

Social Studies Extensions

MISCELLANEOUS

- Create a Timeline Bulletin Board or Flipbook. Assign each student one event and provide a template worksheet where they may create an illustration and caption the illustration to tell of a significant Expedition event. Use the “Lewis & Clark +200” exhibit timeline text or other timelines as resources. (E/M)
- Read the “Profiles of the Kentucky Men in the Corps of Discovery” and complete the “Expedition Roster” worksheet. Discuss the various roles of individuals in the Corps of Discovery. What skills were important? How did they function as a team? If you were assembling an expedition team today, what kind of individuals would you recruit? Visit the National Geographic Web site for the Explorers in Residence program to learn about the skills that some of the world’s greatest explorers need today:
<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/council/eir/>. (E/M)
- Play the Kentucky State Fair’s interactive computer programs, “More than Nine Young Men from Kentucky” and “After the Expedition: More than Nine Young Men Epilogue,” now published on the Web at www.lewisandclark1803.com.
- Open Response Question: (E/M) Lewis & Clark’s mission was to make new maps, meet with Indian nations, and record the plants, animals, and features of the new lands they explored. Your job is to plan the supplies to take on the Expedition. Choose three items that would help the party meet these three goals, one item for mapping, one for meeting Indians, and one for recording information about plants, animals, and land. Explain your answers. Next, list three important items for survival that could be found *along* the Trail (natural resources). How would you use each of these items and where would you find them?
- Compare supplies Lewis & Clark acquired with supplies you would take on an expedition. This fourth grade activity provides a Venn diagram template for such a comparison:
<http://www.lockwood.k12.mt.us/instructech/fourth/lewisclarkvenn/lewisclarkvenn.html>
- Play “Expedition Menu,” the interactive computer game created for the 2003 Kentucky State Fair, and test your knowledge of Lewis & Clark trail foods on the “Expedition Menu Quiz,” attached. The computer game has now been published here: www.lewisandclark1803.com
- Try some recipes from the newly published book, *The Food Journal of Lewis & Clark: Recipes for an Expedition* by Mary Gunderson (History Cooks, 2002). (E/M/H)
- Create a chart of needs that the explorers had along the Expedition Trail. Headings for the columns could include: Food/Animals, Food/Plants, Water, Wood for Fires/Shelter/Boats, Horses, Weapons, Paper/Ink for Journals, Instruments for Mapping, Clothing, etc. Design a symbol for each potential source for these items (Stores in America, Trading Posts, Barter with Native Peoples, Nature/Natural Resources. Place the appropriate symbols in each column. Check out the elementary lesson plan, “Fur Trade on the Frontier,” posted on Success Link at <http://www.successlink.org/great/g194.html>. (P/E)

- Research the version of the U.S. flag in use during the Lewis & Clark Expedition, 1803-1806: the 15-star flag. Which state was the 15th to join the Union? Were there more than 15 states in the nation at this time? List them. Why was this version of the flag unique?
- The extensive journals written by the men on the Expedition are the reason why we have the story of Lewis & Clark today. These primary sources, and other documents relating to the Expedition, are now accessible in a variety of formats. Here are just a few:

Search journal excerpts by date on PBS Online:

http://www.pbs.org/lewisandclark/archive/idx_jou.html

University of Virginia, “The Journals of Lewis & Clark:”

<http://xroads.virginia.edu/~HYPER/JOURNALS/journals.html>

See artifacts and documents related to the Expedition in the Library of Congress online exhibit, “Rivers, Edens, Empires: Lewis & Clark and the Revealing of America:”

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/lewisandclark/preview.html>

Teaching with Documents Lesson Plan: The Lewis & Clark Expedition, National Archives:

http://www.archives.gov/digital_classroom/lessons/lewis_and_clark/lewis_and_clark.html

“On This Day with Lewis & Clark,” Lesson Plan for Grades 3-5, from the National Endowment for the Humanities: http://edsitement.neh.gov/view_lesson_plan.asp?id=297

“Lewis & Clark: Illustrations from the Journals,” American Philosophical Society:

<http://www.amphilsoc.org/library/guides/lcills.htm>

“Lewis and Clark in North Dakota:” http://www.senate.gov/~dorgan/lewis_and_clark/

Books:

Ambrose, Stephen. *Undaunted Courage: Meriwether Lewis, Thomas Jefferson, and the Opening of the American West*. New York, 1996.

Duncan, Dayton. *Lewis and Clark: The Journey of the Corps of Discovery*. New York, 1997. Companion to the PBS documentary.

Holmberg, James, Ed. *Dear Brother: The Letters of William Clark to Jonathan Clark*. New Haven, Connecticut, 2002.

Jackson, Donald, ed. *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents, 1783-1854*. Two volumes. Urbana, Illinois, 1962, 1978.

Moulton, Gary, ed. *The Lewis and Clark Journals: An American Epic of Discovery*. Abridged. Lincoln, Nebraska, 2002.

