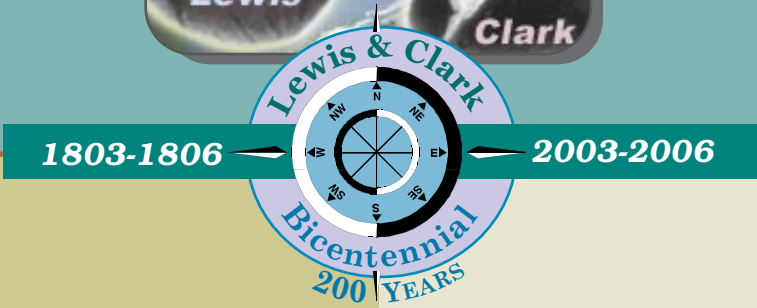
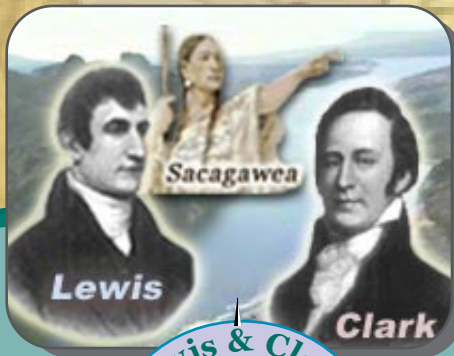




The **LEWIS & CLARK** **EXPEDITION**

A UNIQUELY AMERICAN STORY



SUPPORT GUIDE Part 1

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HISTORICAL PROFILE:

"The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri River, and such principal streams of it, as, by its course and communication with the water of the Pacific Ocean may offer the most direct and practicable water communication across the continent, for purposes of commerce . . ."

THOMAS JEFFERSON 1803

In 1803 U.S. President Thomas Jefferson purchased 838,000 square miles of land from France. This famous land deal became known as the Louisiana Purchase and prompted Jefferson to commission Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to lead an expedition across the newly acquired U.S. territory. In May, 1804 these two men along with approximately 45 other recruits launched one of the most dramatic and significant explorations in U.S. history. Starting near the camp at Wood River (Illinois), the entire expedition including traveling to and returning back from the Pacific Ocean totaled nearly 8,000 miles over a period of 2 years, 4 months and 10 days.

To meet the objectives of this long and treacherous journey all the members of the expedition were variously skilled in cartography, botany, zoology, Indian sign language, navigation, carpentry, gun repair, and boat handling. To further meet their goals a Shoshoni Indian woman named "Sacagawea" became an important interpreter and guide throughout the voyage.

It has been nearly 200 years since then, and the bicentennial of their historic journey is rapidly approaching. During this unique 2-part video series, retrace the adventurous trail of these true American heroes who faced many adversities and sacrificed personal ambitions for the sake of a newly born country.

In the midst of unknown people, harsh conditions and unexplored lands these two personalities, have truly earned a secure place in history as two of the world's most gifted explorers.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

After viewing the program, viewers should understand:

- *Vocabulary associated with the expedition.*
- *How the United States acquired the land explored during the Lewis and Clark Expedition.*
- *In-depth biographies of Meriwether Lewis, William Clark and Indian Guide Sacagawea.*
- *The purpose, preparations needed and the geographical route of the expedition.*
- *The unique encounters between the Corps of Discovery members and different Indian tribes who occupied areas along the expedition route.*
- *A timeline/chronological sequence of events.*

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The 1803-1806
LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION
A UNIQUELY AMERICAN STORY
Bicentennial 2003-2006

INTRODUCTION:

“The Lewis and Clark Expedition: A Uniquely American Story” introduces viewers to the importance and magnitude of a journey so vital to the early growth and development of the United States. Rich in history and geography, this program will help viewers understand the purpose of the expedition and the sacrifices and adversities these courageous explorers encountered. Viewers will be surprised to imagine what its like to enter into a foreign land during a different era when pen and paper were today’s computers; when creatures known as grizzly bears were only known or seen by native American Indians; or how berries were used for medicine.

