

2004

# **Lewis and Clark Activity Bundle Integrated Reading and CRITICAL THOUGHT Activities**

For Grades 5-8

17 INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES  
Perfect for Interactive Notebooks  
Perfect for Morning Work or Assessments

**MR. NUSSBAUM**  
LEARNING + FUN

## ANSWERS

Name	Answers
Lewis and Clark Main Idea RC	A, D, D, C
Lewis and Clark Details RC	D, D, B, C, B
Lewis and Clark Contextual Vocabulary RC	D, B, B, C, C
Lewis and Clark Sequencing RC	B, D, A, B
Sacagawea RC	A, C, D, B, B, D, D, C, A, D
Louisiana Purchase RC	B, B, D, AB, A, C, D

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## The Lost Journal Pages of Meriwether Lewis

When Thomas Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark to explore the vast Louisiana Territory, he had visions that they'd find exotic creatures such as wholly mammoths and undiscovered landforms such as mountains made of salt. While Lewis and Clark discovered over three hundred species of animals and plants, and even sent a magpie and prairie dog as pets to Thomas Jefferson, they never found the kind of creatures that legends are made of (though they did find massive grizzly bears). What if Lewis and Clark actually did discover an unworldly plant, animal, and landform, but those pages were somehow lost from Lewis' journal forever when their keelboat capsized? In the spaces provided below, use your imagination to name, draw, and describe these lost discoveries.

Name of Discovery and Picture	Description



**Fact or Fiction?**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

Below is a passage on William Clark. On the following page is a chart with ten statements. Indicate whether each statement is fact or fiction.

## **Early Life**

William Clark was born on August 1, 1770, on his family's Virginia plantation. At age 14, Clark moved from Virginia to Louisville, Kentucky. Five years later, in 1789, Clark joined the militia to help fight the Native Americans in the Ohio Valley. After becoming an officer in the US Army, Clark retired from service and went back to Virginia to manage his family's estate.

## **Exploring the West with Meriwether Lewis**

In 1803, Clark's life would change. After Thomas Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase, in which America acquired thousands of miles of land west of the Mississippi River, Meriwether Lewis, one of Clark's army comrades, invited him to collaborate on an expedition across the new land. Their mission was not only to explore the new land, establish friendly relations with Indians, and to discover new animals and plants, but to find the elusive Northwest Passage. Clark agreed and was made responsible for the expedition's records and mapmaking.

## **Roles Following the Adventure**

Along with Meriwether Lewis, William Clark spent over two years exploring the new frontier. After successfully establishing Fort Clatsop, Oregon, and after discovering over 300 new species of animals and plants, the pair returned. Clark was appointed principal Indian agent and brigadier general of the Louisiana Militia by Thomas Jefferson. After the deaths of Meriwether Lewis and Sacagawea, Clark adopted her children and became governor of the Missouri Territory in 1813. After an unsuccessful bid for governor of Missouri, Clark was made superintendent of Indian Affairs in 1822. He held that position until his death on September 1, 1838.

	<b>FACT</b>	<b>FICTION</b>
As a child and young man, William Clark lived in both Virginia and Kentucky.		
William Clark was never actually an officer in the United States military.		
Clark joined Meriwether Lewis on an expedition to the lands east of the Mississippi River acquired in the Louisiana Territory.		
William Clark was in charge of making maps and keeping records in the Lewis and Clark expedition.		
One of the main goals of the Lewis and Clark expedition was to find the Northwest Passage.		
William Clark died before Meriwether Lewis.		
Clark would eventually become the Governor of the Missouri Territory.		
Clark would become Governor of Missouri when it became a state.		
William Clark adopted Sacagawea's children after she died.		
Lewis and Clark discovered over 300 new species of plants and animals.		

**Answers:**

	<b>FACT</b>	<b>FICTION</b>
As a child and young man, William Clark lived in both Virginia and Kentucky.	<b>X</b>	
William Clark was never actually an officer in the United States military.		<b>X</b>
Clark joined Meriwether Lewis on an expedition to the lands east of the Mississippi River acquired in the Louisiana Territory.		<b>X</b>
William Clark was in charge of making maps and keeping records in the Lewis and Clark expedition.	<b>X</b>	
One of the main goals of the Lewis and Clark expedition was to find the Northwest Passage.	<b>X</b>	
William Clark died before Meriwether Lewis.		<b>X</b>
Clark would eventually become the Governor of the Missouri Territory.	<b>X</b>	
Clark would become Governor of Missouri when it became a state.		<b>X</b>
William Clark adopted Sacagawea's children after she died.	<b>X</b>	
Lewis and Clark discovered over 300 new species of plants and animals.	<b>X</b>	





**Fact or Fiction?**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

Below is a passage on Meriwether Lewis. On the following page is a chart with ten statements. Indicate whether each statement is fact or fiction.

