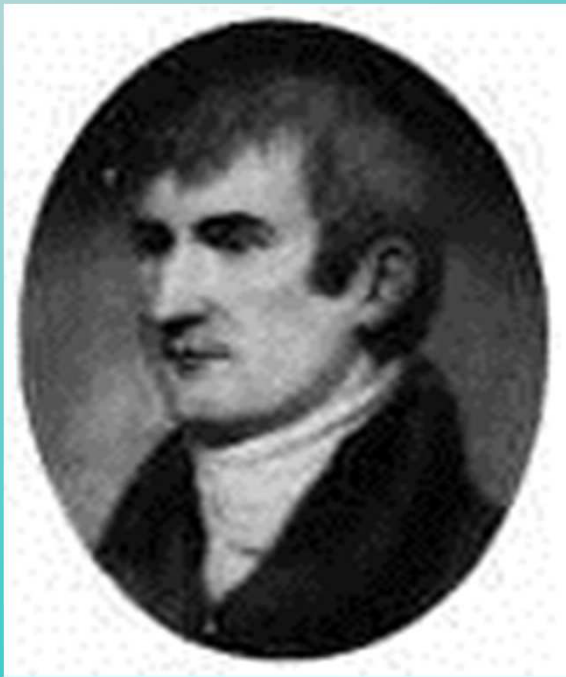
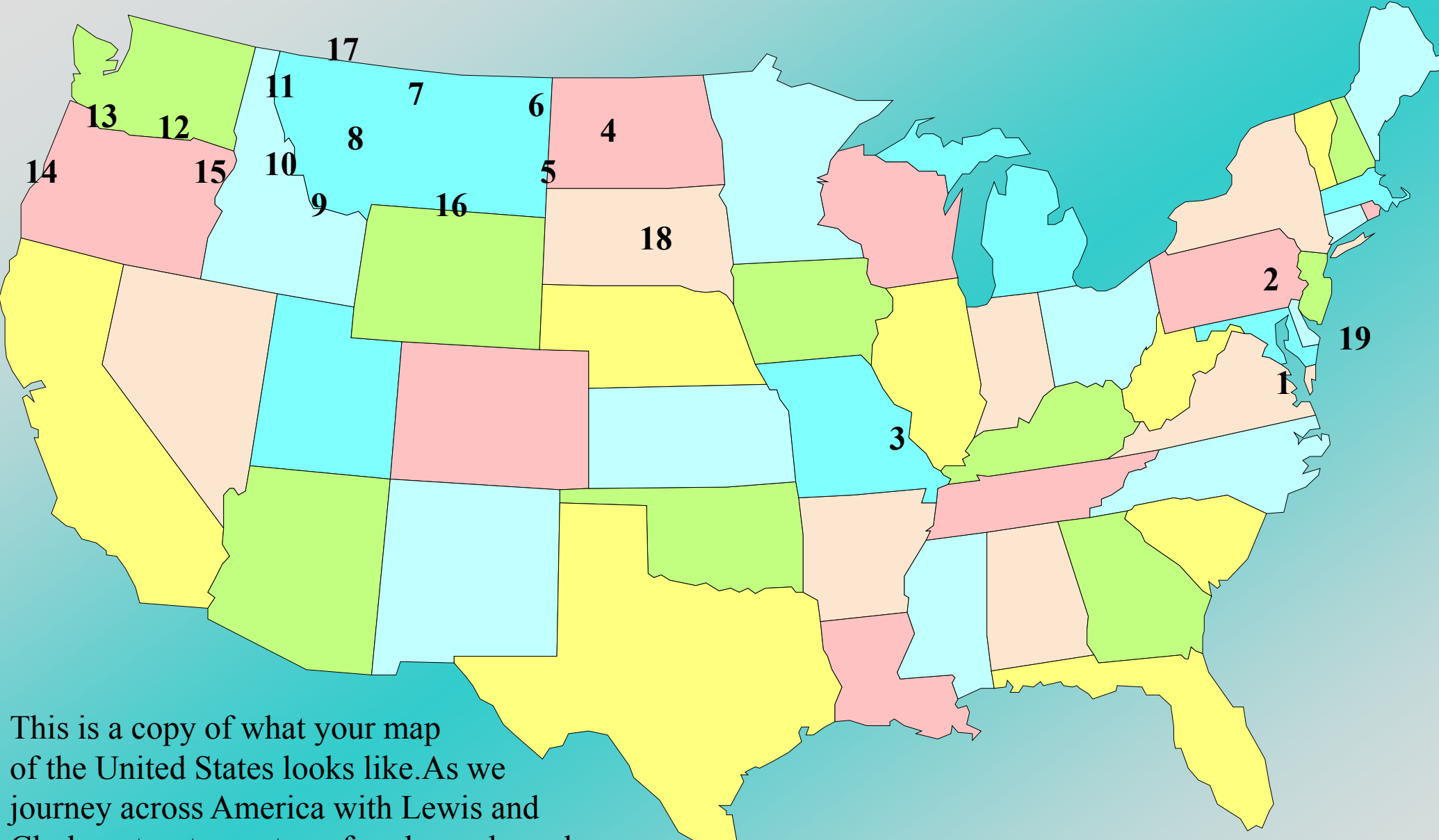


Let's Journey Across America



With Lewis and Clark



This is a copy of what your map of the United States looks like. As we journey across America with Lewis and Clark, put a star on top of each number when you are given directions to do so on each new slide.

