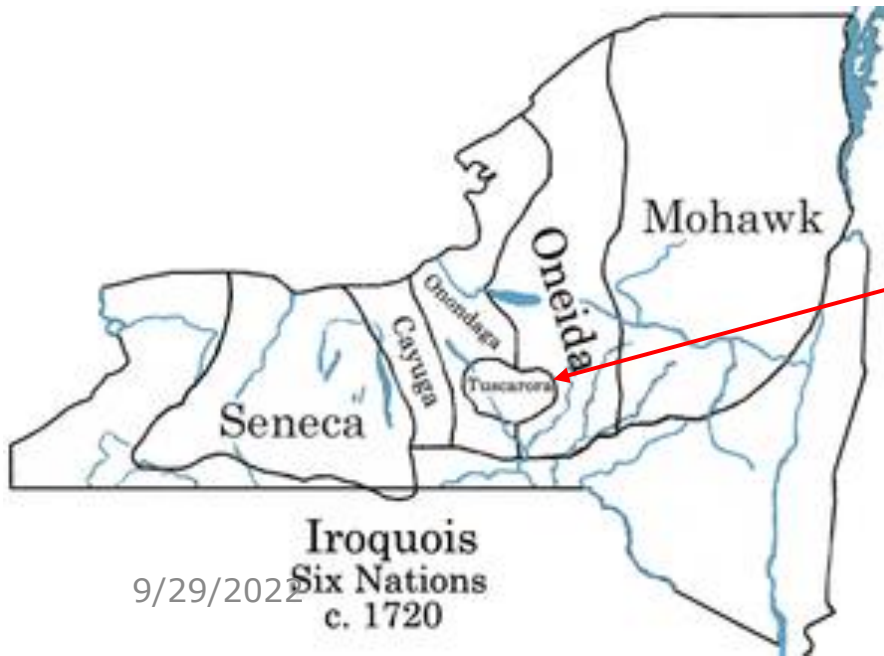
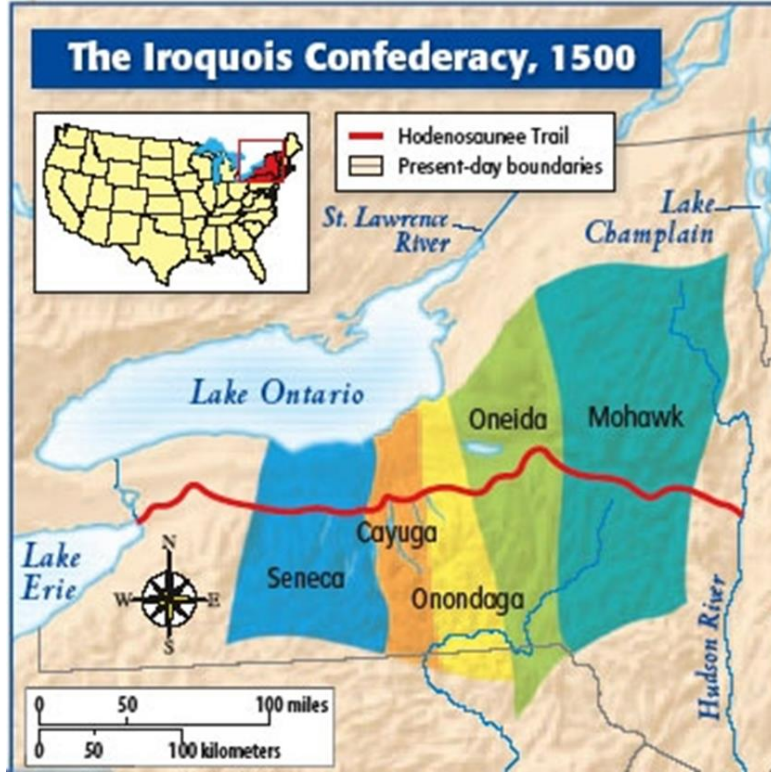
The confederacy is properly called the Haudenosaunee Confederacy meaning "People of the long house"