The presenter’s (support) guide serves as a complementary device with the program(s). The exercises provided in the guide will help to reinforce and further develop a new level of comprehension. Each section of the guide specifically enhances the ability to learn the objectives of the program. We suggests that the exercises be given in the order in which they are presented in this guide since exercises are developed from the previous section. We also suggest that the section study sheets be first so viewers may have the necessary time to review the material presented followed by the section worksheets which will help to measure levels of comprehension.

Permission granted to copy and distribute exercises for educational purposes ONLY.

STUDY SHEET FOR SECTION 1 - VOCABULARY:

Charbonneau, Jean Baptiste: Name given to the son of Sacagawea and Toussaint Charbonneau who was born during the expedition in 1805.

Clark ,William: An ex-Army officer chosen by Lewis to help lead the expedition. Clark's skills included recording maps and navigating boats.

Confluence: The point where two rivers join together. i.e. The Missouri River and Mississippi River

Continental Divide: A line of mountain peaks stretching from the Canadian north to the south in Mexico. Water on the east side of the divide flows east into the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico while water on the west side of the divide flows into the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of California. After surveying the area the Corps created the first known mapping of the Continental Divide.

Corps of Discovery: The name given to the 1803-1806 expedition across the Louisiana Territory lead by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark along with about 45 other men. Their purpose was to collect information on plant and animal life, record maps, discover the headwaters of the Missouri River, find a northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean and gather information about different Indian tribes.

Great Falls: An area consisting of waterfalls along a 10 mile stretch located in Montana where the Missouri River drops approximately 500 feet in elevation.

Headwaters: The mixture of melting snow and rain form into the little creeks and streams which become the initial or beginning water source for larger bodies of water i.e. the Missouri River.

Keelboat: The 55 foot boat used as the primary source of transportation during the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Lewis, Meriwether: Secretary-aide for U.S. President Thomas Jefferson. Eventually Lewis was chosen by Jefferson to lead an expedition across newly acquired land purchased from France in 1803 known as the Louisiana Territory.

Louisiana Purchase: A famous land deal in 1803 when U.S. President Thomas Jefferson bought a 838,000 square mile area of land from French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte for 15 million dollars. The United States more than doubled in size.

Mandan Village: This famous trading post was a collection of 5 Indian communities; two Mandan and three Hidatsa. Today this area is known as Bismarck the capital city of North Dakota.

Pirogues: Large canoes also used as a source of transportation during the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Sacagawea: A Shoshoni Indian woman who was the wife of Canadian fur trapper Toussaint Charbonneau. She eventually became one of the primary interpreters during the expedition.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

WORKSHEET FOR SECTION 1 - VOCABULARY:

Match the vocabulary word to its definition.

_____ **Corps of Discovery:**

1) *The mixture of melting snow and rain form into the little creeks and streams which become the initial or beginning water source for larger bodies of water.*

_____ **Louisiana Purchase:**

2) *A line of mountain peaks (Rocky Mountains USA/Canada) stretching from the Canadian north to the south in Mexico. Water on the east side of the line flows east into the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico while water on the west side of the line flows into the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of California.*

_____ **Sacagawea:**

3) *A famous trading post visited by the Corps of Discovery during the winter of 1804. The village was a collection of 5 Indian communities; two Mandan and three Hidatsa.*

_____ **Mandan Village:**

4) *Large canoes also used as a source of transportation during the Lewis and Clark expedition.*

_____ **Clark ,William:**

5) *The name given for the 1803-1806 expedition across the Louisiana Territory lead by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark along with about 45 other men.*

_____ **Pirogues:**

6) *An ex-Army officer chosen by Lewis to help lead the expedition. His skills included recording maps and navigating boats.*

_____ **Confluence:**

7) *A Shoshoni Indian woman who eventually became one of the primary guides and interpreters during the expedition.*

_____ **Headwaters:**

8) *The point where two rivers join together. i.e. The Missouri River and Mississippi River.*

_____ **Continental Divide:**

9) *A famous land deal in 1803 when U.S. President Thomas Jefferson bought 838,000 square mile area of land from French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte for 15 million dollars.*

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STUDY SHEETS FOR SECTION 2- TIMELINE:

August 1, 1770 - William Clark, Born

August 18, 1774 - Meriwether Lewis, Born

March 6, 1801 - Lewis is asked by President Jefferson to be his secretary-aide

Spring, 1803 - Lewis picked as commander of expedition. Writes to ask William Clark to join him and share command. Clark accepts.