When your map is complete, you can draw a line connecting the stars – **RED** for the journey westward and **BLUE** for the journey eastward (home).

Some images © 2003 www.clipart.com.

Place a star over #1 on
your map!



1. Presidential Mission

<http://www.lewis-clark.org/journal.htm>

In 1803 President Jefferson asked Capt. Meriwether Lewis to form a group that would explore the newly purchased Louisiana Territory.

Some images © 2003 www.clipart.com.

Place a star over # 2
on your map!



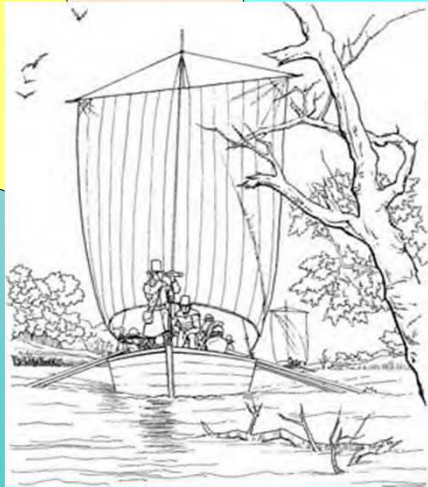
2. Preparations

http://www.lewis-clark.org/journal_prep.htm

In early 1803 Capt. Lewis arrived in Philadelphia to study many skills he would need to complete his mission. As preparations were made, Lewis selected his co-captain for the expedition, Capt. William Clark.

Some images © 2003 www.clipart.com.

Place a star over #3 on
your map!



3. Confirmation

http://www.lewis-clark.org/journal_may14-1804.htm

Lewis and Clark set out on their westward journey with a group of men they called the Corps of Discovery. The Corps began its historic journey at the mouth of the great Missouri River.

Place a star over #4 on
your map!

