

## **FAMOUS EXPLORERS**

*5 PART SERIES*

*SIR FRANCIS DRAKE*

*HERNANDO DE SOTO*

*MARQUETTE and JOLIET*

*FRANCISCO CORONADO*

*HENRY HUDSON*

**For more information on Marquette & Joliet  
Consider Visiting These Web Sites:**

<http://www.win.tue.nl/~engels/discovery/jolmar.html>

<http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ms/state/marquetteandjoliet.html>



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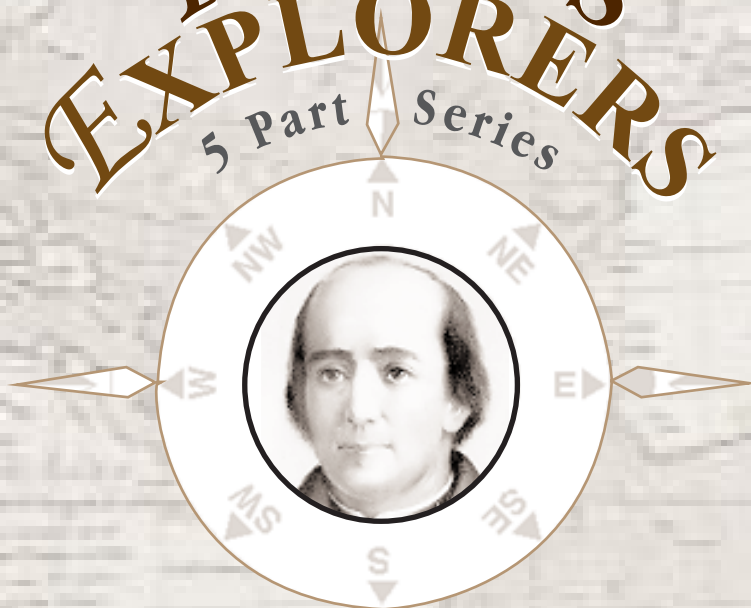
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Presents

# FAMOUS EXPLORERS

5 Part Series



Marquette  
&  
Joliet

**INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE**

## INTRODUCTION TO SERIES

## NOTES:

Designed to enhance the social studies curriculum for the intermediate aged student on up. The Famous Explorer Series features adventurers who have left their legacy on the history of the North American continent and other continents of the world.

As a complementary device with each video, an instructional guide suggests exercises to enhance the learning for teachers, parents and students. These interactive exercises will reinforce and further develop a student's level of comprehension.

The instructional guide provides:

Vocabulary

Biography

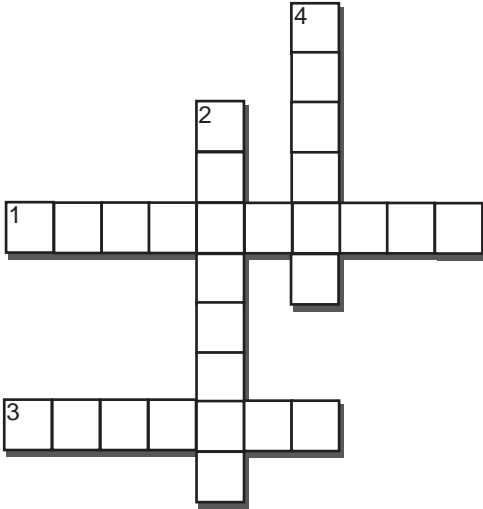
Chronology / Q & A

Discussion Points / Activities

Geography

**Permission granted to copy the  
exercises provided in this guide.  
For educational use ONLY.**

Use the words described in this guide on pgs. 2, 3 & 5 to complete the crossword.



ACROSS:

- 1) where two rivers meet.
- 3) religious order to whom Marquette was a member.

DOWN:

- 2) Indian tribe who offered peace pipe to Marquette and Joliet.
- 4) chosen by the French government to lead a 1673 New World expedition.

**ANSWERS:**  
**Across** - (1) Confluence, (3) Jesuits  
**Down** - (2) Illinois, (4) Joliet

# Marquette & Joliet

Louis Joliet, a French Canadian fur trader from Quebec, and Jacques Marquette, a Jesuit priest from France, would together become two of the most courageous French explorers in North American history. During their 1673 expedition, these two men carefully mapped and journaled the unknown regions of the Upper Mississippi River Valley.

While traveling through what is today known as the Great Lakes region, Marquette and Joliet encountered many different Native American tribes. Some tribes like the Illinois were friendly and welcomed the two Frenchmen with a peace pipe. This peace pipe, considered a universal symbol of peace among native tribes, was later used by Marquette when greeting hostile tribes like the sun-worshipping Metchigamea tribe.

