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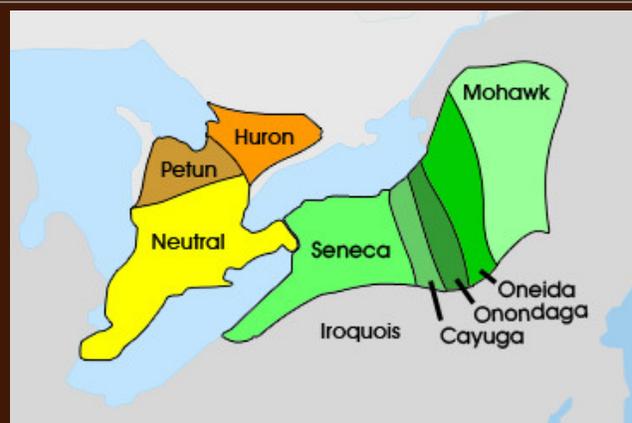
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Eastern Woodland Farmers

Environment / Housing
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Tribal Relations / War

The people of the Eastern Woodlands are classified into two main groups, the *Iroquois* (Eastern Woodlands farmers) and the *Algonquians* (Eastern Woodlands hunters). This division is based on the roots of their languages and their main source of food.

Arrival	The Eastern Woodland Farmers came to the area around Lake Ontario over 12,000 years ago.
Location	They inhabited the shores of the Great Lakes to the St. Lawrence River, and up towards Georgian Bay, in Southwestern and South-Central Ontario
Language	Iroquoian
Nations	The Huron, the Neutral, the Petun and the Iroquois



Map Source - [The Canadian Encyclopedia](#)

Huron

Name	The Hurons actually had a different name for themselves; the Wyandot or the Wendat. However, when the French arrived in Canada, their foreign ear could not distinguish the name, so they named the nation the Hurons, derived from French word <i>Hure</i> meaning rough or uncultured.
Peoples	Deer, Bear, Cord, Rock
Location	St. Lawrence Valley, Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay
Population	(1600s) 30,000
Language	Iroquoian



Huron Encampment

Neutrals

Name	Samuel de Champlain called them Neutrals, because they were peaceful.
Location	Mainly between Hamilton and Brantford.

Population	(1600s) 10,000	
Language	Iroquoian	

A view of Southern Ontario

Petun / Tobacco

Name	Derived from trading agricultural good Tobacco with the French.
Location	Lived between Hurons and Neutrals; Upper Great Lakes Region
Population	(1600s) smallest nation
Language	Iroquoian



A Tobacco Plant

Iroquois

Peoples	Seneca, Onondaga, Oneida, Cayuga, Mohawk
Location	South of Great Lakes. After 1640s, inhabit North Shores of Great Lakes.
Population	(1700s) 12,000
Language	Iroquoian



An Iroquois Village

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