

Canadian Mini Books: Famous People

Grades 2-4

Written by Ruth Solski and Sharon Mather
Illustrated by Tom Goldsmith and Ric Ward

About the authors:

Ruth Solski has been an educator for over 30 years and is the founder of S&S Learning Materials. As a writer she strives to provide teachers with useful tools to bring the joy of learning to children.

Sharon Mather is a French immersion teacher for the Lambton Kent District School Board. She has studied French in France and Spanish in Spain, and taught ESL in Japan for three years. This is her third teacher resource book in social studies.

ISBN 978-1-55035-885-8

Copyright 2008

All Rights Reserved * Printed in Canada

Permission to Reproduce

Permission is granted to the individual teacher who purchases one copy of this book to reproduce the student activity material for use in his/her classroom only. Reproduction of these materials for an entire school or for a school system, or for other colleagues or for commercial sale is **strictly prohibited**. No part of this publication may be transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher. "We acknowledge the financial support of the Government of Canada through the Book Publishing Industry Development Program (BPIDP) for this project."

Published in Canada by:
S&S Learning Materials
15 Dairy Avenue
Napanee, Ontario
K7R 1M4
www.sslearning.com



Table of Contents

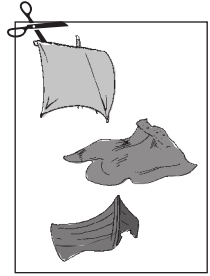
AtaGlance™.....	2
Teacher Rubric.....	4
Student Rubric.....	5
Introduction.....	6
Time Line Figures.....	9
Accordion Booklet Instructions.....	11
Mini Booklet Instructions.....	12
Card Booklet Instructions.....	13
Shape Booklet Instructions.....	14
Leif Eriksson	15
Mini Booklet.....	16
Jacques Cartier	18
Card Booklet.....	19
Samuel de Champlain	23
Shape Booklet.....	25
James Wolfe	29
Card Booklet.....	30
Sentence Strips.....	34
Louis-Joseph de Montcalm	35
Accordion Booklet.....	36
Joseph Brant	42
Shape Booklet.....	44
Sentence Strips.....	52
Laura Secord	53
Accordion Booklet.....	55
Sir John A. Macdonald	61
Mini Booklet.....	62
Harriet Tubman	64
Accordion Booklet.....	65
Sentence Strips.....	71
Nellie McClung	72
Mini Booklet.....	74
Sentence Strips.....	76
Mini Book Activities.....	77
Answer Key.....	95



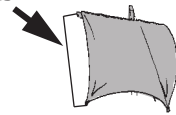
Instructions for Making Shape Booklets

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN, page 25

1. Photocopy pages.
2. Colour and cut out each of the seven shape templates (i.e. the boat, the forest, the cloud, etc.)
3. Using the picture on page 25 as a guide, glue each shape template using the glue tab to cover the text boxes on the booklet base page (page 26).

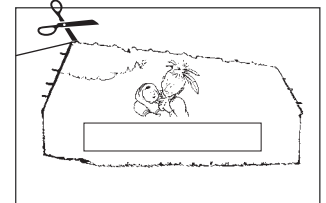


Glue tab



JOSEPH BRANT, page 44

1. Photocopy the templates and the sentence strips.
2. Cut out each sheet. (Have students cut out if they are of sufficient dexterity.)
3. Have the students cut and paste the sentence strips onto the correct page.
4. Have the students colour the pages.
5. Have the students staple along the left side of the pages to create a shape book.
6. If desired, the children may glue the front and back pages onto stiff card.



Staple



Leif Eriksson

(970 – 1020)

Leif Eriksson was a Viking. The Vikings were a fierce group of people from Northern Europe. They loved to travel and explore new lands with their ships. They would often attack and steal from villages on the way. The Vikings discovered North America 500 years before Christopher Columbus.

