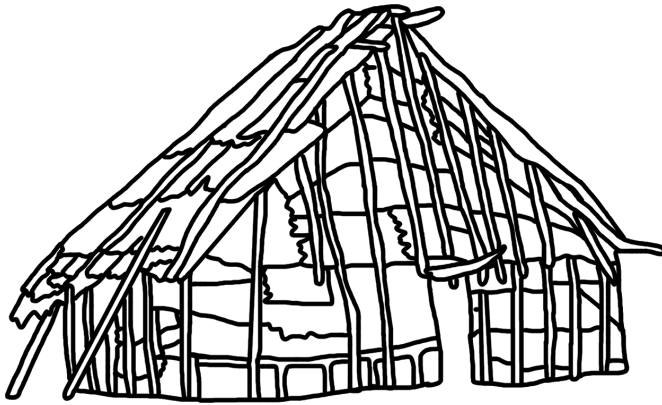
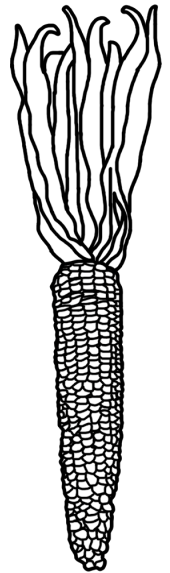


The Sauk were pushed from their original home west to the area of northern Illinois and Wisconsin. They were closely allied with the Fox, and in time, they came to be thought of as one people, the Sauk and Fox Nation.



In the summer, they made bark homes near fields where they raised food for the tribe.

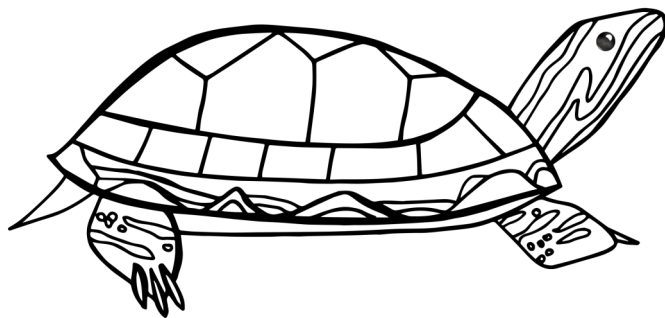
The women tended the squash, corn, pumpkin, beans, and melons. After the harvest, the people of the village separated into family groups and lived in homes made of poles and reed mats. In the spring, the people moved to the prairie and worked together to hunt bison.



The men were in charge of hunting and fishing. They hunted small game and birds such as ducks, geese, swans, and sandhill cranes. They also hunted large game including bear, elk, buffalo, and deer. They dried the meat of large animals to make jerky because it was easy to store for a long time.

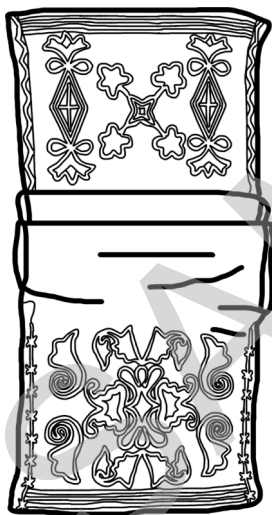


They used bone or antler harpoons, nets, or fish traps to fish for bass, sturgeon, bullheads, and other animals. Snapping turtles and painted turtles also provided shells to use as bowls and dishes.

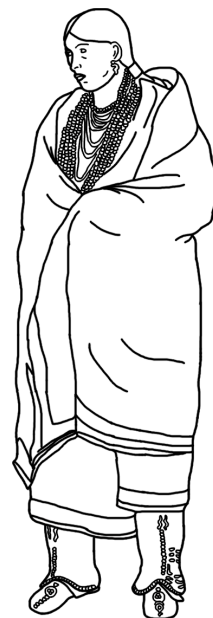


Young boys helped by hunting rabbits, squirrels, and woodchucks. They used a bow and a blunt-tipped arrow that could knock out their prey.

Animal skins were made into clothing, robes, covers, and other household items. The men wore leggings made from deerskin. They also wore breechcloths, moccasins, and fur headbands with beaded decorations. Early breechcloths were made of tanned deerskins. Later, they were made of broadcloth. Some men also wore vests.