July 4, 1803 - Announcement of famous land deal Louisiana Purchase.

Summer, 1803 - Large keelboat constructed in Pittsburgh. After construction Lewis takes it down the Ohio River picking up Clark and recruits along the way.

Fall/Winter, 1803 - Camp Wood established upstream from St. Louis.

May 14, 1804 - Expedition departs near the camp at Wood River, IL.

July 4, 1804 - Expedition marks first 4th of July west of the Mississippi by firing the keelboat's cannon, and naming Independence Creek.

August 3, 1804 - Corps of Discovery meets with representatives of the Oto and Missouri Indians, give peace medals, 15 star flags and other gifts.

August 20, 1804 - Near present day Sioux City, Iowa, Sgt. Charles Floyd dies of a probable burst appendix. Captains name hilltops where he is buried Floyd's Bluff and a nearby stream, Floyd's River.

August 30, 1804 - Friendly council with Yankton Sioux held.

September 7, 1804 - All of the men attempt to drown a never-before-seen prairie dog out of its hole for shipment back to Jefferson.

September 25, 1804 - Confrontation with Teton Sioux, who demand one of the expedition's boats as a toll to travel farther upriver. Chief Black Buffalo resolves situation before any fighting. Expedition stays with tribe for 3 more days.

October 24, 1804 - Expedition discovers earthlodge villages of the Mandan and Hidatsas Indians. The captains decide to build Fort Mandan across the river from the main village.

November 4, 1804 - Toussaint Charbonneau, a French Canadian fur trapper living with the Hidatsas, is hired as an interpreter. His wife, Sacagawea, a Shoshoni who had been captured by the Hidatsas and sold to Charbonneau, is also considered helpful as the Shoshonis are said to live at the headwaters of the Missouri.



Map of Louisiana Purchase



Departure near Camp Wood River



Earthlodges at Mandan Village

December 24, 1804 - Fort Mandan completed, expedition moves in for the winter.

February 11, 1805 - Sacagawea gives birth to baby boy, Jean Baptiste.

April 7, 1805 - Lewis and Clark send the keelboat and approx. a dozen men back downriver, with maps, reports, Indian artifacts and other scientific specimens for Jefferson. The remaining party heads west.

April 29, 1805 - Lewis and another hunter kill a large grizzly bear, which had never before been described for science.

May 29, 1805 - Clark names the Judith River in honor of a girl back in Virginia he hopes to marry.

June 2, 1805 -The expedition comes to a fork in the river. Lewis and Clark believe the south fork is the Missouri, while all of the other men believe it is the north fork. Although they are not convinced that the south fork is the Missouri the captains recount; "they were ready to follow us any where we thought proper to direct."

June 13, 1805 - Scouting ahead of the rest of the expedition, Lewis comes across the Great Falls of the Missouri. He also discovers four more waterfalls farther upstream. The expedition will have to portage over eighteen miles, taking nearly a month, to get past them.

Late July, 1805 - The expedition reaches the three forks of the Missouri River, and name them the Gallatin, the Madison, and the Jefferson, after the Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin, the Secretary of State, James Madison, and President Thomas Jefferson. The expedition continues southwest, up the Jefferson.

August 8, 1805 - Sacagawea recognizes Beaverhead Rock and says they are nearing the headwaters of the Missouri, and her people, the Shoshonis. Lewis and three others scout ahead.

August 12, 1805 - The shipment sent from Fort Mandan arrives in the East and is delivered to Jefferson. Lewis ascends the final ridge toward the Continental Divide expecting to see plains and a river flowing to the Pacific, but he finds even more mountains.