## **Frontier Man**

Meriwether Lewis was born on August 18, 1774, near Charlottesville, Virginia. Lewis grew up among the forests and wilderness of the Shenandoah Valley and developed a love of hunting and exploring. Lewis became a soldier at an early age and fought in the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794. He soon became an officer in the Army and battled the Native Americans in the Northwest Territory of the new nation. Lewis became very educated about the Native Americans and even learned some of their languages.

## **Jefferson's Personal Secretary**

As a neighbor and friend of the Lewis family, Thomas Jefferson appointed Meriwether Lewis as his personal secretary. He prepared Lewis for two years to explore the lands acquired in the Louisiana Purchase. Lewis studied plants, animals, and navigation at the University of Pennsylvania in preparation. Lewis invited William Clark to co-lead the expedition. Although Congress authorized Lewis as the captain of the expedition, he insisted that he and Clark be considered co-captains during the journey.

## **The Expedition**

Lewis and Clark spent over two years exploring the new frontier, mapping the terrain, and learning about and trading with various Indian tribes. Lewis was considered an outstanding leader and was highly respected by the members of the Corps of Discovery. His journal, which recorded many (not all) of the events of the expedition, is one of the most important documents in American history. As Lewis and Clark made their way west, they were the first to confirm that there was no direct water passage across the continent (Northwest Passage).

## **Mysterious Death**

After successfully establishing Fort Clatsop, Oregon, and after discovering over 300 new species of animals and plants throughout the Great Plains and western mountains, the pair returned as heroes. Meriwether Lewis was named the new governor of the Louisiana Territory. On October 11, 1809, Lewis was on his way to Washington D.C., on the famed Natchez Trace when he mysteriously died at a hotel.

	<b>FACT</b>	<b>FICTION</b>
Meriwether Lewis was actually a neighbor of Thomas Jefferson.		
Meriwether Lewis was never actually a military officer.		
Lewis insisted as serving as the sole Captain of the expedition.		
Thomas Jefferson invited William Clark to serve on the expedition.		
William Clark kept an important journal that documented the many discoveries during the expedition.		
Meriwether Lewis was considered an excellent leader.		
One of the discoveries of the Lewis and Clark expedition was that a Northwest Passage did not really exist.		
Lewis and Clark were able to document 300 new species of plants and animals.		
Following the expedition, Lewis was named President of the Louisiana Territory.		
Lewis and Clark were considered national heroes after returning from their adventure.		

**Answers:**

	<b>FACT</b>	<b>FICTION</b>
Meriwether Lewis was actually a neighbor of Thomas Jefferson.	<b>X</b>	
Meriwether Lewis was never actually a military officer.		<b>X</b>
Lewis insisted as serving as the sole Captain of the expedition.		<b>X</b>
Thomas Jefferson invited William Clark to serve on the expedition.		<b>X</b>
William Clark kept an important journal that documented the many discoveries during the expedition.		<b>X</b>
Meriwether Lewis was considered an excellent leader.	<b>X</b>	
One of the discoveries of the Lewis and Clark expedition was that a Northwest Passage did not really exist.	<b>X</b>	
Lewis and Clark were able to document 300 new species of plants and animals.	<b>X</b>	
Following the expedition, Lewis was named President of the Louisiana Territory.		<b>X</b>
Lewis and Clark were considered national heroes after returning from their adventure.	<b>X</b>	

**Fact or Fiction?**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

Below is a passage on Sacagawea. On the following page is a chart with ten statements. Indicate whether each statement is fact or fiction.

Sacagawea was born sometime around 1790. She is best known for her role in assisting the Lewis and Clark expedition. She and her husband were guides from the Great Plains to the Pacific Ocean and back.

## **Kidnapped and Sold into Marriage**

Sacagawea was kidnapped from her Shoshone village by Hidatsa Indians when she was twelve years old. She was promptly sold into slavery. She was then sold to a French fur trapper by the name of Toussaint Charbonneau. The pair became married and had a son named Jean-Baptiste.

