



DEENS MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2022

FRANCO-IROQUOIS WAR CABINET

BACKGROUND GUIDE

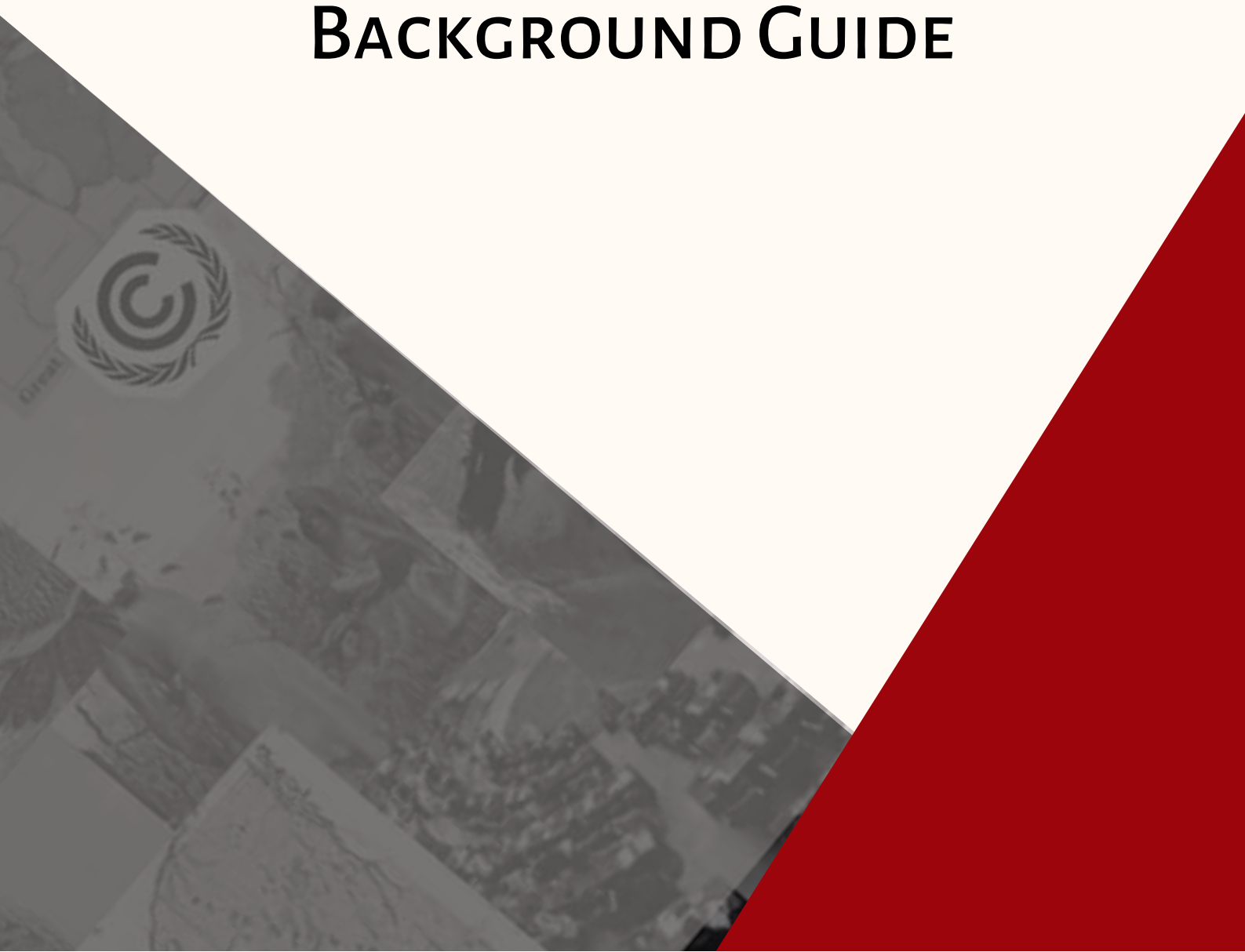


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THE DEENS
ACADEMY

DMUN

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Dear Delegates,

Your fyre shall burn no more, and the indigenous people of North America will make sure of that. In a committee representing a plethora of cultures, military styles and territories, loyalties change with the blink of an eye. And all for the underfur of a beaver. Will you replace your fallen warriors with prisoners of war?

Will the Iroquois decemate entire tribes or will the French and the Huronion-Wendat rewrite history? While guerilla warfare bathes the five lakes red, remember who the real enemy is, for there is a wolf lurking in the shadows. Your economy is plummeting, and your land burning, so keep your blood close, but your water closer. While research plays a huge role in your strategy, you must think on your feet, for your people are endangered, no matter who you are.

We expect you to take well researched decisions and strategic military actions. We hope your directives are geographically accurate, adhere to the timeline and are rooted in the knowledge of your portfolio.

We expect you to view the war with a subjective lens, understanding pre-colonial native systems and their swift alteration by incoming colonial techniques.

Through this background guide, we not only make sure that you are well informed, but also convey the gravity of the eradication of a rich people due to European monopoly. The stage is ready, so make sure you play your portfolio and utilise their powers to the t.

As Ulysses S. Grant once said, “War is like winter, and winter is coming.” The die has been cast, may the odds be ever in your favour.

Sincerely,

Your Warlords,

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INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA

The agenda for The Franco-Iroquois War Room revolves around **Regaining Territorial Stability in the Iroquois Tribal Region of the Great Lakes**. The freeze date for this committee is **1 January 1640**. The Iroquois have depleted the beaver population and looked for new lands to hunt it for its valuable underfur. They also carry frequent mourning wars to replace fallen warriors.

On the other hand, the Algonquins and the Huronian Wendat, among other tribes, are supported by the French who supply them with firearms to protect themselves from the attacking Haudenosaunee. Will the Iroquois succeed in decimating their rival tribes? Or will the French and their allies render the Iroquoian land desolate? Join us in two days of virtual guerilla warfare at the Franco-Iroquois War Room.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

- For the purposes of this committee, we will consider that all portfolios are alive and in possession of their respective position powers throughout the timeline of the committee and irrespective of their original birth or death dates.
- The submission of a position paper has not been made mandatory however if you wish to submit one for brownie points, feel free to send it in to this email id : ccc.dmun@gmail.com

- All directives, communiques, press releases and other forms of documentation made during committee will also have to be sent to ccc.dmun@gmail.com .
- Chits will not be allowed to be sent via email and must be written on pieces of paper.
- Please do keep in mind your portfolio powers as you plan to send in documentation that influences the crisis arc.
- Use of inappropriate language and being disrespectful in committee will not be tolerated and strict action will be taken against anyone who does not follow this norm.

