A Comparison between Haudenosaunee and Euro-American Women:

Before the Woman's Rights Movement

Social:

Haudenosaunee

- Children are members of their mother's clan
- Violence against women is not part of culture and dealt with seriously when it occurs
- Clothing fosters health, freedom of movement, and independence
- Woman's responsibilities have a spiritual basis

Euro-American

- Children are the property of their fathers
- Husbands have the legal right and religious responsibility to physically discipline their wives
- Clothing is restrictive, unhealthy, and dangerous
- Women's subordination has a religious foundation

Econonic

Haudenosaunee

- Work satisfying, done communally
- Responsible for agriculture as well as home life
- Work done under the direction of the women working together
- Each woman controls her own personal property

Euro-American

- Work drudgery; isolated
- Responsible for home, but subordinate to husband
- Work done under authority of husband
- No rights to her own property, body, or children

Spiritual:

Haudenosaunee

- "Sky Woman" the spiritual being, catalyst for the earth
- Mother Earth and women are spiritually interrelated
- Women have responsibilities in ceremony
- Responsibilities in balance with those of men

Euro-American

- No female in the godhead: women are responsible for sin
- Spirituality not connected to the earth
- Women forbidden to speak in churches
- Responsibilities subordinate to men's authority

Political:

Haudenosaunee

- Women have equal voice with men in decisions
- Women and men have equivalent and equal governing responsibilities
- Confederacy law ensures woman's political authority
- Decision making by consensus; everyone has a voice

Euro-American

- Illegal for women to vote; women are arrested for voting
- Women are excluded from political office
- Common law defines married women as "dead in the law"
- Decision making by men; majority rules

Chart from Sisters in Spirit: Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Influence on Early American Feminists
Sally Roesch Wagner (Native Voices, 2001.)

"Early women's rights activists believed women's liberation was possible because they knew liberated women, women who possessed rights beyond their wildest imagination:

Haudenosaunee women."

— Sally Roesch Wagner, Sisters in Spirit

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