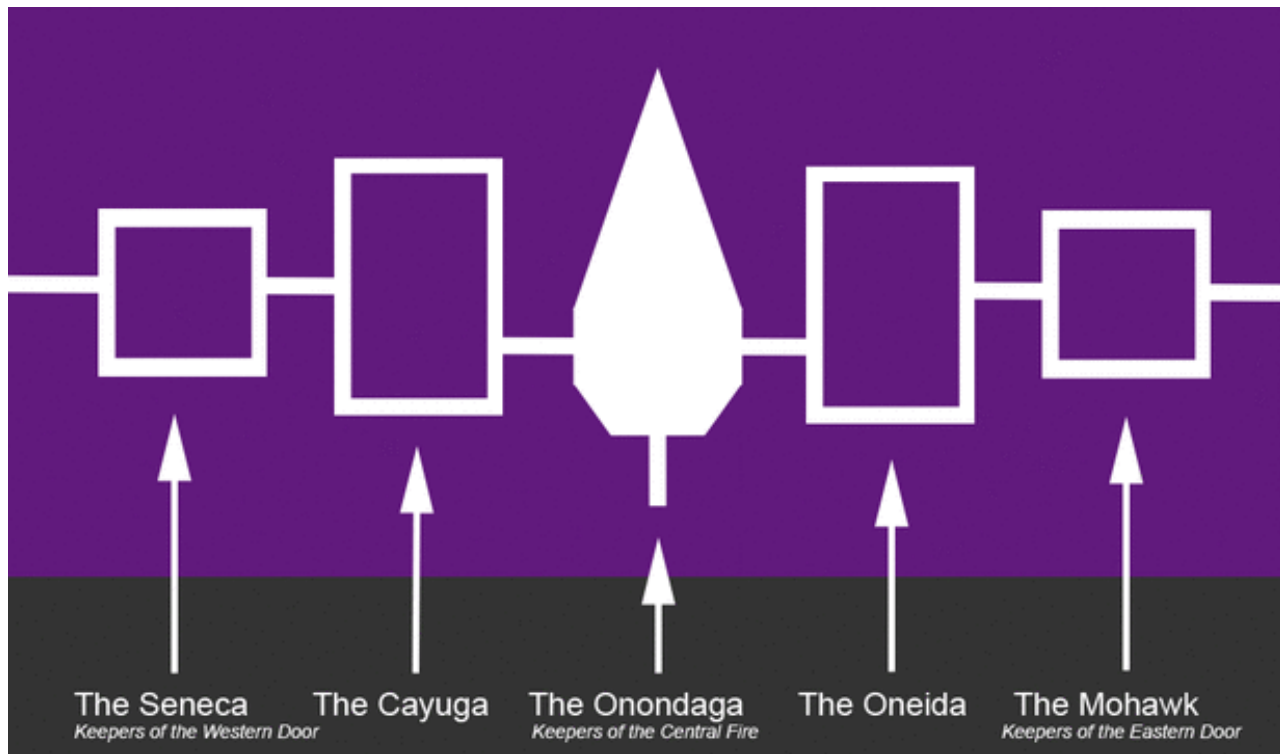
It was developed in 1570 by 5 tribes in, what is now the state of New York.

The English called them the Five Nations, comprising the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca.

After 1722, the Iroquoian-speaking Tuscarora people from the southeast, moved North and were accepted into the confederacy, which became known as the Six Nations.

The Confederacy came about as a result of the Great Law of Peace, said to have been composed by a Holy man - Deganawidah the Great Peacemaker, Chief Hyawatha of the Onondaga Nation, and Jigonsaseh the Mother of Nations.





FLAG OF THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY

(This was made before the Tuscarora people joined the Confederacy)



