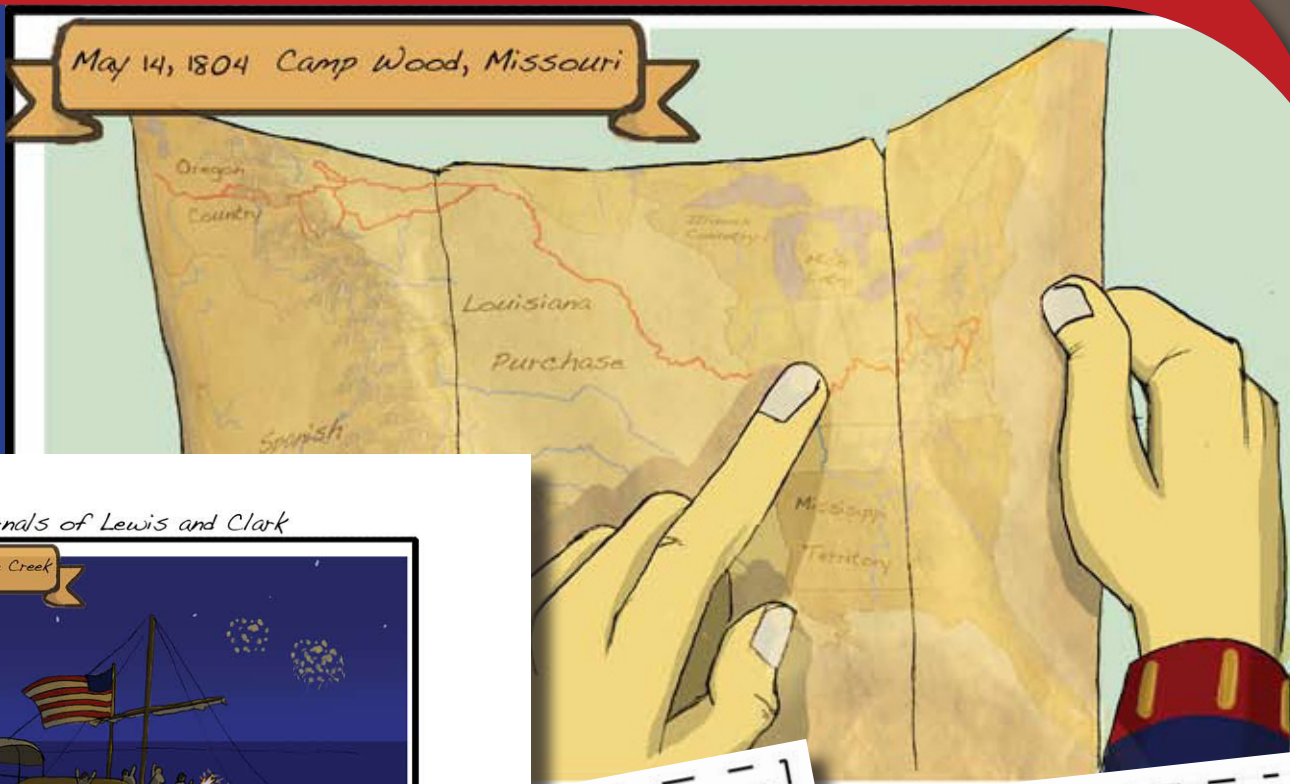


Lewis and Clark:

An Illustrated Journal

5th
Grade



Journals of Lewis and Clark



We passed a Creek on the South Side... and as it has no name & as it is the 4 of July, Capt's name it. Independence Creek. We fired our Bow piece this morning & one in the evening for Independence of the U.S.



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Certificate of Completion

Introduction to the Illustrated Journals

In this workbook students have the opportunity to follow the Lewis and Clark Expedition as it travels across the continent with members of the Corps recording their observations. Challenge your child to identify all of the grammar and punctuation mistakes in the journals so they can be preserved for posterity. Kids can read about the expedition and the cartoon illustrations provided will encourage them to imagine how the countryside must have looked so many years ago. By the time Lewis and Clark are ready to turn around and head back to their starting point your own young adventurer will have sufficiently developed a sharp eye for detail. After your child has completed the challenging editing trek, the concluding worksheets can help you take time to consider the impact of the legendary expedition on American culture.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition departed in May 1804 and slowly made its way across the North American continent. It was the very first expedition by the United States to cross into the western portion of the continent and continue on to the Pacific coast. Thomas Jefferson commissioned the expedition and put his trust in Captain Meriwether Lewis and his friend Second Lieutenant William Clark to find a route across the Western half of what would eventually become part of the United States of America.

Now there are a number of ways to travel from coast to coast on the North American continent. However, when the expedition set out there was no sure path and no certainty of success.

Grab a pencil and get started on this learning adventure!



Faces of Westward Expansion

Sacagawea





Sacagawea



Read the paragraph below to help you fill in Sacagawea's stats:

Born _____

Died _____

Rank _____

Accomplishments _____

Sacagawea was a Shoshone Native American woman who helped Lewis and Clark on their expedition west. Born around 1788 in the Lemhi River Valley, Sacagawea was just a young girl when she was kidnapped by the Hidatsa tribe. At 13 she was sold to a French-Canadian trapper, Toussaint Charbonneau, who married her. She was only 15 or 16 when she and her husband joined the expedition. Lewis and Clark hired her husband to serve as their interpreter, but Sacagawea's knowledge of the land and Shoshone language turned out to be even more helpful. Sacagawea even gave birth to her son during their journey. She was respected by the expedition members, and Lewis and Clark even named a river after her.