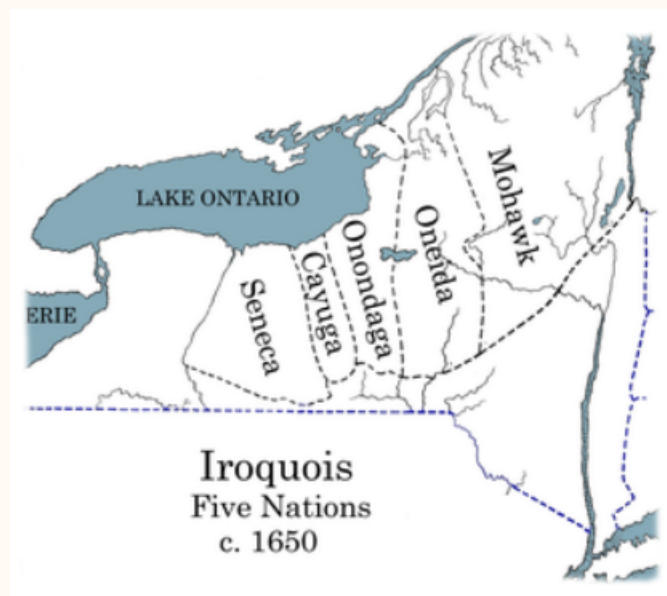
IMPORTANT TRIBES

THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY

The Iroquois Confederation was an alliance of Indian tribes that was created towards the ending of the sixteenth century. It consisted of five primary tribes:- the Cayuga, Mohawk, Onondaga, Oneida and the Seneca tribes

This confederation followed a system of representative democracy which was run by a head council called the Grand Council. This consisted of representatives from each of the five tribes. The communities were placed into family groups based on the line of maternal descent and women held significant power as the chief could be removed by the women of the tribe.

It was thought by the Iroquois that their nation was a longhouse and the Mohawk protected the Eastern end of this house while the western end was guarded by the Seneca. The region occupied by them ranged from the Hudson River to the Illinois river as well as from the Ottawa River to the Tennessee River. A verbal constitution was created and passed down through generations of chiefs called the Gayanashagowa or the Great Law of Peace.



1. Oneida -

- The Oneida people are originally from upstate New York.
- The tribe is divided into three clans each with their own leader in the Iroquois confederacy.
- As the tale goes, the Oneidas and other members of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy signed a treaty with the newcomers (the Dutch) recorded with a two-row wampum belt
- This was the first formal recognition by non-Native Americans that the people who already occupied North America were sovereign nations that held land rights when Europeans began dividing their lands.

2. Seneca -

- Iroquoian-speaking North American Indians who inhabited what are now western New York state and eastern Ohio.
- Of the original five Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) Confederacy tribes, they were the largest and were represented by eight chiefs. Small groups of Seneca men left the villages in the autumn for their yearly hunt, returning around the middle of the winter. The fishing season occurred in the spring. Seneca women were in charge of growing various crops including corn (maize).
- Extended families connected through the maternal line lived together in longhouses, and the Seneca used kinship to structure their society. The tribe consisted of eight clans, which were divided into two moieties of equal size.

3. Onondaga -

- The Onondaga people who were also called the People of the Hills were also a part of the five founding tribes who formed the Iroquois Confederacy.
- Onondaga was given a huge responsibility of Wampum Keeper of the Haudenosaunee at the founding of the Great Peace which was after the bloodshed due to the warring between the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca people.
- The peacemaker had come upon a woman who was appointed the Clan Mother who looks after and takes care of the clan and determines the future leaders.

4. Mohawks -

- The Mohawks were the easternmost tribe of the Iroquois confederacy. Being a semi sedentary tribe, the women took part in agriculture while men hunted and fished. Families lived in traditional longhouses characteristic of the Iroquois confederacy. Mohawk chief Dekanawida was instrumental in establishing the Iroquois.
- The Mohawk had nine representatives in the confederacy, three each from their Turtle, Wolf, and Bear clans.

5. Cayuga -

- The land surrounding Cayuga lake was considered as their homeland by the people of the Cayuga for many centuries. The Cayuga nation was composed of five clans- the bear, heron, snipe, turtle and wolf clan all of which followed a matrilineal lineage system.
- In the 1600s, their towns occupied the lands east of the lake above the marshes south of the Seneca River. A Cayuga council was the governing power, made of representatives from each clan, which guided village chiefs.

ENEMY TRIBES

6. Hurons -

- The Hurons called themselves Wendat, Guyandot, or Wyandot.
- About 20,000 to 40,000 of these Indians lived in about 20 villages between Lake Simcoe and the southeastern corner of Georgian Bay. They formed settlements between Lake Huron and Ontario and were important to both Americans and Canadians. They were composed of the Bear, cord, deer and rock clans.
- Important food sources of the Hurons consisted of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers as well as tobacco. They also used simple weapons like the bow and arrow to hunt deer, woven nets to trap beavers and intricate traps to catch large bears which were populous in the region.
- They developed a close relationship with Samuel de Champlain, the founder of New France and formed a lasting trade relationship.
- Fur was traded by the Hurons to the French and European goods like guns would be supplied in return.
- Because of the value of beaver fur at the time, the Hurons extensively scoured river routes to capture enough beaver for European demand.

7. Algonquin

- The Algonquin tribe was a North American Indian tribe which consisted of Algonquian speaking bands of people who originally inhabited the dense forested regions present in the valley of the Ottawa River and its various tributaries which is now present day Quebec and Ontario in Canada.
- The Algonquians were heavily reliant on practices like hunting and fishing, farming was an equally important practice. Canoes were primarily used by these people to traverse inland waterways and travel from one place to another through the various streams in the region.
- They used the bow and arrow for game and fished using the spear.
- The primary crops that they cultivated were corn and squash which were grown along the eastern seaside.