One of the purposes for the famed 1673 expedition was to find a westward trade route to the Pacific Ocean. The Mississippi River, discovered by Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto one hundred years earlier, was believed to have been such a west bound route. However, the Marquette & Joliet expedition discovered that the Mississippi was a river headed south toward the Gulf of Mexico. This discovery by Marquette and Joliet would provide valuable information for future French settlements—most notably New Orleans.

The 1673 expedition was a success in many ways: it excelled western expansion throughout North America; their detailed maps provided the groundwork for later expeditions; and their journals offered vital information about Native American cultures. These and other contributions have earned Marquette and Joliet to be noted as the most gifted North American explorers in history.

## VOCABULARY of *MARQUETTE & JOLIET*

**CONFLUENCE:** The area where two rivers meet. It was at the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers where Marquette and Joliet decided to head back home.

**GIOVANNI DA VERRAZZANO:** In 1523 he became the first person to explore the area of Canada for France.

**ILLINOIS TRIBE:** Native Americans who offered a peace pipe to Marquette and Joliet as a gift. This peace pipe would be used later as a gesture of peace when the expedition encountered hostile Indian tribes.

**JACQUES MARQUETTE:** A French Jesuit priest born in Laon France in 1637. He traveled to New France (Canada) to establish a mission and share his religious beliefs with Native American tribes. He later met Louis Joliet and co-lead the 1673 expedition into the Upper Mississippi Valley region.

**JESUITS:** A religious order in conjunction with the Roman Catholic Church founded in 1540 by Ignatius de Loyola. Jacques Marquette belonged to this religious organization and tried to establish missions to share his Jesuit beliefs with Native Americans.

**LOUIS JOLIET:** French Canadian fur trader who was chosen by the French government to lead a New World expedition. The expedition was to find a westward trade route to the Pacific Ocean.

**Fill in the blank by selecting the words from the answers list:**

### ANSWERS LIST :

Missouri River • Karioke Indians • Da Soto  
Marquette • Mississippi River • New England • Joliet  
New France • Da Verrazzano • Woodland Indians

9. A) \_\_\_\_\_ is an area known today as Canada.

B) The Upper Mississippi Valley region 4,000 years ago was inhabited by the \_\_\_\_\_ .

C) The longest and largest river in North America is the \_\_\_\_\_ .

D) In 1523, \_\_\_\_\_ became the first person to explore the area of Canada for France.

E) Born in Laon, France in 1637 \_\_\_\_\_ later became a Jesuit priest.

## Q & A for *Marquette & Joliet*

1. From the earliest days of exploration to exploration in the 21st century humankind has explored many different areas of the earth and beyond. Name some of these areas.
2. Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette came from what countries?
3. The main objective of the 1673 expedition was to discover a westward trade route to the Pacific Ocean. Did the expedition achieve this objective? What objectives did the expedition achieve?
4. Describe the early childhood life of Marquette and Joliet.
5. During the 17th century many European countries were in fierce competition for new territories in North America. Name some of these countries and which European country did Marquette and Joliet represent?
6. After the expedition reached the confluence of the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers, why did they decide to turn back home?
7. Name two Native tribes Marquette and Joliet met during their 1673 expedition and describe their encounter. Besides Marquette and Joliet how many other men traveled with the expedition?
8. At Mission of De Pere, Marquette and Joliet parted from one another. After their departure, where did each of them travel?

**MEGAFUNA:** Large animals which were hunted by Native people who inhabited Canada and the Upper Mississippi River region 11,500 years ago.

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER:** Longest river in North America first discovered by Hernando de Soto in 1541. One hundred years later Marquette and Joliet mapped the region which provided vital information for later expeditions.

**MOUND BUILDING MISSISSIPPI CULTURE:** A sophisticated Indian culture who lived in the Upper Mississippi River region about 1,000 years ago. These tribal people grew corn, squash and beans and built mound platforms mostly used for religious ceremonies.

**NEW FRANCE:** An area known today as Canada. During the last ice age, 12,000 years ago, this area was covered by a glacier and inhabited by Native people. Some scholars believe European arrival began in the sixth century followed by Viking exploration in the year 1000. However its most noted European arrival happened in 1497 when John Cabot claimed land for England. Its French influence was started by Giovanni Da Verrazzano in 1523 and Jacques Cartier in 1534.

**WOODLAND INDIANS:** A Native American tribe which emerged in the Upper Mississippi Valley region 4,000 years ago.

## CHRONOLOGY of *Marquette & Joliet*

**4,000 years ago:** Woodland Indians occupy the Upper Mississippi River Region.

**1,000 years ago:** Mound Building Mississippi Culture inhabits the Upper Mississippi River Region.

**6th Century:** Some scholars believe an Irish monk first sighted the coastline of New France.

**1000:** Viking exploration of New France.

**1497:** John Cabot claims Canadian territory for England.

**1523:** Giovanni da Verrazzano explores Canadian territories for France.

**1534:** Jacques Cartier discovers the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and claims other land for France in parts of present day Quebec.