August 17, 1805 - Lewis discovers a village of Shoshonis and tries to negotiate for horses. Clark and the rest of the expedition arrives as well, and it is discovered that the Shoshoni Chief Cameahwait is Sacagawea's brother. Lewis and Clark name the site Camp Fortunate.



Encounter with Grizzly Bear



Headwaters of Missouri River



Camp Fortunate

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

WORKSHEET FOR SECTION 2- TIMELINE:

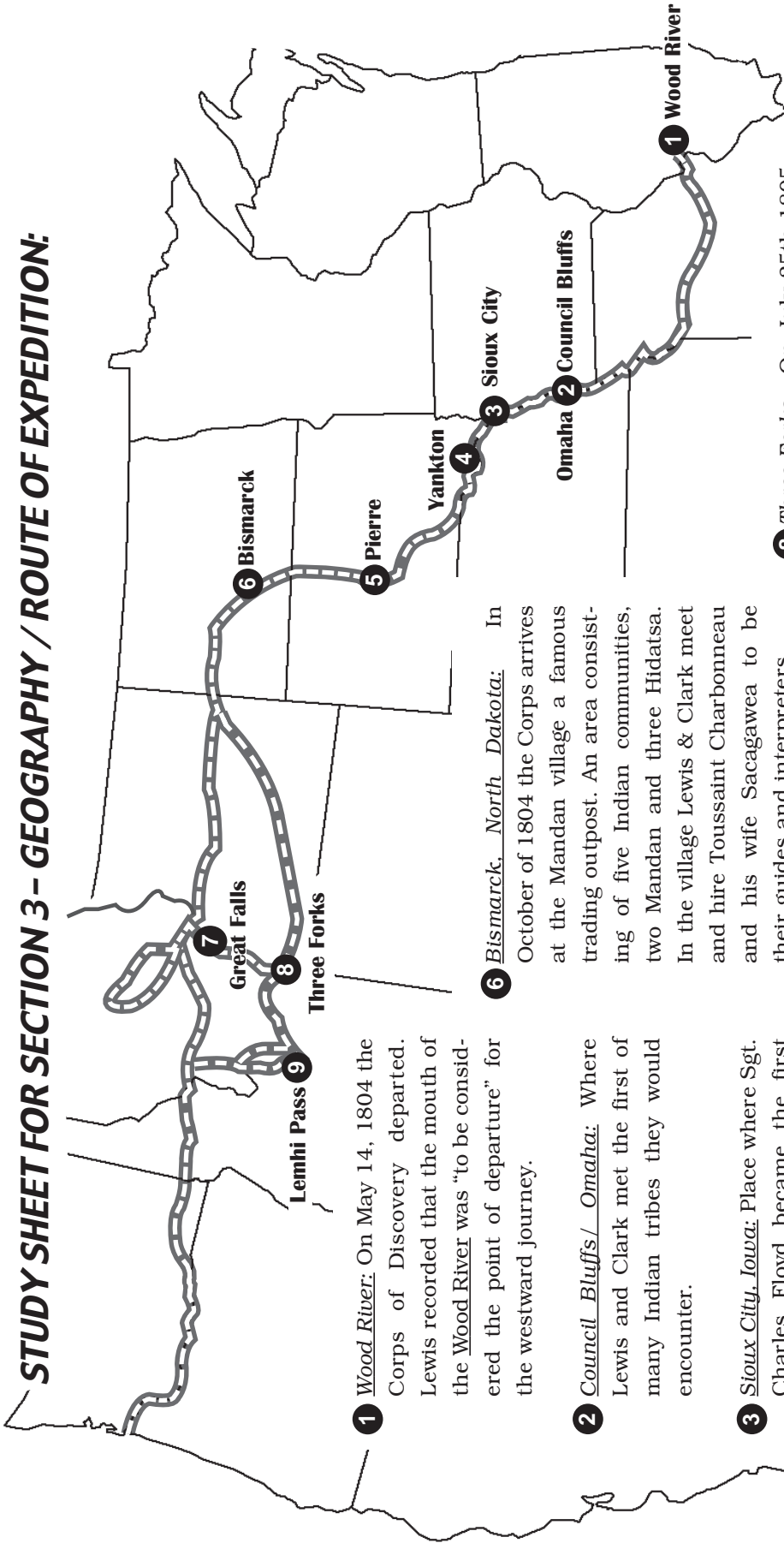
Fill in the Blank

- 1) *July 4, 1803* - Announcement of the famous land deal known as the _____.
- 2) *Spring, 1803* - Lewis picked as commander of expedition. Writes to ask _____ to join him and share command.
- 3) *May 14, 1804* - Expedition departs near the camp at _____.
- 4) *August 3, 1804* - _____ meet with representatives of the Oto and Missouri Indians, give peace medals, 15 star flags and other gifts.
- 5) *November 4, 1804* - Toussaint Charbonneau, a French Canadian fur trapper living with the Hidatsas, is hired as an interpreter along with his Shoshoni Indian wife _____.
- 6) *February 11, 1805* - Sacagawea gives birth to a baby boy named _____.
- 7) *April 7, 1805* - Lewis and Clark assign approx. a dozen men back down river in the _____, with maps, reports, Indian artifacts and other scientific specimens for Jefferson. The remaining party heads west.
- 8) *April 29, 1805* - Lewis and another hunter kill a large _____, which had never before been described for science.
- 9) *June 13, 1805* - Scouting ahead of the rest of the expedition, Lewis comes across an area consisting of 5 waterfalls in a 10 mile stretch known as the _____ of the Missouri River. The expedition will have to portage over eighteen miles, taking nearly a month, to get past them.