Faces of Westward Expansion

william Clark





William Clark



Read the paragraph below to help you fill in William Clark's stats:

Born _____

Died _____

Rank _____

Accomplishments _____

William Clark was born on August 1, 1770 in Caroline County, Virginia. The son of a planter, Clark never received any formal education. He made a name for himself as a captain in the Clarksville, Indiana militia, but he was forced to retire at the age of 26 due to poor health. Almost a decade later, Lewis recruited him for the grand Corps of Discovery Expedition. Clark was well-rested and up for the challenge. On the two-year journey across the continent, Clark primarily focused on mapping out the new territory and leading hunting expeditions. After successfully returning, he was named the brigadier general of the militia in the Louisiana Territory and the United States agent for Indian affairs.

Faces of Westward Expansion

Meriwether Lewis





Meriwether Lewis



Read the paragraph below to help you fill in Meriwether Lewis's stats:

Born _____

Died _____

Rank _____

Accomplishments _____

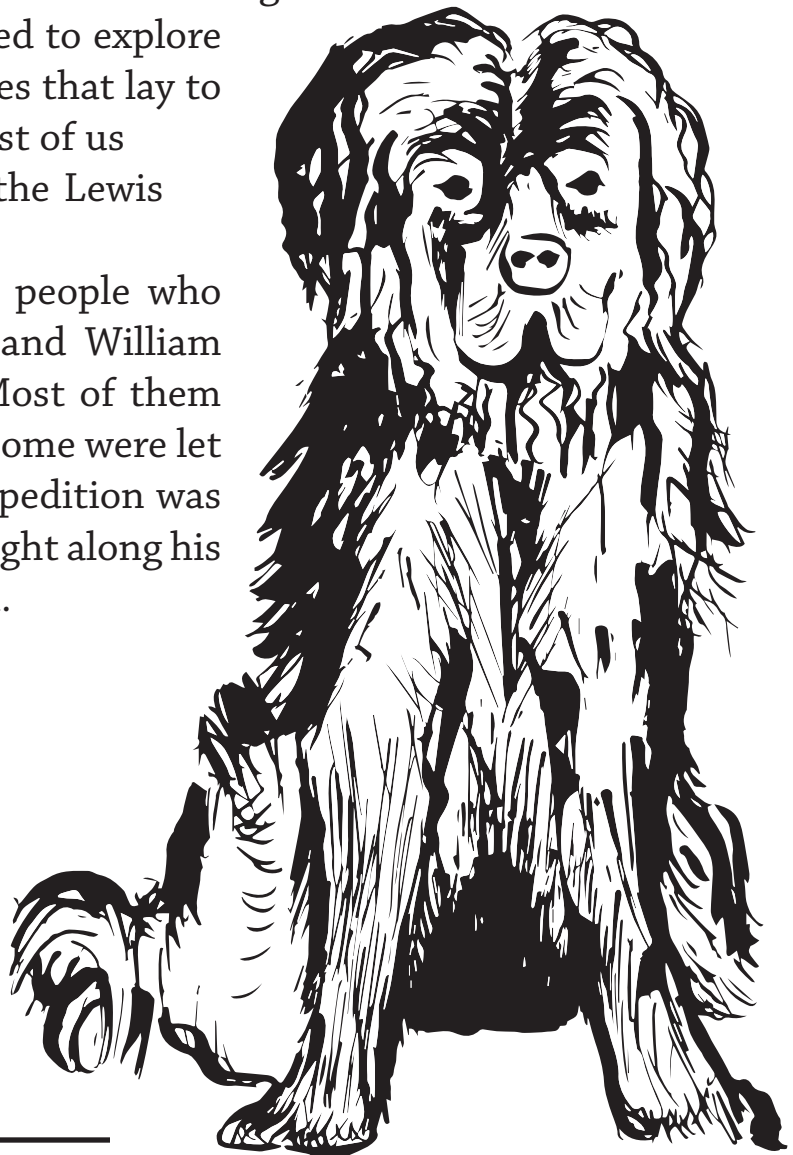
Meriwether Lewis was born on August 18, 1774 in Albemarle County, Virginia. At the age of 21, he joined the U.S. Army. His skill as a soldier and his grasp of politics impressed President Thomas Jefferson, and in 1803, Jefferson chose Lewis to lead a grand expedition across the unknown lands of the West. Lewis recruited fellow soldier William Clark to help him lead. Their expedition, called the Corps of Discovery, lasted over two years. In that time, Lewis formed relationships with native tribes, identified new species of plants and animals, and successfully reached the Pacific Ocean. Upon his return, Jefferson rewarded him by declaring him Governor of Upper Louisiana. Lewis died on October 11, 1809.

Lewis & Clark

The Corps of Discovery

The Corps of Discovery was a visionary project that President Thomas Jefferson brought to life in February of 1803. He wanted to explore the Spanish and Oregon Territories that lay to the west of the United States. Most of us know the Corps of Discovery as the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

There were actually 31 other people who accompanied Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on their adventure west. Most of them were affiliated with the military. Some were let go, and others joined after the expedition was already underway. Lewis also brought along his Newfoundland dog called Seaman.



Lewis & Clark Supplies

Captains Lewis and Clark did a great deal of preparation for their journey. They spent months gathering supplies and training their crew. Congress allotted them a sum of \$2,500 for the journey. This is a list of what they brought.