Profiles of the Kentucky Men in the Corps of Discovery

More participants in the Expedition were from Kentucky than any other state or territory—more than one-third of the permanent party. Here's a little something about each of these local heroes.

Captain William Clark (1770-1838) was Meriwether Lewis's choice as the other primary officer on the Expedition, and Lewis intended to share command with him from the beginning. Clark was born in Virginia, but his family moved to the Kentucky frontier in 1784, settling in Jefferson County in 1785. His older brother, George Rogers Clark, was a military hero and the founder of Louisville, Kentucky, and Clarksville, Indiana. Although the Clark family home, Mulberry Hill, was in what is now the Poplar Level Road area of Louisville, William and George had just built a farm along the southern Indiana shore when Lewis' letter, dated June 19, 1803, arrived. Lewis wrote, "*there is no man on earth with whom I should feel equal pleasure in sharing*" the Expedition command and the experiences he described as "*fatigues,...dangers, ...and honors.*" The 33-year-old came out of retirement with this reply, "*My friend I do assure you that no man lives with whome I would prefur to undertake Such a Trip &c. as yourself.*" After the Expedition, Clark served as Indian Agent and Governor of the Missouri Territory. In 1827, he founded Paducah, Kentucky.

York (b. ca. 1772) was willed to William Clark by his father. The two men, just a few years apart in age, grew up together. York was tall, broad, and strong. Even though he was a slave, he enjoyed quite a bit of freedom as virtually an equal member of the Expedition. York was the first black man that many of the Indian nations had ever seen, and he amazed them. Believing he had special powers, they called him "Big Medicine." After the Expedition, York returned to life as a slave, and Clark moved him to St. Louis, away from his wife and family. Eventually he was freed, but little is known about the final years of his life. In 1832, Clark stated that York had died of cholera (at an unspecified time) in Tennessee.

Sergeant Charles Floyd (ca. 1782-1804) was the only member of the Corps of Discovery to die during the Expedition. A natural leader and one of three sergeants, the St. Matthews, Kentucky, native died at present Sioux City, Iowa, probably of a ruptured appendix. His journal faithfully kept track of three months of the trip. A 100-foot memorial obelisk marks his grave today.

Sergeant Nathaniel Hale Pryor (1772-1831) was Charles Floyd's cousin. Born in Virginia, he moved with his family to Kentucky in 1783. Pryor was selected as a sergeant due to his abilities. He remained in the army after the Expedition and later married an Osage woman, living with the tribe as a trader. Pryor probably kept a journal, but it has never been found.

George Shannon (ca. 1785-1836) was born in Pennsylvania but was living in Ohio and probably studying in Pittsburgh when he met Captain Lewis and volunteered to join the Expedition. Shannon was the youngest man in the Corps, just 18 when the Expedition began. He was mature for his age and well respected by the others, even though he had a tendency to get lost! After the Expedition, Shannon and a group of men attempted to escort a Mandan chief home from a visit with President Jefferson. Shannon was shot by a rival Indian party, and his leg had to be amputated. He married a Lexington, Kentucky, woman in 1813 and studied law at Transylvania University. He helped with the editing of the Expedition journals and served as an attorney and legislator in both Kentucky and Missouri.

John Colter (1774-1812) was born in Virginia and raised in Maysville, Kentucky. Like other interested residents along the river, Colter probably watched the keelboat and pirogue come down the Ohio, and he enlisted to join them when they landed at Maysville. Private Colter's skills included canoe building and hunting. He was discharged early and became a legendary trapper—the “father” of mountain men—before settling down in Missouri, near Daniel Boone.

John Shields (1769-1809) was born in Virginia and lived in Tennessee, but it is believed that he was living in West Point, Kentucky when he enlisted. He was the oldest of the explorers and one of the few married men in the permanent party. Captain Clark's brother, Jonathan, helped provide for Shield's wife and child while he was away. The oldest of the “young men from Kentucky,” Private Shields was a blacksmith and gunsmith charged with the important task of keeping the Corps' guns in working order. His knowledge of health remedies cured fellow Kentuckian William Bratton of a severe backache on the return journey. Following the Expedition, he trapped with both Daniel and Squire Boone and settled in Harrison County, IN.

William Bratton (1778-1841) was also a blacksmith and a gunsmith who had lived in Jefferson County, Kentucky, since 1790. His military career continued after the Expedition, and Bratton fought in the battles of River Raisin and Thames during the War of 1812. He eventually settled in Waynetown, Indiana, and served as a school superintendent and justice of the peace.

Joseph Field (ca. 1780-1807) was raised in southern Jefferson County, Kentucky (Okolona, Fairdale, and Valley Station), along with his brother, **Reuben Field** (ca. 1781-1823). Both were expert woodsmen and hunters and were advance scouts along the trail. They worked the salt making detail on the Pacific coast. The brothers were with Captain Lewis when Blackfeet Indians took rifles and horses from the party's camp. During the fight that ensued, Reuben and Lewis each killed an Indian warrior, the only hostile casualties of the Corps' long journey through Indian territories. Reuben returned to Kentucky and Indiana after the Expedition, but Joseph's short life's history remains unrecorded.