8. Susquehannock

- They moved to the south to enhance their control of the beaver fur trade. However, this proved ineffective for them as they gradually became a middle agent for the sale of furs which were sourced from native tribes in the modern day areas of New York, Ohio and Canada.
- This caused fierce tensions between the tribes over the control of the fur trade in the 17th century. They used their traditional dugout canoes and footpaths to traverse territories and trade with the Europeans.

9. Erie

- The Erie were the Indian bands who spoke Iroquoian mostly inhabited northern Ohio, northwestern Pennsylvania and modern day New York and were often referred to as the Cat Nation. They were first noted when Fr. Gabriel Sagard was told about the Eries living on the other bank of the lake by the Huron.
- They were located along the southern lakeshore, east of a crescent shaped oxbow lake that drained into Lake Erie was west of another, fingered lake which headed towards the Allegheny River.

10. Neutral Confederacy

- Location- Neutral, French Neutre, they were a confederacy of Iroquoian-speaking North American Indian tribes who inhabited what is now called southern Ontario, Can., and western New York, northeastern Ohio, and southeastern Michigan, U.S.
- They were called neutral by the French as they tended to remain neutral in the wars between the Iroquois and the Hurons in the 17th century
- They were composed of various tribes such as the Aondironon, Wenrehronon and Ongniaahraronon.

- The neutrals called themselves the Channoton which was translated as 'the people who take care of deer'. Their army was composed of about 4,000 to 6,000 warriors, however, they faced a steady decline in population throughout the 17th century due to various causes such as famines, wars and disease.

11. Petun

- The Tionontati and other surviving tribes which also included the Attignawantan, a Huron people and the Wenrotronon also called the Wenro formed an alliance to form the Wendat who were also called the Wyandotte or Wyandot nation.
- The Tionontati had about eight to ten villages composing their territory located below the Niagara plateau, at the time of European contact with the tribe.

12. Odawa

- Location- The odawa originally lived along the banks of the Ottawa river in eastern present day Ontario and western Quebec, the name of the river is thought to be the origin of their name.
- Their ancestral homeland also consisted of Manitoulin Island present in Lake Huron. They were hostile to the Iroquois nation.
- The Ottawa, Ojibwe and the Potawatomi were said to be one tribe according to traditional folktales and were said to have migrated from separate diverging paths in the northwest.

- They were widely traded with and were proficient with their location and negotiations. This enabled them to become effective middlemen in the commerce of that period, buying goods for a low price and selling them for a high price in another region.

13. Ojibwe

- Location - lived mainly in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Ontario.
- They were a group of Algonquian-speaking bands who amalgamated as a tribe in the 1600's
- They were primarily hunters and fishermen
- The Ojibwe were organized into independent migratory bands and were suited for fur trade with the French.
- The drastic decline in fur trade led to the Ojibwe forming an alliance with the British traders and soldiers in order to drive the American settlers away but failed to do so and so the tribe suffered an economic setback
- Many of the Ojibwe also fought off the Dakota in fierce battles for land where they eventually traded fur for firearms with the Europeans

14. Wenro

- The Wenro tribe were allied with the Neutral Tribe that protected them from Iroquius predation up until 1739 until the support was withdrawn.

- Rumors have it that a smallpox epidemic led to around 600 Wenros fleeing to the Huron refugee camps
- The surviving Wenros were then reincorporated into the Neutral and were later defeated and destroyed by the Iroquois

15. Mahican

- Before European colonialism, the Mahicans consisted of around five bands and were then further divided into three chiefdoms which were governed by chiefs that were assisted by counselors
- The Mahican people would build their homes near river banks due its proximity to food sources, water and easy transport thus winning the name of the River Indians.
- As fur trade expanded and fur became scarce, the relations between the Mahicans and Mohawks started to get tensed up.
- Each group wished to maintain strong ties with the Europeans. Not only were there tensions between Mahicans and Mohawks, but the natives were caught in conflicts with the Dutch, French and English at the same time.

16. Innu

- The Innu were one of the first North American people to ever cross paths with the European explorers.

- The Innu spent most of their time in the deep interiors of Quebec-Labrador.
- They are originally nomadic hunters who visit trading ports for limited amounts of time.
- They avoided the creation of formal political divisions however their structural organisation consists of several smaller bands of related families.

17. Abenaki

- Abenaki also known as the dawn-land-people originated from southeastern Quebec, Western Maine and New England.
- The tribe is divided into two groups namely the Eastern and Western Abenaki.
- The Iroquois pushed through the St. Lawrence Valley but the region opened up to the Western Abenaki expansion when the Iroquois withdrew.
- The Abenaki were traditionally hunters and gatherers and lived near lakes and waterfalls with their main mode of transport being by water.
- This group was very quick in adapting to fur trade and the advancement of a world economy.

18. Delawares

- The Delawares belonged to the tribe that lived along the Delaware River that was named after the governor of the Jamestown colony.
- The Delawares were always known to be settling peace among other tribes but are also known for being fierce warriors in the field.
- The Delawares were the first tribe to come in contact with the European settlers.
- The Delawares signed several treaties with the Europeans but were not aware of the fact that their land could be sold for a profit in the trade market.

IMPORTANT FRENCH PEOPLE

Alexandre de Prouville de Tracy -

A military commander to the King in the 1600s sent to New France with regiments in anti-Iroquois attacks.

Frontenac (French Governor) -

Louis de Buade, comte de Frontenac et de Palluau was a french courtier who was sent to New France to repel attacks from enemies.

Jean Nicolet -

French explorer who journeyed to Green Bay (Wisconsin) to arrange peace between the Winnebago and the Ottawa and Huron in 1634

Brisay De Denonville, Jacques-Rene De, Marquis De Denonville -

Colonel and brigadier of the Queen's Dragoons, inspector-general of Dragoons. The Frenchman was sent to New France to repel attacks from enemies.

Montmagny -

Charles Jacques Huault de Montmagny was governor of New France from 1636 onwards.

IMPORTANT DUTCH PEOPLE

Willem Kieft -

Director General of New Netherlands from 1638.

Peter Stuyvesant -

Director of the colonies of Curaçao, Aruba, and Bonaire of the Dutch West India Company.

IMPORTANT ENGLISH PEOPLE

Governor of Plymouth Colony of New England (William Bradford) -

Governed the Plymouth Colony for close to 30 years and helped stabilise the political institutions of the first colony that settled in New England.

