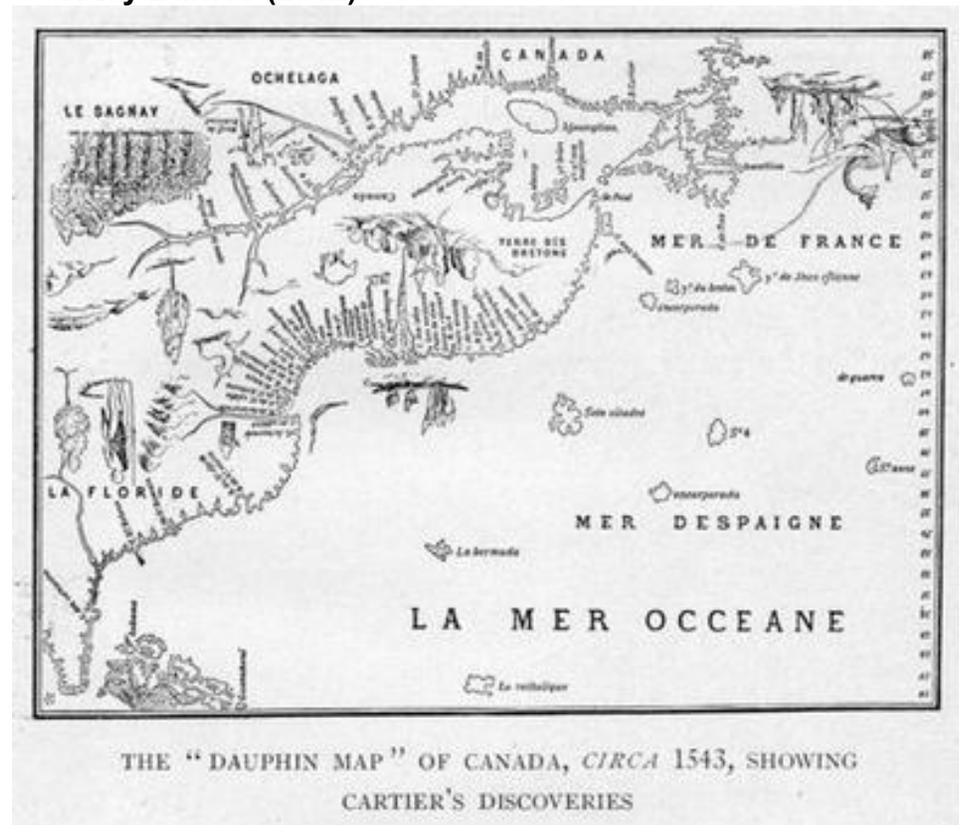


Jacques Cartier's Explorations and Achievements Tracy Barnes (2012)



Jacques Cartier



Jacques Cartier was born on December 31, 1491 and died on September 1, 1557. He was a French explorer and some of his major accomplishments were claiming parts of Canada for France and he was the first European to describe and map

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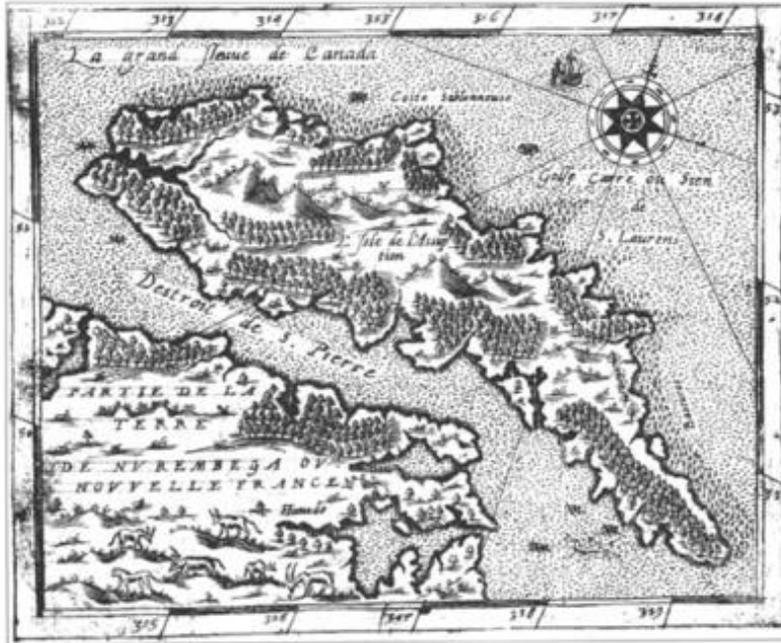
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the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the shores of the St. Lawrence River. He had done three major voyages. His first voyage was in 1534. His objective was to discover certain islands and lands where there might be large amounts of gold and other valuable things to be found. He explored parts of Newfoundland which is now some Canadian countries. He continued to sail and came across the Gaspé Bay and took possession of it for France.



On May 19, 1535 Jacques Cartier set out on his second voyage with a crew of 110 men. He sailed up the St. Lawrence to Hochelaga which is continued his exploration to Stadacona where he meet natives called Hurons and he and his crew spent the winter there. During the winter a disease called scurvy brokeout among the Hurons then to his men. In his journal Jacques writes" out of a 110 we were, not 10 were well enough to help the others, a pitful thing to see." Almost his entire crew was infected with the disease and 25 of his men died. The Hurons found a cure in a bark of a white spruce tree. The rest of his men were saved by the cure. The cure saved the expedition from ending. In May of 1536 Jacques

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Cartier took the Chief of Donnacona to France so that he would tell of a country up north called the Kingdom of Saguenay where there might be gold, rubies, and other treasures.



*Jacques Cartier and his men
at Hochelaga*

He started his third voyage in 1541 with the help of Jean Roberval who was the first lieutenant general of French Canada. The objective of this journey was to find the Kingdom of Saguenay and its valuable goods, and to establish a colony along the St. Lawrence River. Jacques stopped at Stadacona and was once again met by the Iroquoians but they were not pleased with his return. He decided not to build his settlement there. He continued sailing a few miles up river to an area where he had previously visited, and he decided to settle on the site of what is now Cap Rouge, Quebec. Other colonists were landed there and they brought cattle, soil was plowed for farming of cabbage, turnips, and lettuce, and other goods. A stable colony was created and was named Charlesbourg Royal. This colony reflected the crops Europe grows, the animals they have, and the materials and method on how they build their homes. At the colony they thought they found gold and diamonds but when they took it back to France it turned out not to be real gold and diamonds but some form of minerals. Jacques left the colony and continued on the expedition to find the Kingdom of Saguenay. Jean

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Roberval was left in charge of the colony. He never found the Kingdom of Saguenay and he went back to France without telling Jean Roberval. Jean was left in a colony with robbers, murderers, and the settlement eventually was abandoned in 1543 after disease, horrible weather and angry natives drove the settlers to hopelessness.

Charlesbourg Royal Colony



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