- 10) *August 12, 1805* - The shipment sent from Fort Mandan arrives in the East and is delivered to Jefferson. Lewis ascends the final ridge expecting to see plains and a river flowing to the Pacific, but instead he finds a line of more mountain peaks stretching from the Canadian north to the south in Mexico known as the _____.

(1) Louisiana Purchase; (2) William Clark; (3) Wood River; (4) Corps of Discovery; (5) Sacagawea; (6) Jean Baptiste; (7) Keelboat; (8) Grizzly Bear; (9) The Great Falls; (10) Continental Divide

ANSWERS:

STUDY SHEET FOR SECTION 3 – GEOGRAPHY / ROUTE OF EXPEDITION:



1 Wood River: On May 14, 1804 the Corps of Discovery departed. Lewis recorded that the mouth of the Wood River was “to be considered the point of departure” for the westward journey.

2 Council Bluffs/ Omaha: Where Lewis and Clark met the first of many Indian tribes they would encounter.

3 Sioux City, Iowa: Place where Sgt. Charles Floyd became the first and only member of the Corps to die during the expedition.

4 Yankton, South Dakota: Corps of Discovery first meets with the Yankton Sioux Indians one the southern most Sioux tribes.

5 Pierre: By September 1804 Lewis and Clark had their first council with the Teton or Lakota Sioux. Their meeting ended in conflict and the Corps hastily departed. Future Capital City of South Dakota.

6 Bismarck, North Dakota: In October of 1804 the Corps arrives at the Mandan village a famous trading outpost. An area consisting of five Indian communities, two Mandan and three Hidatsa. In the village Lewis & Clark meet and hire Toussaint Charbonneau and his wife Sacagawea to be their guides and interpreters.