**1637:** Jacques Marquette is born in Laon, France.

**1645:** Louis Joliet is born in Beaupre, Canada.

**1666:** Marquette travels to New France (Canada) to bring his religion to Native Americans.

**1673:** The Marquette and Joliet expedition departs from Saint Ignace, Michigan.

**1679:** Joliet was sent by France to spy on British ships in the Hudson Bay area.

**1694:** Joliet explored the coast of Labrador and visited with Native Americans known as Eskimos.

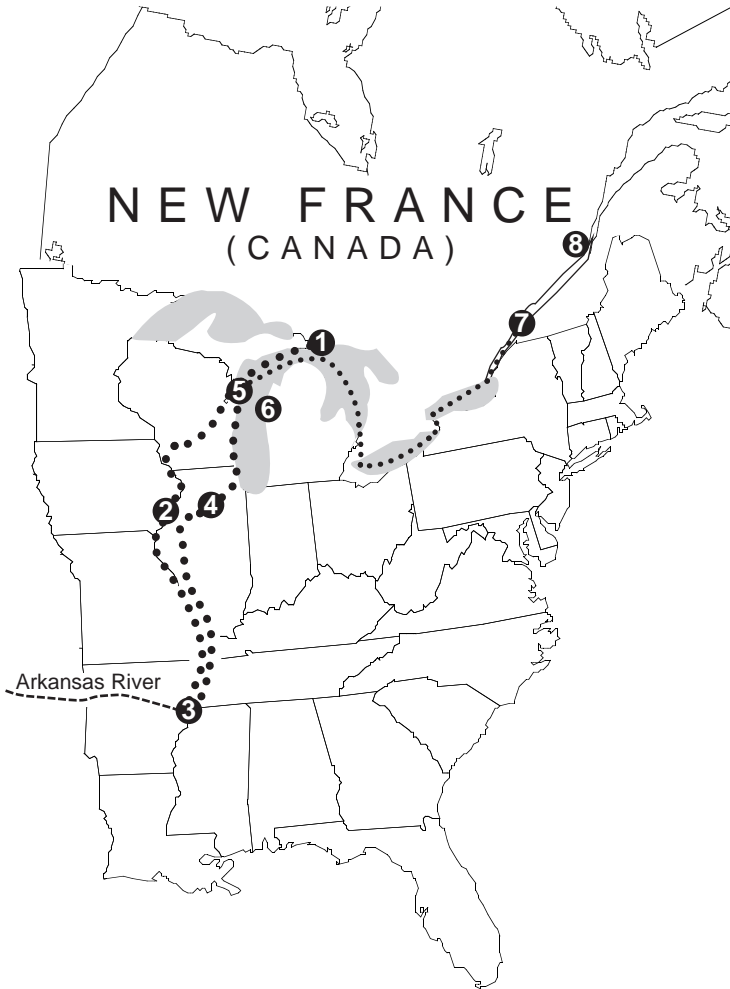
**1700:** Joliet dies at age 55 during a trip to one of his landholdings.

## Discussion Points / Activities

1. Imagine you are an explorer like Marquette and Joliet and are assigned to journey across uncharted territory. Discuss how you would prepare yourself for the voyage. Perhaps imagine traveling during different time periods and along different types of terrain. For example, how would we today explore the unknown discoveries of space? Or how early nomads migrated through deserts in the Middle East or other countries? What different technologies and other resources would be used to successfully complete the mission? Discuss the similarities and differences among other well-known explorers throughout American and world history.
2. Draw a map (if you like, use a computer) of the 1673 Marquette and Joliet expedition. Describe their encounters at each location marked on your map.
3. During Marquette and Joliet's 1673 expedition they met with many different native Indian tribes. Use the internet to research one of these cultures and describe their religious rituals, dance, music, art, clothing, survival techniques, food, building, farming, hunting methods, etc. Have students create posters with illustrations (use a computer), narrate a slide presentation, present & describe Indian artifacts to the class, perhaps build a miniature Indian village with toothpicks, clay, paper mache and other materials.
4. France rivaled with other countries who sought new territories in the New World. Discuss these other countries and how other early explorers were different and similar to Marquette and Joliet?
5. If possible visit a museum or use the internet to observe the canoes and navigational tools used by Marquette and Joliet along with other early explorers. How have explorations changed throughout history?

