

第一單元：北美原住民 – 紐約州最早的居民	Unit 1: Native Americans - First inhabitants of New York State
<p>1.1 北美原住民是紐約州最早的居民</p> <p>1.2 依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois - 長屋族)和歐岡昆族人 (Algonquian) 是在紐約州最早的居民</p> <p>1.3 取得基本需求：食物，衣服和住所</p> <p>1.4 如何使用環境并且環境和地理怎麼影響北美原住民。</p> <p>1.5 北美原住民的重要成就和貢獻。</p>	<p>1.1 Native American Indians were the first inhabitants of our local region and State</p> <p>1.2 The Iroquois (Haudenosaunee-People of the Longhouse) and the Algonquian were the early inhabitants of our state</p> <p>1.3 Meeting basic needs-food, clothing, and shelter</p> <p>1.4 Uses of the environment, and how Native American Indians settlements were influenced by environmental and geographic factors</p> <p>1.5 Important accomplishments and contributions of Native American Indians who lived in our community and State</p>
單元大綱	Unit Overview
<p>北美原住民是第一個在美國居住的居民。他們沿哈德遜河 (Hudson River)、 德拉瓦河 (Delaware River) 和長島 (Long Island) 定居。 他們豐富的文化、傳統和禮儀對紐約的歷史做了偉大的貢獻。易洛魁族聯盟 (Iroquois Confederacy) 也對美國憲法有巨大的影響。</p>	<p>Native Americans were the first inhabitants in the local region and State in America. They settled along the Hudson River, Delaware River, and on Long Island. Their rich cultures, traditions and rituals made great contribution to the history of New York. The establishment of Iroquois Confederacy also had a great impact on the design of the U.S. Constitution.</p>

第一單元：紐約州的北美原住民	Unit 1: Native Americans Indians of New York State
1.1 北美原住民是紐約州最早的居民	1.1 Native America the first inhabitants
關鍵問題： 北美原住民對紐約州的發展有什麼影響？	Essential Question: How did Native Americans influence the development of New York?
主要觀念： 北美原住民是紐約州最早的居民	Key Idea: Native American Indians were the first inhabitants of our local region and State.
詞彙： 1. 北美原住民 2. 林地 3. 依洛郭亦族人 4. 歐岡昆族人 5. 森林 6. 長屋 7. 責任	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1. Native American Indians 2. woodland 3. Iroquois 4. Algonquians 5. forest 6. Longhouses 7. responsibility
摘要： 在歐洲人探索新世界的時候，住在紐約州的兩個最大的北美原住民是依洛郭亦族人 (Iroquois) 和歐岡昆族人 (Algonquian)。他們以打獵和採集維生。他們的社會分成幾個等級。就是領袖，他的孩子，貴族，和平民。每一個人 – 男人，女人，男孩和女孩 – 都有特定的工作。東部林地部落 (Eastern Woodland tribes) 大多住在森林裏離水近的地方。	Summary: At the time of the European exploration of the new world, the two major Native American groups that live in New York were the Iroquois and the Algonquian. They lived as hunters and gatherers. Their societies were divided into different classes, including a chief, his children, nobility, and commoners. Everyone who lived in the tribe had specific jobs based on his/her age, men/women, and boys/girls. Eastern woodland tribes mostly lived near water in the forested area.
內容： 東邊林地印地安人 (The Eastern Woodland Indians) 住在美國的東邊。他們住的地區從密西西比河 (Mississippi River) 經過大湖區 (Great Lake Region) 一直到大西洋。依洛郭亦族人 (Iroquois) 和歐岡昆族人 (Algonquian)	Content: The Eastern Woodland Indians lived a wide area in the eastern part of the United States that extended from the Mississippi River, through the Great Lakes region, to the Atlantic Ocean. The Iroquois and the Algonquian people were the largest group of the Native American lived in these regions. The Iroquois and Algonquian

