

# Discover America

## Course 9 - Teacher Guide



Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea

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4th Grade

# Teacher Guide



## Key Themes

- Discovery
- Exploration
- Partnership

## Core Values

- Community
- Liberty

# Learning Objectives

## Students will be able to:

- Define the Louisiana Purchase and explain the historical significance.
- Describe the importance of exploration in American history.
- Summarize the events that occurred during Lewis and Clark's expedition.
- Describe the challenges Sacagawea faced throughout her life.
- Explain Sacagawea as a pivotal figure in the expedition of Lewis and Clark, and delve into her significant contributions to their journey.



# Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea - 4th Grade

## Key Terms

- 01 **anatomy** – the study of living things, their bodies and parts like bones, muscles, and organs.
- 02 **avid** – having a strong interest or enthusiasm for something.
- 03 **botany** – the scientific study of plants.
- 04 **Corps of Discovery** – the U.S. Army expedition led by Lewis and Clark made up of more than 40 men set out to explore the Louisiana territory.
- 05 **expedition** – a journey made for a specific reason.
- 06 **exploration** – the act of exploring an unknown area.
- 07 **Fort Mandan** – a winter encampment used by the Corps of Discovery from 1804 to 1805; located near present-day North Dakota.
- 08 **Hidatsa Tribe** – a Native American group originally from the upper Missouri River region known for their agricultural practices; responsible for capturing Sacagawea.
- 09 **keelboat** – similar to a sailboat used for cargo.
- 10 **The Louisiana Purchase** – 827,000 square miles of land known as the Louisiana Territory that the United States purchased from France for \$15 million in 1803.
- 11 **Mandan Tribe** – a Native American group originally from the upper Missouri River region known for their earth-lodge villages.

# Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea - 4th Grade

## Key Terms

- 12 **Meriweather Lewis** – former captain in the U.S. Army appointed by President Thomas Jefferson to explore the Louisiana territory.
- 13 **Napoleon Bonaparte** – French military commander given authority over New Orleans and the Mississippi River in the Treaty of San Ildefonso.
- 14 **pirogues** – native boats similar to a dugout canoe.
- 15 **prosperity** – a successful state of being.
- 16 **Sacagawea** – a Native American woman of the Lemhi Shoshone tribe who helped Lewis and Clark in many different ways including guiding their expedition, translating, and helping with provisions.
- 17 **Shoshone Tribe** – a Native American group originally from the western United States, known for their hunter-gatherer lifestyle and buffalo hunting.

# Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea - 4th Grade

# Introduction

## TELL Students

The study of Lewis and Clark is a great example of the American spirit of discovery, curiosity, and adventure. It highlights our desire to be peaceful and make friends with others. Let's watch another episode of Star Spangled Adventures to learn more about the explorers Lewis and Clark and their journey out West.

## WATCH

Star Spangled Adventures Episode 9:  
*Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea*



Scan Me!

## SHOW Students

Before diving into the lesson, have students pinpoint the location of Spain, France, and the United States of America. Using a globe, physical map, or digital reference image, encourage students to explore the current-day location of the Louisiana Purchase. Start at St. Louis, Missouri, near the Missouri River and journey westward toward the Pacific Ocean. As you progress through the lesson, reference locations often to provide context and further student's understanding.

# Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea - 4th Grade

# Lesson

## ASK Students

Why is exploration important?

**(allow students to respond)**

## TELL Students

**Exploration** is the act of exploring an unknown area. It has always been part of the American spirit. From the arrival of the pilgrims to Neil Armstrong stepping foot on the moon, Americans have always loved to explore. Exploration comes in many forms. Explorers can make scientific or geographical discoveries. In fact, even discovering new ideas is an important form of exploration.

## ASK Students

What kind of explorer would you want to be?

**(allow students to respond)**



Lewis and Clark

# Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea - 4th Grade

# Lesson

## TELL Students

America's first states were located along the eastern side of North America. But to many of the earliest Americans, westward expansion presented great opportunities. As Americans moved west into the Tennessee River and Ohio River valleys beginning in the late 1780s, the Mississippi River and the port of New Orleans, Louisiana, were important for the transportation of goods and the **prosperity** (a successful state of being) of early Americans.

