Algonquians and Haudenosaunee

How Algonquians Lived
By about 3,000 years ago, the Algonquians had settled throughout the state of New York. The Algonquin tradition was that men hunted, trapped, fished, and fought in wars. Women cared for children, built wigwams, prepared food, and made clothing. The Algonquians moved frequently to hunt. They used animal fur and hides to make clothing and shaped bones into tools. They built canoes to travel long distances and to trade.

The Five Nations
The Haudenosaunee League was a confederation of five nations that spoke Iroquoian languages. The Haudenosaunee grew crops such as maize, beans, and squash. Unlike the Algonquians, they settled in permanent villages. They lived in longhouses. Haudenosaunee men hunted and fished. Women raised children and harvested crops.

Roles of Native American Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Algonquians</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Haudenosaunee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Built wigwams</td>
<td>Cared for children</td>
<td>Harvested crops</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Find and underline a form of each vocabulary word.
- tradition noun, a way of life that has been followed for a long time
- wigwam noun, a house made of a wood frame covered with hides or woven reeds
- confederation noun, a government in which separate groups of people join together, but local leaders still have power
- maize noun, a form of corn
- longhouse noun, a long, narrow house that is home to many families

How did the roles of Algonquian men and women differ? Circle the sentences that tell the answer.

What crops did the Haudenosaunee grow? Highlight the sentence that tells the answer.

How did the roles of women in different Native American groups compare and contrast? Circle the task that both Algonquin and Haudenosaunee women performed.