Mathematical Instruments:

- surveyor's compass
- hand compass
- quadrants
- telescope
- thermometers
- 2 sextants
- set of plotting instruments
- chronometer (needed to calculate longitude)

Camp Supplies:

- 150 yards of cloth to be oiled and sewn into tents and sheets
- pliers
- chisels
- 30 steels for striking to make fire
- handsaws
- hatchets
- whetstones
- iron corn mill
- two dozen tablespoons
- mosquito curtains
- 10 1/2 pounds of fishing hooks and fishing lines
- 12 pounds of soap
- 193 pounds of "portable soup" (a thick paste concocted by boiling down beef, eggs and vegetables)
- three bushels of salt
- writing paper, ink and crayons

Presents for Indians:

- 12 dozen pocket mirrors
- 4,600 sewing needles

- 144 small scissors
- 10 pounds of sewing thread
- silk ribbons
- ivory combs
- handkerchiefs
- yards of bright-colored cloth
- 130 rolls of tobacco
- tomahawks that doubled as pipes
- 288 knives
- 8 brass kettles
- vermilion face paint
- 33 pounds of tiny beads of assorted colors

Clothing:

- 45 flannel shirts
- coats
- frocks
- shoes
- woolen pants
- blankets
- knapsacks
- stockings

Arms and Ammunition:

- 15 prototype Model 1803 muzzle-loading .54 caliber rifles
- knives
- 500 rifle flints
- 420 pounds of sheet lead for bullets
- 176 pounds of gunpowder packed in 52 lead canisters
- 1 long-barreled rifle that fired its bullet with compressed air, rather than by flint, spark and powder

Medicine and Medical Supplies:

- 50 dozen Dr. Rush’s patented “Rush’s pills”
- lancets
- forceps
- syringes
- tourniquets
- 1,300 doses of physic
- 1,100 hundred doses of emetic
- 3,500 doses of diaphoretic (sweat inducer)
- other drugs for blistering, salivation and increased kidney output

Traveling Library:

- Barton’s *Elements of Botany*
- Antoine Simon Le Page du Pratz’s *History of Louisiana*
- Richard Kirwan’s *Elements of Mineralogy*
- A Practical Introduction to Spherics and Nautical Astronomy*
- The Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris*
- a four-volume dictionary
- a two-volume edition of Linnaeus (the founder of the Latin classification of plants)
- tables for finding longitude and latitude
- map of the Great Bend of the Missouri River

Response Questions

1) If you were going on an expedition, could you buy all the necessary supplies for just \$2,500?

2) Identify and circle any words you do not know. Look them up and write down their definitions.

3) Technology has gotten much more advanced since their journey 200 years ago! If they were to make the expedition today, what would their supply list look like?

The Adventures of Lewis & Clark 🌅 Timeline

Spring, 1803

Lewis is picked as commander of the expedition. He writes to ask William Clark to join him and share command. Clark accepts.

Summer, 1803

A large keelboat is constructed in Pittsburgh, and overseen by Lewis. After construction Lewis takes it down the Ohio River picking up Clark and recruits along the way.

August 3, 1804

Corps of Discovery meet with representatives of the Oto and Missouri Indians. Lewis and Clark give peace medals, 15 star flags and other gifts.

Spring/Summer, 1803

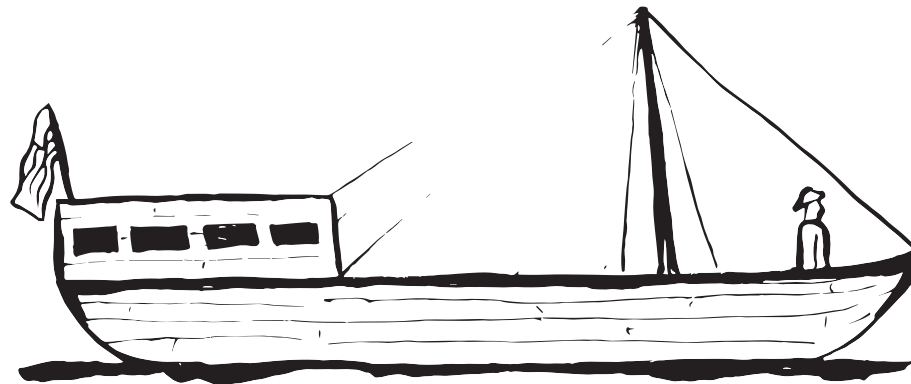
Announcement of Louisiana Purchase. This almost doubles the size of the U.S.

May 14, 1804

Expedition begins.

November 4, 1804

Toussaint Charbonneau, a French Canadian fur trapper living with the Hidatsas, is hired as an interpreter. His wife, Sacagawea, a Shoshone who had been captured by the Hidatsas and sold to Charbonneau, also comes and is considered helpful because the Shoshones are said to live at the headwaters of the Missouri.



The Adventures of Lewis & Clark 🌄 Timeline

June 13, 1805

Scouting ahead of the rest of the expedition, Lewis comes across the Great Falls of the Missouri River. He discovers four more water falls farther upstream. The expedition has to carry their boats and supplies over eighteen miles, taking nearly a month, to get past the falls.

November 7, 1805

Clark, who believes he can see the ocean writes his most famous journal entry: "Ocian in view! O! the joy." The expedition is actually still 20 miles from the sea. They reach the Pacific Ocean two weeks later. Then they must decide where to spend the winter before heading back east.