Governor of Jamestown Colony (Sir George Yeardley) -

Sir George Yeardley was appointed governor of Jamestown after the sudden death of the previous governor, Lord De La Warr. He implemented several company reforms including but not limited to distribution of land to settlers and establishing a court of law system based on English practice.

Governor of Portsmouth Colony (John Sanford) -

John Sanford was the 2nd governor of Portsmouth under the Coddington Commission. He had military experience back in England. He was appointed as constable after being selected as one the men for the effective reunion of Portsmouth and Newport.

Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony (John Winthrop) -

John Winthrop was the first 1st governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was chosen as governor for a total of 12 times between 1631 and 1648. He was faced by fierce opposition in the later 1930s as several did not agree with the system he implemented.

IMPORTANT PLACES

Fort Orange -

- The West India Company established Fort Orange as a trade post in 1624 near the Hudson River, at the site of the present-day city of Albany.
- Fort Orange was the first permanent Dutch settlement in New Netherland. Between 1624 and 1664, the fort's function in the growth of New Holland evolved from being a hub of Native American and European trade to an enclosure housing private businesses.
- At the location where the prior Fort Nassau had failed, the West India Company launched its first attempt to establish a long-term commerce and military foothold in 1624.
- At a place where Native Americans would transport furs along an overland road, avoiding the Cohoes Falls to the north, Fort Orange was situated five miles south of the confluence of the Mohawk River Valley and the Hudson River.
- Furs from areas to the west were purchased and gathered here before being transported downriver to Manhattan and then delivered to Europe. The few troops and merchants stationed at Fort Orange were therefore at the most important intersection in the Dutch colony, where the finest product of the American wilderness—the beaver pelt—was transferred to European markets.

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At the site where Native Americans shipped fur along the overland route, avoiding Cohoes Falls to the north, Fort Orange is located five miles south of the confluence of the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers. furs from the western regions were collected and gathered here before being transported downstream to Manhattan and then shipped to Europe.

As a result, a handful of troops and merchants stationed Fort Orange at the most important crossroads of the Dutch colony, where the best product of the American wilderness - beaver shells - was shipped to the European markets.

Fort Denonville

Fort Denonville was a French fortress built in 1687 at the current site of Fort Niagara. It replaced Fort Conti, which was built on the site in 1679 and burned down later that year. The Fort is located at the mouth of the Niagara River on Lake Ontario.

St. Lawrence Valley

- Jacques Cartier was the first documented European explorer to travel the St. Lawrence. He entered the Straits of Belle Isle in 1534 while looking for a northwest route to the Orient and landed on the bay's shores.
- The river was also navigated by French explorer Samuel de Champlain.
- The Saint Lawrence River served as the main route for exploration of the North American interior.

The St. Lawrence was initially explored by Jacques Cartier, according to historical records. In search of a northwest passage to the Orient, he approached the Straits of Belle Isle in 1534 and landed on the bay's shores. Samuel de Champlain, a French explorer, also traveled the river. The main route used to explore the interior of North America was the Saint Lawrence River.



FRENCH TRADING POSTS

Acadia -

French delegations first came and permanently settled near the riches of the Grand Bank fisheries, which came to be known as Acadia. Acadia eventually stretched from Castine (in what is now the midcoast of Maine), across Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island (Île Saint-Jean), and all the way to the south coast of Newfoundland.



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Quebec -

Jacques Cartier, an explorer, claimed ownership of the territory in Quebec in 1534–1535 in the name of France. Only in 1608 did Samuel de Champlain build a fort at Cape Diamond, which is now the location of Quebec City, which was originally known as Stadacona.



Tadoussac -

Upon the arrival of the Europeans, Tadoussac was already an important trading ground for indigenous people. Pierre Chauvin, a French naval and military captain, tried in vain to establish a colony at Tadoussac in 1600. In 1603, Champlain and an Innu chief developed an alliance leading to the construction of a french trading post at Tadoussac.

Trois-Rivières

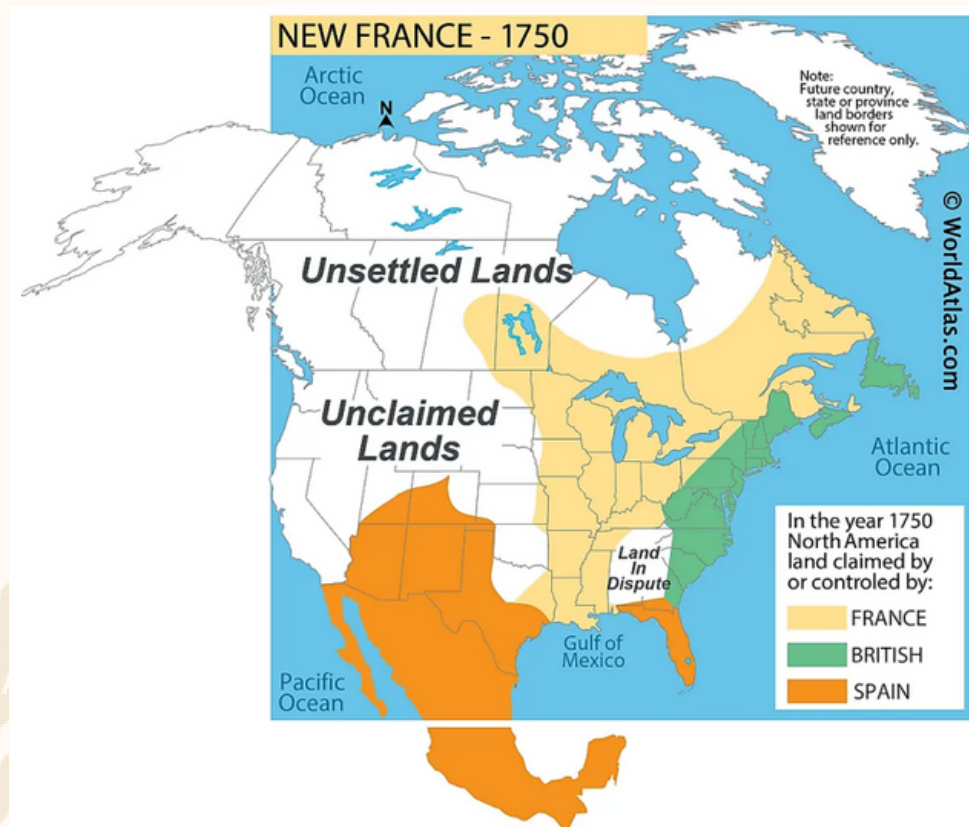
Trois-Rivières, named after the three canals near the mouth of Saint-Maurice, was founded in 1634 by the French explorer Samuel de Champlain. It is one of the oldest colonies in Canada and is located halfway between Montreal and Quebec city establishment.