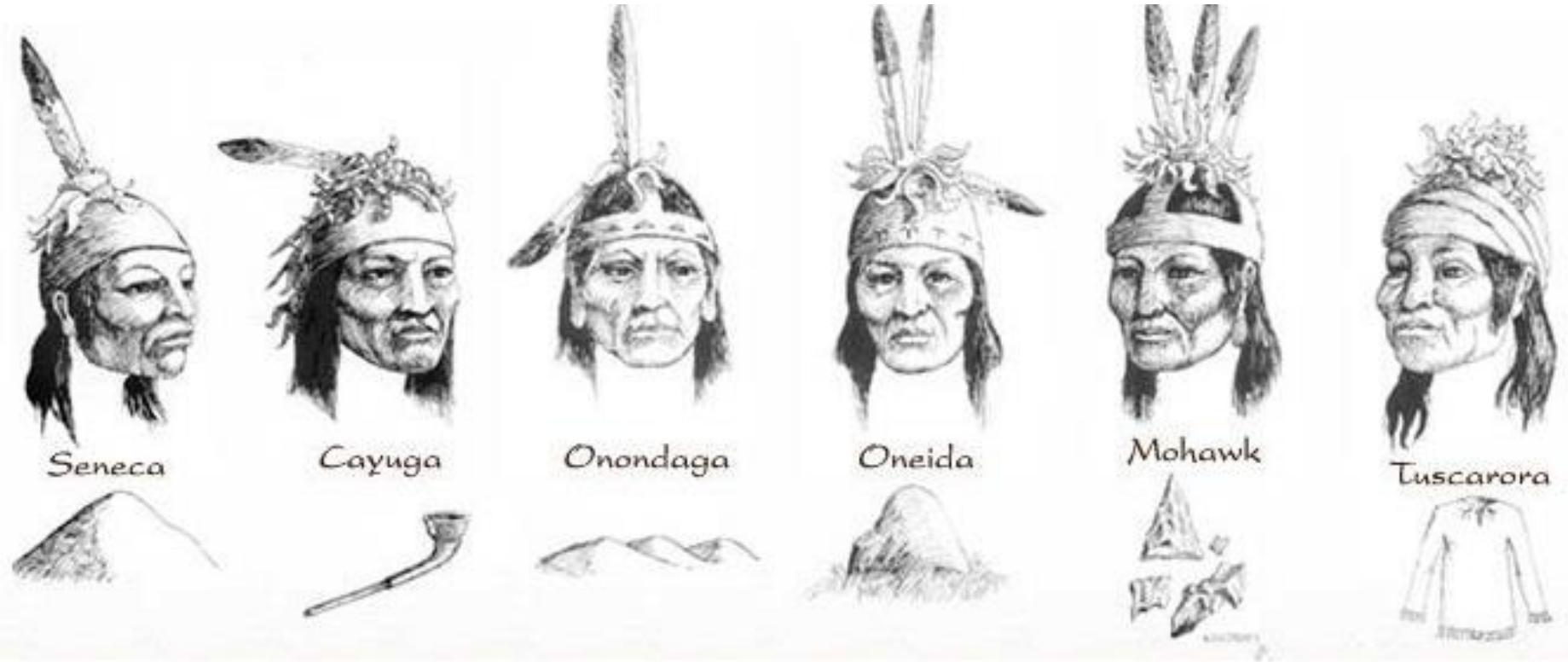
The meeting to arrange the Five Nation Confederacy, as visualized by an 18th-century French artist. Engraving from Pere Joseph Francois Lefitau, Paris, 1724.

THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY

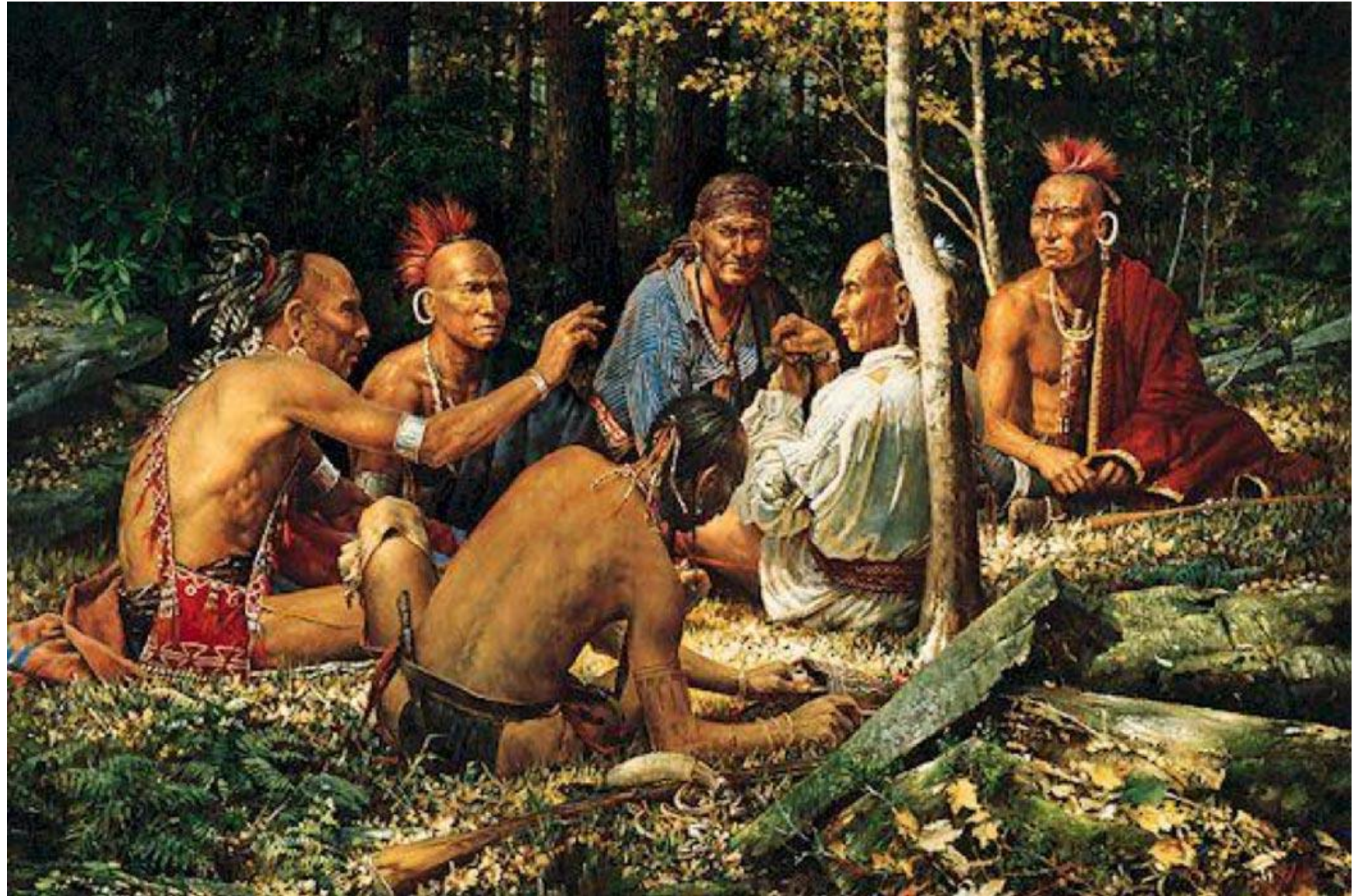
A confederation of five and eventually six Indian tribes that populated upper New York state.

Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Mohawk, and Tuscarora

The area they played a crucial role during the French and Indian War which placed a high value on the Iroquois nations.



Members of the 6
Iroquois tribes
discussing plans to
develop the Iroquois
Confederacy.



The 6 tribes agreed to stop fighting among themselves and to cooperate for a common defense.

Each tribe kept control of its own affairs, but united in matters concerning other tribes and foreign countries.

For nearly 200 years, the Six Nations/Haudenosaunee Confederacy were a powerful factor in North American colonial policy.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1C3cQC9htc0>



**The Haudenosaunee tribe name means
"People of the long house" ⁴⁵**

9/29/2022



ROLES OF WOMEN AND MEN IN THE CAYUGA AND MANY OTHER TRIBES

- Women farmed for corn, squash, and beans as well as foraged for berries, while the men went out to hunt elk in New York's dense forests and fish along Lake Ontario and other water areas.
- **They had a complex government system that equally favored both men and women.**
- Male clan leaders handled military matters, but the female clan leaders were the ones who elected and appointed their male counterparts.
- The Cayuga's highest tribal council was staffed entirely of matriarchs, or supreme female rulers.
- These matriarchs were in charge of delegating such important matters as marriage ties, planting/harvest seasons, and religious ceremonies.
- This egalitarian system was an important reason that they were able to thrive in the face of foreign pressures and prevent internal dissension.



The Iroquois Impressed Benjamin Franklin

The design of the Iroquois Confederacy impressed him.

He saw the successful group as showing signs that their system worked.

Franklin thought their government system was something the colonies could emulate.

THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY

THE GREAT LAW OF PEACE

During the 1500's, the 5 nations of the Iroquois were having continuous inter-tribal conflicts.

The cost of war was high and had weakened their societies.

The Great Peacemaker and the wise Hayewatha, chief of the Onondaga tribe, developed "The Great Law of Peace".

They went to each of the 5 nations and shared their ideas for peace.

It united the five nations into a League of Nations, or the Iroquois Confederacy, and became the basis for the Iroquois Confederacy Constitution.



Benjamin Franklin referenced the Iroquois model as he presented his Plan of Union at the Albany Congress in 1754, attended by representatives of the Iroquois and the seven colonies.

He invited the Great Council members of the Iroquois to address the Continental Congress in 1776.

NATIVE AMERICAN NAMING OF JOHN HANCOCK

John was President of the Continental Congress which represented the first 7 Colonies.

On June 11, 1776, visiting Iroquois chiefs were formally invited into the meeting hall of the Continental Congress

After a special speech, about cooperation, an Onondaga chief requested permission to give John an Indian name, which was "Karanduawn, or the Great Tree."



