



AMERICAN HISTORY



LESSON 21

THE GREAT LAW OF PEACE

Name: _____

Date: _____

Multiple Choice

1. What was the French and Indian War a part of on a global scale?
 - A) The Napoleonic Wars
 - B) The Seven Years War
 - C) The American Revolution
 - D) The War of 1812
2. Who were the main participants in the French and Indian War in North America?
 - A) French and Spanish Empires
 - B) British and American Colonists
 - C) French and the Iroquois Confederacy
 - D) French and their Native allies vs. British and the Iroquois Confederacy
3. The Iroquois Confederacy was based on which constitution?
 - A) The U.S. Constitution
 - B) The Magna Carta
 - C) The Great Law of Peace
 - D) The Code of Hammurabi
4. Who were the key figures in the founding of the Great Law of Peace?
 - A) George Washington and Benjamin Franklin
 - B) The Peacemaker and Hiawatha
 - C) Chief Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse
 - D) Tecumseh and Sacagawea
5. What symbol did the Peacemaker use to represent unity and peace among the Iroquois nations?
 - A) The Longhouse
 - B) The Great River
 - C) The Tree of Peace
 - D) The Wampum Belt





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6. Which of the following roles is specific to the Clan Mothers in the Iroquois Confederacy?
- A) Leading council meetings
 - B) Appointing and removing chiefs (sachems)
 - C) Serving as warriors during conflicts
 - D) Negotiating treaties with European powers
7. The decision-making process in the Iroquois Confederacy's Grand Council was based on what principle?
- A) Majority vote
 - B) The strongest tribe's choice
 - C) Consensus among all chiefs
 - D) Decision by the Clan Mothers alone
8. The Great Law of Peace included the "thick skin" principle for chiefs. What did this principle emphasize?
- A) Physical strength in battle
 - B) Remaining calm, patient, and respectful during discussions
 - C) The importance of wealth and power
 - D) Strict punishment for dissent
9. Which of the following practices reflects the Iroquois Confederacy's concern for future generations?
- A) Choosing leaders based on wealth
 - B) Considering the impact of decisions on the "seventh generation"
 - C) Allowing only chiefs to hunt
 - D) Making short-term plans for immediate benefits
10. The Confederacy is symbolized by the Longhouse, with each nation representing a part of the house. Who are considered the "Keepers of the Fire"?
- A) The Mohawk
 - B) The Oneida
 - C) The Onondaga
 - D) The Seneca



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1. How did the Great Law of Peace influence the Iroquois Confederacy's ability to form alliances during the French and Indian War, and what lessons can modern governments learn from their consensus-based decision-making process?
2. In what ways did the role of Clan Mothers in the Iroquois Confederacy challenge European notions of governance and leadership at the time? How does this reflect the importance of women in indigenous governance systems?
3. The Great Law of Peace emphasizes the "seventh generation" principle when making decisions. How might this long-term perspective impact policies today?
4. How did the Iroquois Confederacy's diplomatic principles and conflict resolution methods, as outlined in the Great Law of Peace, affect their interactions with both the French and British during the war?
5. In what ways did the symbols of unity, such as the Tree of Peace and the Longhouse, serve to maintain harmony among the Iroquois nations? Could similar symbols or practices be used in modern society to foster unity?





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Answer Key:

1. B) The Seven Years War
2. D) French and their Native allies vs. British and the Iroquois Confederacy
3. C) The Great Law of Peace
4. B) The Peacemaker and Hiawatha
5. C) The Tree of Peace
6. B) Appointing and removing chiefs (sachems)
7. C) Consensus among all chiefs
8. B) Remaining calm, patient, and respectful during discussions
9. B) Considering the impact of decisions on the "seventh generation"
10. C) The Onondaga