September 23, 1806

The expedition reaches St. Louis.

August 8, 1805

Sacagawea recognizes Beaverhead Rock and says they are getting close to the headwaters of the Missouri, and her people, the Shoshones. Lewis and three others scout ahead.

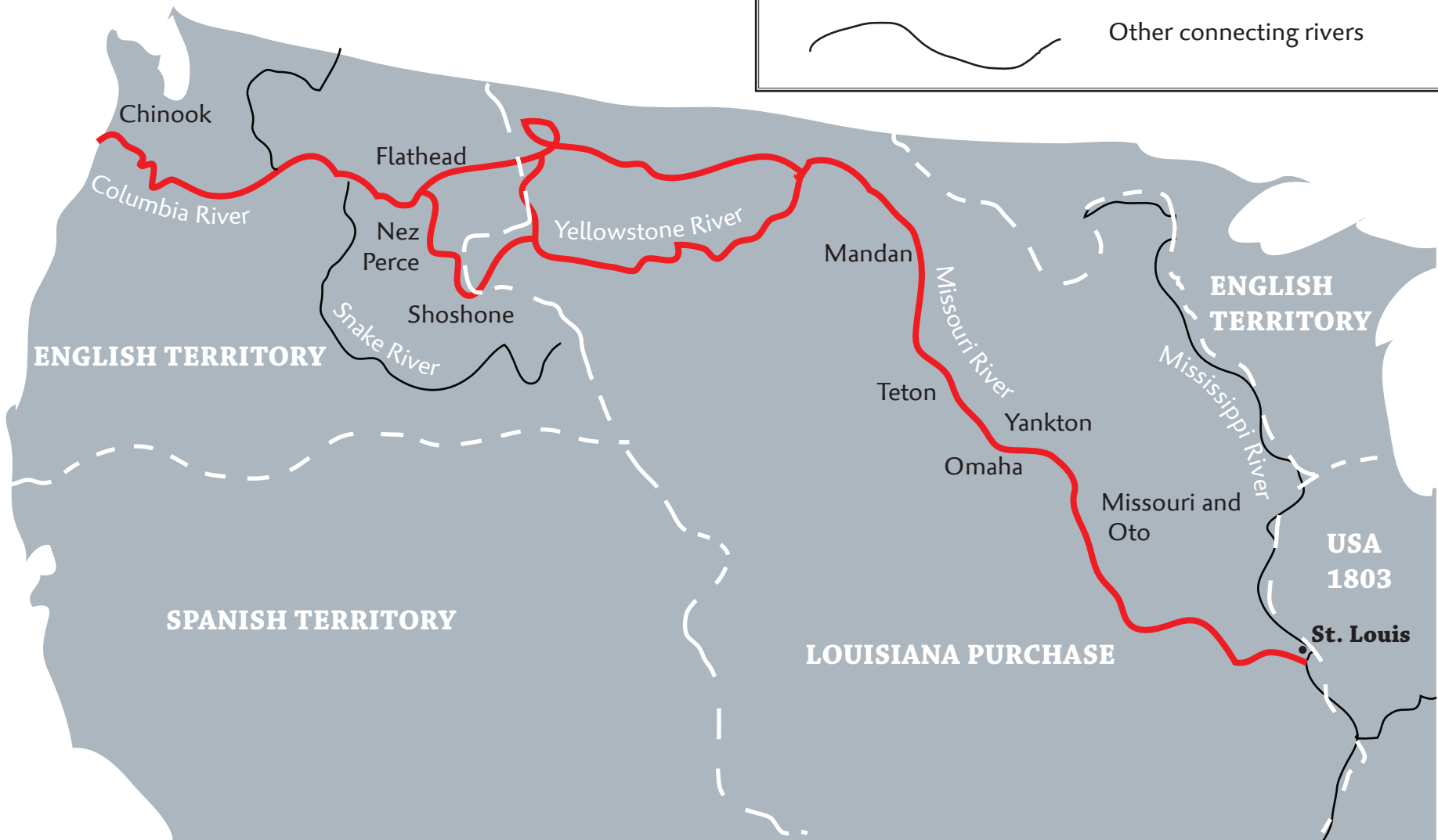
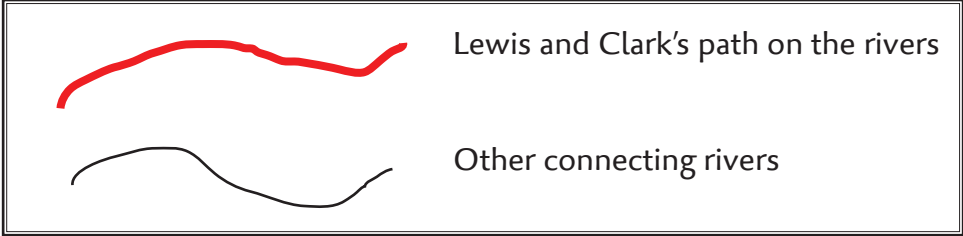
May - Late June, 1806

The expedition reaches the Bitterroot Mountains in Montana, but have to wait for the snow to melt before crossing them. During this time the expedition stays with the Nez Perce tribe. Lewis describes them as "the most hospitable, honest and sincere people that we have met with in our voyage."

Fall, 1806

Lewis and Clark are treated as national heroes. They return to Washington, D.C. The men receive double the pay they were promised and 320 acres of land as a reward; the captains get 1,600 acres. Lewis is named governor of the Louisiana Territory, Clark is made Indian agent for the West and brigadier general of the territory's militia.

