Voyageur Canoe Field Trip

Summative Assessment – Comic Life

Social Studies 9 – McDade

**\*\*\*Note changes when you see bold, underlined, highlighted and starred sections\*\*\***

DESCRIPTION: Create a Comic Life strip on the accomplishments of two important voyageurs (Groseilliers and Radisson) using the following frames. **\*\*\*Select 10 photo frames and 3 map/ IMAGE frames.\*\*\*** Each frame requires an image (as described) and a description. 10 speech bubbles must be used in this activity.

ASSESSMENT: Each frame is worth three points (2 for the accompanying image, 1 for the description) for a total of 39 points. **\*\*\*11\*\*\*** thoughtful speech bubbles must be added to your captions for another 10 points. The assignment is worth 50 points.

FRAME DESCRIPTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

* **Frame 1:** Médard Chouart, Sieur des Groseilliers (1618 - 1710) and…
  + Photo
* **Frame 2:** …the more flamboyant Pierre-Esprit Radisson (1636 - 1710)…
  + Photo
* **Frame 2.25:** FLASHBACK: Radisson arrived in New France at the tender age of 15 and was soon captured by the Iroquois during a raid.
  + Photo
* **Frame 2.5:** FLASHBACK: Radisson was adopted by a prominent Iroquois family and quickly learned the language and customs and accompanied them on hunting expeditions.
  + Photo
* **Frame 2.75:** FLASHBACK: Radisson tried to escape twice. When he was caught the first time his punishment was slow torture but his adoptive family intervened and saved him from death. He escaped the second time.
  + Photo
* **Frame 3:** …were the first Europeans to penetrate deep into the forest belt of the North.
  + Map with route shown
* **Frame 4:** They were the first voyageurs to negotiate treaties with the Cree.
  + Photo
* **Frame 5:** They also established the durable trading pattern responsible for creation of the Hudson's Bay Company.
  + Company logo and paraphenelia
* **Frame 6:** In 1659 des Groseilliers, along with Radisson, his young brother-in-law, set out for the upper Great Lakes basin in the dead of night, despite the fact that the Marquis d'Argenson, Governor of New France, would not issue them a trading licence.
  + Photo
* **Frame 7:** There the two wintered, meeting and trading with the First Nations.
  + Photo
* **Frame 8:** The following year they returned with a cargo of prime furs only to be charged for trading without a licence. The Governor confiscated most of their furs, fined them and briefly jailed des Groseilliers.
  + Photo
* **Frame 9:** Des Groseilliers crossed to France to seek redress but found none.
  + Map showing voyage across Atlantic
* **Frame 10:** Upon his return to Quebec, he and Radisson, angered by the restraints placed on their ambitions by the French Colonial Government, and finding no way of prosecuting their proposed venture, went to Boston.
  + Map showing route to Boston
* **Frame 11:** Although their attempts to interest the New Englanders in their project were unsuccessful, they did meet an Englishman, Colonel George Cartwright, who took the two men with him to England and presented them to Sir George Carteret, who took in turn presented them to King Charles II.
  + Photo
* **Frame 12:** At the Court of Charles II, Radisson and des Groseilliers enraptured their audience with their vision of a trading expedition to a far-off wilderness.
  + Photo
* **Frame 13:** On June 3, 1668, Radisson in the Eaglet under Captain William Stannard, and des Groseilliers in the Nonsuch, under Captain Zachariah Gillam of Boston, sailed down the Thames to cross the Atlantic.
  + Map showing route
* **Frame 14:** Bad luck hit the expedition. Eaglet was damaged in a storm and had to return to England, but Nonsuch arrived at the southern end of James Bay on September 29, 1668, three months and 26 days after leaving England.
  + Map showing routes of two boats
* **Frame 15:** There, at the mouth of the Rupert River, the party erected Charles Fort (later Rupert House).
  + Photo
* **Frame 16:** A "League of Friendship" was established with the local First Nations and the land was "formally purchased". In the spring over 300 aboriginals came down to trade.
  + Photo
* **Frame 17:** When the ice broke in the Bay the furs were loaded on board and Nonsuch headed home to England with her precious cargo.
  + Photo
* **Frame 18:** The phenomenal success of the voyage served to further excite Prince Rupert and his group of courtier-investors and to consolidate their commitment to the fur trade in the New World. They applied to the King for a [Royal Charter](http://www.hbcheritage.ca/hbcheritage/collections/archival/charter/), which was granted on May 2, 1670.
  + Photo