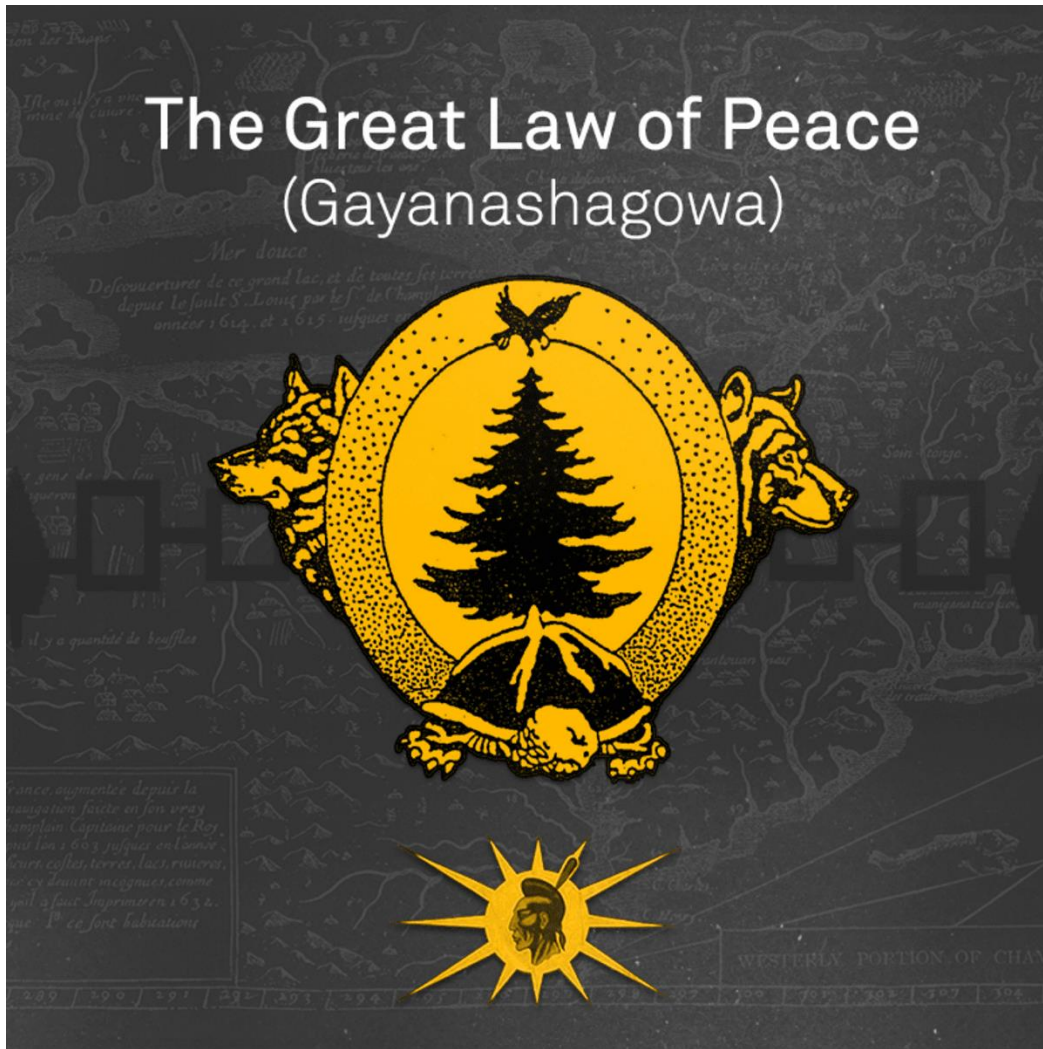
HOW THE IROQUOIS GREAT LAW OF PEACE SHAPED U.S. DEMOCRACY

Much has been said about the inspiration of the ancient Iroquois "Great League of Peace" in planting the seeds that led to the formation of the United States of America and its representative democracy.

The Iroquois Confederacy, founded by the Great Peacemaker in 1421, is the oldest living participatory democracy on earth.

In 1988, the U.S. Senate paid tribute with a resolution that said,

"The confederation of the original 13 colonies into one republic was influenced by the political system developed by the Iroquois Confederacy, as were many of the democratic principles which were incorporated into the constitution itself."



The resulting confederacy, whose governing Great Council of 50 peace chiefs, or sachems (hodiyaehnehsonh), still meet in a longhouse, to continue their peaceful efforts and resolve disputes.

WAMPUM

Wampum is a vital part of Onondaga and Haudenosaunee culture.

It is created from valuable quahog clam shells with purple areas on them, and white whelk shells.