KEY



Lewis and Clark's Expedition



Then & Now: 1803

KEY



Lewis and Clark's path on the rivers



Other connecting rivers

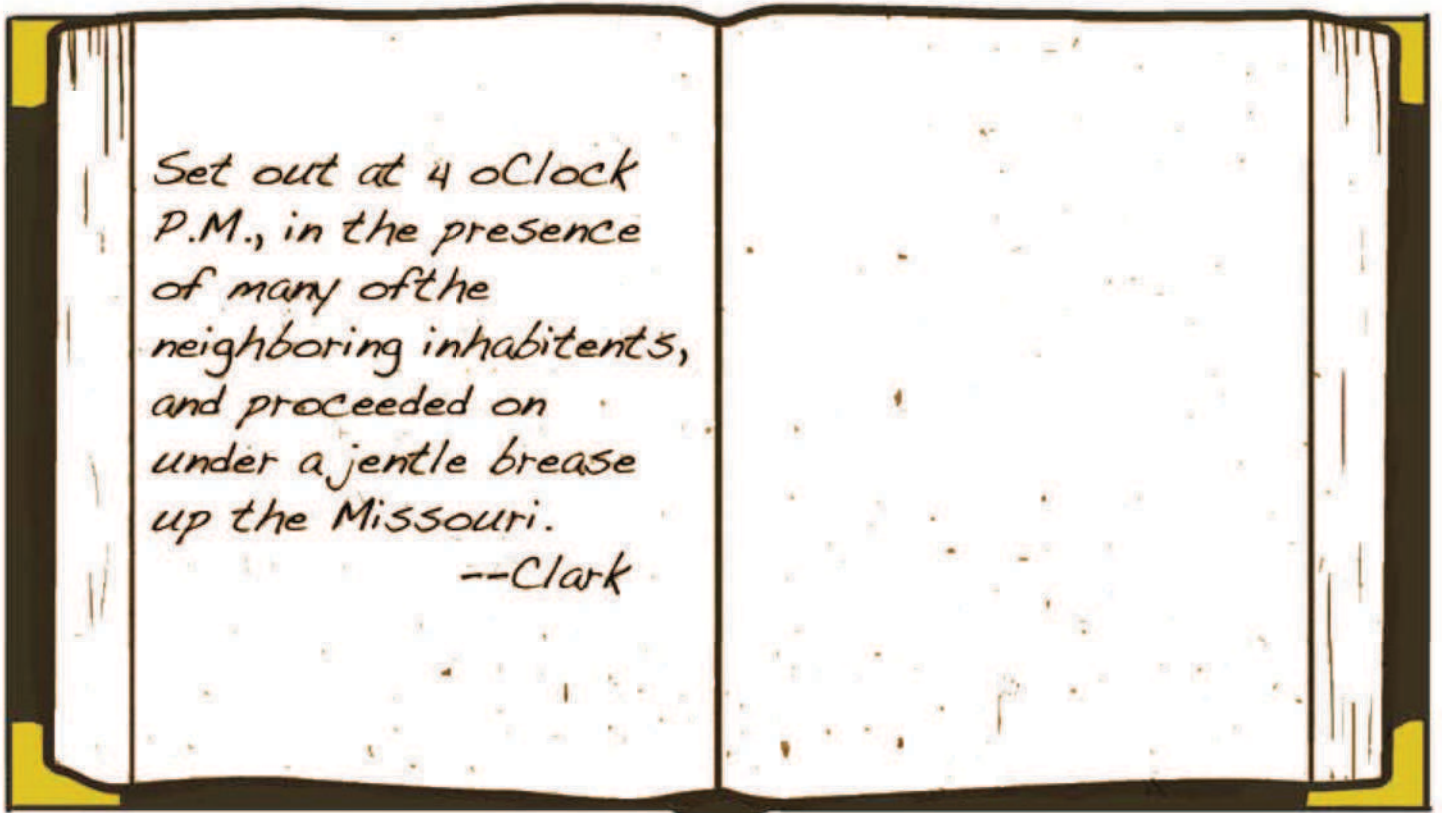
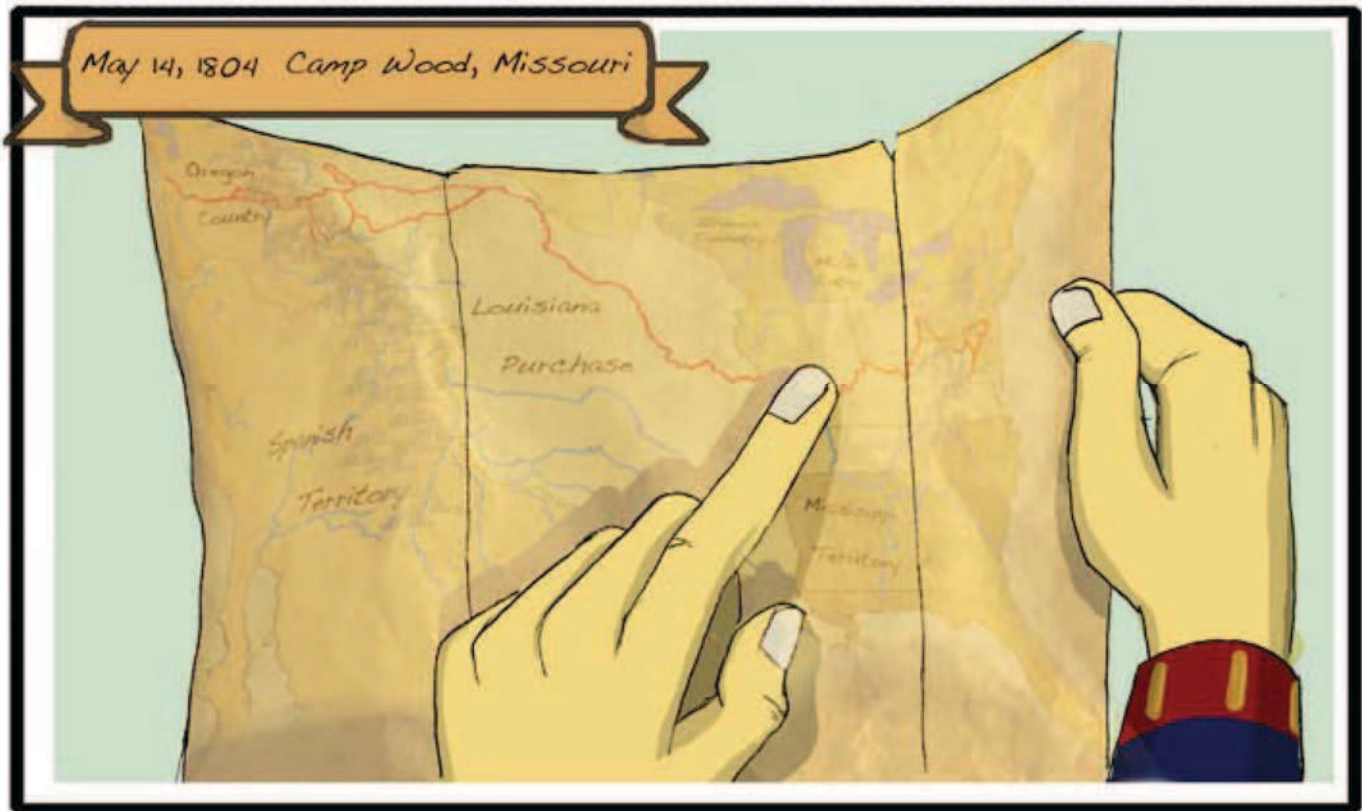


