Unit 1 Lesson 4

Iroquois, Mingo, and Wyandot

Vocabulary
- Clan
- Historic
- Legend
- Longhouse
- Tribe

Historic Indians
- In the 1600’s and later, the Iroquois, Mingo, and Wyandot are called historic because they lived after written history.

These groups of Native Americans did not have their own written languages.
- The Europeans who met them wrote down some of what they saw, this tells us much about these Native Americans.

Native American Legends
- Stories, songs, and legends also can tell us much about early Native Americans.
- Legends are stories passed down over time.
- Native Americans used legends to explain how everything in the world came to be.
- Legends were also used to tell a tribe’s history

MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS
How were legends important to Native Americans?

Cultures and Conflict
- Native American tribes used the natural resources around them to live.
- They also used resources to make goods for trade.
- Tribes traded with each other for the resources or goods they did not have.
- Sometimes tribes fought each other for control of land and resources.
- As European settlement’s grew, they took over the lands of Native Americans.
• This practice often led to conflicts.
• Over time, many Native American tribes began to trade with Europeans.
• Native Americans traded animal skins and furs for European goods.
• As the fur trade with Europeans increased, so did the demand for furs.
• This demand led to conflicts between Native Americans over hunting lands.

The Iroquois
• By 1650, the Iroquois migrated to Ohio from the northeastern part of the USA.
• The Iroquois were very powerful.
• They fought and drove out other tribes.
• They were interested in hunting and trapping animals.
• The Iroquois lived in villages and built large wooden homes called longhouses.
• Small fires were kept burning inside.
• Several Iroquois families lived in one longhouse.
• The groups of Iroquois families that lived in the same longhouse were known as a clan.
• They stored their food and weapons in their longhouses.
• They ate: dried apples, other fruits, squash, fish, meat, nuts, corn, and beans.
• MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS How did the Iroquois live together in villages?

The Mingo: related to the Iroquois
• The Mingo are also known as the Seneca.
• The Mingo lived along the riverbanks of the Scioto and Sandusky Rivers, (near present-day Columbus and Steubenville).
• The Mingo tribe was formed by members of the Iroquois and other tribes; hunters and concurred peoples.
• The Mingo had been Iroquois at one time, the Mingo were treated mostly as equals by the Iroquois.
• They weren’t allowed to serve as Iroquois leaders.
• By 1750, conflicts with the Iroquois and with European settlers pushed the Mingo tribe into eastern Ohio.
The Wyandot: related to the Iroquois

- In 1650, the Iroquois attacked tribes near Ontario, in what is today Canada, to gain hunting lands.
- The Wyandot tribe formed from tribes fleeing the Iroquois.
- In the mid-1700s, the Wyandot moved into northern Ohio from Canada.
- They settled mainly in villages along the Sandusky River and the Huron River.
- The Wyandot language is related to the Iroquois language.
- The Wyandot lived in longhouses, and women leaders chose the Wyandot chiefs.
- The Wyandot were fierce warriors. They strongly resisted European settlements near where they lived.

MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS How did the Mingo and the Wyandot come to live in Ohio?

Summary
- After 1650, the Iroquois, the Mingo, and the Wyandot moved into Ohio.
- These tribes spoke related languages and shared similar ways of life.
- They hunted, farmed, and traded with other Native Americans and with Europeans.
• Unit 1 Lesson 5
• The Delaware, Ottawa, Shawnee, and Miami

WHAT TO KNOW
• What were some of the Native American groups of Ohio, and how did they live?

VOCABULARY
• Algonquian p. 43
• Wigwam p. 44

PEOPLE
• Delaware
• Ottawa
• Shawnee
• Miami

PLACES
• Muskingum River
• Auglaize River
• Maumee Valley

Algonquian Culture
• Many Native Americans were also driven from their lands by the Iroquois and European settlers.
• This is an example of conflict between Native Americans and the European settlers.
• Some of the Algonquian tribes that came to Ohio included the Delaware, Ottawa, Shawnee, and Miami.

Algonquian Ways of Life
• Algonquian groups fished, hunted deer, bears, birds, rabbits, and squirrels.
• Tribes that settled in the plains grew corn, squash, beans, and other crops.
• The Algonquian tribes shared similar ways of life.
• Each tribe, however, developed its own unique culture.
• Like other Native Americans, the Algonquian tribes traded with other tribes.
• They also traded animal furs for European goods.
• These are examples of cooperation (synergy) between Native Americans and Europeans.

• **MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS**
How did the Algonquian tribes use natural resources?

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**The Delaware and Ottawa**

• Beginning in the late 1600s, some Algonquian tribes came to what is now Ohio.
• Among the first of these tribes were the Delaware and the Ottawa.

**The Delaware**

• The Delaware Indians ran into many conflicts with the Iroquois, they eventually settled in eastern Ohio.
• Some lived along the Muskingum River, or northwest along the Auglaize River.
• The Delaware lived in tent or dome shaped houses called wigwams.
• The frames of wigwams were made of wooden poles, and were covered with skins and furs.
• In Delaware tribes, the oldest woman led the household.
• The oldest women in the village also held the power to choose the village chief.
• The Delaware decorated their clothing, and deerskin moccasins.
• Most men wore leggings made from animal skins. Women wore blankets over their shoulders or long skirts.
• By the 1700’s their cooperation with the Europeans led them to wear woven cloth.

**The Ottawa**

• The Ottawa came into northern Ohio starting in the 1700s.
• They moved mainly to hunt animals for fur to trade with the Europeans, (cooperation).
• The Ottawa settled in villages along the Cuyahoga, Maumee, and Sandusky Rivers, near what is now the city of Toledo.
The Ottawa

- Trading with Europeans and with other tribes was important to the Ottawa.
- Their trade network went west to present-day Green Bay, Wisconsin, and as far east as present-day Quebec, Canada.
- Work in Ottawa villages was divided. Women raised and harvested crops.
- Men hunted - mainly in the winter and fished all year.

**MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS**

How can you tell that trade was important to the Delaware and the Ottawa?

The Shawnee and the Miami

- Other Algonquian tribes also came to Ohio.
- The Shawnee tribe moved to Ohio from the south and east.
- The Miami tribe came to Ohio from the west.

The Shawnee

- They lived in Ohio around 1700.
- Many of their settlements were along the Ohio River.
- The Shawnee had many conflicts with the Iroquois, who used the area only for hunting.
- In the 1740s, the Iroquois lost some of their control over lands in Ohio, and the Shawnee has less conflicts.
- The oldest male led the household.
- Men hunted and were warriors. The most skillful Shawnee warriors became war chiefs.
- Women planted and cared for crops. They also raised the children.
- Sometimes there were ceremonies or festivals filled with dancing and music.

The Miami

- In about 1700, the Miami came to Ohio.
- They became one of the most powerful tribes in Ohio.
- They told stories, sang songs, played music, and danced.
• Many Native American toys, including balls, blocks, and tops, are similar to toys used today.
• The Miami lived in longhouses.
• The arched roofs of their longhouses were made by bending young trees, or saplings.
• They covered the roofs with cattail mats.
• Cattails are plants with reed-like stems and fuzzy tops.

• COMPARISON AND CONTRAST

How were Miami houses different from those of most other Algonquian tribes?

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Summary
• Algonquian tribes moved into Ohio in the 1600s and 1700s.
• The Delaware, Ottawa, Shawnee, and Miami had similar languages and ways of life.
• Each tribe, had its own culture.