Montreal

Montreal was first a missionary settlement, only to turn into a centre of fur trade. Montreal became the best entrepot site to help that trade, given the plethora of rivers surrounding it acting as routes for this remunerative fur trade. The confluence of St. Lawrence and Ottawa at Montreal gave people access to the fur trade routes far west and north.

New France

New France was a French colony in North America that at its peak stretched from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Louisiana. It consisted of five colonies that covered a massive swath of North America including Canada (Québec, Trois-Rivières and Montréal), Hudson's Bay, Acadie, Plaisance and Louisiane. New France, a French colony in North America, stretched from the Gulf of St. Lawrence all the way till Louisiana. It comprised of five colonies that covered a massive belt of North American which included places like Hudson's Bay, Acadie, Louisiane and Plaisance.



New Netherlands

The first Dutch settlement in North America was New Netherland. Parts of the present-day states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut, and Delaware were included in it, which stretched from Albany, New York, in the north, to Delaware, in the south.

The colony's main source of riches came from beaver pelts bought from nearby Indians. These pelts were used to make stylish men's hats in Europe. The economy of the Dutch colony grew and diversified over time. It developed into a hub of trade between New England and the Caribbean and an entrepôt for Chesapeake tobacco.



Great Lakes

The Great Lakes consist of five lakes in north central North America- Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario. Historically, 20 bands of native peoples have occupied this region over the course of history. Trade posts that were navigable through the Great Lakes and their tributaries were Montreal, Green Bay, Chicago, Sault Ste. Marie, and Mackinaw City

Order in which the great lakes were discovered by French explorers

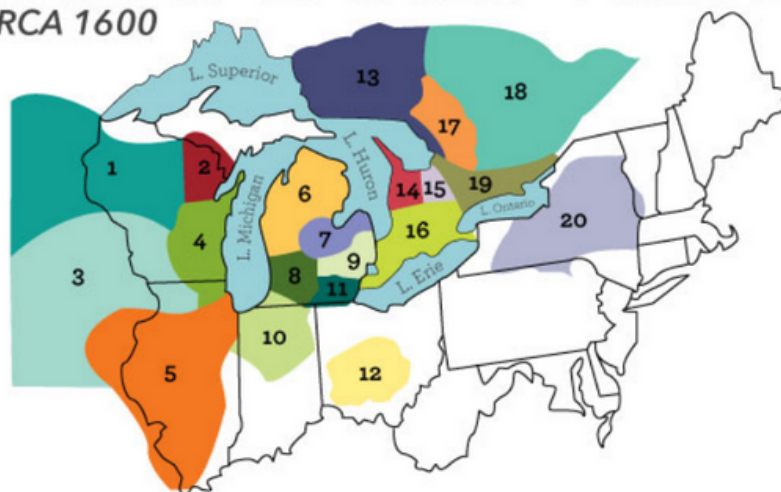
- Huron in 1615, by Le Caron and by Champlain
- Ontario, 1615, by Champlain
- Superior, 1629, by Etienne Brule
- Michigan, in 1634, by Jean Nicolet
- Erie, by Joliet, in 1669

- **Lake Superior** - In the early 1600s, the Ojibway people established a village of several thousand people on Madeline Island. French explorers, including Samuel de Champlain and his scout, Étienne Brûlé, reached the lake in the mid-1600s. Superior was a major means of transportation for the fur industry and trade activities and other trade during the colonial period.
- **Lake Ontario** - In the late 1600s, seven Iroquois settlements on the north shore of Lake Ontario in present-day Ontario, collectively known as "Northern Iroquois" villages, were founded by Senecas, Cayugas and Oneidas. Villages include Ganneious, Kente, Kentsio, Ganaraske, Ganatsekwyagon, Teiaiaagon and Quinaouatoua.
- **Lake Michigan** - In the 17th century, 4,444 Native Americans around Lake Michigan included the countries of Ottawa, Ojibwa, Miami, and Potawatomi, all of whom belonged to the Algonquian language group. Michigan's oldest European settlement is Sault Sainte Marie, founded by the French.
- **Lake Erie** - Lake Erie takes its name from the Iroquois word erielhonon, which means "long tail" and describes the shape of the lake. Some people attribute its name to the Erie tribe that settled along the shores of Lake Erie. 5. Lake Huron-Champlain first encountered Lake Huron, then Lake Ontario. He also mapped a canoe route from Lake Huron, an important route for the fur trade. It is named after the Huron people who lived on its shores.



GREAT LAKES TRIBES

CIRCA 1600



- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 Santee Dakota | 6 Potawatomi | 11 Kickapoo | 16 Neutral |
| 2 Menominee | 7 Sauk | 12 Shawnee | 17 Nipissing |
| 3 Ioway | 8 Mascouten | 13 Ojibwe | 18 Algonkin |
| 4 Ho-chunk | 9 Fox | 14 Ottawa | 19 Huron |
| 5 Illinois | 10 Miami | 15 Petun | 20 Iroquois |

ABOUT THE FRANCO IROQUOIS WARS

The Franco-Iroquois wars were spasmodic wars fought by the Iroquois Confederacy of tribes and the Dutch of New Netherland against the French of New France and their ally tribes in North America.

The Iroquois wanted to better their fur trade, and beaver hunting grounds lay extinguished. The hunger for better trade and a dislike for the French and middlemen of other tribes led them to wage primarily guerilla warfare on lands of other tribes. Samuel De Champlain's killing of three Iroquois chiefs did not further the cause of peace.

FUR TRADE

Fur trade in the region which is now Canada was sustained by hunting beavers for their skins. It was primarily to meet the needs of the European demand for felt hats. \ This trade created relations between the Europeans and the Indigenous People of North America.

It attracted missionaries to the land and wars were waged over beaver hunting grounds, which gives the Franco-Iroquois its name, the Beaver wars. When the demand for Beaver-pelts increased tremendously, the indigenous tribes stepped in to meet European needs.