Lewis and Clark's Expedition



Then & Now: 2013

Journals of Lewis and Clark



Set out at 4 o'clock
P.M., in the presence
of many of the
neighboring inhabitants,
and proceeded on
under a gentle breeze
up the Missouri.
--Clark

Find and mark any grammatical errors you see in the journal entry. Then paraphrase this scene in your own words on the blank page.

Journals of Lewis and Clark



Rained the last night.
Set out a 6 o'clock
after a heavy shower,
and proceeded on....a
heavy wind accompanied
with rain and hail we
made 14 miles to day,
the river Continud to
rise, the Country on
each Side appear full
of water.

--Clark

Find and mark any grammatical errors you see in the journal entry. Then paraphrase this scene in you own words on the blank page.

Journals of Lewis and Clark

July 4, 1804 Independence Creek



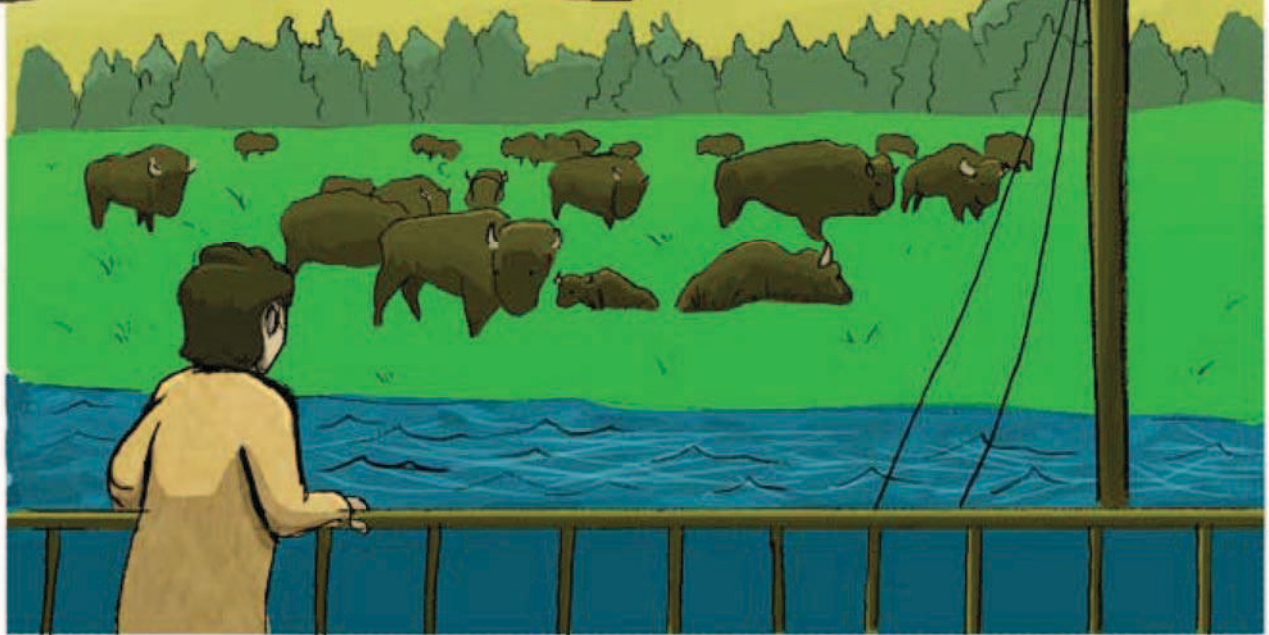
We passed a Creek on
the South Side... and
as it has no name &
as it is the 4 of July,
Capt's name it
Independence Creek. We
fired our Bow piece
this morning & one in
the evening for
Independence of the
U.S.