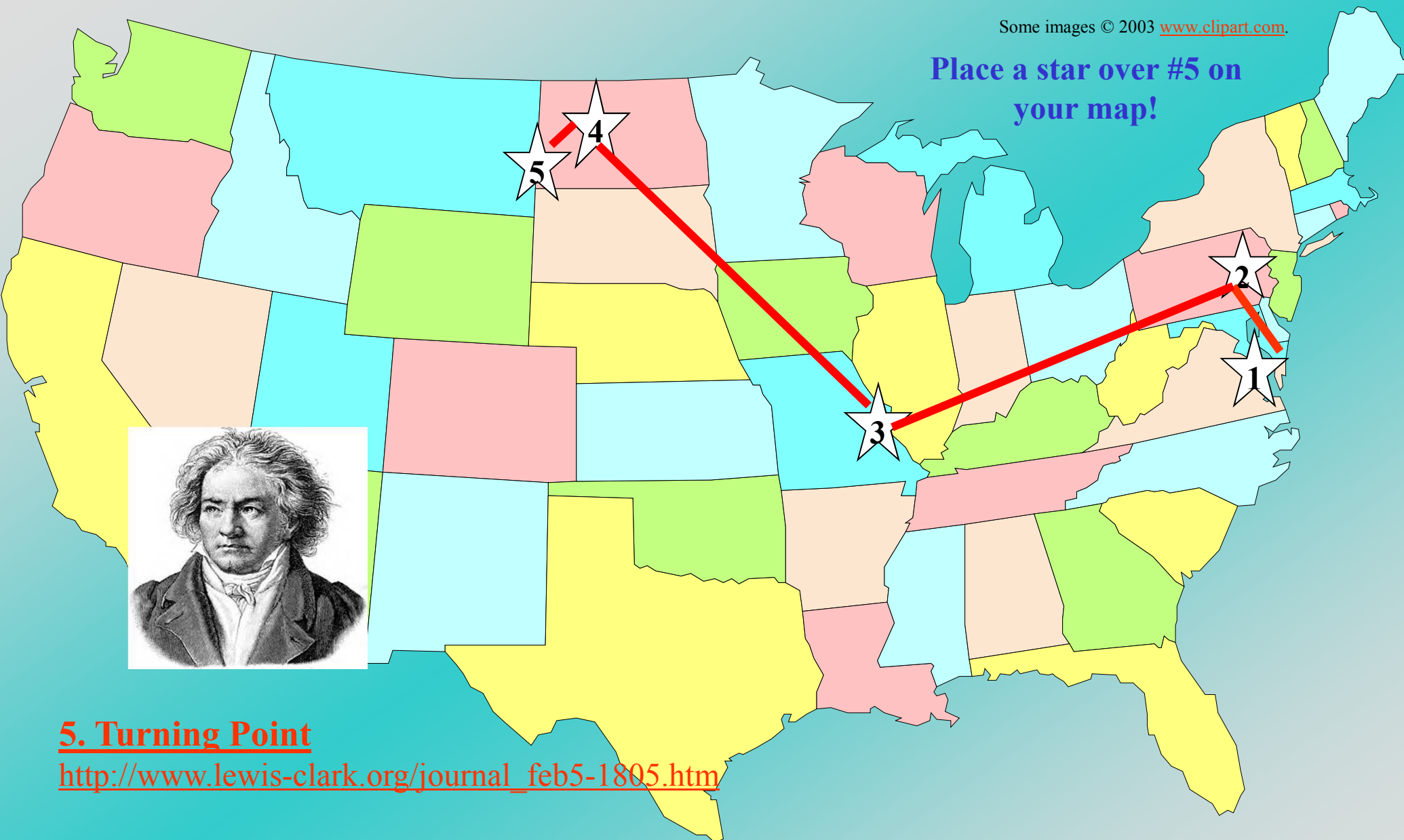


4. Wintering with the Mandans

http://www.lewis-clark.org/journal_aug3-1804.htm

The expedition settled for the winter near the mouth of the Knife River in North Dakota in late October 1804. There they employed a trader named Toussaint Charbonneau. Lewis later wrote that he was "a man of no particular merit," but he brought along a wife named Sacagawea. She proved to be a great asset.

Place a star over #5 on
your map!



5. Turning Point

http://www.lewis-clark.org/journal_feb5-1805.htm

At Fort Mandan on a subzero February day in 1805, Sacagawea gave birth to a son, Jean Baptiste Charbonneau. On April 7 with the baby only weeks old, the Corps resumed its journey.

Some images © 2003 www.clipart.com.

Place a star over #6 on
your map!

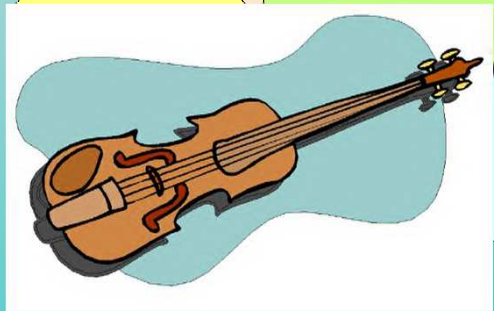


6. High on the Plains

http://www.lewis-clark.org/journal_apr7-1805.htm

Some days the Corps covered 25 miles. The expedition encountered grizzly bears, which Lewis and Clark usually called "white bears," bighorn sheep, wolves, coyotes, beaver, geese, ducks, eagles, swans, elk, buffalo, and antelopes. The Corps was amazed at the rolling, treeless plains!

Place a star over #7 on
your map!