<p>是住在這個地區的兩族最大的北美原住民。依洛郭亦族人 (Iroquois) 和歐岡昆族人 (Algonquian) 用木頭和木的產品作為他們最基本的生活用品。</p> <p>東邊林地印地安人 (The Eastern Woodland Indians) 自己建造他們住的居所。他們建造的房子稱為長屋。不同部落的長屋有不同的大小。有一些長屋可以容納到20個家庭。東邊林地印地安人 (The Eastern Woodland Indians) 建造的另外一種長屋稱為樹皮屋。樹皮屋是一個圓錐形或圓頂型的結構。房屋的架子用易彎曲的樹枝或是幼枝牢牢打在地下，然後彎起來組成一個弧形，用樹皮的纖維綁在一起。</p> <p>東邊林地印地安人 (The Eastern Woodland Indians) 家庭的每一分子都有一個很重要的工作。女人的工作是摘取野外的植物，例如：漿果，堅果，和植物。她們還負責種植，照顧和摘採農作物。男人的工作是打獵，買賣，清理田地以便耕種和製造獨木舟。男孩的工作是學習射箭和製造陷阱。女孩學習烹飪，製做陶器鍋盤和作衣服。</p>	<p>used wood and wood products as the basic material in their lives.</p> <p>The Eastern Woodland Indians built their own homes for shelter. The type of home they built was called the longhouse. The size of the longhouses varied based on the tribes. Some longhouses can accommodate up to twenty families. Another type of shelter that was built by the Woodland Indians was called the “Bark-Covered Wigwam.” Wigwams had a cone or a domed structure. The framing of these houses were made from flexible trees or saplings that were firmly embedded into the ground. The trees or saplings were bent over to form an arc and then tied together by bark fibers.</p> <p>Each member of the Eastern Woodland Indians had an important role and responsibilities. The women in the family were responsible for gathering wild plants such as berries, nuts and plants. They were also responsible for planting, picking, and caring for the crops. The men’s responsibilities were to hunt, trade, clear the fields for planting, and make canoes from logs. The boys learned to shoot a bow and arrow, and to build traps. The girls learned to cook and make pottery and clothing.</p>
<p>複習：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 東邊林地印地安人 (The Eastern Woodland Indians) 住的地區是在美國東部的什麼地方？ 2. 住在這個地區最大的兩個北美洲原住民是那兩族？ 	<p>Review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which eastern part of the United States did the Eastern Woodland Indians live? 2. What were the two largest Native American groups live in these regions?

<p>3. 東邊林地印地安人 (The Eastern Woodland Indians) 建造什麼樣的房屋?</p> <p>4. 家庭裏每一個分子的工作是什麼。(男人, 女人, 男孩, 和女孩)</p>	<p>3. What types of home did the Eastern Woodland Indians build for shelter?</p> <p>4. Describe each family member's responsibilities (men, women, boys and girls).</p>
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第一單元：紐約州的北美原住民	Unit 1: Native American of New York State
1.2 依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 和歐岡昆族人 (Algonquian) 是在紐約州最早的居民。	1.2 The Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) and the Algonquian were the early inhabitants of our State.
關鍵問題： 北美原住民對紐約州的發展有什麼影響？	Essential Question: How did Native Americans influence the development of New York?
主要觀念： 依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 和歐岡昆族人 (Algonquian) 是在紐約州最早的居民。	Key Idea: The Iroquois and the Algonquian were the early inhabitants of our state.
詞彙： 1. 聯盟 2. 家族 3. 族長(母) 4. 議會 5. 住在長屋的人 6. 部落 7. 酋長 8. 貝殼串珠	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1. Confederacy 2. clan 3. clan mother 4. council 5. Haudenosaunee 6. tribe 7. sachem 8. wampum
摘要： 幾千年前, 依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois), 歐岡昆族人 (Algonquian) 和其他的印地安人移居到美國東北部。依洛郭亦族人 (Iroquois) 和歐岡昆族人 (Algonquian) 是在現在的紐約州最早的居民。歐岡昆族人 (Algonquian) 沿著哈德遜河(Hudson River), 德拉瓦河 (Delaware River) 和長島 (Long Island) 居住。依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 也稱為住在長屋的人 (Haudenosaunee) 定居紐約州的西北部。 , 依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois), 歐岡昆族人 (Algonquian) 是紐約州歷史中很重要的一部份。	Summary: Many thousands of years ago, the Iroquois, the Algonquian, and some other Native Indians settled in the northeastern part of the North America. The Iroquois and the Algonquian were the early inhabitants who lived in the area now known as New York State. The Algonquians settled along the Hudson and Delaware Rivers, and on Long Island. The Iroquois also known as the Haudenosaunee (the people of the longhouse) settled in northwestern part of New York. The Algonquians and the Iroquois were important part of the New York State history.
內容： 依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois), 歐岡昆族人 (Algonquian) 是在紐約州最早的常住居	Content: The Iroquois and the Algonquian were the early inhabitants of New York State. The Iroquois called themselves the Haudenosaunee,