## **On the Lewis and Clark Expedition**

Although there are conflicting opinions concerning how important Sacagawea was to the Lewis and Clark expedition, she did serve as the interpreter and negotiator to the Shoshone tribe - that was led by her brother Cameahwait. She helped them obtain essential supplies and horses while she carried her infant son on her back. Furthermore, Sacagawea helped identify edible plants and herbs and prevented hostile relations with other tribes simply by being with the expedition. She was even more important on the return trip because she was familiar with the areas in which the expedition was traveling. Lewis and Clark received credit for discovering hundreds of animals and plants that Sacagawea had probably seen for years. Although she received no payment for her help, her husband was rewarded with cash and land.

## **Death and Adoption of her Children**

Six years after the journey, Sacagawea died after giving birth to her daughter Lisette. William Clark adopted both of her children, but there are no records of Lisette. To this day, there are no reliable pictures or drawings of Sacagawea. Recently, the United States government engraved her image on the new one-dollar coin. Sacagawea is buried in Lander, Wyoming.

	<b>FACT</b>	<b>FICTION</b>
Sacagawea's exact birthdate is unknown.		
Sacagawea was a member of the Hidatsa tribe, and was kidnapped as a child by members of the Shoshone tribe.		
Sacagawea was a slave for part of her life.		
Sacagawea was sold to an English fur trapper. They had a son named Jean-Baptiste.		
There is disagreement concerning Sacagawea's actual role in the Lewis and Clark expedition.		
Sacagawea's presence within the Lewis and Clark expedition likely prevented hostile encounters with Native American groups.		
Animals and plants that Lewis and Clark were credited with "discovering" were likely known by Sacagawea and other Native Americans for a long time.		
Historians believe Sacagawea was more important in the Lewis and Clark expedition on the way to the Pacific Ocean, rather than on the return trip.		
Sacagawea and her husband received payment for their parts in the Lewis and Clark expedition.		
There are no photographs or reliable portraits of Sacagawea in existence.		

**Answers:**

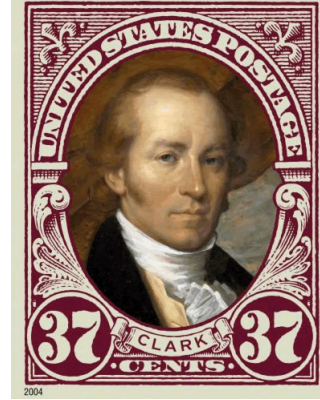
	<b>FACT</b>	<b>FICTION</b>
Sacagawea's exact birthdate is unknown.	<b>X</b>	
Sacagawea was a member of the Hidatsa tribe, and was kidnapped as a child by members of the Shoshone tribe.		<b>X</b>
Sacagawea was a slave for part of her life.	<b>X</b>	
Sacagawea was sold to an English fur trapper. They had a son named Jean-Baptiste.		<b>X</b>
There is disagreement concerning Sacagawea's actual role in the Lewis and Clark expedition.	<b>X</b>	
Sacagawea's presence within the Lewis and Clark expedition likely prevented hostile encounters with Native American groups.	<b>X</b>	
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Sacagawea and her husband received payment for their parts in the Lewis and Clark expedition.		<b>X</b>
There are no photographs or reliable portraits of Sacagawea in existence.	<b>X</b>	

**Compare and Contrast Meriwether Lewis and William Clark**

Name \_\_\_\_\_



**Lewis**



**Clark**

Read the narratives at: <https://mrnussbaum.com/meriwether-lewis-biography-lewis-and-clark> and <https://mrnussbaum.com/william-clark-biography> . Then, organize the statements below into: Lewis, Clark, or Both.

**Statements:**

1. Was an expert at mapping land
2. Kept a journal detailing the animals, plants, and Native groups that were encountered
3. Confirmed that a Northwest Passage did not exist
4. From Virginia
5. Worked as Thomas Jefferson's personal secretary
6. Was captain of the expedition
7. Adopted the children of Sacagawea
8. Became the governor of Louisiana Territory after the expedition.
9. Established Fort Clatsop in Oregon
10. Became governor of the Missouri Territory

Lewis	Both	Clark

Answers:

Lewis	Both	Clark
2. 5. 8.	3. 4. 6. 9.	1. 7. 10.



The Louisiana Purchase has been described as the “greatest real estate deal in history.” In 1803, The United States government purchased the Louisiana Territory from Napoleon I of France for 60 million Francs, or, about \$15,000,000. \$11,250,000 was paid directly and the remainder was covered by French debt to U.S. citizens.