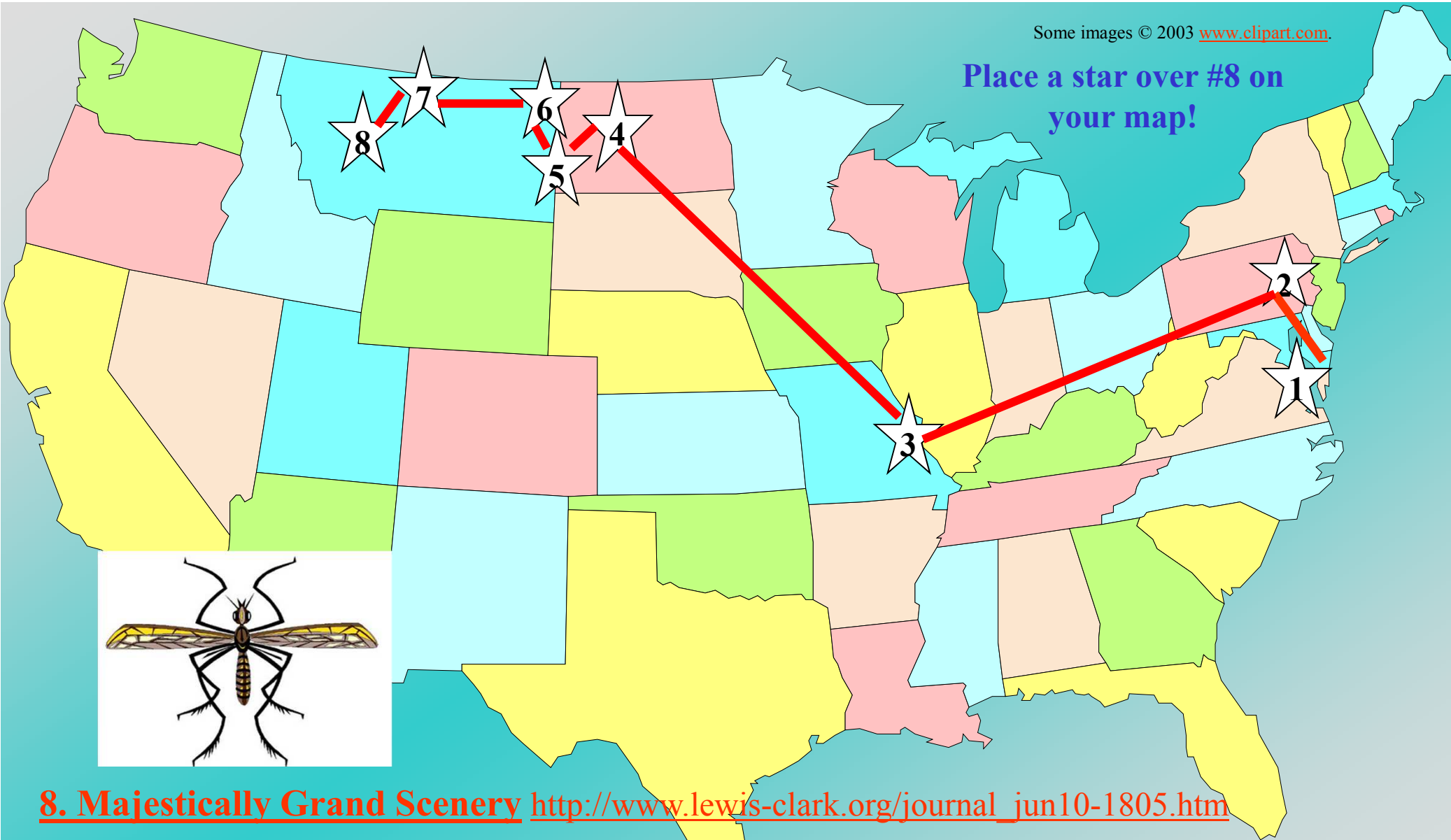


7. Decision at the Marias

http://www.lewis-clark.org/journal_apr26-1805.htm

On June 2, 1805, the Corps arrived at a major fork in the river. The maps and information from Indian scouts hadn't mentioned the fork. Lewis and Clark had to decide which course was the true Missouri River.

Place a star over #8 on
your map!



8. Majestically Grand Scenery http://www.lewis-clark.org/journal_jun10-1805.htm

Lewis arrived at the Great Falls of the Missouri River on June 13, 1805, anticipating an easy, one-day journey. Instead, he discovered four more waterfalls, complicating his plan. Clark called this the most perilous part of their journey. They had to spend a great deal of time hewing out two cottonwood dugouts to continue on their way.

Place a star over #9 on
your map!



9. A Critical Landmark http://www.lewis-clark.org/journal_jul15-1805.htm

The members of the expedition were desperate to cross the Rocky Mountains before winter. Steadily, they navigated a gap that Lewis called the “Gates of the Mountains.” Sacagawea told Lewis that she was starting to recognize the territory and that her people were not far. This lifted his spirits tremendously.

Place a star over #10
on your map!



10. Over the Divide

http://www.lewis-clark.org/journal_jul28-1805.htm

Lewis was determined to find the Shoshone Indians. After navigating three rivers, Lewis scouted the area with three companions. They relied on Sacagawea's memories as a young girl. They soon spotted a lone Indian and the next day reached the Continental Divide.

Place a star over #11
on your map!



11. Shoshone, Salish, and Nez Perce

http://www.lewis-clark.org/journal_aug12-1805.htm

The Shoshone Indians, Sacagawea's people, were amazed by the appearance of Clark's black slave, York, and Lewis' black Newfoundland dog, Seaman.

Place a star over #12
on your map!



12. Through the Gorge

http://www.lewis-clark.org/journal_sep22-1805.htm

The expedition had to traverse some of the roughest terrain of their journey west of the Rocky Mountains. They had to cross the Cascades, which contained extremely high peaks such as Adams, Jefferson, St. Helens, and Hood. Then came the precipitous Columbia Gorge!

Place a star over #13
on your map!

