

# Explorers' Map Flags

Explorer: \_\_\_\_\_



Explorer: \_\_\_\_\_



Explorer: \_\_\_\_\_



Explorer: \_\_\_\_\_



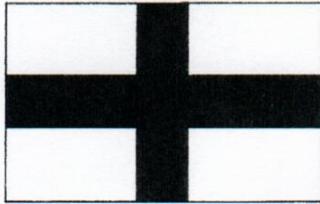
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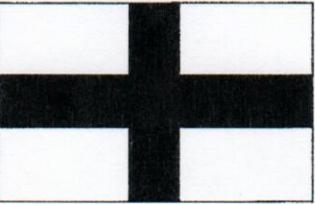
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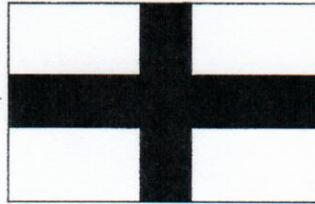
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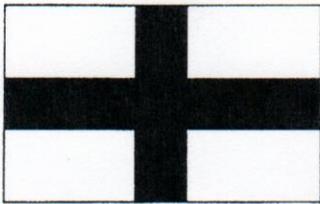
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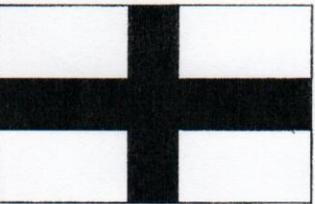
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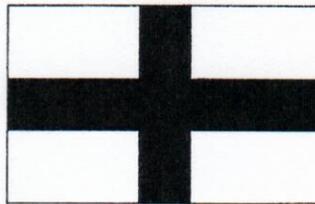
Explorer: \_\_\_\_\_



Explorer: \_\_\_\_\_



Explorer: \_\_\_\_\_



# Why People Explored Canada

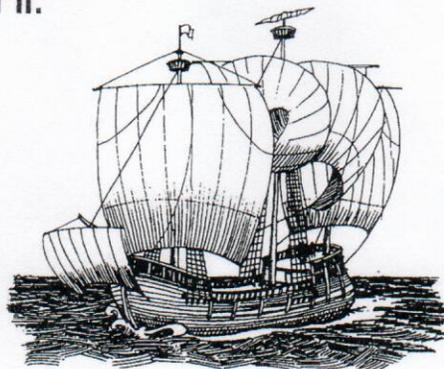
A thousand years ago, European explorers started searching for new land. A man known as Marco Polo travelled to China in 1275. His exploration lasted for 20 years, and when he came home, in 1295, he wrote a book about his journey. His book was full of stories about all the wonderful jewels, spices, and silk fabric that he found in China. When the rulers of Europe learned of the treasures in China and India, they decided to send other explorers to these places to bring the wealth back.

Prince Henry of Portugal, for example, had a school where sailors were taught how to sail. He and his students learned about the world through their travels. They invented the compass to give them more accurate direction, and to make trips across the ocean more efficient and less frightening.

The search for new land was another reason for exploration. At the time, the European continent consisted of many small areas, each ruled by a king or queen. These kings and queens were always trying to add more land, and they were willing to pay explorers to find new lands in faraway places.

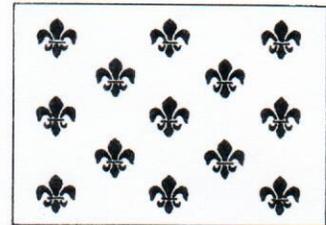
One of the most important reasons for exploration was to find the shortest route from Europe to China and India. This route was known as the *Northwest Passage*. Explorers thought that if they sailed west across the Atlantic Ocean they would eventually arrive in the East. They did not know that there was massive continent that lay between Europe and China. This land was North America. Even after France and England established colonies in North America, explorers continued to search for a short route to China. As they searched, some explorers moved west across North America. Other explorers came to Manitoba from Hudson Bay. This is how Europeans came to Manitoba, which lies in the middle of the continent.

As the explorers moved throughout North America, they found many valuable animals, such as beaver, and started to trade fur with people in Europe. Fur became very fashionable in Europe, and people were willing to pay a lot of money for it.

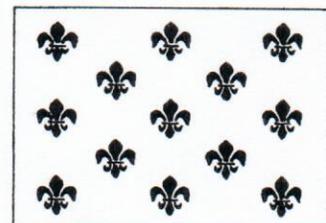


# French Explorers

1. I am **Etienne Brulé**. Like many French explorers, I spent a great deal of time with the Aboriginal people, learning to appreciate their customs and language. While travelling with them I also learned their survival techniques. Unfortunately, I could not read or write, so you have to rely on the writings of other explorers to find out where I went. I explored the areas of **Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, and Lake Superior**.



2. I am **René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle**. I was born in France in 1643. I came to New France in 1667, and the King gave me some land on the island of **Montréal**. I set up a fur trading post and began learning about the Aboriginal peoples. I was so keen to find a way to China that I called my estate "La Chine." I was convinced that there was a passage to the East by way of the lakes and rivers in the western frontier. I explored as far west as the **Great Lakes**.



3. I am **Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville**. I was born into a family of French sailors and became a sailor myself. I explored the **Great Lakes** and travelled north to **Hudson Bay**. I took part in several battles against the English, especially around Hudson Bay, where the English had established fur trading posts. I died of yellow fever in 1706.