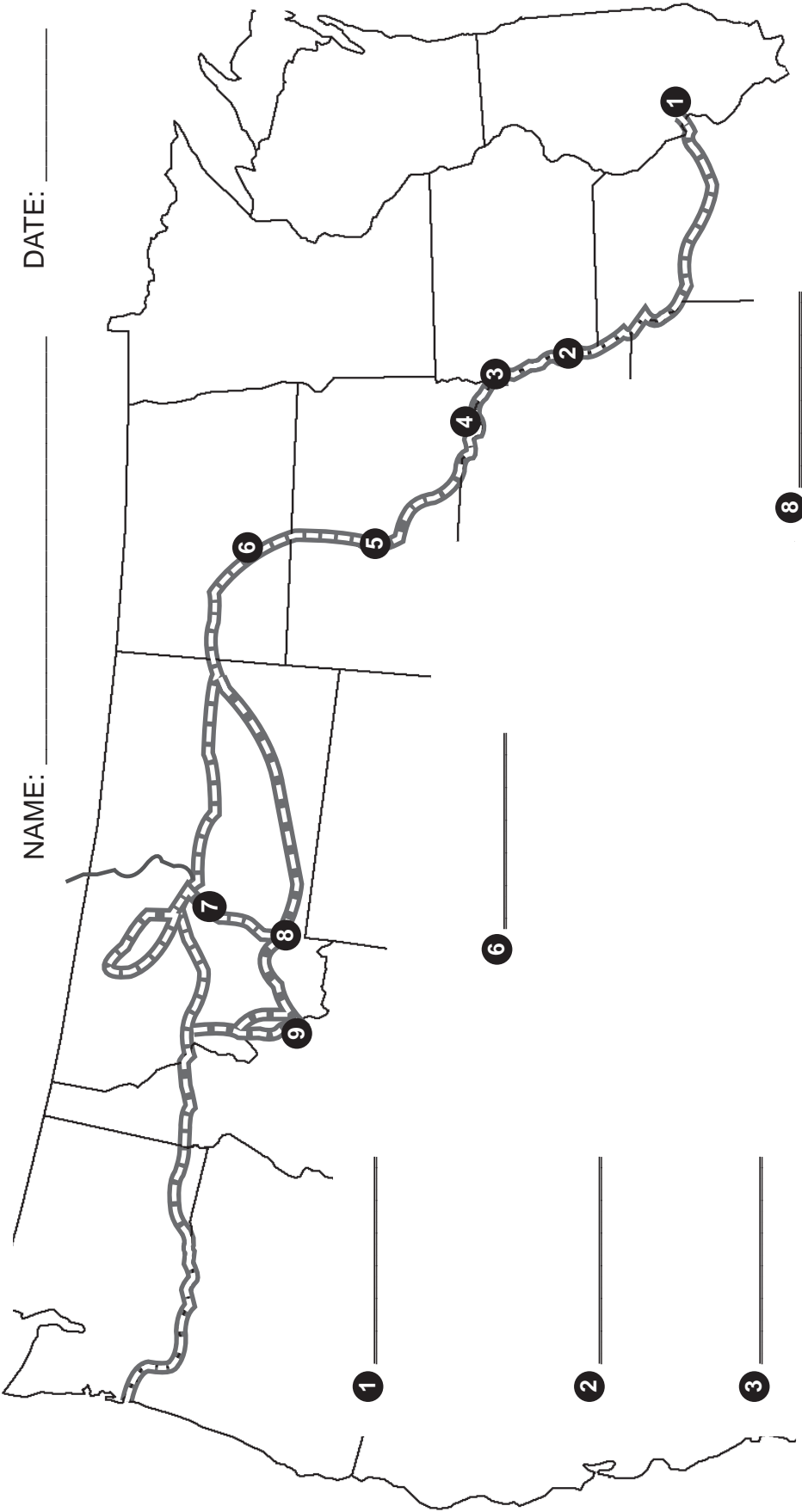
7 Great Falls: An area consisting of 5 waterfalls in a 10 mile stretch located in Montana where the Missouri River drops approximately 500 feet in elevation. It took the Corps one month to navigate through this treacherous terrain.

8 Three Forks: On July 25th 1805 the Corps of Discovery arrives where the Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin Rivers join to form the headwaters of the Missouri River.

9 Lemhi Pass: Point where Lewis and Clark first cross the Continental Divide.

WORKSHEET FOR SECTION 3 - GEOGRAPHY / ROUTE OF EXPEDITION:

NAME: _____ DATE: _____



1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

Name the area along the expedition trail on the solid black line. Then below each line or on a separate piece of paper write a brief description for each area.