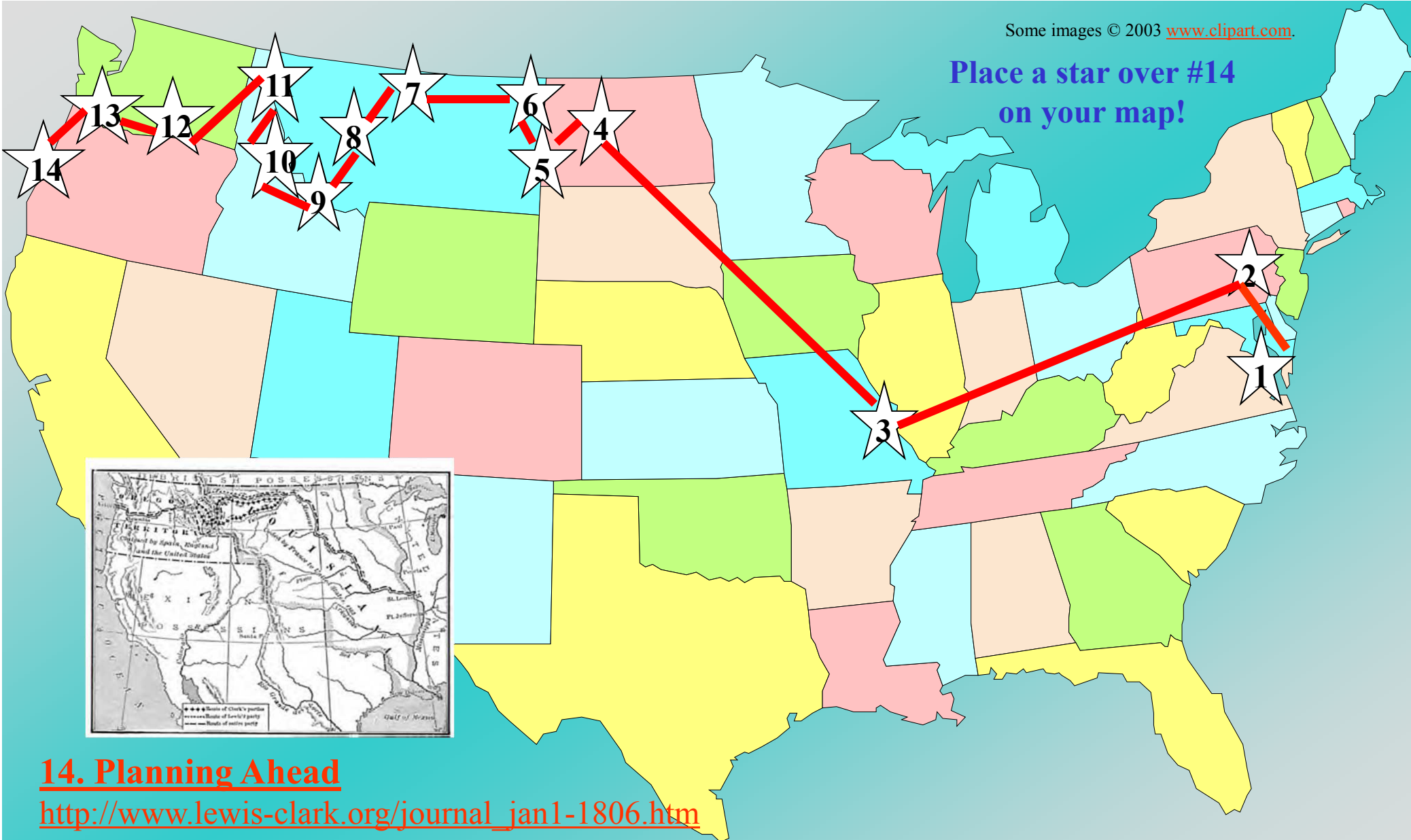


13. And Down to the Sea

http://www.lewis-clark.org/journal_nov7-1805.htm

As the Corps emerged from the Columbia Gorge, it spent two horrible weeks pinned down by storms near the Pacific Ocean. Finally, they found a site for their winter home in modern-day Astoria, OR, on the Netul River.

Place a star over #14
on your map!