民。依洛郭亦族人 (Iroquois) 稱為他們自己是“住在長屋的人”(Haudenosaunee)。歐岡昆族人(Algonquian) 是住在棚屋。

在1500年的開始，依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 成立了一個依洛郭亦聯盟。這個依洛郭亦聯盟是一種組織。依洛郭亦聯盟(The Iroquois Confederacy) 是由五個部落組成的。這五個部落包括西門守護者(Seneca)，卡育加人(Cayuga)，護火者(Onondaga)，奧奈達人(Oneida)，和東門守護者(Mohawk)。差不多一百多年以後，第六個部落塔斯卡洛拉族人(Tuscarora) 也加入依洛郭亦聯盟。依洛郭亦聯盟(The Iroquois Confederacy) 是一個同意協定書，讓這些部落平靜的一起生活，決定重要的決議和一起打倒敵人。依洛郭亦聯盟(The Iroquois Confederacy) 是由依洛郭亦議會統治的。這個議會是由每個族由族長(母) 選派8到14個首領組成的。每一年這個議會在護火者領地(The land of the Fire Keepers) 開會討論重要的問題。這些問題包括和平，戰爭和買賣。在會議時，每一個酋長都有機會發表意見。在每一個酋長發表完後，他會把一條貝殼串珠傳到下一個酋長。如果下一個酋長接受貝殼串珠，那表示酋長所說的是事實。

有很長一段時間，依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 和英國人(British)聯合抵制法國人。不過後來在美國獨立戰爭時依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 分為不同的部落。

which means the people who live in longhouses. The Algonquian families lived in wigwams.

In the beginning of the 1500's, the Iroquois formed a confederacy, which is a kind of organization or club. The Iroquois Confederacy consisted of five tribes (Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk). About a hundred years later, a sixth tribe (Tuscarora) also joined the confederacy. The Confederacy was an agreement among these tribes to get along with each other, to make important decisions, and to fight against their enemies. The Iroquois Confederacy was governed by the Iroquois Great Council. Each tribe sent eight to fourteen leaders to the Great Council. These councils were chosen by the clan mothers of each tribe. Each year the councils will meet in the land of the Fire Keepers* and discuss important issues such as peace, war and trade. During the Great Council meeting sachems (members of the Great Council) from each tribe will speak accordingly. As each sachem speaks, he would pass the wampum to the next speaker. If the wampum is accepted, then people would know the words that were spoken were true.

The Iroquois had been allied with the British against the French for a long period of time. However, the Iroquois were divided into different tribes during the American Revolution.

複習:

1. 依洛郭亦聯盟(The Iroquois Confederacy) 是由那六個部 落組成的?
2. 描述依洛郭亦聯盟(The Iroquois Confederacy) 的目的。
3. 那些問題會在議會上討論?

Review:

1. The Iroquois Confederacy consisted of which six tribes?
2. Describe the purpose of the Confederacy.
3. What are some of the issues discussed during the meeting?

第一單元：紐約州的北美原住民	Unit 1: Native Americans of New York State
1.3取得基本需求：食物，衣服和住所	1.3 Meeting basic needs: food, clothing, and shelter
關鍵問題： 北美原住民對紐約州的發展有什麼影響？	Essential Question: How did Native Americans influence the development of New York?
主要觀念： 依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 和歐岡昆族人(Algonquian) 生活方式：食物，衣服和住所。	Key Idea: The Iroquois and the Algonquian's way of living (e.g. food, clothing and shelter)
詞彙： 1. 棚屋 2. 長屋 3. 打獵 4. 三姊妹 5. 農業 6. 鹿皮鞋	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1.wigwam 2.longhouse 3.hunting 4.The Three sisters 5.farming 6.moccasin
摘要： 依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 和歐岡昆族人(Algonquian) 用樹的每一部份來建造他們的房子。依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 建造的房子叫作長屋。這些大的長屋可讓很多依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 的家庭住在一起。歐岡昆族人(Algonquians) 住的是棚屋。棚屋是一種用樹枝，樹皮，和草做成的圓形的房子。美洲原住民依靠種田和打獵作為他們的食物主要來源。他們用軟的鹿皮做衣服。依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 佩帶羽毛、打綁腿和穿鹿皮鞋。	Summary: The Iroquois and the Algonquians built their own shelters with various parts of the trees. The Iroquois built longhouses. The large longhouses allowed many Iroquois families to live together. The Algonquians lived in wigwams. A wigwam is a round house made of branches, bark and grass. The Native American Indians depended on farming and hunting as the main source of their food. They made clothes from soft deer skin. The Iroquois wore feathers, leggings, and moccasins.
內容： 耕種是依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois)生活的一個非常重要的部分。他們的生活是依賴他們每年收穫的農作物。所以，每年依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 會舉行六個節日來感謝他們的神。依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois)用種子來種	Content: Farming was a very important part of Iroquois' lives. Their lives depended on the crops they harvested each year. Therefore, every year, the Iroquois held six festivals to give thanks to their gods. The Iroquois used seeds to plant corn, squash, bean, pumpkin, melon, and