They bartered metal and cloth goods from the Europeans for fresh meat and soft underfur of the beaver. The establishment of trading posts by both the French and Dutch began an intense rivalry by both parties and their indigenous allies. From roughly 1600 to 1640, the French forged alliances of kinship and trade with the Huron-Wendat, Algonquin and Innu.

FUR TRADE AND NEW FRANCE.

Fur trade was the lure of the French to North America. Fur trade had complex economic, social, and political dimensions and shaped the French colonial experience in diverse ways. It drove the New France economy. It underwrote exploration, evangelization, and settlement initiatives while providing income for habitant households and generating private fortunes for officials, merchants, and investors.

It shaped settlement patterns due to labour and trading post requirements, the latter converting into permanent settlements over time. Fur trade forced the French to make alliances with the Montagnais, the Algonquins, and the Hurons in the first half of the seventeenth century, and the Saulteaux, the Potawatomis, and the Choctaws in the second.

Fur trade buttressed powerful military coalitions among the French and the First Nations. The French adopted aboriginal technologies like snowshoes, toboggans and birchbark canoes for fur trade. Due to the huge dependence on tribes, the French browned them by abiding by their culture and traditions, and by paying tolls and gift-giving.

FUR TRADE AND THE DUTCH

The West India Company established New Netherland as a way to take advantage of the North American beaver fur trade, not as a colony for the expansion of colonies. 52,584 pelts were exchanged and shipped back to the Netherlands by the Dutch from 1626 to 1632. The indigenous tribes were rapidly affected by the trade, which made them hunt farther and for longer parts of the year to gather enough furs to trade for the urgent necessities they required.

As a result, the traditional distinctions between men's and women's roles were blurred, and reliance on the Europeans grew. Indian culture was also quickly absorbed by the Dutch. The commodities that the Indians coveted were knives, axes, needles, glassware, kettles, and a coarse wool known as duffel (called for the town of Duffel where it was manufactured, in what is now Belgium).

The Indians would travel to the English in their northern neighbour if they didn't have easy access to these supplies. Because there simply weren't enough beavers to meet the demand, it was an unsustainable system that had to come to an end. However, for a time, it was beneficial to both the European participants and the participating Native Americans, despite forcing them into a tense and frequently violent relationship.

EUROPEAN BASES OF THE FUR TRADE

1. French -

- permanent shore bases in Acadia,
- a post at Tadoussac
- base at Quebec

2. Dutch -

- Trade up the Hudson River.
- permanent trading posts at Manhattan and upriver at Orange

3. Trade Networks of Indigenous People

- Indigenous people traded widely through waterways, portages, and overland routes. Their networks were dispersed from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic and from North America to the Pacific.
- The Indigenous people had a social and diplomatic obligation to give gifts, and commerce provided a way to get the items required to fulfill this obligation. Seashells from the east coast, copper from the Coppermine River and Lake Superior coasts, obsidian glass from various areas in the west, tobacco from south of the Great Lakes, dried foods, fishing nets, and animal skins from all across the continent are examples of trade goods.

MISSIONARY WORK

A lot of the information we've unearthed about the Beaver Wars comes from direct accounts of Jesuit priests. In 1627, the first minister of Louis XIII and secretary of state of France, Cardinal Richelieu recognised New France's potential as a colony. He created a company of investors and traders called the Compagnie des Cent-Associés.

Four missionaries were sent to Quebec and followed by first members of the Society of Jesus ten years later. A mission base, Ste Marie Among the Hurons, was established near Georgian Bay among the Huronians. In 1642, Ville-Marie (now Montreal) was founded as a mission centre.

TIMELINE UNTIL 1638

A C A D E M Y

1400s-

- Intertribal warfare accompany harsher living conditions of the weather with the onset of the Little Ice Age.
- The first two tribes of the Huron Confederacy, the Attignawantan and the Attigneenongnahac, join together roughly around mid-century.
- The Ojibwe, Ottawa, and Potawatomi encroach the Green Bay region.

1500-

- The Potawatomi move into the northern Michigan Peninsula.
- This pushes out the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Sutam, and Menominee. 1603
- Establishment of a French presence along the St. Lawrence

1609 -

- French explorer Samuel de Champlain and Algonquian allies killed three Iroquois chiefs near Lake Champlain.

1613 -

- Dutch and Iroquois agreed to the Two Row Treaty when Dutch traders and settlers moved up the Hudson River into Mohawk territory. The treaty served as the basis for all future Iroquois relationships with Europeans.
- The principals of the treaty was restated by Iroquois relationships leaders and were extended to Covenant Chain relationships with the French, British and Americans

1614-

- The French and the Huron confederacy sign a formal treaty as trade partners.
- The Dutch establish Fort Nassau which forms relations with the Mahican as their primary allies and trading partners

1615 -

- Etienne Brule accompanies a party of Huron on a mission to the Carantouannais (Scahentoarrhonon), to get them to send 500 warriors for an attack on an Iroquois town.
- There is a war between the Iroquois and the Susquehannock this year.

1618 -

- Treaty of Tawasgunshee between the Iroquois and the Dutch.

1620s -

- Beavers were nearly extinct in the Iroquois hunting grounds around the St. Lawrence River, so they looked to expand their territory into areas where beavers were abundant. The Iroquois wanted to have complete control of the trade with all Europeans throughout the region, including the French.

1621

- With Dutch firearms, the Iroquois attack Canada and invest in Quebec.
- Massasoit and William Bradford, Plymouth's long-serving governor, sign their peace treaty

1624

- The Mohawk begin a war with the Mahican over trade with the Dutch at Fort Orange.

1625 -

- The Dutch establish New Amsterdam near the foot of Manhattan Island, which became the capital of New Netherlands.
- As their primary allies and trade partners, its officials make agreements with the Lenape.

1627 -

- The Dutch sign an agreement with the growing colony of New Plymouth giving them a monopoly over the fur trade on the New England coast.

1628 -

- The Mohawk force the Mahican east of the Hudson River and replace them as primary allies and trading partners of the Dutch at Fort Orange (which replaced Fort Nassau).

1629-1632 -

- Occupation of Quebec and New France by the British allows the Iroquois through their trade with the Dutch to gain an arms advantage.

1629 -

- The Mohawk attack the Algonkin-Innu trading village at Sillery, beginning the Beaver Wars proper.