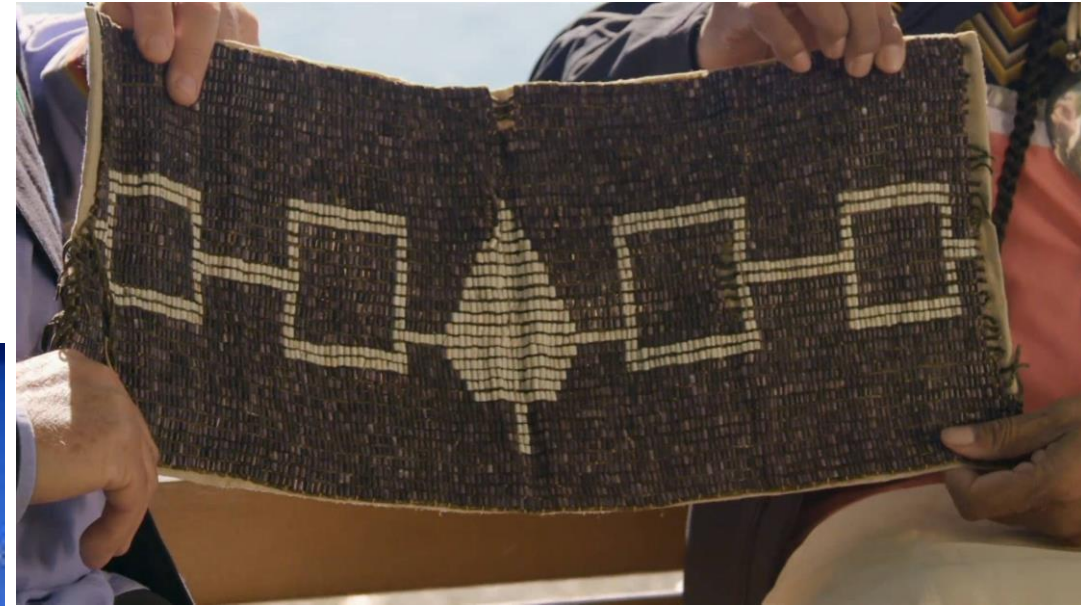


The beads are cut from the white and purple parts of the shells.

The pieces are rounded, sanded and drilled to make a bead.

Because of the effort that is needed to make a bead and thread them together, wampum is highly valued.

It can take up to a year to make a real wampum belt !!



[TO LEARN MORE, GO TO
https://www.onodaganation.org/culture/
wampum/](https://www.onodaganation.org/culture/wampum/)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=90vyScbrXyQ&t=136s>

WAMPUM HAS MANY SPECIAL USES

- To invite the other nations to council meetings.
- It symbolizes personal titles within the Haudenosaunee community.
- When a string of wampum is held in a person's hand, they are said to be speaking truthfully.
- The seashells used to make it are thought of as a living record of the Haudenosaunee.
- The speaker puts the words of the agreement into the wampum as the strings or belts are woven together.
- Each speaker thereafter uses the wampum to remember the initial agreement and the history that has happened to date. To them, the belts are their living history.



HAYEWATHA WAMPUM BELT

It is the national belt of the Haudenosaunee and was made in the 1700's. It is named after Hayewatha, a man called the Peacemaker's helper.

It records when 5 nations; the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk all united.

When there is a Grand Council of the Haudenosaunee, the Hayewatha Belt is present to remind the leaders to maintain the peace and to make decisions for those living today and for the future Haudenosaunee citizens yet unborn.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WAMPUM BELT

This 1794 Canandaigua Treaty belt is one of the longest wampum belts ever made.

