

Listening Guide- The Iroquois Constitution

“An Important Part of the American Political Tradition!”

1. As a national holiday, _____ didn't exist officially until 1863 when Abraham Lincoln proclaimed that a national Thanksgiving Day would be held each November.
2. Those original settlers formed an alliance with the Wampanoag tribe that would last over _____ - years.
3. Dekanawidah was so revered of a man during his lifetime that most of his fellow tribesman would not even utter his name, instead he was only called The _____.
4. The Peacemaker likely dates back to the _____ century.
5. In October of 1988, a concurrent resolution passed acknowledging the contribution of the Iroquois confederacy to the _____ and development of the United States.
6. The people of Dekanawidah were known and are still known as the Haudenosaunee- or the people of the _____ house.
7. The Iroquois Constitution _____ the advent of Europeans to the American continent perhaps by several hundred years.
8. If you've never heard of a long house, they were these wooden structures that people lived by _____ family kind of partitioned off.
9. In that culture when a man married, he left his father's home and joined the long house of his wife which was run by a senior _____.
10. In Iroquois society, the division of labor was also _____-based.
11. A sachem was _____, specifically selected to represent his people and whose role was really to help establish _____ among the other Iroquois nations.
12. This confederacy was united politically through a council of _____ men, the sachems, who were selected by the various nations through different means.
13. Oral tradition holds that the various clans living in this area around Lake Ontario and Lake Erie were engaged in constant _____.
14. The Peacemaker brought this message of peace, first to the _____ and then to the Oneida and then to the Cayuga and the Seneca.

15. Hiawatha was able to forgive the _____, and this incredible act of forgiveness enabled peace to move forward in a way that hadn't happened before.
16. The longhouse has these _____ where people come around and it's a uniting factor.
17. So, the sorcerer who had been an enemy, now is becoming the keeper of the fire and he also became the keeper of the wampum which is the string of beads where the _____ eventually would be recorded.
18. In order to symbolize the peace, the Peacemaker chose a white _____ tree.
19. The Mohawks would be the _____ door to the confederacy and the Seneca would be the keepers of the West.
20. We also have to remember that the confederacy was designed to keep peace _____ the nations, not within the different nations.
21. "I name the tree the Tree of the Great Long _____."
22. "The Smoke of the Confederate Council Fire shall ever ascend and pierce the sky so that other nations who may be _____ may see the Council Fire of the Great Peace."
23. What we see here is a blend of traditional _____ structures with political institutions like we are accustomed to today.
24. "Our strength shall be in _____."
25. The Iroquois nations suffered really horrible _____ starting from the 1630s.
26. We also know for a fact that in May and June of 1776, _____ Iroquois leaders visited Philadelphia to meet with the Continental Congress.
27. "Hendrick used the example of the Iroquois used when their nations came together: He held up one arrow and broke it, then held up _____ arrows bound together and showed how they could not be broken."
28. If you look at the symbol of the United States, in the left talon of the American eagle, you will see 13 _____ held by an eagle.
29. We have 50 states in this union, _____ of those states are named after a Native American tribe or a Native American word.
30. And if we look closely, we will see our paths have intertwined way more than we could ever imagine- and if we choose, even the most divided and hurt among us can bury those _____ and forge a future towards peace.