

Who Are These People Anyway? The Iroquois and Their Neighbors



Who Are These People Anyway? (The Iroquois and Their Neighbors) by Dan Morain

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

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Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 209 pages



The Iroquois were a powerful and influential confederacy of Native American tribes that lived in the northeastern woodlands of North America. They were known for their longhouses, their matrilineal society, and their skilled craftsmanship. The Iroquois Confederacy was one of the most successful and long-lasting political alliances in Native American history.

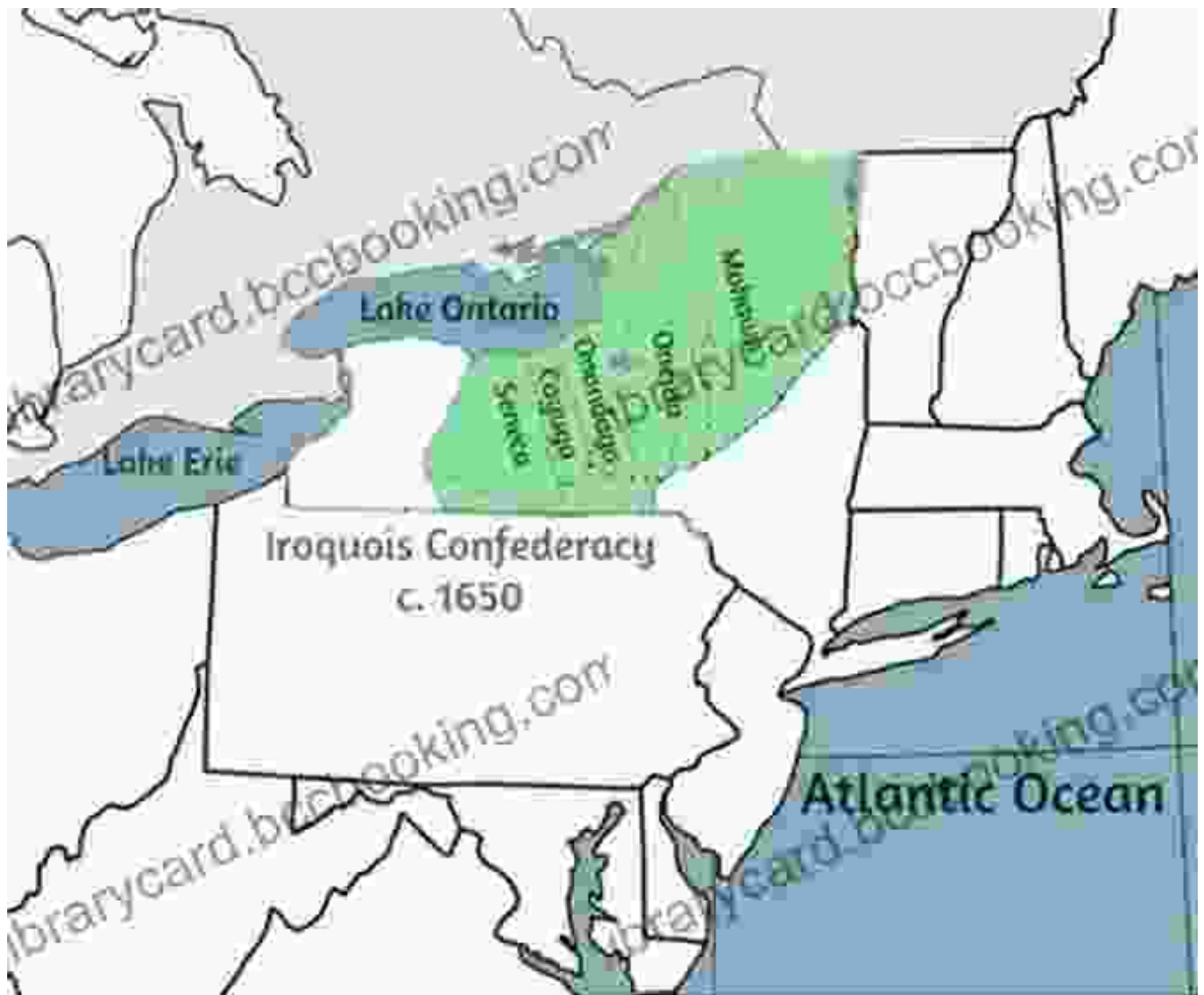
The Iroquois were not the only people who lived in the northeastern woodlands. They shared their territory with a number of other Native American tribes, including the Algonquian, the Huron, and the Erie. These tribes had their own unique cultures and languages, but they also shared many similarities with the Iroquois. They all lived in longhouses, they all practiced agriculture, and they all had a deep respect for the natural world.

The Iroquois and their neighbors had a complex and often tumultuous relationship. They were sometimes allies, sometimes enemies, and sometimes both. They traded with each other, fought with each other, and intermarried. Over time, the Iroquois Confederacy came to dominate the region, but they never completely conquered their neighbors. The Iroquois and their neighbors continued to live side by side for centuries, and their cultures continued to influence each other.

In the 17th century, the Iroquois came into contact with European settlers. The Europeans brought with them new diseases, new technologies, and new ideas. The Iroquois were quick to adopt some of these new things, but they also resisted many of the changes that the Europeans tried to impose on them. The Iroquois Confederacy remained a powerful and independent force in the region until the late 18th century.

Today, the Iroquois and their neighbors continue to live in the northeastern woodlands. They have faced many challenges over the centuries, but they have also preserved their cultures and traditions. The Iroquois Confederacy is still a vibrant and active political entity, and the Iroquois people continue to play an important role in the region.

The Iroquois Confederacy



The Iroquois Confederacy was a political alliance of five (later six) Native American tribes: the Mohawk, the Oneida, the Onondaga, the Cayuga, the Seneca, and the Tuscarora. The Confederacy was formed in the 16th century, and it lasted for over 200 years. The Iroquois Confederacy was one of the most successful and long-lasting political alliances in Native American history.

The Iroquois Confederacy was based on the principles of peace, unity, and strength. The Confederacy was governed by a council of chiefs, who were

chosen by the women of each tribe. The council met regularly to discuss important issues and make decisions for the Confederacy as a whole. The Iroquois Confederacy was a powerful and effective political entity, and it played a major role in the history of the northeastern woodlands.

The Iroquois and Their Neighbors



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The Iroquois Today



The Iroquois Confederacy is still a vibrant and active political entity today. The council of chiefs continues to meet regularly, and the Confederacy continues to play a major role in the lives of the Iroquois people. The

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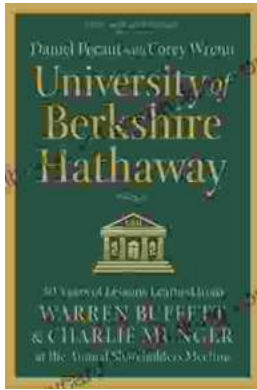
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