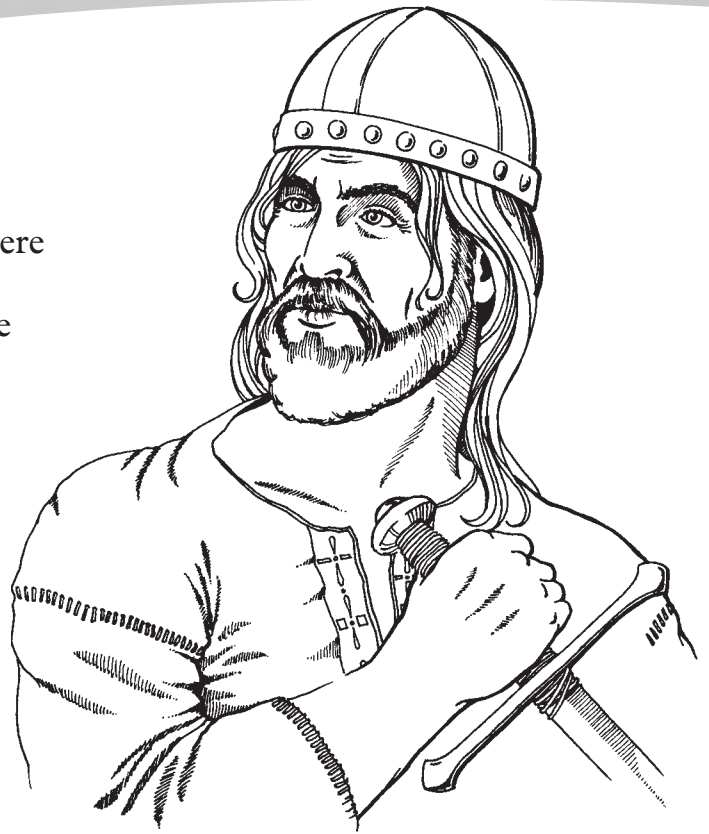
Leif's father was a famous explorer named Eric the Red. Leif grew up wanting to explore new lands, too. Around the year 1000, Leif bought a ship from a man named Bjarni. Bjarni was a trader from Iceland. His ship was once blown away in a storm and he had seen lands far to the west.

Leif repaired Bjarni's ship and set off in search of the unknown land. Days later he and his crew sighted land. They went to shore and found giant glaciers and a huge slab of rock. This might have been Baffin Island.

Leif sailed further south. After a time he came to a land where the weather was warm and nature was plentiful. They had reached North America. No one is sure where the Vikings first landed. It may have been the coast of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or New England. The rich new land was everything Leif had hoped for. He named it Vinland the Good.

After Leif returned home, other Vikings set out to explore the new land. Leif's brother Thorvald was one of them. He led a trip the next year but it was not a success. Thorvald and his men met Native men and fought with them. During the fight, an arrow hit Thorvald. Before he died he told his men that they had found a good land but they would not be able to settle in it. His men buried him and went home.

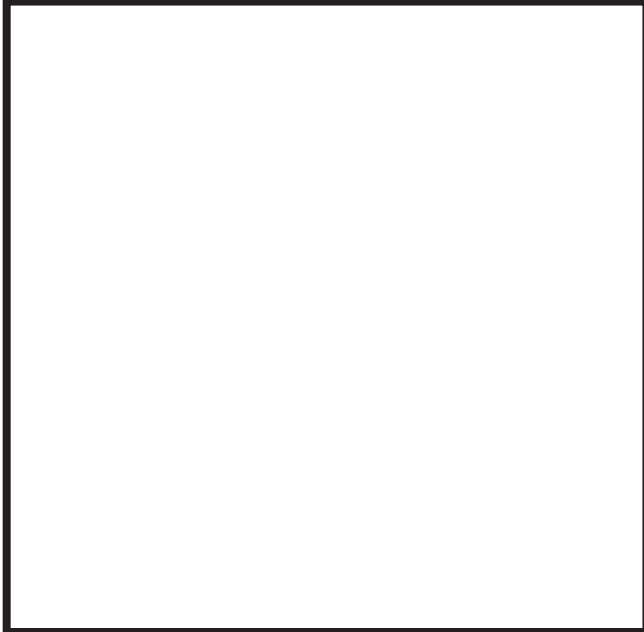
Thorfinn Karlsefni was another Viking who went to Vinland. He and his wife decided to try and settle there. They set out with a large number of ships carrying 250 men and women. The first winter was very hard. The settlers grew hungry and sick and they fought each other. In time, they too met the Native people. They called them Skraelings and fought with them. They no longer felt safe in the new land and decided to return to Europe.