植玉米、葫瓜、豆類、南瓜、蜜瓜和煙草。最重要的農作物是玉米、豆類和葫瓜。他們使用這三種農作物做成一道菜稱為「豆煮玉米(succotash)」。這三種農作物稱為「三姐妹」。

婦女和孩子負責採集野生堅果、水果和蔬菜。而且，依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois)也使用楓樹來做楓糖漿。他們做許多包含楓糖漿的點心。在春季的時候，男人負責捉魚。許多魚被曬乾存放以為將來食用。

依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois)住在村莊裏。每個村莊的部落分成“家族”。在每個家族有一位“族母”。族母有很大的權力。她有權選擇委員去參加大議會的會議。她也有權解雇委員，替換別人。在家族裏每一個人都尊敬族母。在依洛郭亦族(Iroquois)裏，一個人不能與自己家族的另一個人結婚。當一個男人結婚後，他便搬入他妻子的長屋，變成她的家庭的一部分。婦女是長屋的管理人。

每個家族在他自己的長屋裏居住。有一些長屋有200英尺長，25英尺寬和25英尺高。長屋是用樹的不同部分而建成的。每一個長屋都用長木棍作架子，再用樹皮遮蔽屋頂。在長屋的頂部有煙孔，在房子的兩端各有一個門。一個長屋可以持續二十年。

tobacco. The most important crops were the corn, beans and squash. They used these three crops to make a vegetable dish called “succotash.” These crops were called the “Three Sisters.”

The women and children were responsible for gathering wild nuts, fruits, and vegetables. Moreover, the Iroquois also used maple trees to harvest maple syrup and they made many treats that contained maple syrup. During the spring season, the men were responsible for catching fish. Much of the fish were dried and stored for the future.

The Iroquois lived in villages. In each village, the tribes were divided into groups called “clans.” In each clan, there was a “clan mother.” The clan mother had great power. She chose the Council members for the Great Council meeting. She also had the authority to fire a council member and replace with someone else. Everyone in the clan had great respect for the clan mother. In the Iroquois’ world, a person was not allowed to marry another person from the same clan. When a man married, he moved into his wife’s longhouse and become part of her family. The women were in charge of the longhouses.

Each clan lived in its own longhouse. Some longhouses were measured 200 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 25 feet height. The longhouses were built with different parts of the trees. Each longhouse was framed with long poles and covered with bark. On top of the longhouse there were smoke holes and one door on each end of the house. A longhouse could last as long as twenty years.

<p>依洛郭亦族人 (Iroquois) 用鹿皮做成衣裳。男人穿的是襯衣、綁腿和鹿皮鞋。女人穿的是襯衣、綁腿和遮蓋綁腿的裙子。男人頭髮的樣式是“Mohawk”。就是頭的中間從前到後梳著一束頭髮。婦女留長頭髮。男女都經常用紋身花刺來裝飾他們的身體。</p>	<p>The Iroquois made clothes from deerskin. The men wore shirts, leggings, and moccasins. The women wore shirts, leggings, and dresses to cover their legs. The men wore their hair in a “Mohawk” style. They had a lock of hair down in the middle of their head. The women had long hairs. Men and women often decorated their bodies with tattoos.</p>
<p>複習:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 什麼是“三姐妹”？ 2. 依洛郭亦族人 (Iroquois) 是怎樣居住的？ 3. 描述長屋的佈局。 4. 男人和女人是穿什麼樣的衣服？ 	<p>Review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is “The Three Sisters?” 2. How did the Iroquois live? 3. Describe a longhouse. 4. What did the men/women wear?