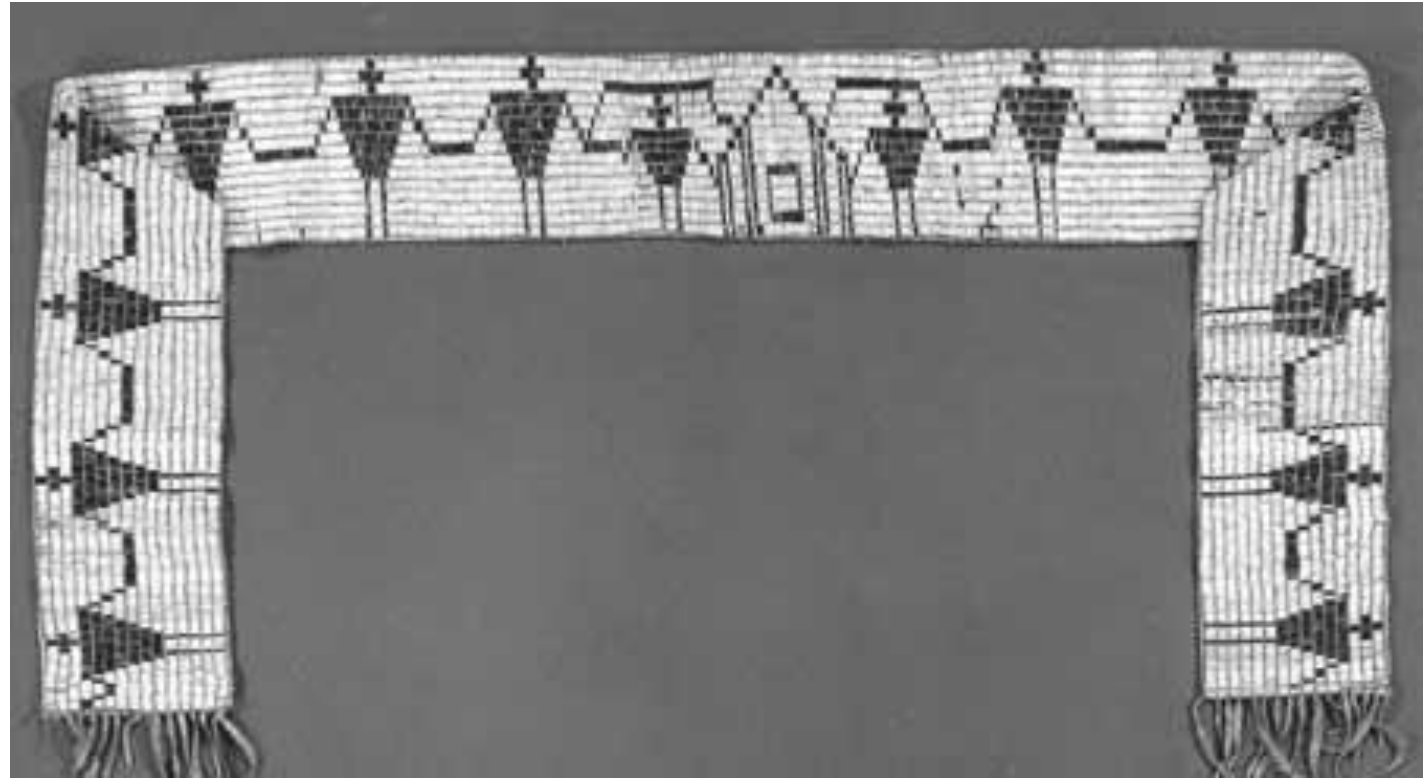
It is 6 feet long and composed of thirteen figures holding hands connected to two figures and a house.

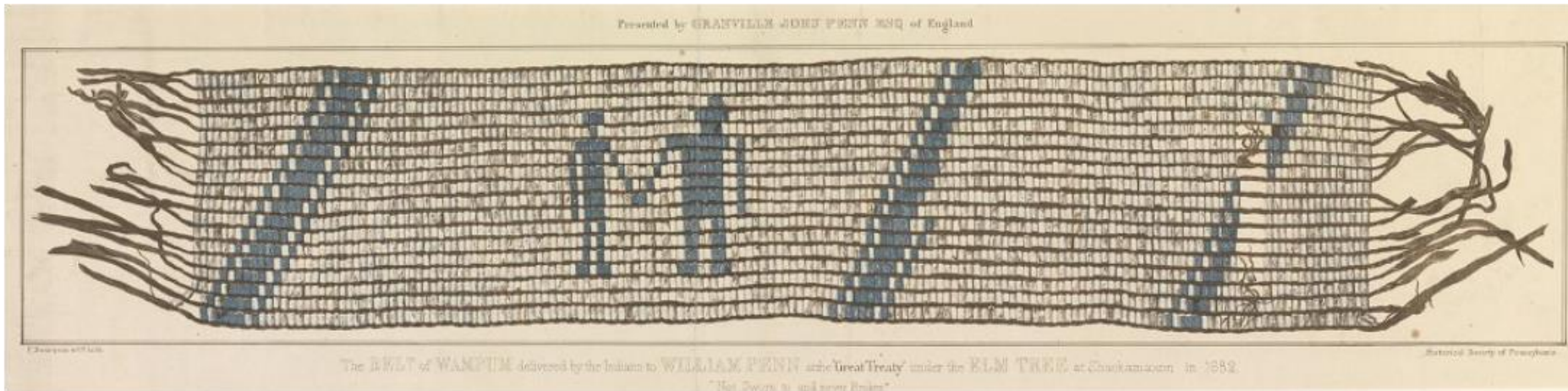
The 13 figures represent the 13 States of the newly formed USA.