--Ordway

Find and mark any grammatical errors you see in the journal entry. Then paraphrase this scene in your own words on the blank page.

Journals of Lewis and Clark

September 9, 1804 The Great Plains



I saw at one view near
the river at least 500
buffalow, ... every
Copse of timber
appear to have Elk or
Deer.

--Clark

Find and mark any grammatical errors you see in the journal entry. Then paraphrase this scene in your own words on the blank page.

Journals of Lewis and Clark

November 4, 1804 Fort Mandan



A Mr. Charbonneau,
interpreter for the
Gross Ventre nation
(and his Shoshone
wife Sacagawea) came
to see us, and informed
that they came down
with several Indians
from a hunting expedition
up the river, ... this man
wished to (be) hire(d)
as an interpreter,...

--Clark

Find and mark any grammatical errors you see in the journal entry. Then paraphrase this scene in your own words on the blank page.

Journals of Lewis and Clark

May 20, 1805 Sacagawea River



about 5 o'clock this evening one of the wives of Charbono was delivered of a fine boy. It is worthy of remark that this was the first child this woman had boam.

--Lewis

This stream we called Sah-ca-ger-we-ah or bird woman's River.

--Lewis

Find and mark any grammatical errors you see in the journal entry. Then paraphrase this scene in your own words on the blank page.

Journals of Lewis and Clark



we Came 18 miles &
Camped at a fork of the
river. we could not
determine which was
the Missouri

--Whitehouse

to mistake the stream
at this period of the
season...would probably
dishearten the party
that it might defeat the
expedition altogether.

Find and mark any grammatical errors you see in the journal entry. Then paraphrase this scene in your own words on the blank page.

Journals of Lewis and Clark

July 13, 1805 Great Falls of Missouri



My ears were saluted with the agreeable sound of a fall of water and advancing a little further I saw the spray arise above the plain like a column of smoke...forms the grandest sight I ever beheld.

--Lewis

I now thought that if a skillful painter had been asked to make a beautiful cascade that he would most probably have presented the precise image of this one.

--Lewis

Find and mark any grammatical errors you see in the journal entry. Then paraphrase this scene in your own words on the back of this worksheet.

Journals of Lewis and Clark

September 11, 1805 Bitterroot Mountains



rained and snowed &
hailed the greater part
of the day all wet and
cold -- Clark

a cloudy morning we
eat the last of our
meat, and set out as
usual -- Whitehouse

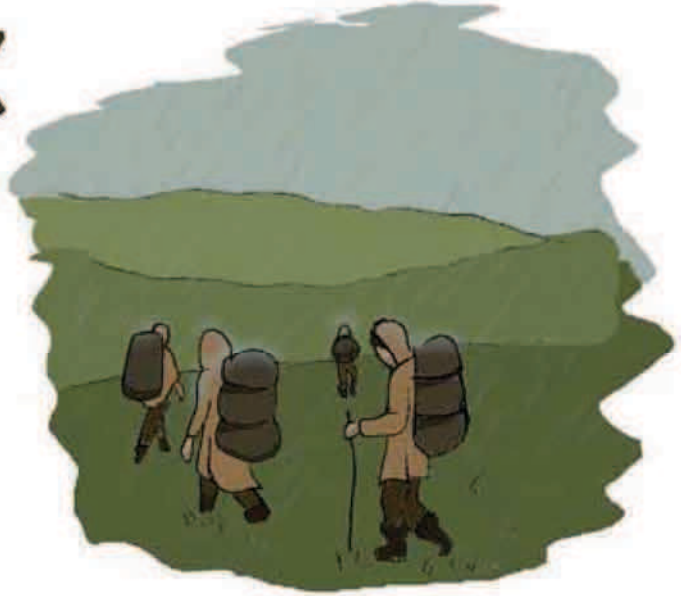
Some places so steep
and rocky that some
of our horses fell
backwards and roled
20 or 30 feet among
the rocks, but did not
kill them.

-- Whitehouse

Find and mark any grammatical errors you see in the journal entry. Then paraphrase this scene in your own words on the back of this worksheet.

Journals of Lewis and Clark

November 7, 1805 Gray Bay



We are all wet and disagreeable, as we have been for several days past, and our present situation a very disagreeable one in as much, as we have not level land sufficient for an encampment...and the high hills jutting in so close and steep that we cannot retreat back.
--Clark

Find and mark any grammatical errors you see in the journal entry. Then paraphrase this scene in your own words on the blank page.

Journals of Lewis and Clark

November 24, 1805 Pacific Ocean



Great joy in camp
we are in view of the
Ocean, this great
Pacific Ocean which
we been so long
anxious to see.

--Clark

Find and mark any grammatical errors you see in the journal entry. Then paraphrase this scene in your own words on the blank page.

Lewis and Clark's Expedition

Then & Now



As part of their exploration, Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery came in contact with over 50 Native American tribes. In doing so, they were able to see how varied Native American culture was – some lived in mud huts, some in teepees. Some tribes ate mostly corn, some lived on buffalo. Some spoke a little bit of English, and some did not.