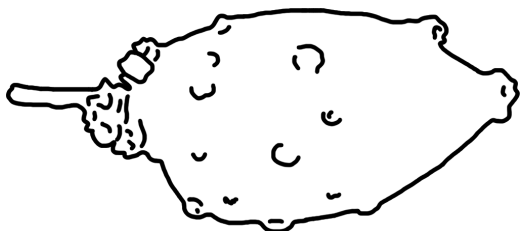
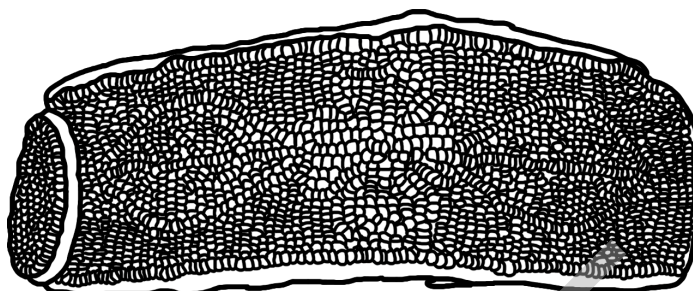


The early Sauk and Fox women wore buckskin dresses, knee-high leggings, and short moccasins. They also wore strings of shell beads.



Later, many things about their clothing changed, and glass beads were used instead of shell beads.

Both men and women wore belts usually made from woven yarn or beads. Men also wore beautifully beaded armbands that could be red, white, black, amber, navy blue, or other colors.

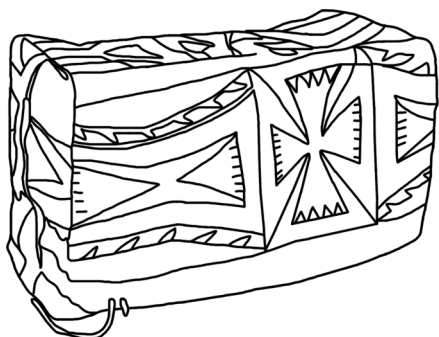


The women gathered nuts, berries, fruits, honey, milkweed, and various roots. One of the foods they ate was the groundnut. It is something like a potato, but it has a nuttier taste.

Another common food was the ground cherry, a type of berry that becomes bright orange-red when it is ready to eat.



They used the hazelnut in various ways. The nuts were eaten or stored for winter. The plant itself was used as a brush for cleaning floors and other areas and also used to make baskets.



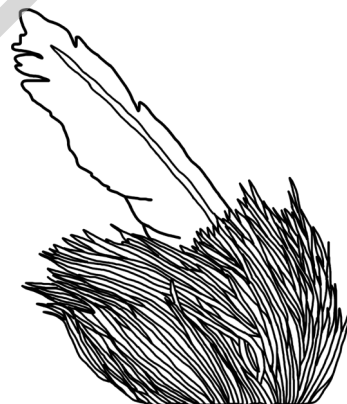
The women made beautiful, beaded bags to carry items in.

There was always lots of work to be done, but like many kids, the little girls enjoyed playing with handmade dolls when they got the chance.



Men wore their hair as a scalp lock. That meant they shaved all but one small piece of hair that they left in the middle of their head. Warriors were also allowed to wear roaches.

A roach was a special piece made from the hair of certain animals, like a porcupine, and attached to the scalp lock. It showed the warrior's rank.



In 1804, the Sauk and Fox signed a treaty that gave their land in Illinois to the United States, but a leader named Black Hawk refused to accept the treaty. He accused the United States of tricking his people. In the War of 1812, Black Hawk and about 500 warriors fought for the British.

By 1830, most of the Sauk and Fox had moved west, and Black Hawk and his men were forced to move with them. But two years later, he came back with around 1,000 warriors, women, and children. Black Hawk thought that the British in Canada would help him, since he had helped them in the War of 1812.

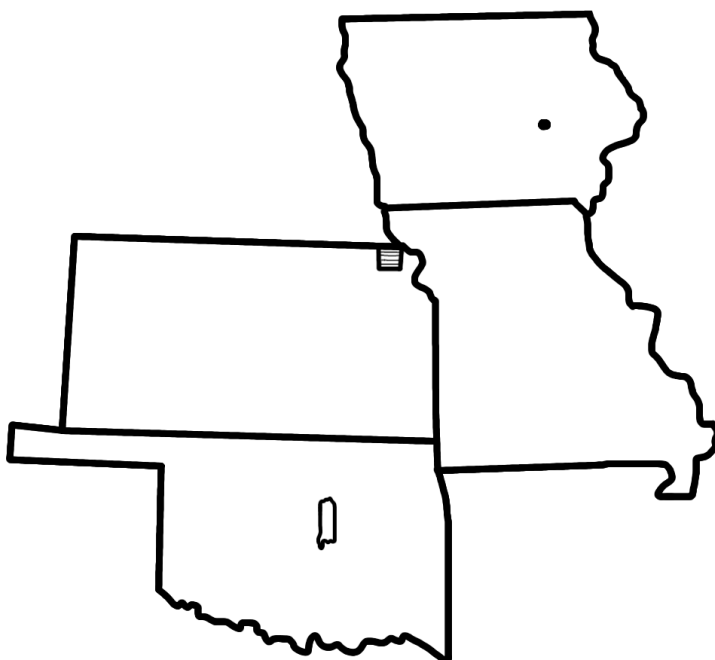


When he discovered they would not, he tried to make a truce with the military. They sent messengers under a white flag to the militia, but the militia fired on them and killed one of the messengers. This outraged Black Hawk. He defeated the militia and continued pressing on toward Wisconsin.

