

Name: _____

Period: ____

Date: ____

The Lewis & Clark Expedition



1. Name the 2 rivers that the Corps of Discovery traveled most of their journey on.

2a. How many members of the expedition were there?

2b. How many members of the expedition die?

2c. Where does the Corps of Discovery stay their first winter of the expedition?

3. Describe 3 ways in which Sacagawea helps the expedition.

4. Name 3 hardships/challenges that the Lewis & Clark Expedition faced on their journey.

5. What were 5 major effects or outcomes of the Lewis & Clark Expedition?

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1. Name the 2 rivers that the Corps of Discovery traveled most of their journey on.

MISSOURI

COLUMBIA

2a. How many members of the expedition were there?

THE NUMBER VARIED DURING THE COURSE OF THE EXPEDITION...

THERE WERE **33** WHO COMPLETED THE JOURNEY FROM FT. MANDAN TO THE WEST COAST AND BACK.

ABOUT 50-55 LEFT ST. LOUIS, MO.

ABOUT 10 OF THESE WERE SIGNED ON "ONLY" TO STAY THROUGH THE 1st WINTER.

2b. How many members of the expedition die?

1 (believed to be an appendicitis)

DON'T NEED TO WRITE DOWN:

Lewis- shot by accident by other member of Corps on return trip.

Encounter with Blackfeet tribe was deadly—

When they tried to steal the Corps' horses and guns, 2 members of the tribe were killed.

2c. Where does the Corps of Discovery stay their first winter of the expedition?

WITH THE MANDAN INDIANS (IN FORT MANDAN).

3. Describe 3 ways in which Sacagawea helps the expedition.

HELPED FIND FOOD FOR THE MEMBERS.
HELPED GUIDE EXPEDITION IN SHOSHONE AREA.
SAVED SOME MATERIALS WHEN BOAT TIPPED OVER.
HELPED TRANSLATE NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES.
Helped them get horses from Shoshone



4. Name 3 hardships/challenges that the Lewis & Clark Expedition faced on their journey.

- A long journey of thousands of miles.

- Had to carry/provide most of their own food and other supplies.
- Going upstream on the Missouri for much of journey.
- Danger from Native Americans (although most were helpful).
- Danger from the elements/weather/terrain.
- Danger from wild animals.

5. What were 5 major effects or outcomes of the Lewis & Clark Expedition?

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1. First good maps of the L.T.
 2. First contact with several Native American tribes by representatives of U.S. government.
 3. Proved no all-water route to the Pacific Ocean.
 4. Returned with new scientific knowledge/samples from the West.
 5. Increased interest in the new territory around the U.S.



Monument at Meriwether Lewis' Gravesite.
It has a "broken" column- to symbolize a life cut short.

According to William Clark: "It requires 4 deer, or an elk and a deer, or one buffalo to supply us for 24 hours." Additionally, 193 pounds of "portable soup" were ordered as an emergency ration when stores ran out and game was scarce or unavailable. The soup was produced by boiling a broth down to a gelatinous consistency, then further drying it until it was rendered quite hard and desiccated. Not exactly a favorite with the men of the Corps, it nonetheless saved them from near starvation on a number of occasions.

Each man consumed **nine pounds of meat per day**, when available, and the designated hunters of the Corps were kept busy throughout the journey. Raymond Darwin Burroughs tallied the quantity of game killed and consumed during the course the expedition:

Deer (all species combined) 1,001
Elk 375
Bison 227
Antelope 62
Bighorned sheep 35
Bears, grizzly 43
Bears, black 23
Beaver (shot or trapped) 113
Otter 16
Geese and Brant 104
Grouse (all species) 46
Turkeys 9
Plovers 48
Wolves (only one eaten) 18
Indian dogs (purchased and consumed) 190
Horses 12

*** Note almost 1,000 calories in a pound of beef.

Today, the recommended amount of calories per day is:

2,000 per day for a woman

2,500 per day for a man

Michael Phelps (Olympic swimmer) consumed about 12,000 calories per day when training for Olympics.

(From "The Natural History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition". Michigan State University Press, 1995)

This list does not include the countless smaller or more exotic animals that were captured and eaten by the Corps, such as hawk, coyote, fox, crow, eagle, gopher, muskrat, seal, whale blubber, turtle, mussels, crab, salmon, and trout. Nor does it enumerate the unfamiliar varieties of fruits, vegetables, mushrooms, seeds, and nuts that were found to be edible. However, all are mentioned in the Journals along with detailed and sometimes lively accounts of accompanying adventures.