## GEOGRAPHY of *Marquette & Joliet*

Study the map on pgs. 6 & 7. Then for the map below, on a separate piece of paper, name & describe what happened at each location.



## Other Explorers

**LIEF ERICSSON:** Norse explorer who in the year 1000 explored parts of New France (Canada).

**GIOVANNI DA VERRAZZANO:** First explorer to claim parts of Canada for France in 1523.

**JOHN CABOT:** Claimed Canadian territory for England in 1497.

**JACQUES CARTIER:** Discovered the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and claimed land near present day Quebec for France in 1534.

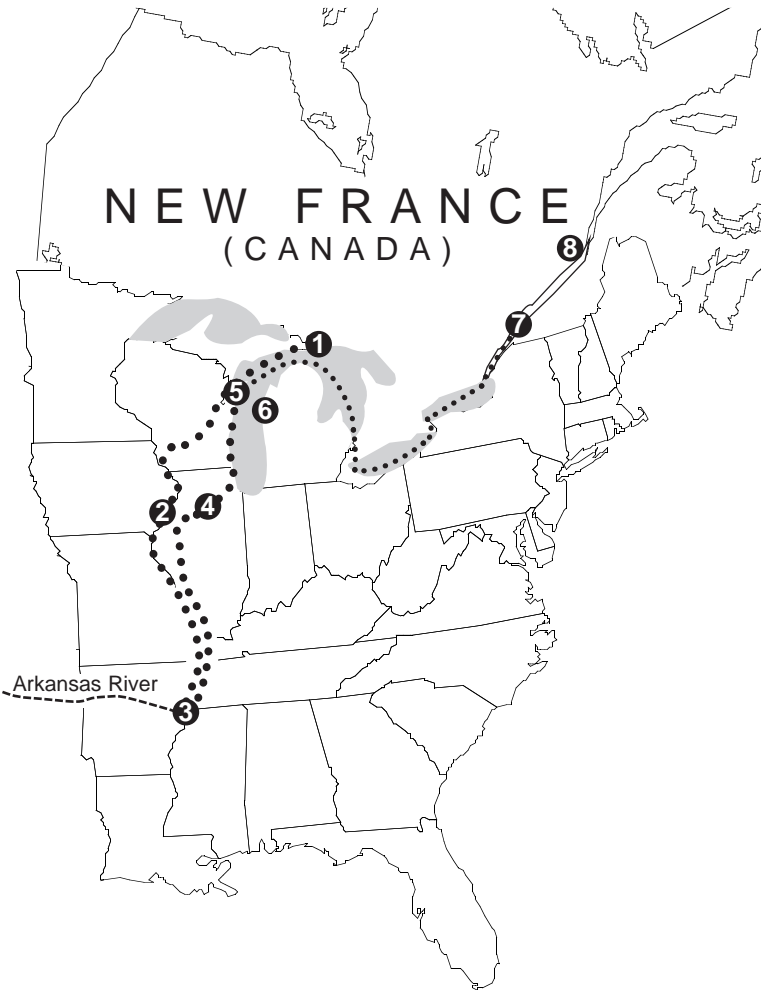
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### MARQUETTE & JOLIET IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Detailed maps of the region provided the groundwork for later expeditions.
- The maps also helped France to expand its landholdings throughout the Mississippi River region—most notably New Orleans.
- The expedition's journals and maps provides valuable information about Native Indian cultures and geographic terrain throughout the Mississippi River region.
- Today many cites established along the banks of the Mississippi River display French influence.

## GEOGRAPHY of *Marquette & Joliet*

Study the map of the 1673 expedition led by Jacques Marquette & Louis Joliet  
Then test your geography skills on pg. 8.



1.) **St. Ignace:**

The point of departure for the 1673 expedition.

2.) **Illinois Village:**

Where the expedition encountered the Illinois Indian tribe who greeted them with a peace pipe. This peace pipe would be used later as a gesture of peace when the expedition encountered hostile Indian tribes.

3.) **Confluence of the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers:**

Where the expedition decides to head back home because the area south of this site was occupied by France's rival Spain and hostile Indian groups.

4.) **Kaskaskia Village:**

Site where Marquette decided to return to in 1675 so he could teach christianity to the Native Americans.

5.) **Mission of De Pere at Green Bay Wisconsin:**

Location where Marquette and Joliet departed from one another because Marquette became ill. After they separated Joliet continued toward Montreal.

6.) **Mackinac, Michigan:**

Place where Jacques Marquette dies.

7.) **Montreal, Quebec:**

Site where Joliet's canoe capsized. Two men were killed and Joliet's precious maps and journal were lost.

8.) **Beaupre, Quebec:**

Place where Louis Joliet is born.