They were chased, but Black Hawk and his men held them off until they reached the Mississippi River. By this time, many of his people had died or given up. A steamboat came up the river and, even though the Sauk held out a white flag of truce, the steamboat fired on them. Black Hawk's people were trapped between the army and the steamboat. Many were killed, and the Sioux killed some of those who managed to cross the river. Black Hawk himself escaped but later surrendered.



The Sauk and Fox Nation today lives in a much smaller area than their original home.



Review

Which of these nations were not part of the Iroquois Confederacy?



Seneca

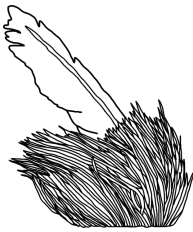


Oneida

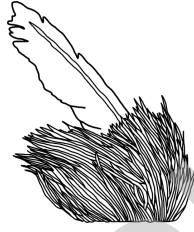


Creek

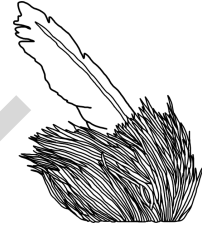
Which tribe did you read about wearing roaches?



Sauk and Fox



Seminole



Cherokee

Whose language did Sequoyah create a written system for?



Creek

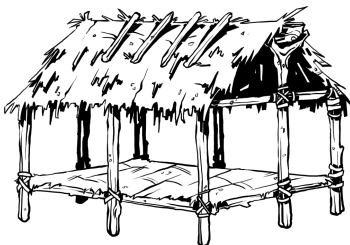


Cherokee

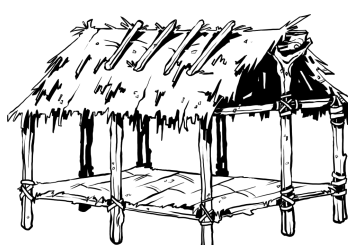


Cayuga

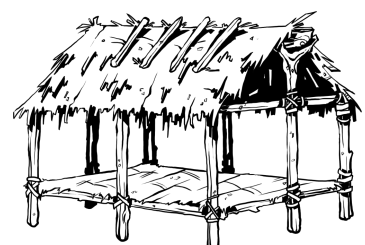
What was the name of the type of home the Seminole used to stay above flood waters?



Chickee



Hogan



Wattle and daub

How was an Iroquois water drum made?

Which two Native Americans served on opposite sides in the American Civil War?
What tribe was each from? Which side did each one fight for?

How was kanuchi made?

What did the Indian Removal Act of 1830 give the President authority to do?

Why was the First Seminole War fought?

How was Metacom related to Massasoit?

Sauk and Fox

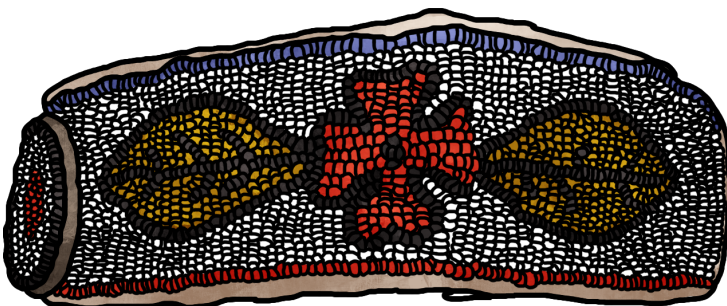
Here are color versions of select images from the unit so that you can see the artistry and beauty of the Sauk and Fox work.



Bark house

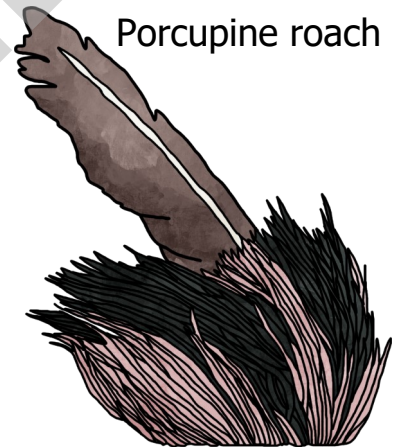


Left to right: breechcloth, doll, armband, and parfleche





Clothing (little girl's is a later style)



Porcupine roach

Plants and animals of the region:

Left to right: buffalo, painted turtle, ground cherry, groundnut (top), and hazelnut (bottom)