STUDY SHEET FOR SECTION 4- Q & A:

Q) 1. Why did Napoleon the Emperor of France sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States?

How much did it cost the United States to purchase the land?

A) Napoleon sold 838,000 acres of Louisiana Territory for 15 million dollars because he needed the money to prepare a war against England and was concerned that he would not have the resources to protect France's land in America.

Q) 2. After the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, Thomas Jefferson assigned Meriwether Lewis to lead a mission across the newly acquired territory. Who did Lewis hire to help co-lead this mission and what were the primary objectives for the expedition?

A) Lewis hired ex-army officer William Clark to help lead the expedition. The primary objectives for the expedition were: to collect information on plant and animal life; record maps & weather patterns; discover the headwaters of the Missouri River; find a northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean for the purpose of commerce and gather information about different Indian tribes.

Q) 3. To help successfully complete their two year journey, members of the Corps of Discovery needed certain skills and backgrounds. Name some of these skills and backgrounds.

A) Members of the expedition were variously skilled in cartography, botany, zoology, Indian sign language, navigation, survival techniques, carpentry, gun repair, and boat handling. Their backgrounds included: military, frontiersmen & fur trappers.

Q) 4. During their journey the Corps of Discovery came into contact with over 50 different Native American tribes. Name some of these tribes and describe the relationship between the Corps and these different Indian groups.

A) Some tribes are: Yankton Sioux, Teton or Lakota Sioux, Mandan, Hidatsa & Shoshoni. The Sioux and other Indians of the high plains did not trust Europeans including members of the Corps. The relationship among the Mandan, Hidatsa and Shoshoni developed into friendly trading relations with the Corps. Shoshoni Indian woman, Sacagawea, became one of the main guides and interpreters throughout the expedition.

Q) 5. In the summer of 1805, after navigating one month through the treacherous Great Falls region, Lewis had two immediate goals to achieve in order to further advance the expedition. Explain what two immediate objectives Lewis wanted to achieve at this juncture of the expedition.

A) By August of 1805 Sacagawea guided the Corps to Lewis's first objective– discovering the headwaters of the Missouri River.

Lewis's second objective happened on August 13, 1805 after reaching the top of the Lemhi Pass along the Continental Divide. Lewis along with two other men scouted ahead of the other Corps members and encountered Shoshoni Indian Chief Cameahwait, Sacagawea's brother. After reuniting the two siblings the Shoshoni Indian Tribe agreed to trade some of their horses allowing the Corps to discover a westbound river which would then help them to float down toward the Pacific Ocean.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

WORKSHEET FOR SECTION 4- Q & A:

Q) 1. Why did Napoleon the Emperor of France sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States? How much did it cost the United States to purchase the land?

A)

Q) 2. After the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, Thomas Jefferson assigned Meriwether Lewis to lead a mission across the newly acquired territory. Who did Lewis hire to help co-lead this mission and what were the primary objectives for the expedition?

A)

Q) 3. To help successfully complete their two year journey, members of the Corps of Discovery needed certain skills and backgrounds. Name some of these skills and backgrounds.

A)

Q) 4. During their journey the Corps of Discovery came into contact with over 50 different Native American tribes. Name some of these tribes and describe the relationship between the Corps and these Indian tribes.

A)

Q) 5. In the summer of 1805, after one month of navigating through the treacherous Great Falls region, Lewis had two immediate goals to achieve in order to further advance the expedition. Explain what two immediate objectives Lewis wanted to achieve at this juncture of the expedition.

A)

SECTION 5- DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES

- 1)** If possible visit some locations along the route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition as discussed in the video or as indicated on the map in Section 3 of the teacher's guide.

- 2)** Imagine you are an explorer(s) like Lewis and Clark and are assigned to journey across unchartered 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.