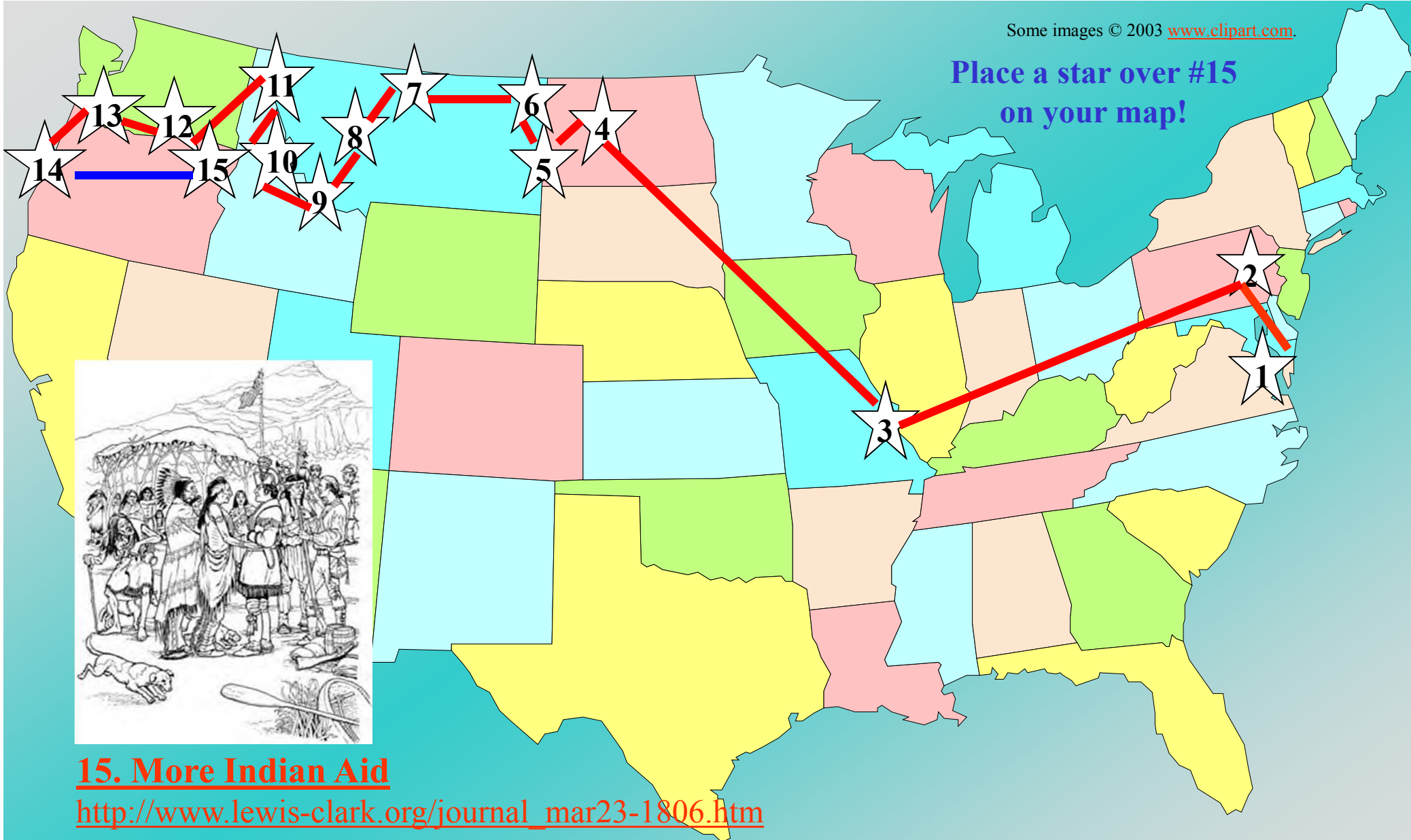


14. Planning Ahead

http://www.lewis-clark.org/journal_jan1-1806.htm

Once the expedition reached the Pacific, the captains had to plan and organize the return trip. The members planned to split into two main groups and reunite at the junction of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers.

Place a star over #15
on your map!

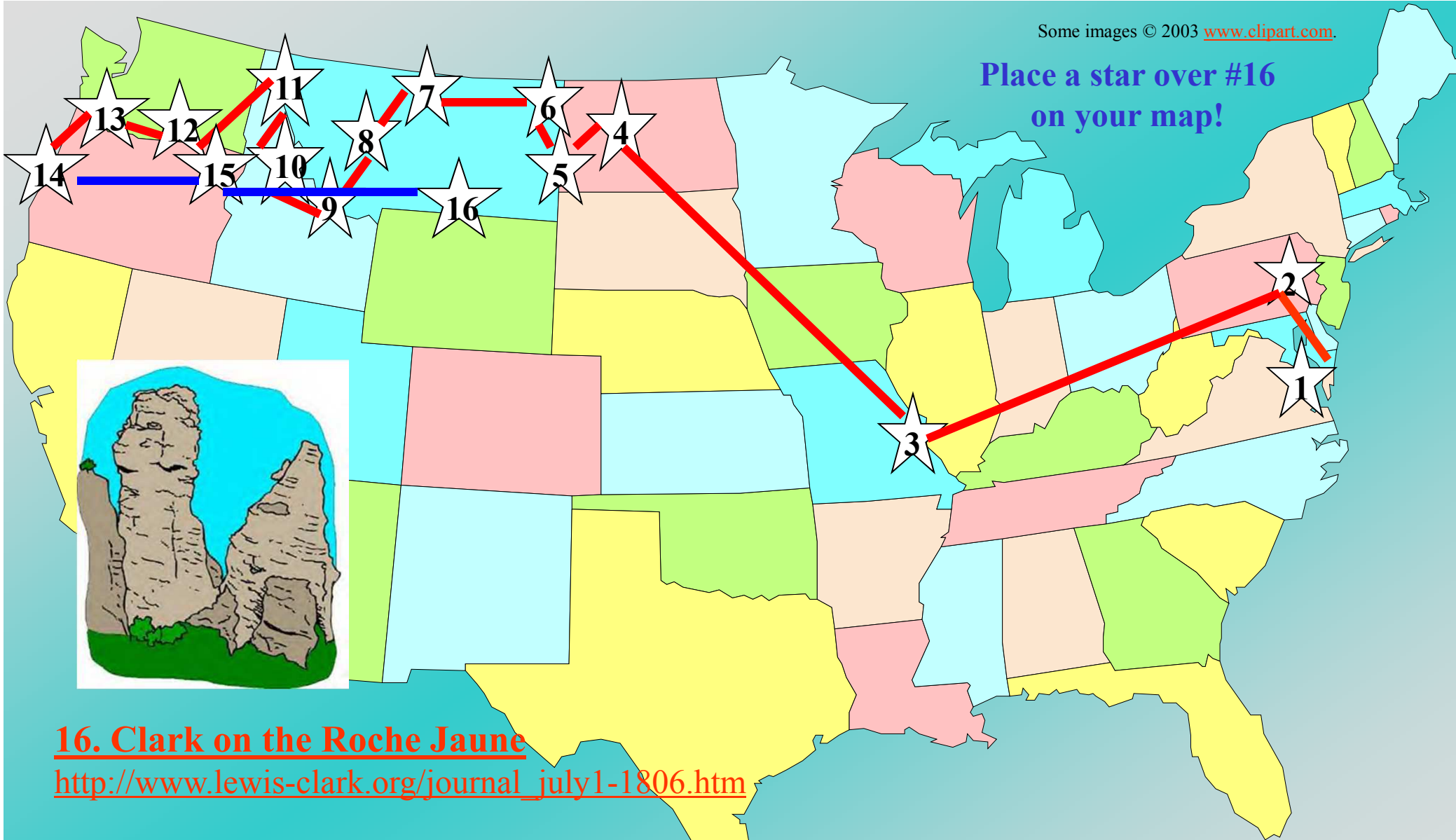


15. More Indian Aid

http://www.lewis-clark.org/journal_mar23-1806.htm

Lewis and Clark again depended upon help and advice from Indians to get them to the mouth of the Clearwater River. They traded to get their horses back, and with two Nez Perce guides to help them, they set out to again conquer the Rocky Mountains.