The Louisiana Purchase was consummated in order to secure free navigation of the Mississippi River. President Jefferson sent two negotiators – James Monroe and Robert Livingston to France to convince Napoleon I to sell the city of New Orleans. Time was of the essence because many viewed Napoleon’s acquisition of the Louisiana Territory as a means to invade the United States. Surprisingly, Napoleon offered not only New Orleans, but the entire Louisiana Territory for sale. Because a constitutional amendment authorizing the acquisition would take too long, and because Napoleon wanted the deal finalized quickly, Jefferson held the issue to a vote. Americans overwhelmingly voted in favor of purchasing the Louisiana Territory. Its 800,000 square mile area quickly doubled the size of the United States. Soon after the acquisition, Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on an expedition through the new lands in which hundreds of new animals were discovered as well as Native American tribes and a route to the Pacific Ocean.

**1. What was surprising about the Louisiana Purchase?**

- A. Thomas Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark to explore it
- B. Napoleon offered New Orleans and the entire Louisiana Territory
- C. Americans overwhelmingly supported the purchase
- D. It was called the “greatest real estate deal in history”

**2. Which of the following was not true?**

- A. The Louisiana Territory doubled the size of America
- B. The Louisiana Purchase was made so that America could secure free navigation to the Pacific Ocean
- C. The United States government purchased the Louisiana Territory for \$15 million.
- D. Thomas Jefferson believed a constitutional amendment would take too long.

**3. What are “negotiators” as used in the following sentence?**

President Jefferson sent two negotiators – James Monroe and Robert Livingston to France to convince Napoleon I to sell the city of New Orleans.

- A. People who are sent to other countries
- B. People who bring gifts to the leaders of other countries
- C. People who serve in the military
- D. People who try to make the best deals possible

**4. What was the effect of the Louisiana Purchase? Circle all that apply.**

- A. Lewis and Clark documented the Native Americans and wildlife of the region
- B. The United States became a much larger country
- C. Napoleon Bonaparte wanted the deal to be finalized quickly
- D. A constitutional amendment was eventually made

**5. Why was the timing of the Louisiana Purchase so important?**

- A. Some believed that Napoleon would invade the United States through the Louisiana Territory
- B. It was important that Lewis and Clark begin their journey
- C. The United States needed to find a way to the Pacific Ocean as soon as possible
- D. The French debt to American citizens was growing

**6. Why did the Americans originally want to purchase New Orleans?**

- A. To find a path to the Pacific Ocean
- B. They preferred not to negotiate with Napoleon
- C. To have full navigation of the Mississippi River
- D. So that Lewis and Clark could explore the Louisiana Territory

**7. Why is the Louisiana Purchase sometimes called the “greatest real estate deal in history?”**

- A. Because the United States acquired a lot of land for a big price
- B. Because the United States acquired a small amount of land for a big price
- C. Because the United States acquired a small amount of land for a little price
- D. Because the United States acquired a lot of land for a little price

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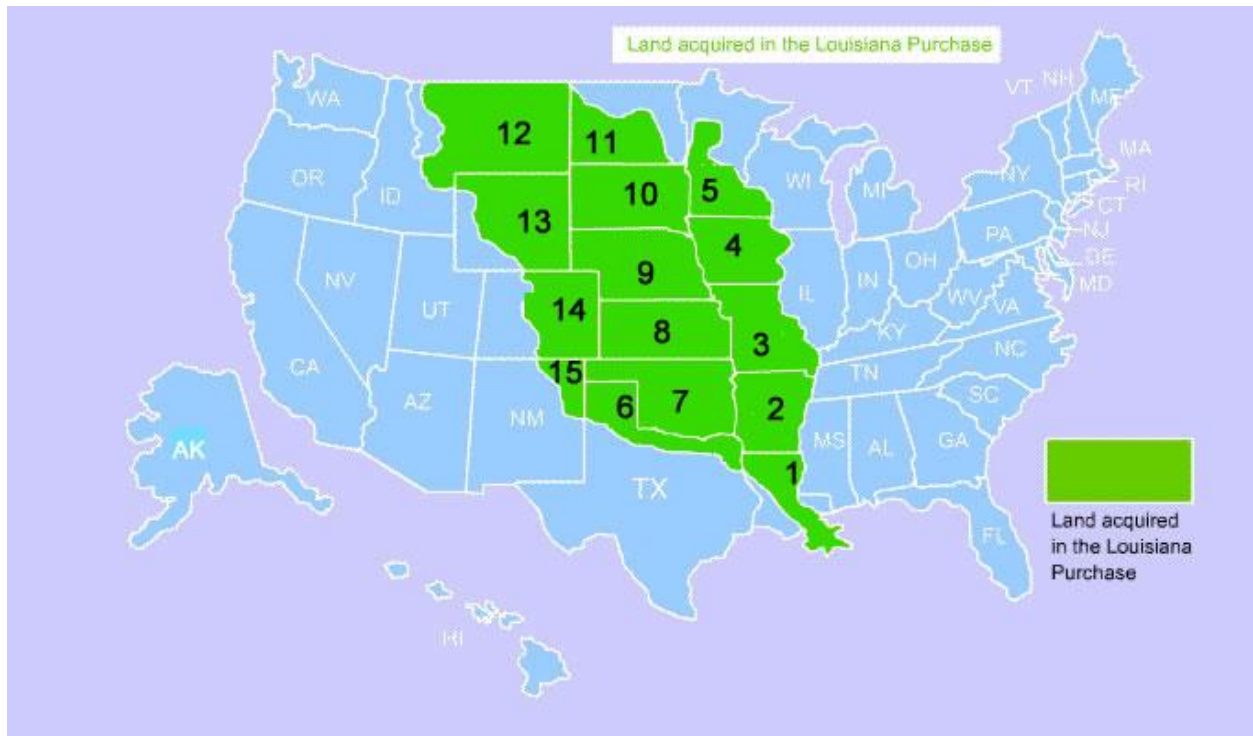
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## Louisiana Purchase Printable