1630 -

- The Petun, allied with the Chonnonton (Neutrals) and the Ottawa, invade the Michigan peninsula seeking sources of beaver.
- The Susquehannock force most of the Lenape east of the Delaware River.
- Boston is founded by English Puritans, and becomes the main trading center of the English with the tribes of New England.

1631 -

- The Susquehannock become primary trading partners of Virginia with the north.
- Their inland supply partners are the Erie and the Shawnee.

1634-1640 -

- Several epidemics sweep across the Great Lakes region, killing half the population, leaving only it just one third the size it was in

1634-1638 -

- The Pequot War in New England

1634 -

- The newly established Trois Rivières becomes the main trade center for New France.
- After defeating the Lenape in war, the Susquehannock take over trade with New Amsterdam.

- The French negotiate a truce between the Ottawa and the Winnebago allowing the former access to the region beyond to hunt beaver.
- In the western Great Lakes region, a virulent smallpox epidemic devastates all the local tribes, especially those most in contact with the French.
- The Huron suffered a defeat at the hands of the Iroquois.
- Jean Nicollet negotiates a peace and trade agreement between the Winnebago and their Huron and Ottawa enemies

Winter 1634-1635 -

- A smallpox epidemic devastates the Mohawk.

1635 -

- The Chonnonton, allies of Ottawa, start a war with the Sauk, the Fox, the Mascouten, and the Potawatami that lasts until they are dispersed by the Iroquois.
- The Erie are forced to move east because of the Kickapoo.
- The Wenro moved northwest due to trouble with the Seneca.
- War between the Narragansett and the Pequot.

1636 -

- Attacks by the Mohawk and Oneida drive the Algonquin farther north.

1637 -

- Attacks by the Mohawk and Oneida drive the Innu toward Quebec.

BELLIGERENTS

WHO WERE THE IROQUOIS

- The iroquois, who referred to themselves as the Haudenosaunee, literally translated to "People of the Longhouse" were an association of five Indian tribes. The five tribes present in this association were the Mohawk, the Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and the Seneca. They were far more organized, defined and effective as compared to the other scattered tribes in the region and served as a major regional power during the 1600's. The Iroquois chose their leader based on ritual conduct, however, there was no single administration for all the five tribes due to which the tribes sometimes acted independently of each other. They were mainly concentrated in what is now upper New York State in the USA

WHO WERE THE HURONIAN-WENDAT

- The Huron, also called the Wyandot or Wendat were a tribe of north American Indians who, like their neighbors, spoke Iroquoian. They lived along the St Lawrence river and through the times, moved among the locations of Michigan, Winsconsin, Ontario, Ohio and Quebec. The Wendat Confederacy, a part of the Huron nation, was an association of four tribes, the rock, bear, cord and deer tribes. They were arch enemies with the Iroquois Confederacy with whom they often fought.

Many villages were grouped together into one band which had a band chief and a council in which the village chiefs would participate. These bands together made up the Huron nation. Matters regarding the entire Huron nation were dealt with by a large council of band chiefs and their local councils. They were first contacted by the French explorer Jacques Cartier in 1534.

IROQUOIS AND THE DUTCH

The Dutch founded the colony of New Netherlands in 1613. One year later, they constructed Fort Nassau on the Hudson River, near the site of present-day Albany, New York. At the same time, the Dutch established trade relations with the Iroquois Confederacy (the Five Nations-Mohawk, Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Oneida).

The Iroquois were eager to acquire firearms as well as other European goods such as knives, metal cooking pots, steel ax-heads, and arrowheads. As a consequence, the Dutch became a major supplier of firearms to the Iroquois. In addition, their settlements would become the targets of raids conducted by traditional Iroquois enemies, particularly the Algonquin.

HURONS AND THE FRENCH

The Hurons were very close allies of the French, their name Huron, is derived from the French word 'hure' which means rough thought the Hurons called themselves the Wendat or Wyandot.

The Hurons were first contacted by the French through Jacques Cartier who they first met during his exploration of the St. Lawrence region in 1534 and again during his subsequent expeditions.

A longtime alliance was formed between the Hurons and the French which marked a number of mutual enemies of both partners, namely the Iroquois and the French throughout the 16th century. The Hurons became close trading partners with the French during this period of time, trading beaver fur for other European goods through Samuel Champlain, the founder of New France.

IROQUOIS vs FRENCH

The French were perceived as a threat to the Iroquois for several reasons: they forged alliances with foes of the Iroquois (and later traded arms to them), and the Iroquois perceived that French policy was aimed at attempting to hem them in and steal their lands.

INTERTRIBAL WARS

The role of battle in First Nation civilizations was crucial to daily existence. The basic reasons were complex and usually interconnected since they resulted from both individual and collective needs and goals.

Given that bravery was highly esteemed in the majority of Aboriginal tribes, young men were regularly urged to participate in military operations on a personal basis. For west coast tribes to gain enough capital to host potlatches and other giving-away events, it was essential to acquire slaves and other things through raiding.

Combat had several elements and performed a number of functions at the communal level. Some wars were fought to accomplish political and economic goals, such as taking control of a territory or a country's resources, collecting tribute from neighbouring governments, or creating trade routes.

Retaliation was a regular motivating factor in North America that might lead to recurring cycles of killing, usually of a low intensity and lasting for generations. The Iroquoian tribes of the northeast engaged in "mourning warfare." In these battles, prisoners were taken in raids with the intention of adopting them as family members for those who had passed away too soon from disease or battle.

- The greater confederacies like the Iroquois and the Hurons grew out of their members' desire to stem the fratricidal wars that had been ravaging their societies for hundreds of years. They were organized around the Confederacy Council, which ruled on inter-tribal disputes in order to settle differences without bloodshed. The Councils also discussed matters of foreign policy, such as the organization of military expeditions and the creation of alliances.

- In areas where large war parties could come together, formal battles occurred that were often highly ritualised and conducted in ways that limited the casualties.
- The military practices of most tribes were highly ritualistic and governed by strict rules.
- Aboriginal warfare usually consisted of hit and run military techniques
- The primary goal of this guerilla warfare was to inflict casualties, capture prisoners and take scalps, while suffering as few losses as possible. To do so, the warriors generally moved in small groups and took pains to catch the enemy unawares or encircle it, while eluding the same tactics by the other side. They took advantage of the terrain to remain concealed and ambush the enemy, or slipped into a camp by night to surprise the occupants in their sleep. Once they had achieved their objective, the warriors retreated before a counter-attack could be mounted.