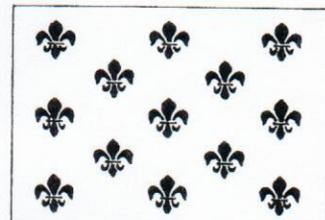


4. I am **Pierre Gaultier de Verennes et de la Vérendrye**.

I was born in Trois-Rivière, in 1685. I was a military officer and fought in several wars. I was also a farmer on my wife's land in New France. I got tired of farming and joined my brother to travel along Lake Superior. I wanted to find the Northwest Passage, so I travelled farther west. I built fur trade posts from **Lake Superior** to **Lake Winnipeg**. During this time I gathered information from Aboriginal peoples, and was among the earliest to report that horses were being used by the Aboriginal peoples. My sons, Joseph and François Gaultier du Tremblay, and my nephew, Christophe Dufrost de la Jemeraye, took over my explorations when I became too old. The La Vérendrye expeditions gave France a claim to what is now Manitoba.

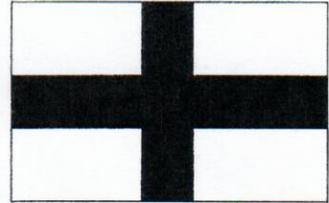
The La Vérendrye expeditions built forts such as:

- Fort St. Charles (Lake of the Woods)
- Fort la Reine (present-day Portage la Prairie)
- Fort Dauphin (present-day Dauphin)
- Fort Rouge (present-day Winnipeg)



# English Explorers

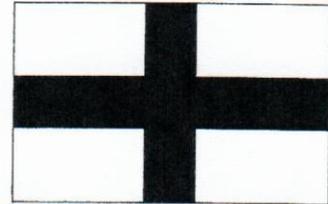
5. I am **Martin Frobisher**. Queen Elizabeth I of England gave me the money to search for a Northwest Passage. When I sailed from England I reached what is now called **Frobisher Bay** (in Nunavut). I thought I had found the passage to China and India. I picked up some rocks that glittered like gold and took nearly 20,000 kilograms of the rocks back to England. On my trip back to England in 1578, I celebrated the first Thanksgiving service in our history. When I arrived in England, I found out that my treasure was fool's gold (iron pyrites). I never came to Canada again.



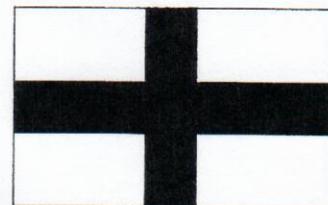
6. I am **Henry Hudson**. I sailed from England in 1607, but I sailed closer to the North Pole than any other explorer of my time. I did not find a Northwest Passage, so I returned to England. My fourth trip, in 1610, was the worst of all my trips. The weather was very stormy, so I was happy to reach **Hudson Strait**. After we passed the strait, we found ourselves in a huge body of water that I thought was the ocean. It was **Hudson Bay**. My ship's crew wanted to go home, but I convinced them to stay the winter. When the ship became trapped in the ice, my crew decided to mutiny. They left me, my son, and some loyal followers in a small boat adrift in the bay. We were never seen again.



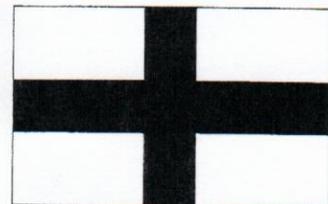
7. I am Captain **Thomas Button**. I was the first known European to spend a winter in Manitoba. In 1612, I sailed across **Hudson Bay** because I was trying to find the Northwest Passage. I crossed the Bay and sailed into a river (probably the **Churchill River**) and followed the shoreline until I came to another river. I called this the Nelson River because one of my crew, who was named **Nelson**, had died on our trip.



8. We are **Pierre Esprit Radisson** and **Médard Chouart, Sieur des Groseilliers**. We were French fur traders who heard of the Salt Sea to the north of the **Great Lakes**. In 1638, we travelled the **Great Lakes** area but did not find the Salt Sea. We did find lots of Aboriginal peoples who wanted to trade furs. We went back again in 1639 and still did not find the Salt Sea, but we took a load of furs back to **New France**. The governor there arrested us because he said we were not allowed to trade the furs. We got only 7% of the furs' value and had to pay a fine. We were angry so we went to England and convinced some English merchants to set up a fur trade business in **Hudson Bay**. The "Nonsuch" was sent to the area and came home with a rich load of furs. In 1670, the Hudson's Bay Company started.



9. I am **Henry Kelsey**. I was born in England in 1666 or 1667. I joined the Hudson's Bay Company when I was a young boy. I worked for them in **Canada** for more than forty years. I was the first European to travel south from Hudson Bay. I described the sights I saw on the **plains of Manitoba**. I am believed to be the first European to see bison.



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Names: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Introducing an Explorer

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

The country that I explored for was: \_\_\_\_\_

I explored the areas of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Interesting facts about me:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Reviewing Explorers

1. Match the name of the explorer with his achievement. Write the letter beside the explorer's name in the blank space beside his achievement.

- a. Etienne Brulé \_\_\_\_\_ fought battles against the English around Hudson Bay.
- b. Thomas Button \_\_\_\_\_ owned an estate called "La Chine."
- c. Martin Frobisher \_\_\_\_\_ is the first known European to spend a winter in Manitoba.
- d. Henry Hudson \_\_\_\_\_ explored the area of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, and Lake Superior.
- e. Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville \_\_\_\_\_ was set adrift in the bay that was named after him.
- f. Sieur de La Salle \_\_\_\_\_ found fool's gold in the North.
- g. La Vérendrye family \_\_\_\_\_ was probably the first European to see bison.
- h. Henry Kelsey \_\_\_\_\_ helped start the Hudson's Bay Company.
- i. Radisson and Groseilliers \_\_\_\_\_ set up a number of forts in what is now Manitoba.

2. (a) If you could be an explorer, who would you like to be?

\_\_\_\_\_

(b) Why would you like to be that person?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Where do people explore today?

\_\_\_\_\_