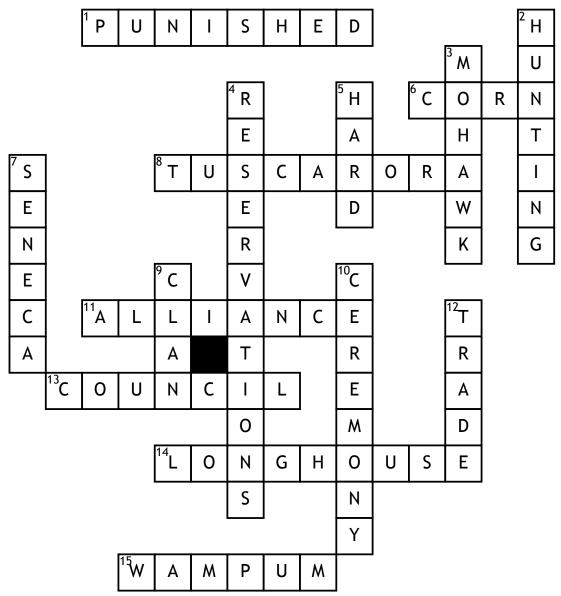
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## The Iroquois



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- 1. After the Revolutionary War, the Americans \_\_\_\_\_\_ the Iroquois for fighting with the British.

  6. The Iroquois farmed and grew
- **6.** The Iroquois farmed and grew "the three sisters" \_\_\_\_\_\_, beans and squash.
- 8. During the American
  Revolutionary war, the Oneida and the
  \_\_\_\_\_fought for the
  Americans.
- **11.** An agreement between nations to work together is called an
- **13.** The name of the group where each tribe sent their chief to meet for decision making was called the Iroquois\_\_\_\_\_.

- **14.** The traditional Iroquois home where many families lived together was called a \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- **15.** Small beads strung together in designs to record events are called

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- **2.** Some of the tasks that Native American men did were fishing, tool making and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Onondaga, the Cayuga and the Seneca fought during the American Revolutionary war for the British.
- **4.** Large areas of land that were set aside for Native Americans were called

**5.** Life on the reservation

7. The 6 tribes in the Iro	oquois
nation are the	, the
Cayuga, the Onondaga,	the Oneida
thé Mohawk, and thể Tu	scarora.

- **9.** Groups of related people living in one house were called a \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- **10.** A traditional prayer or dance used to celebrate a special occasion is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- **12.** In the 1500s and 1600s, traders from Europe came up the St. Laurence and Hudson Rivers to \_\_\_\_\_ with the Iroquois.