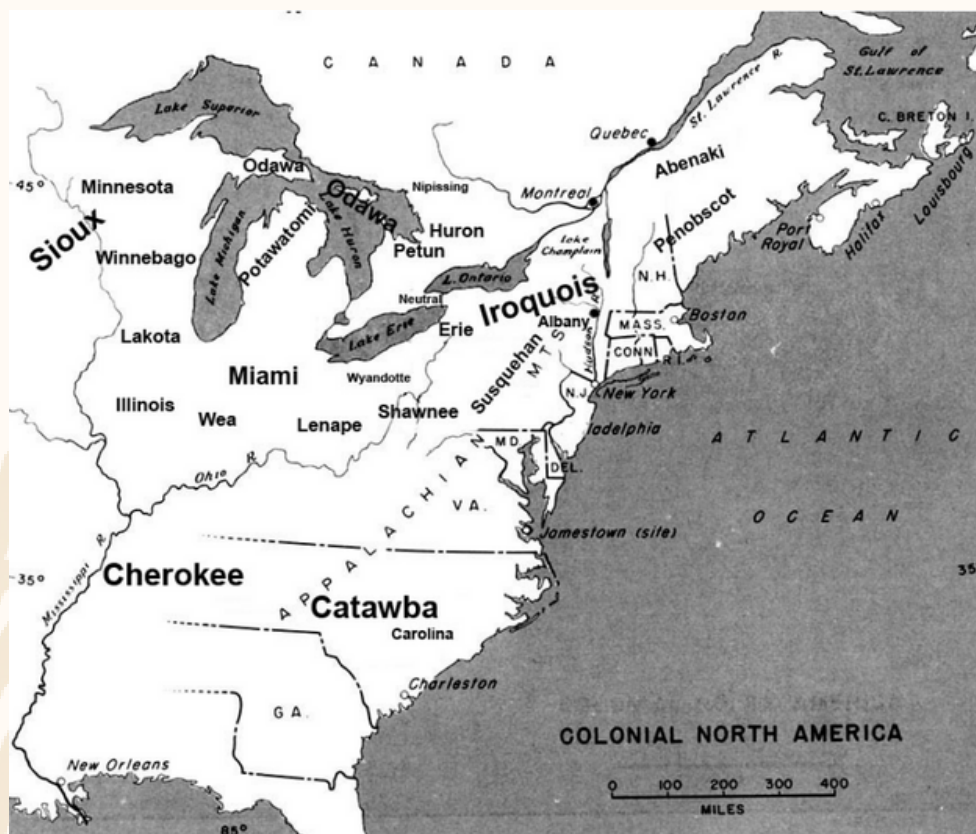
ECONOMY

- The arrival of Europeans meant the eventual destruction of most traditional Indian economies
- Natives adopted certain European plants, animals, and technologies into their older economic structures
- Yet, for those groups that survived the European onslaught, the shift from economic self-sufficiency to reliance on outsiders, ultimately undermined both their traditional and newly adopted economies.

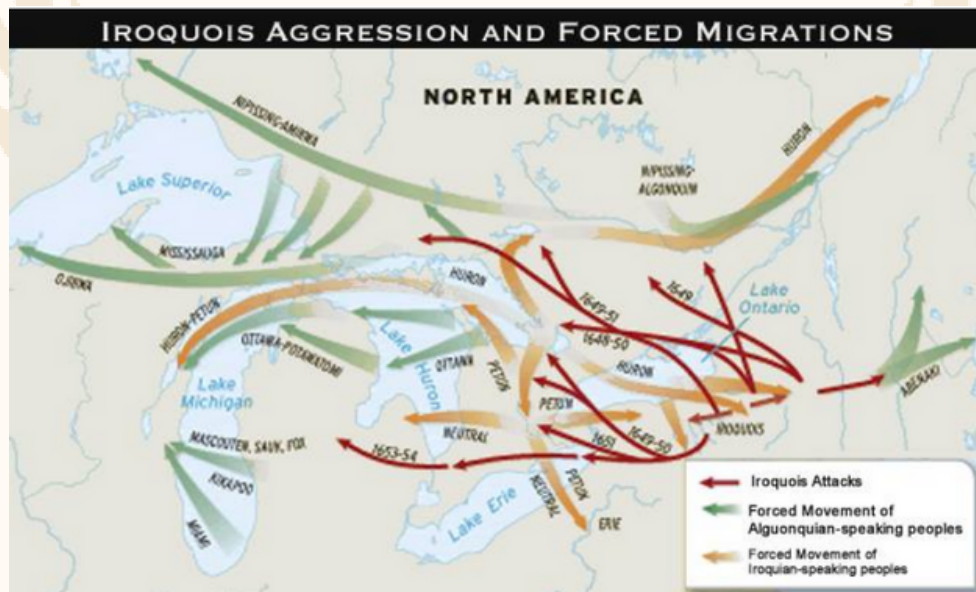
- Technological differences between Europeans and Indians were considerable at the time of contact; for example, natives used tools and weapons made of stone. Accordingly, European metal goods, such as cooking pots, knives, and guns, remained in high demand among indigenous people who obtained these valuable tools by trading commodities such as furs and hides.

MAPS THAT DELEGATES MAY REFER TO FOR STRATEGIC PURPOSES





THE DEENS



LINKS

[About the beaver wars - canadian encyclopedia](#)

[About the beaver wars - ohio history connection](#)

[About the beaver wars - canadian history ehx](#)

[Dutch involvement](#)

[About the beaver wars](#)

[About the beaver wars 2.0](#)

[The Iroquoians](#)

[Fur trade](#)

FURTHER READING (EXTENSIVE)

The following links are for extensive reading only. They are not required for research for the committee, but are provided in case you'd like to dive deeper into the agenda.

[An Analysis Of The From Within: An Analysis Of The Factors That Caused The Collapse Of The Iroquois Confederacy](#)

[further research links](#)

[The Omnipotent Beaver in Van der Donck's A Description of New Netherland: A Natural Symbol of Promise in the New World](#)

[From the Mohawk--Mahican War to the Beaver Wars: Questioning the Pattern Archives](#)

[click here :\)](#)