第一單元：紐約州的北美原住民	Unit 1: Native American of New York State
1.4 如何使用環境	1.4 Uses of the environment.
關鍵問題： 北美原住民對紐約州的發展有什麼影響？	Essential Question: How did Native Americans influence the development of New York?
主要觀念： 環境和地理因素影響北美原住民所住的地方。	Key Idea: Native American Indians settlements were influenced by environmental and geographic factors.
詞彙： 1. 環境 2. 大自然 3. 資源 4. 影響	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1. environment 2. nature 3. resources 4. influence
摘要： 環境對北美原住民的生活有很大的影響。他們對自然的尊重使他們重視每一種資源。	Summary: The Native American Indians' lives were greatly influenced by the environment. Their respect for the nature had led them to value every resource they encountered in their surroundings.
內容： 北美原住民居住在美國許多的地區，例如平地，森林，山區，沙漠，大草原，和海岸。環境有對北美原住民居住的方式有巨大影響。他們生活的方式是跟著可利用的資源來調整。他們使用所有可利用的資源來造屋，種植農作物，打獵和採集野生的堅果和果實來生存。	Content: The Native American Indians lived in many parts of the America such as the flatlands, the forests, the mountains, the deserts, the prairies, and on the coast. The environments had great influence on the ways the Native American Indian lived. Their ways of living were adjusted according to the available resources. They used all the available resources to create shelters, to grow crops, to hunt animals, and to gather wild nuts and fruits in order to survive.

<p>住在沙漠和山區的北美原住民是住在樹枝做的小棚和樹幹做成的小房子。住在林地的印地安人是住在樹皮蓋著的房子。其他在北極居住的印第安人修造圓頂冰屋來居住。</p> <p>依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 和歐岡昆族人(Algonquian) 用森林裏的獵物為食物。當動物 被捕捉以後，牠們每個部分都有用：例如肉用為食物，皮作成衣物，鹿角作為工具，骨頭作為髮簪、 裝飾品和針。印地安人也用樹來造屋，土地來種植農作物例如玉米、豆類、南瓜和葫瓜。</p> <p>環境是北美原住民生活中的一個非常重要的部分。</p>	<p>The Native American Indian that settled in the deserts and mountainous areas lived in twig shacks and log huts. The Woodland Indians lived in houses covered by bark. Others lived near the Arctic built igloos.</p> <p>The Iroquois and the Algonquian utilized the forests for hunting animals for food. When an animal was captured, they used every part of the animal in different ways such as meat for food, skin for clothing, antlers for tools, and bones for hairpins, decoration, and needles. Moreover, the Indians used trees for creating shelters and lands for farming to grow crops such as corn, bean, pumpkins, and squash.</p> <p>The environment was a very important part of the Native American Indians' lives.</p>
<p>複習:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 北美原住民造的房屋有什麼不同的類型? 2. 北美原住民怎麼樣根據他們週圍的環境來生活? 3. 依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 怎麼樣使用動物不同部份? 	<p>Review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are different types of shelter that were created by the Native American Indian? 2. How did the Native American Indian live based on their surrounding? 3. How did the Iroquois use different parts of the animal?

第一單元：紐約州的北美原住民	Unit 1: Native American of New York State
1.5 北美原住民的重要成就和貢獻。	1.5 Important accomplishments and contributions of Native American Indians.
關鍵問題 北美原住民印第安部落對紐約州的發展有什麼影響？	Essential Question: How did Native Americans influence the development of New York?
主要觀念： 北美原住民對紐約的傳統有重要貢獻。	Key Idea: Native American Indians have made important contributions to New York's legacy.
詞彙： 1. 文化 2. 文物 3. 貢獻 4. 傳統 5. 文化傳統	Vocabulary & Phrases: 1.cultural 2.artifact 3.contribution 4.legacy 5. heritage
摘要： 依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 和歐岡昆族人(Algonquian)對紐約的歷史有很大的貢獻。有一些貢獻是文化貢獻，例如：藝術、音樂、口述傳統、遊戲、運動和語言。 其次，他們耕種的知識也對歐洲人的生活有巨大影響。最後，依洛郭亦聯盟(The Iroquois Confederacy) 和美國的憲法有直接關係。	Summary: The Iroquois and the Algonquians have made great contributions to the history of New York. Some of contributions are cultural contributions such as art, music, oral tradition, games, sport, and language. Next, their knowledge on farming also had great impact on the lives of the Europeans. Finally, the establishment of the Iroquois Confederacy has direct connection to the design of The U.S. Constitution.
內容： 依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 和歐岡昆族人(Algonquian)在紐約有留下許多重要傳統。最大的貢獻包括藝術、音樂、講故事、舞蹈、傳奇故事和運動。長曲棍球仍是紐約一種很普遍的運動比賽。	Content: The Iroquois and the Algonquians have passed down many important legacies in New York. The major contributions included the heritage of art, music, storytelling, dance, legends, and sport. The sport of lacrosse is still popular in many parts

