

SECTION 1: GLOSSARY OF IMPORTANT PEOPLE

Argall, Samuel: (1580-1626 AD) an English adventurer and naval officer. He is best known as the discoverer of a shorter route to get across the Atlantic Ocean to the English colony at Virginia. He is also known as the man who kidnapped the Powhatan First Nation princess known as Pocahontas. Argall also led many attacks against French colonists attempting to colonize both New England and North Africa.

B.I.G., Notorious: (1972-1997 AD) whose real name was Christopher George Latore Wallace was a drug dealer turned rapper from New York. Biggie was an important part of the East Coast-West Coast hip hop feud (which had claimed the life of Tupac Shakur in a drive by shooting). “Biggie” was killed in a drive by shooting by a still unknown assailant.

Brûlé, Étienne: (1592-1633 AD) a French explorer and the adopted son of Samuel de Champlain. He lived for many years among the French allies known as the Wyandot (Huron First Nation). He learned the ways of the natives, e.g. how to survive, travel, etc. He was disliked by many of his fellow Europeans because he appeared to prefer the company of the Huron to them. In 1633, the Huron accused him of conducting trade with the Seneca (Five Nations). As a consequence, his allies tortured and killed him. He was buried at a place called Toanche (which the Huron reserved as a place where only those who had died a exceptionally violent death were interned).

Caboto, Giovanni: (1450-1498 AD) an Italian sailor and explorer who sailed for England in an attempt to find a northwest passage to China and India. Instead of finding China he bumped into Newfoundland. During his travels he discovered the abundant cod fish stocks of the Grand Banks just off the southern coast of Newfoundland.

Cartier, Jacques: (1491-1557 AD) was the first *French* explorer to sail to the New World. He is credited with establishing the first French colony on the banks of the St. Lawrence River which he named the “Country of Canada.”

Champlain, Samuel de: (1575-1635 AD) is known as the founding father of New France for his work of establishing a colony at the present day site of Quebec City. He was persistent and a gifted organizer. He made two attempts to establish a French colony. The first attempt failed but the second succeeded. He was the governor of New France (which basically was Quebec City) from 1608 until his death in 1635 AD.

Columbus, Christopher: (1451-1506 AD) was an Italian sailor and explorer who sailed for Spain. He was the first European to attempt to find a western overseas route to the distant lands of China and India. Columbus has sometimes been called the discoverer of North America. In reality, he discovered Jamaica and incorrectly called its inhabitants “Indians” as he thought he had reached India. His work encouraged the establishment of Spanish colonies throughout Central and South America. He is seen somewhat as a hero by Europeans for his work. First Nations peoples rightly see him as the harbinger of doom and do not celebrate him.

Cormack, William: (1796–1868 AD) a Scottish explorer, philanthropist, ethnologist and author, born at St. John’s, Newfoundland. Cormack was the first European to journey through the inhospitable center of the island of his birth. He is best known for establishing the Beothuk Institute. His goal for establishing this foundation was to preserve the memory of the basically extinct Beothuk First Nation.

Combs, Sean John: (1969-) known by several, equally ridiculous names, i.e. Puff Daddy, P. Diddy, etc. is an American record producer, “actor,” and rapper. He was discovered and mentored by none other than Tupac Shakur.

Dekanahwidah: convinced the leaders of the Iroquois to join together and form a confederation of “five nations.” Some historians argue that he was the first person to create a truly “representative” for of government. There is no concrete evidence that he even existed. There are some arguments that Dekanahwidah was really just a vision that an influential prophet/shaman may have had. Regardless, the Confederacy of the Five Nations is established historical fact.

Donnacona: (?-1539 AD) was an Iroquoian chief of a tribe located around the Stadacona area. He was one of the first indigenous people to meet Jacques Cartier (after Cartier had planted a land marker claiming Donnacona's land for France). Donnacona was forced to travel back to France where he met the French king. Donnacona died of tuberculosis while in France and is currently buried in a cemetery near Paris.

Dre, Doctor: (1965-) his real name is Andre Romelle Young. He is currently the CEO of the recording company called Aftermath Entertainment. He was once a performer and co-owner of the infamous Death Row Record label. He is credited with popularizing the West Coast G-funk style of rap music. Word.

D'Aulay, Charles (d'Aulnay): (1604-1650 AD) the son of a high ranking official in the court of Louis XIII of France. He was a lieutenant in the French navy who assisted the One Hundred Associates in bringing settlers from France to the New World.

Easton, Peter: (1570-1620 AD) in 1612 AD, Easton moved his base of operations to Ferryland, Newfoundland and settled in the "Great House on Fox Hill". In that same year, Easton approached James I for a pardon (forgiveness for his piracy). Easton was pardoned twice. But once a pirate always a pirate... From 1612 until 1614, the "Pirate Admiral" ruled north eastern Newfoundland, raiding harbours and impressing sailors into his private navy. Impressment is the act of kidnapping sailors from the enemy and forcing them to work for you. During one raid he captured 30 English, Portuguese and Jersey Island ships in St. John's harbour. In this same raid, The "Pirate Admiral" captured Sir Richard Whitbourne, the sheriff who had been dispatched from England to arrest him and bring justice to Newfoundland. In 1614, The "Pirate Admiral" intercepted a Spanish fleet with ships laden with Aztec gold. He divided the treasure amongst the crew. Eventually he moved to France, retired (I wonder if pirates receive a pension?) and married a woman of noble birth. He was to die a French noble bearing the title of "Marquis of Savoy".

