

- In 1523, Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazano, under the commission of the French crown, sought a route to Asia that would be an alternative to the Northwest Passage that the _____ had been unsuccessfully exploring.
- Reaching the coast of present-day South Carolina, Verrazano traveled north seeking a way west. Upon reaching Newfoundland, he decided that it would be impossible to find a way around _____.
- If going around would prove impossible, then perhaps going _____ would be possible.
- Inspired by Verrazano's voyage a decade earlier, _____ convinced the King Francis I of France to fund another expedition to North America.
- During his first journey in 1534, Cartier entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence, planted a cross on the _____, claiming the land for France.
- It was understood that there would be a need to form relationships with the _____ peoples of North America. It was the First Nations peoples who understood the land and geography. They had established trade routes and effective methods of transportation and had developed methods of using the natural resources from the environment to create _____ and clothing. For Europeans to survive, they would need the help of First Nations people.
- During his first voyage, Cartier met the Haudenosaunee chief _____ of the St. Lawrence River region. Cartier was able to persuade Donnacona to allow for Donnacona's two sons, Domagaya and Taignoagny, to travel to France with Cartier.
- Taking back word of the resource riches (fish, _____ and land) of North America, Cartier was able to gain funding for a second voyage, one where he could take advantage of the geographic knowledge of Domagaya and Taignoagny.
- Despite failing to find a route to Asia, Cartier opened the door for _____ involvement in North America.
- Despite what might have seemed a promising beginning, Cartier's second voyage in _____ was disastrous in many ways.
- Travelling further up the St. Lawrence River, Cartier first arrived at the Haudenosaunee community of _____ (later the location of Quebec City). He later ventured further upriver to the Haudenosaunee city of _____ (later the location of Montreal).
- Cartier returned to Stadacona for the winter, where 25 of Cartier's men died due to _____ (a lack of vitamin C). Domagaya was able to help Cartier and his men by showing them how to brew annedda (a drink made from tree leaves and bark).
- Unfortunately, Cartier's men transmitted diseases such as _____ to the people of Stadacona and as the First Nations death toll rose, so too did the tensions between Cartier's group and the people of Stadacona.
- Knowing that he needed the help of the Haudenosaunee if he were to ever venture further inland, rather than leaving in order to save the people of Stadacona from further infection, remained throughout the _____.
- Come spring, Cartier and his remaining men captured Donnacona, his two sons, three other leaders of the Haudenosaunee and four children, who he held captive and took back to France as _____. All but one died in Europe before 1541, the remaining survivor would never return to their homeland.

- Launched in 1541, Cartier's third voyage was meant to be the first settlement of a _____ colony. To this end, Cartier brought cattle and other supplies with him and even planted crops upon his arrival.
- A harsh winter, scurvy and attacks by the local _____ seeking to avenge the kidnapping of their people and the deaths of their leader, Donnacona, resulted in Cartier losing 35 of his men and was forced to abandon his attempt at establishing a colony.
- Cartier returned to France in the spring of 1542, never to return. During his time, Cartier was able to chart much of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the St. Lawrence River which became the main entry point for further French exploration and colonization under Samuel de Champlain in _____.

Formative Assessment

To commemorate the 400th anniversary of Jacques Cartier's first voyage to North America, the Canadian government issued a commemorative stamp (left).

1. How do you think that the Canadian government is trying to portray Cartier? Positively or negatively? In what role?
2. Do you think that this provides people with an accurate image of Cartier? If yes, explain how. If no, do you think that people would benefit from a more complete understanding of Cartier?
3. The right stamp was issued in 1984 concerning Cartier. What are some of the changes? How do those changes affect how Cartier is meant to be perceived?

