

Name of Lesson Plan: Jacques Cartier **Grade Level:** 3rd

Topic: **Time required:** 1 hr **Space:** Classroom

Preparer: Christina Millson **Audience:** Whole Group **Number Students:** 18

Resources: Projector, Microsoft Office Power Point Presentation, Speakers, Interactive notes

VA Social Studies:

3.3 The student will study the exploration of the Americas by

a) describing the accomplishments of Christopher Columbus, Juan Ponce de León, Jacques Cartier, and Christopher Newport;

b) identifying the reasons for exploring, the information gained, the results of the travels, and the impact of the travels on American Indians.

National Social Studies Standards

Content Standard #7B: Draw upon historical narratives in order to identify European explorers of the 15th and 16th centuries, and explain their reasons for exploring, the information gained from their journeys, and what happened as a result of their travels. [*Obtain historical data and read historical narratives imaginatively*]

Behavioral Objectives 1. Given power point presentation of Jacques Cartier, students will create the next section of explorer pocket chart.

2. Given lyrics and melody, students will practice and sing a song about Jacques Cartier to the tune of “Frere Jacques”.

Lesson Description:

Introduction: Begin by reviewing the terms **explorer** and **European**, learned in the previous lessons. Ask students to recall the other explorers they have been studying, Christopher Columbus and Ponce de Leon. Ask students where the explorers came from. Students should be able to recall that Christopher Columbus explored for England and Ponce de Leon explored for Spain. Tell students the name of the next explorer, Jacques Cartier, asking them to make a prediction as to what country he explored for. Don't give the correct answer or allude to a correct answer, but let students know they will soon find out the answer.

Content Focus: Display PowerPoint presentation using projector. Presentation gives an overview of Cartier's life, the country he explored for, reasons for exploring, and accomplishments gained on voyages. The title page gives the explorer's name and a painting of Cartier. The second page answers the question “Who was Jacques Cartier?” Tell students that he was a mariner and explorer from France, pointing out map and explaining that France was his sponsor country. Explain the concept of sponsor, telling students that it means France was the country who paid for Cartier to go on the exploration. The next page answers the question “Why did Cartier explore?” Tell students that he wanted to explore the New World and find riches and a passageway to Asia. The next pages discuss Cartier's first and second voyages. Tell students that on the first voyage Cartier sailed to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, pointing along the line on the map depicting his voyage. Explain to students that Cartier returned back to France and the King sent him on another voyage the following year. On this second voyage Cartier sailed down

the St. Lawrence River to an area of land now known as Quebec, Canada. He named the area of land Canada, which was derived from the word kanata (a Huron-Iroquois term that means settlement).

Students then create the next section of their explorer pocket chart, recalling what was discussed in the presentation and using their interactive notes as a guide.

Closure: Tell children that they will now learn a song to the tune of Frere Jacques. Sing Frere Jacques together to help remember melody. Then practice song “Jacques Cartier” and sing together.

Evaluation: *Formative:* Observe students’ participation in review of recently discovered explorers. Assess students’ attention and focus during power point presentation. Observe student performance when singing song about Jacques Cartier.

Summative: Students’ quality and completion of section in pocket chart after Cartier and at the end of the explorer unit.

Background Information: Jacques Cartier was born near Saint-Malo, France in 1491 and took on the profession of a French mariner. King Francis I of France commissioned Cartier on a voyage to discover gold and spices and divulge a passageway to Asia. In 1534 he set out on his first voyage with two ships and 61 men. On this first exploration, Cartier navigated along the coast of Newfoundland and the Gulf of the St. Lawrence River before returning to France. Intrigued by his findings, King Francis I sent Cartier on another voyage the following year. It was on this second voyage that Cartier navigated the St. Lawrence River as far as Quebec and set up a fort near an Iroquois village before proceeding onto Montreal. A dreadful winter trapped Cartier and his men, preventing them from going home and ultimately causing 25 men to die of Scurvy. He ventured back to the King, explaining that he had found a river that potentially led to the riches of Asia. Cartier’s voyages created a foundation for later French colonization in the lands of present day Canada. Cartier is even credited for giving the name Canada, a term originating from the Huron-Iroquois word kanata, meaning settlement, to the land directly surrounding present day Quebec.

Resources

Jacques Cartier. (2010). In *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Retrieved December 05, 2010, from

Encyclopædia Britannica Online: <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topi/c/97444/Jacques-Cartier>

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See: <http://www.pch.gc.ca/pgm/ceem-cced/images/cartier.gif>