Odawa

Odawa

Odawa group areas.

Total population

15,000

Regions with significant populations

<u>United States (Oklahoma, Michigan)</u> <u>Canada (Ontario)</u>

Languages

English, French, Ojibwe (Ottawa dialect)

Religion

Midewiwin, Animism, traditional religion, Christianity, other

Related ethnic groups

Ojibwe, Potawatomi, and other Algonquian peoples

The **Odawa**^[1] (also **Ottawa** or **Odaawaa** /oʊˈdɑːwə/) are an Indigenous American ethnic group. Their name means "traders". They are part of the Northeastern Woodlands cultures. Their language is part of the Algonquian language family. They mostly live in the northern United States and southern Canada. The US Government federally recognizes these Native Americans as a tribe. They have numerous recognized First Nations bands in Canada. They are one of the Anishinaabeg. They are related to but different from the Ojibwe and Potawatomi peoples.^[2]

History

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The Odawa may have come from some <u>Hopewell</u> traditions.^[3] The Odawa were historically grouped with the <u>Ojibwe</u> and <u>Potawatomi</u>. The three were allied in the Council of Three Fires.^[4] The fought against other tribes like the <u>Iroquois</u> and <u>Dakota</u>.

The Odawa were important in the <u>fur trade</u>. They traded beaver, deer, marten, raccoon, fox, otter, and muskrat. The Odawa got metal tools, cloths, weapons, jewelry and alcohol in return. [5] The Odawa fought wars over trading. They fought against the powerful <u>Mohawk</u> and <u>Iroquois</u> in the <u>Beaver Wars</u>.

Many Natives later died from European diseases. The natives were not immune to these new diseases.

In 1752, the French <u>Charles Langlade</u> attacked the <u>Miami</u> people at <u>Pickawillany</u> with Odawa, Potawatomi, and Ojibwe. The Miami surrendered

and handed over Englishmen for <u>negotiations</u>. The Odawa <u>ate</u> one Englishman and the Chief of the town. This was one of the events that led to increased tension in the Ohio Country. This eventually led to the <u>French and Indian War</u> between France and Britain. [6]

The Odawa were together with the French against the British in the French and Indian War or Seven Years' War (1756-1763). Pontiac was an important Odawa chief. Chief Egushawa allied with the British during the American Revolution (1775-1783). [7]

After the American Revolution, Odawa and other tribes fought against the <u>United States</u> in the <u>Northwest Indian War</u>. The natives lost this war and had to give up much land The Odawa gave lands in the <u>Treaty of Greenville</u> (1795). They gave up more land in the <u>Treaty of Detroit</u> (1807). After the <u>Indian Removal Act of 1830</u>, the remaining Odawa moved to <u>Kansas</u>.

Odawa Chief **Pontiac** speaking at a council on April 27, 1763, 19th-century engraving.

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[change | change source]

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- 4. ↑ Williamson, Pamela, and Roberts, John (2nd ed. 2004). *First Nations Peoples*, p. 102. Toronto: Emond Montgomery Publications. ISBN 1-55239-144-2.
- 5. 1 The Wisconsin Cartographers' Guild (1998). *Wisconsin's Past and Present: A Historical Atlas*. Madison, WI: The University of Wisconsin Press. p. 4.
- 6. <u>1 "Raid On Pickawillany"</u>. World History Project. Archived from the original on 2022-09-27. Retrieved 2022-08-06.
- 7. <u>1</u> Barnes, Celia (2003). *Native American Power in the United States,* 1783–1795, p. 203. Fairleigh Dickinson University Press. <u>ISBN</u> 0-8386-3958-5.
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[change | change source]

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- Little River Band of Ottawa Indians
- Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians
- Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma

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