4

Winter in Vinland



Leif and his men decided to stay in Vinland for the winter. They built huts of earth and wood and ate berries that looked like grapes. The next spring they sailed home with a ship full of wood.

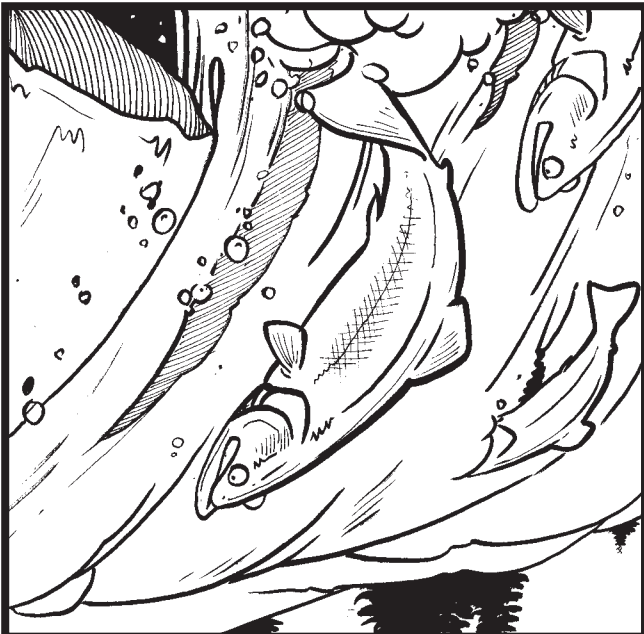
5

Leif's Brother Arrives



The next year, Leif's brother, Thorvald Eiriksson, sailed to Vinland. He found Native people sleeping under kayaks. The Vikings and the Natives fought and eight Natives were killed. One person escaped.

Leif sailed into the Arctic, then headed south until he got to Newfoundland. He named this new land Vinland. Here he found warmer weather and streams full of salmon.



3

Searching for Land

As a young man, Leif heard stories about a man from Iceland who had been blown across the ocean and seen lands far to the west. Leif wanted to explore so he set off in search of this far land.