Label the states carved from the Louisiana Purchase



1. _____	9. _____
2. _____	10. _____
3. _____	11. _____
4. _____	12. _____
5. _____	13. _____
6. _____	14. _____
7. _____	15. _____
8. _____	

## **Answers**

- 1. Louisiana**
- 2. Arkansas**
- 3. Missouri**
- 4. Iowa**
- 5. Minnesota**
- 6. Texas**
- 7. Oklahoma**
- 8. Kansas**
- 9. Nebraska**
- 10. South Dakota**
- 11. North Dakota**
- 12. Montana**
- 13. Wyoming**
- 14. Colorado**
- 15. New Mexico**

## Sacagawea

Sacagawea was born sometime around 1790. She is best known for her role in assisting the Lewis and Clark expedition. She, along with her husband, were guides from the Great Plains to the Pacific Ocean and back.

Sacagawea was kidnapped from her Shoshone village by Hidatsa Indians when she was twelve years old. She was promptly sold into slavery. She was then sold to a French fur trapper by the name of Toussaint Charbonneau. The pair became married and had a son named Jean-Baptiste.

Although there are conflicting opinions concerning how important Sacagawea was to the Lewis and Clark expedition, she did serve as the interpreter and negotiator to the Shoshone tribe - that was led by her brother Cameahwait. She helped them obtain essential supplies and horses while she carried her infant son on her back. Furthermore, Sacagawea helped identify edible plants and herbs and prevented hostile relations with other tribes simply by being with the expedition. She was even more important on the return trip because she was familiar with the areas in which they were traveling and was able to guide the expedition back safely. Lewis and Clark received credit for discovering hundreds of animals and plants that Sacagawea had probably seen for years. Although she received no payment for her help, her husband was rewarded with cash and land.

Six years after the journey, Sacagawea died after giving birth to her daughter Lisette. William Clark adopted both of her children, but there are no records of Lisette. To this day, there are no reliable pictures or drawings of Sacagawea. Recently, the United States government engraved her image on the new one dollar coin. Sacagawea is buried in Lander, Wyoming.

1.) Sacagawea originally came from the \_\_\_\_\_ tribe.

- A. Shoshone
- B. Hidatsa
- C. Sioux
- D. Wyoming

2.) Sacagawea was a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. warrior
- B. princess
- C. slave
- D. spy

3.) Who was Jean-Baptiste?

- A. Sacagawea's brother
- B. Sacagawea's husband
- C. An Indian chief
- D. Sacagawea's son

4.) What does the word 'promptly' mean in the following sentence:

She was **promptly** sold into slavery.

- A. never
- B. quickly
- C. finally
- D. controversially

5.) Historians are \_\_\_\_\_ concerning how important Sacagawea was in the Lewis and Clark expedition.

- A. in agreement
- B. not in agreement
- C. sure
- D. intolerant

6.) Sacagawea DID NOT:

- A. Help translate for Lewis and Clark
- B. Help negotiate for Lewis and Clark
- C. Help Lewis and Clark find food
- D. Help Lewis and Clark plan to ambush Indians

7.) Sacagawea was given \_\_\_\_\_ for help on the Lewis and Clark expedition.

- A. cash
- B. awards
- C. land
- D. nothing

8.) Lewis and Clark saw animals that ....