<p>此外，依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 留下來的文物，例如，富於飾品的衣物、陶器和袋囊展示了從世代傳下來的美好藝術品。許多在紐約主要的高速公路、運河和鐵路是根據北美原住民的路徑來開發的。直到今天，在紐約許多的城市，高速公路，河流和公園，都是用北美原住民的名字來命名以記念他們。</p> <p>另一貢獻是他們在耕種的知識。依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois)教歐洲定居者種植農作物，像玉米、豆類和瓜類。他們也教歐洲定居者如何收集楓樹汁然後把它變成糖漿。依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 非常尊重大自然。</p> <p>最後，依洛郭亦聯盟(The Iroquois Confederacy)的創立對美國憲法有很大的影響。美國憲法採取了許多依洛郭亦聯盟的原則和政策。</p>	<p>of New York.</p> <p>Furthermore, artifacts from the Iroquois culture such as decorated clothing, pottery, and pouches demonstrated the fine artwork that had been passed down from generation to generation. Many major high ways, canals, and railroads in New York were developed according to Native American Indian's trails. Until today, many Native American Indian names were given to places in New York such as cities, highways, rivers and parks in memory of their heritage.</p> <p>Another contribution was their knowledge of farming. The Iroquois taught the European settlers to grow crops like corn, bean, and squash. They also showed them how to collect maple sap and turn it into syrup. The Iroquois has great respect for the nature.</p> <p>Lastly, the establishment of The Iroquois Confederacy had a great impact on the creation of The U.S. Constitution. Many principles and policies were adopted by The U.S. Constitution.</p>
<p>複習：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 留下那些的貢獻？ 2. 依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois)怎樣影響了歐洲定居者？ 3. 洛郭亦聯邦會(The Iroquois Confederacy) 怎樣影響到美國憲法？ 	<p>Review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were some of the contributions passed down from the Iroquois? 2. How did Iroquois influence the European settlers? 3. What was the direct impact from The Iroquois Confederacy to the U.S. Constitution?

1.1: 北美原住民：紐約州最早的居民	1.1: Native America: the first inhabitants
<p>答案</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 東邊林地印地安人 (The Eastern Woodland Indians) 住的地區包括從密西西比河 (Mississippi River) 到大湖區 (Great Lake Region) 一直到大西洋。 2. 住在這個地區的兩個最大的印地安部落是依洛郭亦族人 (Iroquois) 和歐岡昆族人 (Algonquian)。 3. 東邊林地印地安人 (The Eastern Woodland Indians) 建造的房子稱為長屋和樹皮屋。 4. 女人的工作是摘取野外的植物。她們還負責種植，照顧和摘採農作物。 5. 男人的工作是打獵，買賣，清理田地和製造獨木舟。 6. 男孩的工作是學習射箭和製造陷阱。 7. 女孩學習烹調，製做陶瓷鍋盤和作衣服。 	<p>Answer Key</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Eastern Woodland Indians lived in the eastern part of the United States that extended from the Mississippi River, through the Great Lakes region, to the Atlantic Ocean. 2. The largest Native American groups that lived in these regions were the Iroquois and the Algonquian. 3. The Eastern Woodland Indians built the longhouse and the bark-covered wigwam. 4. The women were responsible for gathering wild plants. They were also responsible for planting, picking, and tending their crops. 5. The men were responsible for hunting, trading, clearing the fields for planting, and making canoes from logs. 6. The boys were responsible to learn to shoot a bow and arrow, and to build traps. 7. The girls were responsible to learn to cook, make pottery, and make clothing.