Gilbert, Humphrey: (1539-1583 AD) was an English explorer, member of parliament, and soldier who served during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I of England. He established the first English colony in North America at the harbor of St. John's, Newfoundland. He was the half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Guy, John: (?-1629 AD) was an English merchant from Bristol and the first governor of the colony at St. John's. He governed 39 English settlers during the second attempt at colonization. Guy was never able to fully establish the English colony due to the interference of the pirate Peter Easton. In an attempt to start a trading relationship with the island's Beothuk First Nation, Guy scoured the coasts eventually finding several native hunters. The first meeting was quite cordial and it appeared that a mutually beneficial relationship might be established. Guy returned to England in 1613 and never returned.

Jogues, Isaac: (1607-1646 AD) a Jesuit priest, missionary, and eventually martyr. He lived amongst the Huron (French allies). During the final Huron-Iroquois wars, he was captured by the Iroquois and tortured. He escaped. He returned to the Iroquois the next year to broker a peace agreement between New France and the Five Nations. The Iroquois killed him this time. He was canonized as a saint of the Catholic Church in 1930.

King Ferdinand II of Aragon: (1479-1516 AD) was a Spanish king who married princess Isabella of Castille. The marriage united the royal houses of Aragon and Castille.

King Henry IV: (1553 -1610 AD) he was a member of the Bourbon family and directly involved in fighting for the Protestants against the Catholics during the French Wars of Religion. After taking the throne, he converted to Catholicism, passed the Edict of Nantes by decree, giving Protestants the right to freedom of worship. He is by far one of the most popular kings France has ever had. He was assassinated on his way to a peace conference of sorts by a psycho Jesuit guy in 1610 AD. The Jesuit wanted to stop Henry from preventing the outbreak of another war over religion (except this time the conflict would take place in Germany, I.e. Thirty Years War).

King James I: (1566-1625 AD) was short, oddly proportioned, and drooled, the result of a malformed tongue. He was vicious, often drunk and crude, but also multilingual, well educated in the classics, and an

able writer. He wrote a book condemning the use of tobacco, another on the divine right of kings, and he sponsored the writing of what we know as the King James Version of the Bible. Often kings and queens get nicknames based on some important thing they do. For instance, if you're a mean king who executing people you might be nicknamed Ivan "the terrible." And if you're exceptionally soft spoken or tall, you might be called Peter "the meek" or Edward "the tall." James I had no nick name. Even Queen Elizabeth had a nick name (although she didn't deserve it). So I will remedy this historical oversight and name this king James "the drooler".

La Tour, Charles: (?-1666 AD) was appointed by the French king as the Governor of Acadia. He was involved in the Acadian Civil War in the struggle over control of the fur trade in the region. He was born in France and died at Cap de Sable in 1666 AD.

La Tour, Madam: (?-1645 AD) also known as Francoise Marie Jacquelin. She earned the nickname "Lioness of Acadia" for the stubborn defense of her husband's colony during the Acadian Civil War. Francoise Marie Jacquelin.

Monts, Pierre du Gua de: (1558-1628 AD) a French merchant, explorer and colonizer. He led the first French attempt to settle Acadia (the west coast of modern day Nova Scotia). He made several attempts at establishing a colony from 1603 to 1607. Each attempt failed until in 1607 settlers made their way to Port Royal (now known as Annanopolis Royale). Many settlers chose not to stay at Port Royale and made their way westward to the colony at Quebec. Monts was eventually forced to cede his colony to a man named Poutrincourt. He returned to France never to return. However, he was instrumental in selecting Samuel de Champlain to lead efforts at Quebec (1608 AD).

Poutrincourt, Jean de: (1557-1615 AD) was a member of the French nobility. He helped establish Acadia with Pierre de Monts.

Queen Elizabeth I: (1533-1603 AD) was Queen of England and Ireland. She was the fifth and last monarch of the Tudor Dynasty. The daughter of Henry VIII, she was born a princess but declared illegitimate upon the execution of her mother Anne Boleyn. Consequently, her siblings Edward VI and Catholic sister Mary both reined as monarch before Elizabeth herself came to power. Elizabeth's 44 years on the throne provided valuable stability for the kingdom and helped form a sense of national identity.

Shakur, Tupac: (June 16, 1971-1996) was born on my birthday! Aight! Just thought I'd include that...he was also known as 2Pac and Makaveli. He was a rapper and actor. Despite being a very successful hip hop artist, his importance remained mainly in his work as a social activist.

Shanawdithit: (1801-1829 AD), also known by the name **Nancy April** (given to her by her English benefactors). She was last surviving member of the Beothuk people of Newfoundland and Labrador.

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