- A. No one had ever seen before
- B. Had long since been forgotten
- C. Were likely known by Sacagawea and Native Americans.
- D. Were thought to be extinct

9.) There is no record of....

- A. Sacagawea's daughter
- B. Sacagawea's son
- C. Sacagawea
- D. All of the above

10.) Which of the following IS NOT known about Sacagawea?

- A. What tribe she was from
- B. The names of her children
- C. The approximate year of her birth
- D. What she looked like

### What did she look like?

Did you know there are no known pictures of Sacagawea? The images that you may have seen of her, on the United States \$1 coin, or, 29 cent postage stamp, are simply educated guesses of what she looked like. Look at the commemorative images of her below and craft your own picture of her.

	
<p>U.S. Dollar Coin</p>	<p>U.S. Postage Stamp</p>
	
<p>Sacagawea Statue</p>	<p>Your Picture</p>



## Lewis and Clark – Contextual Vocabulary Focus

After the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, Thomas Jefferson selected Meriwether Lewis to lead an expedition to explore the wilderness, Native Americans, botany, and geology of the new lands acquired in the deal. Lewis selected William Clark to help him in this colossal effort. The expedition became known as the Corps of Discovery. Little did they know, that this adventure would become one of the most storied in American history.

On May 14, 1804, the historic journey began, as Lewis, Clark, and 38 other Corps members sailed from St. Charles, Missouri, west on the Missouri River. Averaging about 20 miles of distance per day, the Corps sailed past La Charette, the last White settlement on the Missouri River on May 25. On July 4, they celebrated the first Independence Day spent west of the Mississippi River by firing their keelboat cannon and naming a creek (near present day Atchison, Kansas) Independence Creek.

On August 3, 1804, the Corps encountered Native Americans for the first time near present day Omaha, Nebraska. The Native Americans were presented with such gifts as peace medals and flags and told of a "Great Father to the East" that would ensure their prosperity provided they didn't attack White settlers. On August 20, the Corps experienced their first and only death when Charles Floyd died of a burst appendix. Nevertheless, the expedition continued. As the Corps entered the Great Plains, new animals previously unknown such as coyote and antelope were recorded. As the Corps sailed north, they met up with the Teton Sioux. Near present-day Pierre, South Dakota, the Teton Sioux (Lakota) demanded one of their boats as a toll for moving farther upriver. A fight nearly ensued, but was defused by the diplomacy of a chief named Black Buffalo. For three more anxious days, the expedition stayed with the tribe.

On October 24, the Corps reached the villages of the Mandan near present-day Bismarck, North Dakota. The villages were huge, and contained more people than many major cities in America. Lewis and Clark decided to build a fort, which they named Fort Mandan, across the river from the Indian villages. Communication was constantly an issue between the Corps of Discovery and local tribes. For this reason, Lewis and Clark hired Toussaint Charbonneau, a French-Canadian fur-trapper and his wife, Sacagawea, to translate for them when they headed west toward the mountains.



**1.) On August 3, 1804, the Corps encountered Native Americans for the first time near present day Omaha, Nebraska.**

**What does “encountered” mean in the sentence above?**

- a.) Fled from
- b.) Fought
- c.) Ended
- d.) Came Upon

**2.) Lewis selected William Clark to help him in this colossal effort.**

**What does colossal mean in the sentence above?**

- a.) ordinary
- b.) huge
- c.) small
- d.) average

**3.) The Native Americans were presented with such gifts as peace medals and flags and told of a "Great Father to the East" that would ensure their prosperity provided they didn't attack White settlers.**

**What does “prosperity” mean in the sentence above?**

- a.) sickness
- b.) well-being
- c.) food supply
- d.) enemies

**4.) Communication was constantly an issue between The Corps of Discovery and local tribes.**

**What does “constantly” mean in the sentence above?**

- a.) rarely
- b.) never
- c.) almost always
- d.) sort of

**5.) A fight nearly ensued, but was defused by the diplomacy of a chief named Black Buffalo.**

**What does “defused” mean in the sentence above?**

- a.) Defined
- b.) Played
- c.) Calmed
- d.) Ignited

**ANSWERS:**

- 1.) D
- 2.) B
- 3.) B
- 4.) C
- 5.) C

## Lewis and Clark – Sequencing Focus

After the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, Thomas Jefferson selected Meriwether Lewis to lead an expedition to explore the wilderness, Native Americans, botany, and geology of the new lands acquired in the deal. Lewis selected William Clark to help him in this colossal effort. The expedition became known as the Corps of Discovery. Little did they know, that this adventure would become one of the most storied in American history.

