

Native Americans of — the Woodlands



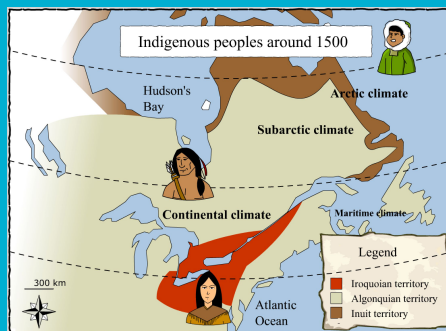
A Rich Environment

- Forests had many animals to hunt for food.
 - They also provided wood for building
- Soil and river valleys were ideal for farming
- Bodies of water were filled with fish.



North & South

- Penobscot lived in a mountainous area where farming was difficult, therefore they moved from place to place to hunt.
 - In the winter, they wore deerskin to keep warm.
- Natchez lived where the climate was mild, so they farmed.
 - To keep cool, they wore light clothes made from plant fibers.



Algonquian

- Farmers who lived in permanent villages
- Live in wigwams
- Fished and traveled in canoes.



Iroquois

- Lived in longhouses, which are long buildings that held several families.
- Iroquois women were the leaders of their clans.
 - A clan is a group of families who share the same ancestor.
 - The consent of the clan mother had to be given for all important decisions.
 - She also chose the village leaders.



Iroquois Confederacy

- When the amount of Iroquois began to grow, fighting began over hunting grounds.
- Therefore, they formed the Iroquois Confederacy, which was an organized government, whose goal was to maintain peace between the five tribes.



The Grand Council

- Great Law- constitution of the Iroquois nation to maintain peace among the tribes
- Grand Council- made decisions through discussion and compromise
 - The clan mothers of each nation choose representatives to the council.



Comprehension Questions

1. How did the Algonquins and Iroquois use their environments?
2. What role do clan mothers play in Iroquois communities?
3. How did the Iroquois Grand Council make decisions?