George Gibson (died 1809) was born in Pennsylvania but may have been raised in Kentucky. He enlisted at the Falls of the Ohio. Private Gibson was one of the two fiddle players in the party and his limited knowledge of sign language aided communications along the way. He settled in Louisville in 1806 but died while moving to St. Louis.

In addition to Captain Clark, York, and the so-called “nine young men from Kentucky,” a few other members of the permanent party had Kentucky ties. These men were already serving in the army and enlisted in the Corps during the winter of 1803-04. **Joseph Whitehouse** (ca. 1775-?) was believed to have lived around Mercer and present day Boyle counties in Kentucky since age nine. He was a tailor by trade and was, therefore, responsible for many of the party's clothing needs. He was also one of the party's journalists. **Alexander Hamilton Willard** (1778-1865) was living in Kentucky when he enlisted in the Army in 1800. Willard married a woman from Shelbyville, Kentucky, and the couple had twelve children. Living into his upper-eighties, Willard experienced the Gold Rush and became the only Expedition member from Kentucky to be photographed. Private **William Werner** is believed to have been born in Kentucky. His roles included serving as cook and saltmaker during the journey; after, he helped William Clark in his duties as Indian Agent. **Hugh McNeal** was living in Kentucky when he enlisted, and **Richard Windsor** initially joined the army in Kentucky, although his home is unknown.

LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION ROSTER

Complete the roster by writing the names of the Kentuckians who fit each description.

- _____ Squad leader who was the only man in the Corps to die on the Expedition.
- _____ Blacksmith and gunsmith from West Point, KY.
- _____ Expert hunter, scout, and salt maker.
- _____ Sign language interpreter and fiddle player.
- _____ Youngest and best-educated of the men.
- _____ Slave of Captain Clark.
- _____ Commander and mapmaker.
- _____ Hunter and canoe builder from Maysville, KY.
- _____ Tailor from Mercer County area.
- _____ Cook and saltmaker.

Captain William Clark
York
Private William Werner
Private Joseph Whitehouse
Private John Colter
Private George Shannon
Private Reubin Field
Sergeant Charles Floyd
Private George Gibson
Private John Shields

Expedition Menu Quiz

The strapping fellows in the Corps of Discovery were BIG eaters! What was on the Expedition Menu? Take this quiz to see how much you know about Trail grub.

1. When fresh game was available, how much meat did *each man* eat *each day* on the Expedition Trail?
 - a. 6-12 ounces
 - b. 6-12 pounds
 - c. 2-4 pounds
2. The availability of this large mammal was a key reason why the party chose their winter campsite near the Pacific Ocean, Fort Clatsop.
 - a. elk
 - b. bison
 - c. whale
3. Their Shoshone interpreter, Sacagawea, collected these from the dens of mice that also relied on them as a food.
 - a. white apples
 - b. sweet potatoes
 - c. Jerusalem artichokes
4. The supply list included parched and ground varieties of this food, but the explorers also obtained it from farming Indian nations on the Great Plains.
 - a. corn
 - b. pumpkin seeds
 - c. wheat
5. Native peoples introduced the men to these roots that could be eaten along the Trail.
 - a. Jerusalem artichokes
 - b. wapato or arrowroot
 - c. camas root
 - d. all of the above
6. The Corps of Discovery enjoyed all but one of these fruits during the Expedition. Which one was *not* on the Expedition Menu?
 - a. watermelons
 - b. grapes
 - c. bananas
 - d. choke cherries
7. The men considered these to be the tastiest parts of the bison.
 - a. liver and gizzards
 - b. rump roast and filets
 - c. tongue and hump

8. French trader Charbonneau's delicious special recipe was *boudin blanc*. It was:
- buffalo sausage dipped in river water
 - bread pudding with bourbon sauce
 - French fries
9. This Kentuckian was a cook for the Corps of Discovery.
- William Clark
 - William Werner
 - Sacagawea
10. All of the men enjoyed this food, *except* for Captain William Clark.
- duck
 - elk
 - dog
11. The tail of this animal was considered a delicacy to the men.
- beaver
 - duck
 - deer
12. These fish were eaten on the Trail.
- cutthroat trout
 - Pacific salmon
 - eulachon or candlefish
 - all of the above
13. This was both a food *and* an insect repellent.
- jerked meat
 - voyager's grease
 - portable soup
14. Which of these was *not* given to the explorers as an army ration?
- beans and cornbread
 - cornmeal and salt pork
 - hominy and lard
 - salt pork and flour
15. This was the food that the men would only eat when they were *really* desperate.
- whale blubber
 - portable soup
 - buffalo marrow
16. While the explorers were crossing the continent, President Jefferson could have been chowing down on *this* in the White House.
- ice cream
 - French fries
 - country ham
 - all of the above