- 3)** Explorers are great observers of nature and their environment. If possible visit a national park or forest preserve and document any observations you may find. i.e animals, plants, take photographs, write a journal etc. Perhaps record a map of your route and give it to others so they may follow the same route and encounter the same discoveries as you did. This could also be done as a group activity and like the Corps of Discovery have each group assign individual members to different responsibilities. For example; cartographer-to record maps, zoologist-to document animals, botanist-to document plants, navigational duties etc.

- 4)** The Corps of Discovery encountered many different Indian cultures. Discuss or research these different cultures and present the information to your class. Create posters, use the computer, do a slide presentation, design a clay model of the Mandan village, illustrate the different tools, hunting and building techniques, explain their relations to the Corps of Discovery, other Europeans, and among different Indian tribes etc.

- 5)** Thomas Jefferson assigned goals for the Corps of Discovery to accomplish which would later benefit the entire country. Discuss in detail what these goals were and how each was achieved. Then assign the class to work in different groups to achieve different goals which will eventually benefit the entire class and perhaps the entire school or community. For example: how to improve the recycling program at your school; how to promote and encourage courtesy and respect toward fellow classmates throughout the school; develop and implement a tutoring program at your school where older students receive credit while helping younger students; promote certain activities in your school to get fellow students more involved or reach out to the community in which your school is located by visiting with the elderly and children who are disabled; re-enact the Lewis and Clark expedition in a school or community play. etc

SECTION 6-Journal Entries

** Words appearing to be misspelled (including punctuation), is in the original writing style used in the journals.*

May 04, 1804

William Clark

("Memorandum of Articles in readiness for the Voyage" lists what food they're taking, how much they weigh, etc.)

May 13, 1804

William Clark

...all in health and readiness to set out. Boats and everything Complete, with the necessary stores of provisions & such articles of merchandise as we thought ourselves authorised to procure -- tho' not as much as I think nessy. for the multitude of Inds. thro which we must pass on our road across the Continent.

May 14, 1804

Patrick Gass

The best authenticated accounts informed us, that we were to pass through a country possessed by numerous, powerful and warlike nations of savages, of gigantic stature, fierce, treacherous and cruel; and particularly hostile to white men. And fame had united with tradition in opposing mountains to our course, which human enterprize and exertion would attempt in vain to pass.

May 14, 1804

John Ordway

Showery day.

Capt. Clark Set out at 3 oClock P.M. for the western expedition. one Gun fired. a number of Citizens see us Start, the party consisted of 3 Sergeants & 38 Good hands, ... we Sailed up the Missouri 6 miles & encamped on the N. Side of the River.

May 14, 1804

Joseph Whitehouse

hard Showers of rain. ... we got in readiness. ... we fired our swivel on the bow hoisted Sail and Set out in high Spirits for the western Expedition.

August 13, 1805

Meriwether Lewis

(Chief Cameahwait) ... I gave him the flag which I informed him was an emblem of peace among whitemen and now that it had been received by him it was to be respected a the bond of union between us.

SECTION 7 – Resources for the Lewis and Clark Expedition

<http://www.nps.gov/lecl>

<http://www.lewisandclarktrail.cjb.net/>

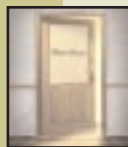
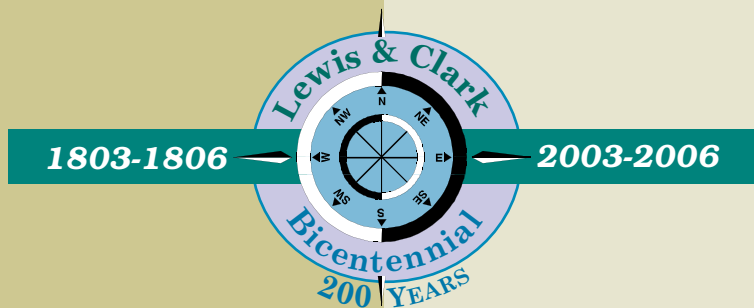
<http://www.lewisandclark.org/>

http://www.gorp.com/gorp/resource/US_TRAIL/LEWIS&CL.HTM

<http://www.lcarchive.org/index.html>

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