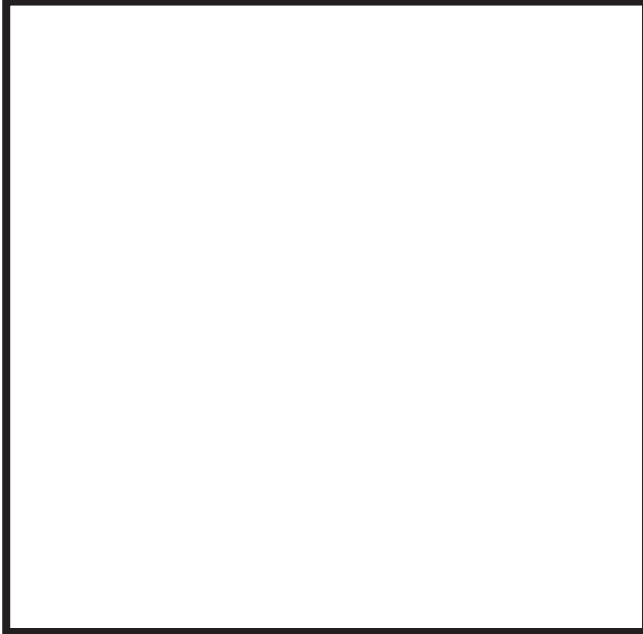


2

Dreams of Adventure

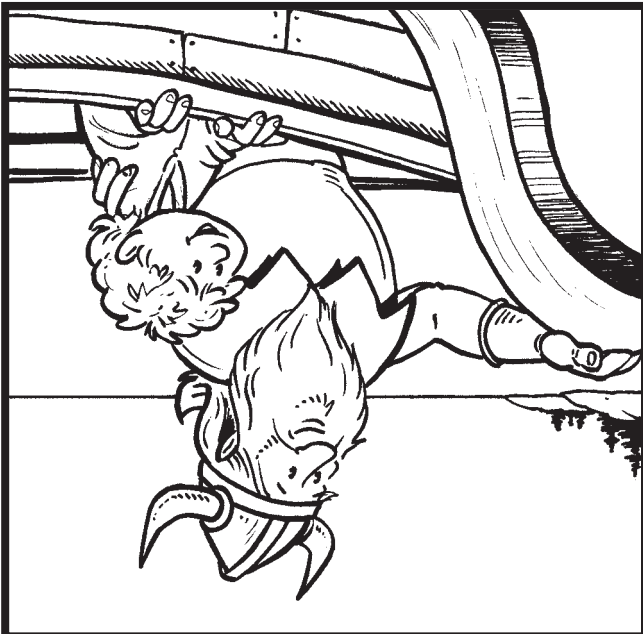
6

Vikings, Go Home!



This Native returned with more men in kayaks who fought against Thorvald and his men. An arrow hit Thorvald and killed him. His men buried him and went back to Greenland.

When a boy, Leif Eriksson sailed with his father, Eric the Red, to Greenland. His father set up a Viking colony on this land.



1

Leif Eriksson 970-1020

7

Viking Settlers



A year later, Thorfinn Karlesfni and his wife arrived in Vinland with 250 settlers. The first winter the Vikings were hungry and sick, but they also celebrated the birth of Thorfinn's son, Snorri. This was the first European born in North America.

For three years, the Vikings and Native people lived in peace until a Native was killed. The angry Natives chased the Vikings back to their ships. The Vikings returned to Greenland.



8

Trouble Breaks Out

Jacques Cartier

(1491 – 1557)

Early in 1534, two small ships set sail from France. An experienced sea captain named Jacques Cartier was the leader. Cartier's name would become one of the best known in Canadian history.

On this famous voyage, Cartier passed through the Strait of Belle Isle near Newfoundland and Labrador. He sailed past the rocky shores to Gaspé Peninsula. Cartier landed and erected a cross to claim the land for France. An Iroquois chief, Donnacona, became angry at Cartier's actions. Cartier did not like this and took the chief and his sons. Later he let Donnacona go, but he took his two sons back with him to France.



Cartier returned to the New World with Donnacona's sons a year later. They showed Cartier a great river, which he named the St. Lawrence River. The river took Cartier to an Iroquois village called Stadacona. It was nestled at the foot of a great rock, where Quebec City now stands. Donnacona greeted Cartier warmly. He was glad to have his sons back.

Cartier sailed on to a Native island village called Hochelaga. This island would one day become Montreal. Cartier stood on top of a steep mountain on the island and saw rapids up the river. He knew that he could sail no further up the river. He returned to Stadacona where he spent a very cold winter. Many of his men fell sick with scurvy, a disease caused by a lack of fresh fruit and vegetables. The Iroquois showed Cartier how to cure scurvy with the bark and needles of cedar trees. In the spring, Cartier and his men were glad to set sail again for France.

Five years later, Cartier returned to Canada once more to help colonists build a settlement. Cartier's men spent a lot of time collecting what they thought were valuable gems. After a year, Cartier left the settlement without permission and returned home with the precious cargo.

Cartier's "treasure" turned out to be worthless stones. The king was not happy with him and never sent him to sea again. Today Cartier is still admired for his skill in exploring the St. Lawrence, the key to the North American continent.