The two smaller figures attached to the longhouse represent Tadodaho and George Washington and was made specially for the ratification of the 1794 Canandaigua Treaty with the U.S. treaties.

All figures are connected holding hands; signaling peace between the two Nations.

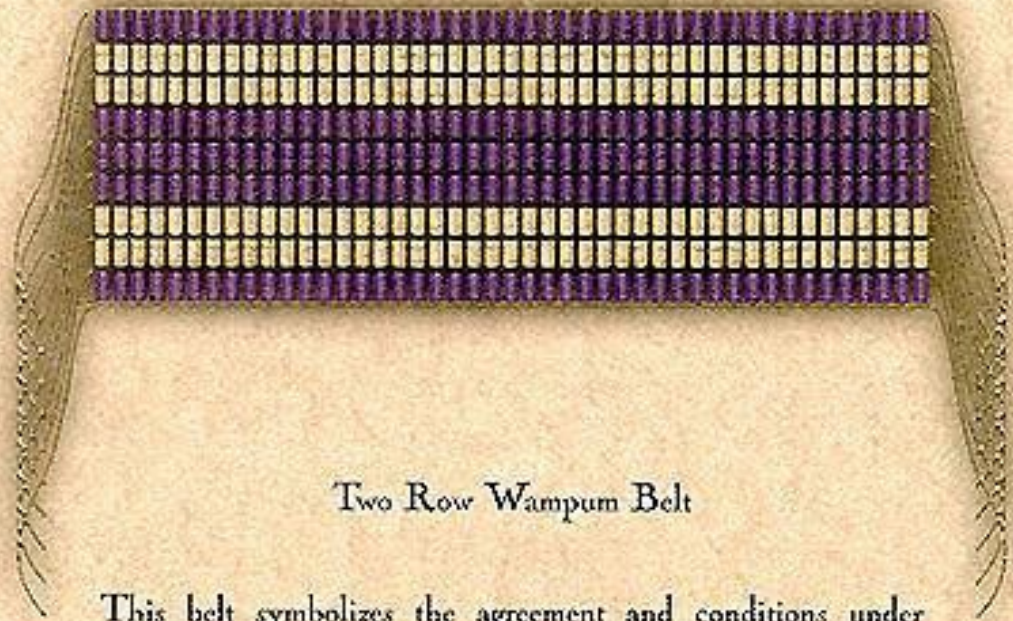
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This special wampum belt was presented by the **Lenape Native American** tribe in 1682, to William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, as part of a land sale or treaty in the 1680s.

It is now in the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution, New York City.



Two Row Wampum Belt

This belt symbolizes the agreement and conditions under which the Iroquois welcomed the white peoples to this land. "You say that you are our father and I am your son." We say, "We will not be like Father and Son, but like Brothers." This wampum belt confirms our words. These two rows will symbolize two paths or two vessels, traveling down the same river together. One, a birch bark canoe, will be for the Indian People, their laws, their customs and their ways. We shall each travel the river together, side by side, but in our own boat. Neither of us will make compulsory laws or interfere in the internal affairs of the other. Neither of us will try to steer the other's vessel.

9/29/2022 The agreement has been kept by the Iroquois to this date.



Chiefs of the Six Nations at Brantford, Canada explaining their Wampum Belts to Horatio Hale, 1871



Haudenosaunee chiefs march on Canandaigua Treaty Day in 2011.

From left to right, Chief Clayton Logan (Seneca), Chief Sam George (Cayuga) and the late Chief Stuart Patterson (Tuscarora).

Photo by Syracuse Peace Council via Flickr



Tribal leaders carrying their very special wampum belts for attending special Native American events.

FOUNDING OF THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY 5 NATIONS – 16TH CENTURY

- 1) **Deganawidah** - a Holy man and called the Great Peacemaker
- 2) **Tadodaho** was a Native American Hoyenah (sachem)) (a type of Chief) of the Onondaga nation before the Deganawidah and Hayewatha formed the Iroquois League.

According to oral tradition, he had extraordinary characteristics and was widely feared, but he was persuaded to support the confederacy of the Five Nations.

3) **Hayewatha**

4) **Wampum strings** in the shape of a circle.

9/29/2022



DETAIL. BALL-HEADED CLUB.

A diplomatic gift to James Bruce (8th Earl Elgin and 12th Earl of Kincardine), made most probably by Haudenosaunee (Iroquois). From Canada, early-mid 19th century CE. National Museum of Scotland





9/29/2022

IRIQUOIS WARRIORS

THE END

1: Iroquois warrior, c.1759
2: Mohawk warrior, c.1710
3: Mohawk warrior, c.1764

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