Place a star over #16
on your map!



16. Clark on the Roche Jaune

http://www.lewis-clark.org/journal_july1-1806.htm

Clark spent very little time exploring the Roche Jaune (French for Yellow Stone). He climbed a massive gray rock 25 miles east of modern Billings, MT, called it "Pomp's Tower" (Pomp was Clark's nickname for the infant son of Sacagawea), and carved his name on its side. The etching is one of the few surviving pieces of physical evidence of the expedition.

Place a star over #17
on your map!

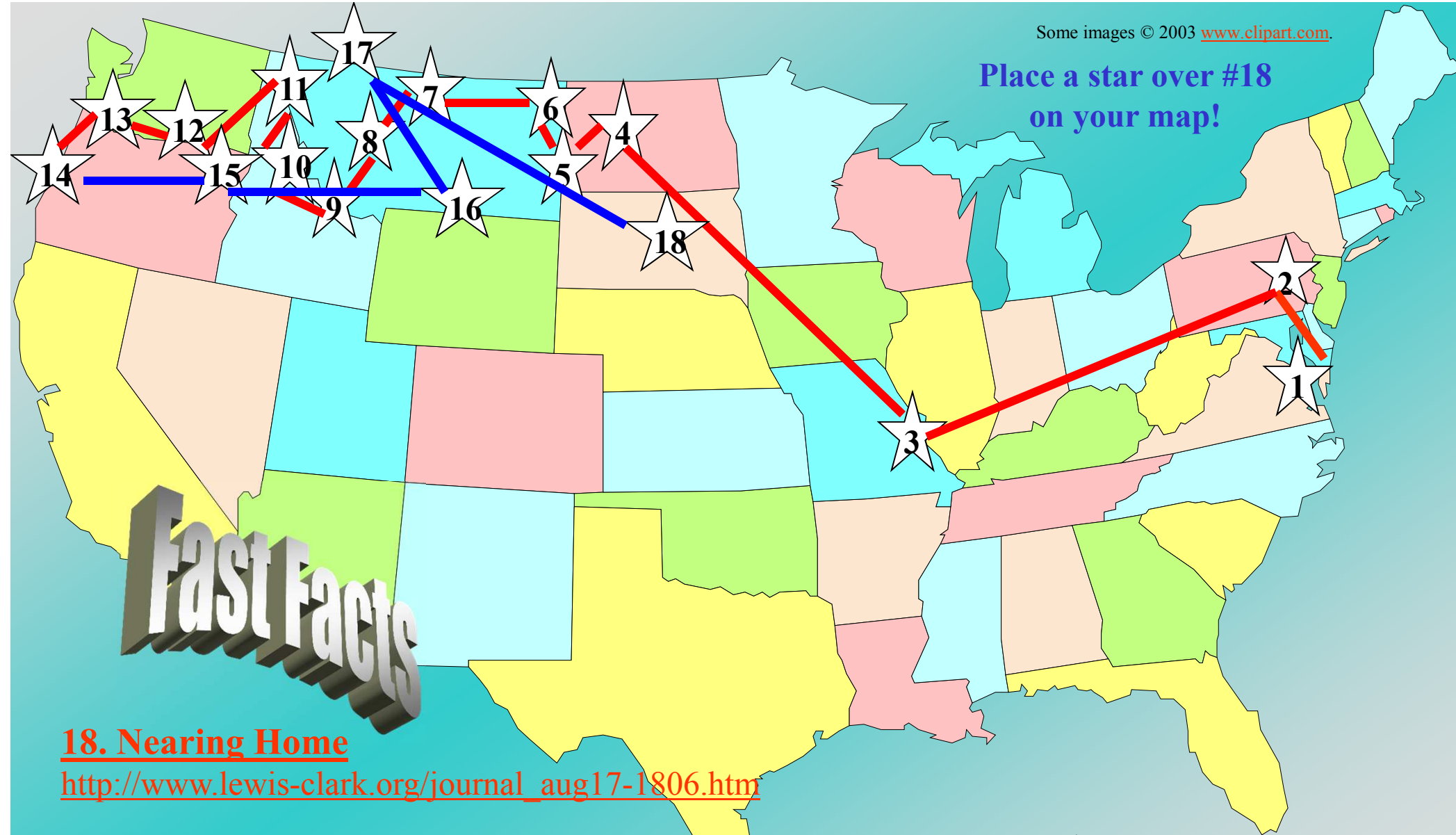


17. Camp Disappointment

http://www.lewis-clark.org/journal_july26-1806.htm

Lewis took three men to explore the source of the Marias River. When it became clear the Marias branches did not go as far north as Lewis had hoped, he called their camp site Camp Disappointment. Then Lewis and the men met their first Blackfeet Indians. The encounter ended in a fight, with two Blackfeet dead and Lewis and his men fleeing back to the Missouri.

Place a star over #18
on your map!