On May 14, 1804, the historic journey began, as Lewis, Clark, and 38 other Corps members sailed from St. Charles, Missouri, west on the Missouri River. Averaging about 20 miles of distance per day, the Corps sailed past La Charette, the last White settlement on the Missouri River on May 25. On July 4, the Corps celebrated the first Independence Day spent west of the Mississippi River by firing their keelboat cannon and naming a creek (near present day Atchison, Kansas) Independence Creek.

On August 3, 1804, the Corps encountered Native Americans for the first time near present day Omaha, Nebraska. The Native Americans were presented with such gifts as peace medals and flags and told of a "Great Father to the East" that would ensure their prosperity provided they didn't attack White settlers. On August 20, the Corps experienced their first and only death when Charles Floyd died of a burst appendix. Nevertheless, the expedition continued. As the Corps entered the Great Plains, new animals previously unknown such as coyote and antelope were recorded. As the Corps sailed north, they met up with the Teton Sioux. Near present-day Pierre, South Dakota, the Teton Sioux (Lakota) demanded one of their boats as a toll for moving farther upriver. A fight nearly ensued, but was defused by the diplomacy of a chief named Black Buffalo. For three more anxious days, the expedition stayed with the tribe.

On October 24, the Corps reached the villages of the Mandan near present-day Bismarck, North Dakota. The villages were huge, and contained more people than many major cities in America. Lewis and Clark decided to build a fort, which they named Fort Mandan, across the river from the Indian villages. Communication was constantly an issue between the Corps of Discovery and local Indian tribes. For this reason, Lewis and Clark hired Toussaint Charbonneau, a French-Canadian fur-trapper and his wife, Sacagawea, to translate for them when they headed west toward the mountains.

**1.) Which of the following happened before August 20, 1804?**

- a.) Lewis and Clark decided to hire translators
- b.) Lewis and Clark told the Native Americans of their "Great Father to the East."
- c.) Lewis and Clark decided to build Fort Mandan
- d.) Black Buffalo defused a fight between the Corps and the Teton Sioux

**2.) When did Lewis and Clark reach lands near present-day Pierre, South Dakota?**

- a.) Before they celebrated the first Independence Day west of the Mississippi River
- b.) Before Charles Floyd died
- c.) After they reached the Mandan villages
- d.) Before they hired translators

**3.) What happened first?**

- a.) Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery sailed past La Charette
- b.) The Corps encountered Native Americans for the first time
- c.) July 1, 1804
- d.) The Corps named Independence Creek

**4.) What happened last?**

- a.) August 20, 1804
- b.) The Corps reached areas near Bismarck, North Dakota
- c.) The Corps encountered Native Americans near Omaha, Nebraska
- d.) Armed conflict nearly ensued between the Corps and Teton Sioux

ANSWERS:

1.) B

2.) D

3.) A

4.) B

## Lewis and Clark – Main Ideas Focus

After the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, Thomas Jefferson selected Meriwether Lewis to lead an expedition to explore the wilderness, Native Americans, botany, and geology of the new lands acquired in the deal. Lewis selected William Clark to help him in this colossal effort. The expedition became known as the Corps of Discovery. Little did they know, that this adventure would become one of the most storied in American history.

On May 14, 1804, the historic journey began, as Lewis, Clark, and 38 other Corps members sailed from St. Charles, Missouri, west on the Missouri River. Averaging about 20 miles of distance per day, the Corps sailed past La Charette, the last White settlement on the Missouri River on May 25. On July 4, the Corps celebrated the first Independence Day spent west of the Mississippi River by firing their keelboat cannon and naming a creek (near present day Atchison, Kansas) Independence Creek.

On August 3, 1804, the Corps encountered Native Americans for the first time near present day Omaha, Nebraska. The Native Americans were presented with such gifts as peace medals and flags and told of a "Great Father to the East" that would ensure their prosperity provided they didn't attack White settlers. On August 20, the Corps experienced their first and only death when Charles Floyd died of a burst appendix. Nevertheless, the expedition continued. As the Corps entered the Great Plains, new animals previously unknown such as coyote and antelope were recorded. As the Corps sailed north, they met up with the Teton Sioux. Near present-day Pierre, South Dakota, the Teton Sioux (Lakota) demanded one of their boats as a toll for moving farther upriver. A fight nearly ensued, but was defused by the diplomacy of a chief named Black Buffalo. For three more anxious days, the expedition stayed with the tribe.