<p>1.2: 依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 和歐岡昆族人(Algonquian) 是在紐約州最早居民</p>	<p>1.2: The Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) and the Algonquian were the early inhabitants of our State.</p>
<p>答案</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 依洛郭亦聯盟(The Iroquois Confederacy) 包括西門守護者(Seneca)，卡育加人(Cayuga)，護火者(Onondaga)，奧奈達人(Oneida)，東門守護者(Mohawk) 和第六個部落塔斯卡洛拉族人(Tuscarora)。 2. 依洛郭亦聯盟(The Iroquois Confederacy) 是一個同意協定書，目的是讓這些部落平靜的一起生活，決定重要的決議和一起打倒敵人。 3. 依洛郭亦聯盟(The Iroquois Confederacy)開會所討論的事是有關和平，戰爭和買賣。 	<p>Answer Key</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Iroquois Confederacy consisted of six tribes. They were the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Mohawk and Tuscarora. 2. The purpose of the Confederacy was to set an agreement among these tribes to get along with each other, to make important decisions, and fight against their enemies. 3. Some of the issues discussed during the meeting were peace, war, and trade.

1.3: 取得基本需求：食物，服裝和住所	1.3: Meeting basic needs: food, clothing, and shelter
<p>答案</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 「三個姐妹」是玉米、豆類和 葫瓜。 依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois)是居住在村莊裏。 在每個村莊的部落會分成家族。每個家族有一位“族母”。族母有很大的權力。她有權選擇委員去參加大議會的會議。 有一些長屋(longhouses)有200英尺長，25英尺寬和25英尺高度。長屋是用樹的不同部分而建成的。每一個長屋都用長木棍作架子，再用樹皮遮蔽屋頂。在長屋的頂部有煙孔，在房子的兩端各有一個門。 男人穿的是襯衣、綁腿和鹿皮鞋。女人穿的是襯衣、綁腿和裙子來蓋她們的綁腿。 	<p>Answer Key</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> “The Three Sisters” were the corn, beans and squash. The Iroquois lived in villages. In each village, the tribes were divided into groups called “clans.” In each clan, there is a “clan mother”. The clan mother had great power. She chose the Council members for the Great Council meetings. Some longhouses measured 200 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 25 feet height. The longhouses were built with different parts of the trees. Each longhouse was framed with long poles and covered with bark. On top of the longhouse were smoke holes and one door on each end of the house. The men wore shirts, leggings, and moccasins. The women wore shirts, leggings, and dresses to cover their leggings.

1.4: 如何使用環境	1.4: Uses of the environment
<p>答案</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 住在林地的印地安人是住在樹皮蓋著的房子。其他在北極居住的印地安人修造圓頂冰屋來居住。 2. 美洲印地安人使用所有可利用的資源來造屋，種植農作物，打獵和採集野生的堅果和果實來生存。 3. 依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 用肉為食物，皮作成衣物，鹿角作為工具和骨頭作為簪子、裝飾品和針。 	<p>Answer Key</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Woodland Indians lived in houses covered by bark. Others lived near the Arctic built igloos. 2. The Native American Indian used all the available resources in their surroundings to create shelters, to grow crops, to hunt animals, and to gather wild nuts and fruits in order to survive. 3. The Iroquois used meat for food, skin for clothing, antlers for tools, and bones for hairpins, decoration, and needles.

1.5: 北美原住民的重要成就和貢獻。	1.5: Important accomplishment and contributions of Native American Indians
答案	Answer Key
<p>複習:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 傳下的貢獻有藝術、音樂、講故事、舞蹈、傳奇故事和運動。 2. 依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois) 影響歐洲定居者耕種的知識。依洛郭亦族人(Iroquois)教歐洲定居者種植農作物，像玉米、豆和葫瓜。他們也教歐洲定居者如何收集楓樹樹汁和把它變成糖漿。 3. 依洛郭亦聯盟(The Iroquois Confederacy) 影響到美國憲法。美國憲法採取了依洛郭亦聯盟(The Iroquois Confederacy) 的原則和政策。 	<p>Review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some of the contributions passed down from the Iroquois are the heritage of art, music, storytelling, dance, legends and sport. 2. The Iroquois influenced the European settlers on farming. They taught the settlers to grow crops such as corn, beans, and squash. They also showed them how to collect maple sap and turned it to maple syrup. 3. The direct impact from The Iroquois Confederacy to the U.S. Constitution was that many principles and polices were adopted by The U.S. Constitution.