The Corps had a formal meeting with every tribe they came across to show that they did not want to fight. They brought small medals with them, called Jefferson Peace Medals, to give to tribal leaders.

Here are some of the major tribes they encountered:

Shoshone: The Shoshone lived both east and west of the Rockies. They lived a very simple life, but Lewis wrote in his diary that he found them to be fond of fun. The Shoshone were Sacagawea's tribe: in Montana, they happened to run into Shoshone chief Cameahwait – Sacagawea's long-lost brother.

Nez Perce: The Nez Perce lived in the plains west of the Rocky Mountains and were the largest tribe the Corps met with. The Nez Perce relied primarily on horses: they owned the largest group of horses in the United States, and were able to teach the Corps how to care for their horses. They were called Nez Perce, French for 'pierced nose,' after a piece of jewelry many tribe members wore.

Missouri: The Missouri tribe lived along the banks of the Missouri River. Smallpox had wiped out a significant portion of the tribe so they lived with the nearby Oto. Their first meeting was held in what is now Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Chinook: The Chinook lived along the Columbia River and by the Pacific Ocean. There were about 400 of them when the Corps arrived in their territory. They lived in long, rectangular houses called plank houses and relied on salmon and fish from the river for food.



Painting of a Shoshone village



Portrait of a Nez Perce family

Lewis and Clark's Expedition

Then & Now



After you finish reading about the Native Americans of Lewis and Clark's journey, answer these response questions to reflect on your understanding of their role in the expedition.

1. Many of the areas Lewis and Clark passed through are now modern cities. What kind of setting would you prefer to live in – city or nature? *NOTE: Refer to Lewis and Clark's Expedition Map: Then & Now.*
2. How do you think having Sacagawea in their party helped them work with Native Americans?
3. Can you think of any cities, towns or natural features that share names with a Native American tribe on the map? *NOTE: Refer to Lewis and Clark's Expedition Map: Then & Now.*
4. Overall, do you think the Corp's expedition was for the better? How do you think the Native Americans felt?

Lewis and Clark's Expedition

Then & Now



Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States at the time of Lewis and Clark's great expedition. He was the one who decided to send them on their journey. Here are some quotes from Jefferson, explaining why the expedition was so important at the time.

"...the appropriation of two thousand five hundred dollars, for the purpose of extending the external commerce of the United States."



"The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri River, and such principle stream of it, as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado, or any other river may offer the most direct and practicable water communication across this continent for the purpose of commerce."



"We shall deliberate with correctness the great arteries of this great country. Those who come after us will extend the ramifications as they become acquainted with them and fill up the canvas we begin."

Jefferson is asking Congress for \$2,500 to fund Lewis and Clark's expedition to discover more of the continent and make trade connections in the west.



This is part of the letter Jefferson sends to Lewis and Clark outlining their mission. He wants them to explore and document the rivers and find a passage to the Pacific Ocean to open new trade routes.



In a letter to Congress, Jefferson is saying that the expedition will make new discoveries and open up new possibilities in the American continent that future generations will be able to take advantage of and expand on.



Lewis and Clark's Expedition

Then & Now



ROLL ON COLUMBIA

written by Woody Guthrie

Green Douglas firs where the waters cut through.
Down her wild mountains and canyons she flew.
Canadian Northwest to the ocean so blue,
Roll on, Columbia, roll on!

... (Chorus) Roll on, Columbia, roll on.

Roll on, Columbia, roll on.

Your power is turning our darkness to dawn,
Roll on, Columbia, roll on.

Other great rivers add power to you,
Yakima, Snake and the Klickitat, too,
Sandy Willamette and Hood River, too;
Roll on, Columbia, roll on.

...

Tom Jefferson's vision would not let him rest,
An empire he saw in the Pacific Northwest.
Sent Lewis and Clark and they did the rest;
Roll on, Columbia, roll on.

...

At Bonneville now there are ships in the locks,
The waters have risen and cleared all the rocks,
Shiploads of plenty will steam past the docks,
Roll on, Columbia, roll on.

...

And on up the river is Grand Coulee Dam,
The mightiest thing ever built by a man,
To run these great factories and water the land,
It's roll on, Columbia, roll on.

...

These might men labored by day and by night,
Matching their strength 'gainst the river's wild flight,
Through rapids and falls they won the hard fight,
Roll on, Columbia, roll on.



During the Great Depression, the U.S. government hired Woody Guthrie (a popular folk singer at the time) to write songs about a new project on the Columbia River. The project was the Grand Coulee Dam. It was being built to use the power of the fast-moving Columbia River to generate electricity and provide irrigation for farms and cities in the Northwest. Guthrie was excited about the project and saw it as the kind of progress Thomas Jefferson looked forward to when he sent Lewis and Clark to explore the river.

Lewis and Clark's Expedition




Then & Now

After reading the passages and quotations from Thomas Jefferson and Woodie Guthrie, respond to these questions about Lewis and Clark's expedition and what it meant to future generations.

Response Questions

1. Why does Woody Guthrie think Thomas Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark on their expedition?
2. Why do you think Thomas Jefferson did it?
3. Do you think Guthrie would've thought that Jefferson's dreams of the west were coming true? Why?
4. Are there any consequences of the westward expansion you can see now that weren't as visible in Jefferson's and Guthrie's time?



Great job!

is an ThuVienTiengAnh.Com social studies superstar