On October 24, the Corps reached the villages of the Mandan near present-day Bismarck, North Dakota. The villages were huge, and contained more people than many major cities in America. Lewis and Clark decided to build a fort, which they named Fort Mandan, across the river from the Indian villages. Communication was constantly an issue between the Corps of Discovery and local Indian tribes. For this reason, Lewis and Clark hired Toussaint Charbonneau, a French-Canadian fur-trapper and his wife, Sacagawea, to translate for them when they headed west toward the mountains.

**1.) Which of the following WAS NOT something likely experienced by the Lewis and Clark expedition as described in the third paragraph?**

- a.) boredom
- b.) sadness
- c.) tension
- d.) discovery

**2.) The last paragraph tells...**

- a.) the number of expedition members who survived the winter at Fort Mandan.
- b.) how Lewis and Clark managed to avoid armed conflict with the Teton Sioux.
- c.) about trade between Lewis and Clark and the Mandan.
- d.) why Lewis and Clark hired a translator to travel with them.

**3.) What is the purpose of the first paragraph?**

- a.) To explain who Thomas Jefferson was
- b.) To explain who Lewis and Clark were
- c.) To inform the reader that Lewis and Clark would encounter Native Americans
- d.) To provide background and purpose for the expedition

**4.) Which of the following could be a title for the second paragraph?**

- a.) Lewis and Clark and the naming of Independence Creek
- b.) Lewis and Clark: Sailing the Mississippi River
- c.) Lewis and Clark: The Beginning of an Epic Journey
- d.) Lewis and Clark: The Last Days of a Disastrous Journey

ANSWERS:

1.) A

2.) D

3.) D

4.) C



## A Dynamic Duo

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark personified teamwork through the duration of their legendary expedition. Both men had qualities that complemented one another. For example, Lewis was an excellent and fair leader, a prolific writer, and a skilled outdoorsman. Clark excelled at making maps and finding his way through difficult or unfamiliar terrain. Together, their actions and decisions had much to do with the expedition only losing one person in the entire voyage (and Charles Floyd died of a burst appendix). Can you think of other dynamic duos in literature, television, the movies, or sports? Draw them below and describe why they work well together.

Name of the Duo	Why do they Work Well together?

## Lewis and Clark – Details Focus

After the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, Thomas Jefferson selected Meriwether Lewis to lead an expedition to explore the wilderness, Native Americans, botany, and geology of the new lands acquired in the deal. Lewis selected William Clark to help him in this colossal effort. The expedition became known as the Corps of Discovery. Little did they know, that this adventure would become one of the most storied in American history.

On May 14, 1804, the historic journey began, as Lewis, Clark, and 38 other Corps members sailed from St. Charles, Missouri, west on the Missouri River. Averaging about 20 miles of distance per day, the Corps sailed past La Charette, the last White settlement on the Missouri River on May 25. On July 4, the Corps celebrated the first Independence Day spent west of the Mississippi River by firing their keelboat cannon and naming a creek (near present day Atchison, Kansas) Independence Creek.

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On October 24, the Corps reached the villages of the Mandan near present-day Bismarck, North Dakota. The villages were huge, and contained more people than many major cities in America. Lewis and Clark decided to build a fort, which they named Fort Mandan, across the river from the Indian villages. Communication was constantly an issue between the Corps of Discovery and local tribes. For this reason, Lewis and Clark hired Toussaint Charbonneau, a French-Canadian fur-trapper and his wife, Sacagawea, to translate for them when they headed west toward the mountains.

1.) **Toussaint Charbonneau was a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a.) Fur-trapper
- b.) French Canadian
- c.) Translator
- d.) All of the Above

2.) \_\_\_\_\_ **was the first person to die on the Lewis and Clark expedition.**

- a.) Meriwether Lewis
- b.) William Clark
- c.) Toussaint Charbonneau
- d.) William Floyd

3.) **Lewis and Clark built a fort in October of 1804 in present-day \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a.) South Dakota
- b.) North Dakota
- c.) Nebraska
- d.) Kansas

4.) **Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery traveled an average of about \_\_\_\_\_ miles per day as they sailed down the Missouri River.**

- a.) 10
- b.) 15
- c.) 20
- d.) 50

5.) **The Corps of Discovery celebrated the first Independence Day west of \_\_\_\_\_ on July 4, 1804.**

- a.) the Missouri River
- b.) the Mississippi River
- c.) Colorado
- d.) Pierre, South Dakota

ANSWERS:

1.) D

2.) D

3.) B

4.) C

5.) B