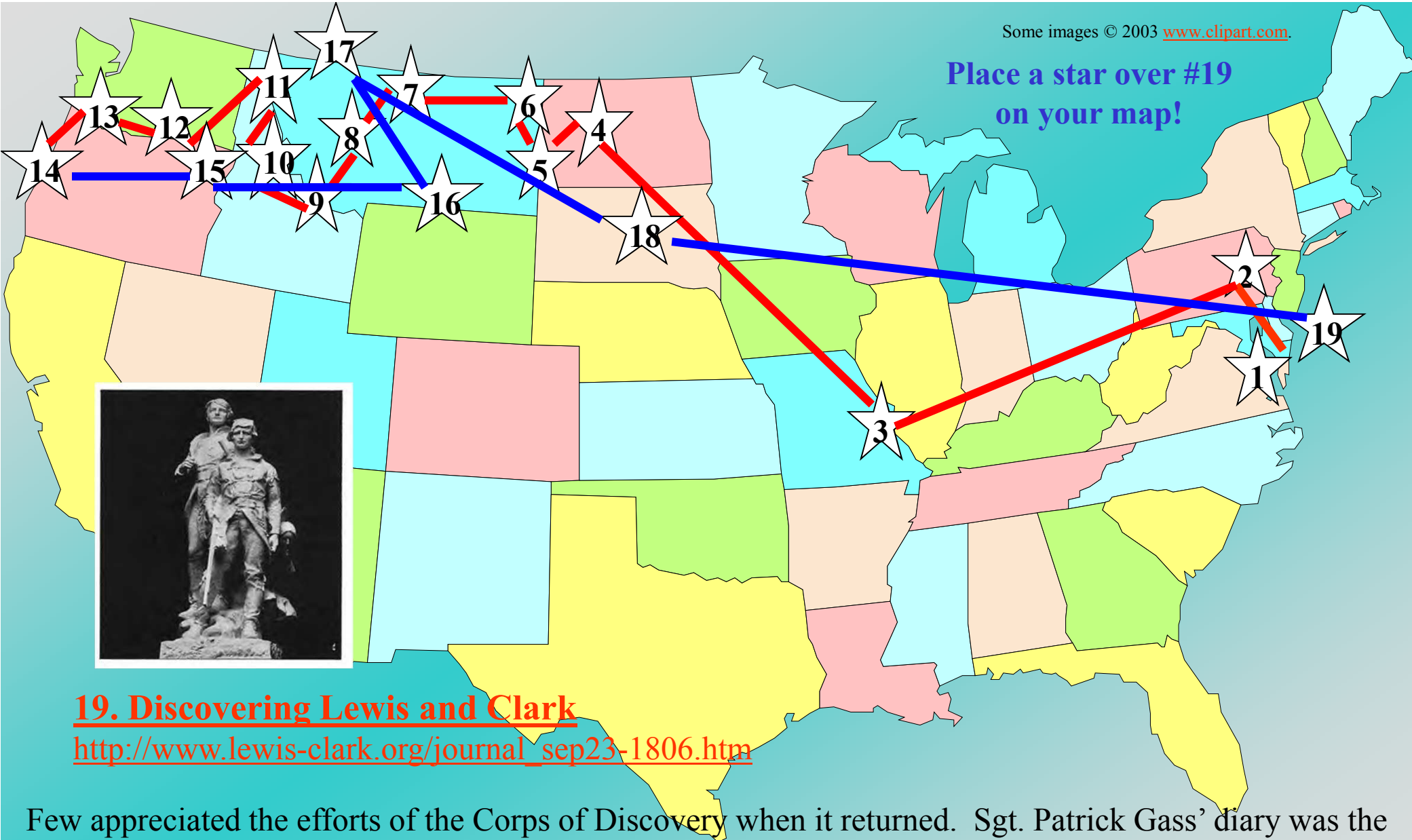


18. Nearing Home

http://www.lewis-clark.org/journal_aug17-1806.htm

Pushing hard, the Corps neared St. Louis. The captains paid Charbonneau \$500.33 when he left the Corps in the Mandan villages. Although Sacagawea received nothing, Clark acknowledged her role in a letter to her husband. When they landed in St. Charles, the group officially ended their “journey of discovery.”

Place a star over #19
on your map!



19. Discovering Lewis and Clark

http://www.lewis-clark.org/journal_sep23-1806.htm

Few appreciated the efforts of the Corps of Discovery when it returned. Sgt. Patrick Gass' diary was the first account of the journey printed, in 1807. In 1814 Clark made sure the "official" two-volume account was printed after Lewis's death in 1809. Only 2,000 sets were printed. Today, history heralds the expedition as a journey that changed the history and fate of the United States.

Relive the Lewis and Clark Adventure!

Follow the explorers' path and learn about their findings by visiting

PBS's Lewis and Clark: Into the Unknown

<http://www.pbs.org/lewisandclark/into/index.html>

or

Review a synopsis of the journey written by historian Harry Fritz at

The Lewis and Clark Expedition: A Western Adventure—A National Epic

http://www.lewis-clark.org/map_main.htm



Has your exploring raised a question about the Lewis and Clark expedition? Who would know better than Seaman, the Newfoundland dog that went along on the expedition! Ask Seaman about the journey at http://lewisandclark.com/ask/ask_seaman.html.



Can't get enough about the [Lewis and Clark expedition](http://lewisandclark.com/links/links.html)?
Explore the links at
<http://lewisandclark.com/links/links.html>!