In 1800, Spain and France secretly signed a treaty, giving the Louisiana Territory to France. The treaty didn't remain a secret for long, as rumors of the territory were heard in Washington, D.C., the capital of the United States. Napoleon Bonaparte as a next-door neighbor limiting American opportunity greatly concerned President **Thomas Jefferson**. **Napoleon Bonaparte** was the French military commander given authority over New Orleans and the Mississippi River in the Treaty of San Ildefonso. The situation escalated in 1802 after Americans were not allowed to store goods in New Orleans. President Jefferson tasked U.S. Minister to France, Robert Livingston, and future president James Monroe with negotiating the purchase of New Orleans and land east of the Mississippi from France, an immensely important deal for the United States.

To the surprise of many Americans, France offered to sell all of Louisiana.

**The Louisiana Purchase** was finalized in 1803. For \$15 million, the United States acquired 827,000 square miles of territory, which doubled the size of our young nation.

The Louisiana Purchase was one of the most significant achievements of Thomas Jefferson's presidency. To Jefferson, the survival of our new nation depended on ensuring an independent society. In his view, owning your own land was essential to maintaining freedom.

# Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea - 4th Grade

# Lesson

## **ASK** Students

Who sold all of Louisiana to the United States?

How much money did the United States pay for the Louisiana Purchase?

**(allow students to respond)**

## **TELL** Students

Even before he became president, Jefferson supported the exploration of the West. He had long dreamed of sending pioneers across the continent. At the time, the vast interior of the American continent was still undiscovered. After all, the majority of the population in America in the early 1800s lived within 50 miles of the Atlantic Ocean. In fact, before America acquired Louisiana, President Jefferson confidentially asked Congress to fund an expedition to the Pacific Ocean with the goal of finding a water route to get there and establishing trade with Native Americans. An **expedition** is a journey made for a specific purpose.

Jefferson was a curious and avid learner who also wanted to gain more knowledge about the West, the people, animals, and plants who lived there. **Avid** means to have a strong interest or enthusiasm for something.

On February 28, 1803, Congress agreed to fund the expedition and with the purchase of the territory from France, Jefferson was presented with an enormous and important opportunity for exploration and discovery of these unknown lands.

# Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea - 4th Grade

# Lesson

## ASK Students

If you were going to settle in a new land, what would you want to learn more about?

**(allow students to respond)**

## TELL Students

There was only one man whom Jefferson trusted and thought capable of exploring this new territory. He appointed **Meriwether Lewis**, his former secretary and close friend. Lewis already had significant knowledge of the west, had a great amount of military experience as a captain in the U.S. Army, and spoke several Native American languages. Lewis selected his former superior in the army, **William Clark**, to help lead the U.S. Army expedition, now known as the **Corps of Discovery**. Although their military training would be valuable, it was not enough to prepare them for what lay ahead. Lewis was tutored by leading scientists in Philadelphia where he learned mapmaking, land surveying, **botany** (the study of plants), mathematics, **anatomy** (the study of living things), and medicine.

Lewis recruited men to join the expedition and gathered supplies. Among his equipment were scientific instruments, arms, ammunition, ink and writing materials, food supplies, mosquito netting, a corn mill, candles, tools, blankets, and reference books.

Lewis also knew he would meet Native Americans throughout the journey. Giving gifts was a way to symbolize friendship in native cultures. Following Jefferson's instructions to treat the natives in a friendly manner, Lewis bought gifts such as glass beads, mirrors, and peace medals to offer Native Americans along their journey.

# Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea - 4th Grade

# Lesson

## TELL Students

After gathering enough supplies, Lewis, Clark, and more than 40 men set off from Camp Dubois (near St. Louis). In a large keelboat and two smaller pirogues, they started their journey up the Missouri River. **Keelboats** are similar to a sailboat used for cargo. **Pirogues** are native boats similar to a dugout canoe.

They studied their surroundings carefully, wrote in their journals, and drew maps. They collected samples like soil and minerals. They named new rivers, streams, plants, and animals they discovered. As the Corps of Discovery traveled across North America, they experienced a changing landscape. They witnessed forests, tall mountains, prairies and plains.

After traveling nearly 1,600 miles, the Corps of Discovery began building **Fort Mandan** in present-day North Dakota to camp for the winter. The site was across the Missouri River from the earth-lodge villages of the **Mandan** and **Hidatsa** tribes. While there, Lewis and Clark worked to establish a friendship with the native tribes.

They met a trader, **Toussaint Charbonneau**, who agreed to work for the expedition as a translator, but it would be his pregnant wife who would be of greater importance. His wife, **Sacagawea**, would be the only woman to join the expedition. She was a Native American woman of the Lemhi **Shoshone** tribe who had been captured by the Hidatsas. Her knowledge of the land and native tribes would prove invaluable.

# Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea - 4th Grade

# Lesson

## TELL Students

Sacagawea, also known as Bird Woman, was born in the late 1700s. She was from the Shoshone tribe and lived with her people high in the Rocky Mountains, in the area of current-day Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming.

As a very young girl, she was taken captive by a wandering Mandan war tribe. She was approximately ten years old at that time. The Mandan tribe took her, among other captives, back to their lodges in North Dakota.

Life was challenging for Sacagawea. She had to learn to speak the Mandan language. She recalled having a very large dog as a constant companion. The dog was her pet and was a great comfort to her against feelings of loneliness and fear.

When she was just thirteen years old, she was given, as a bride, to a French fur trapper, named Toussaint Charbonneau. Sacagawea learned to speak French and at the young age of fifteen, she gave birth to their son, Jean Baptist Charbonneau.



Sacagawea

# Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea - 4th Grade Lesson

## ASK Students

Do you think the challenges Sacajawea faced made her a stronger, better person?

Have you ever had a scary or sad event in your life that helped you become stronger?

**(allow students to respond)**

## WATCH

Learn More With Liberty Video:  
*Sacagawea*



Scan Me!



# Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea - 4th Grade

# Lesson

## **TELL** Students

With the arrival of spring, the Corps of Discovery, which now included Sacagawea, her newborn son Jean Baptiste, and Charbonneau set off again from Fort Mandan. After a long journey, Sacagawea eventually spotted a land feature that she recognized. She realized they were near her home. With seemingly endless mountains laying before them, the explorers came upon a Shoshone village. Sacagawea was reunited with her brother, the Shoshone chief, Cameahwait.

With Sacagawea's help, the Shoshone provided the expedition with horses and a Shoshone guide named Old Toby. They continued on in their journey across mountains and rivers until finally, on November 7, Clark wrote in his journal that the Pacific Ocean was in view, even though it was still about 20 miles away.

## **ASK** Students

Can you describe how Sacagawea must have felt when she encountered her brother after such a long absence?

**(allow students to respond)**

# Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea - 4th Grade

# Lesson

## TELL Students

After sheltering for the winter, the Corps of Discovery offered their winter quarters to a local native chief, and then began their journey home. Sacagawea, Charbonneau, and their son returned to the Mandan villages. The remaining members of the Corps of Discovery returned to St. Louis on September 23, 1806, marking the completion of their remarkably successful journey.

By the end of the expedition, the Corps of Discovery had traveled over 8,000 miles through the American West. Even though they didn't find a direct water route to the Pacific Ocean, they produced maps and identified at least 120 new animal specimens as well as 200 new botanical samples. The expedition also opened the door for peaceful relations with dozens of Native American tribes. In fact, before Lewis and Clark returned, President Jefferson was visited by a delegation of Native American chiefs who had previously met the expeditioners on their travels.

The groundbreaking expedition of Lewis, Clark, and Sacagawea would become one of the defining moments in American history. Their important journey demonstrated that the unknown was not to be feared.

## WATCH

Optional Course Video:

*Learn More With Liberty: Sacagawea's Legacy*



Scan Me!

# Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea - 4th Grade

# Assessment

- 01 What country did the United States purchase the Louisiana territory from?
- a) Spain
  - b) England
  - c) France
  - d) Washington
- 02 What are some things Lewis, Clark, and the other men did during their expedition?
- a) Brought gifts for the Native Americans
  - b) Wrote notes in journals and drew maps
  - c) Collected samples of soil and minerals
  - d) All of the above
- 03 Which explorer(s) did President Thomas Jefferson ask to go on an expedition to explore the new land the U.S. purchased?
- a) Neil Armstrong
  - b) Sacagawea and Old Toby
  - c) Keelboat and Pirogues
  - d) Lewis and Clark
- 04 What Native American tribe was Sacagawea part of?
- a) Charbonneau
  - b) Shoshone
  - c) Mandan
  - d) Hidatsas
- 05 What war tribe took Sacagawea captive when she was only about ten years old?
- a) Charbonneau
  - b) Shoshone
  - c) Mandan
  - d) Hidatsas

# Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea - 4th Grade Assessment

- 06 Exploration is the act of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Buying new land
  - b) Discovering new ideas
  - c) Exploring an unknown area
  - d) Establishing friendships
- 07 How much did the United States pay for the Louisiana Purchase?
- a) \$1 million
  - b) \$15 million
  - c) \$100 million
  - d) \$50 million
- 08 Why was Sacagawea important to the expedition?
- a) She was an experienced hunter
  - b) She knew how to build shelters
  - c) She could translate and had knowledge of the land and native tribes
  - d) She provided food and water
- 09 Botany is the scientific study of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) animals
  - b) plants
  - c) rocks
  - d) living things
- 10 Anatomy is the scientific study of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) animals
  - b) plants
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# Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea - 4th Grade Assessment Key

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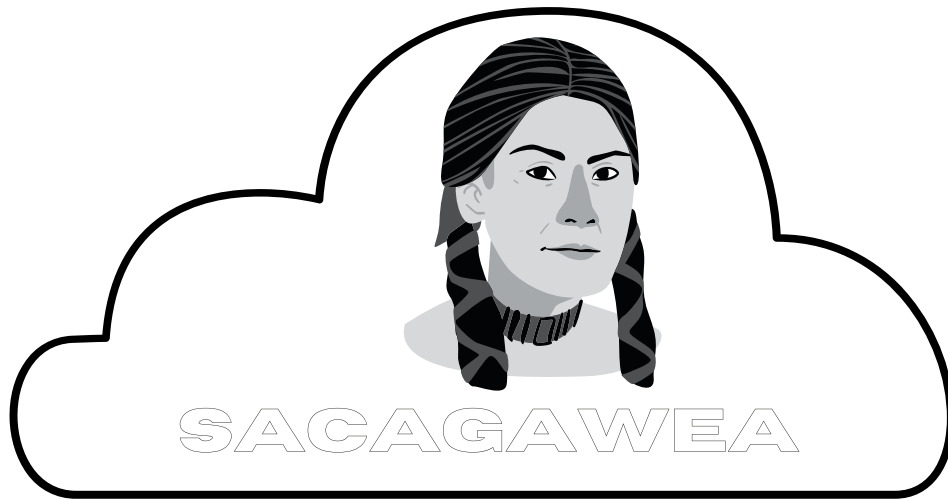
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# Sacagawea

# Rainbow of Facts

**Directions:** Cut out the cloud. Color the picture of Sacagawea. Color every strip a different color using markers. On each of the six strips, write one fact about Sacagawea. Glue or tape the strips to the back of the cloud to create a rainbow of facts.



Six horizontal gray rectangular strips stacked vertically, intended for students to write facts about Sacagawea.



# Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea - 4th Grade

## Student Text

*The Louisiana Purchase was one of the most significant achievements of Thomas Jefferson's presidency. To Jefferson, the survival of our new nation depended on ensuring an independent society. In his view, owning your own land was essential to maintaining freedom.*

*Even before he became president, Jefferson supported the exploration of the West. He had long dreamed of sending pioneers across the continent. At the time, the vast interior of the American continent was still undiscovered. After all, the majority of the population in America in the early 1800s lived within 50 miles of the Atlantic Ocean. In fact, before America acquired Louisiana, President Jefferson confidentially asked Congress to fund an expedition to the Pacific Ocean with the goal of finding a water route to get there and establishing trade with Native Americans. An expedition is a journey made for a specific purpose.*

*Jefferson was a curious and avid learner who also wanted to gain more knowledge about the West, the people, animals, and plants who lived there. Avid means to have a strong interest or enthusiasm for something.*

*On February 28, 1803, Congress agreed to fund the expedition and with the purchase of the territory from France, Jefferson was presented with an enormous and important opportunity for exploration and discovery of these unknown lands.*

*There was only one man whom Jefferson trusted and thought capable of exploring this new territory. He appointed Meriwether Lewis, his former secretary and close friend. Lewis already had significant knowledge of the west, had a great amount of military experience as a captain in the U.S. Army, and spoke several Native American languages. Lewis selected his former superior in the army, William Clark, to help lead the U.S. Army expedition, now known as the Corps of Discovery. Although their military training would be valuable, it was not enough to prepare them for what lay ahead.*



Lewis and Clark

# Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea - 4th Grade

## Student Text

*Lewis was tutored by leading scientists in Philadelphia where he learned mapmaking, land surveying, botany (the study of plants), mathematics, anatomy (the study of living things), and medicine.*

*Lewis recruited men to join the expedition and gathered supplies. Among his equipment were scientific instruments, arms, ammunition, ink and writing materials, food supplies, mosquito netting, a corn mill, candles, tools, blankets, and reference books.*

*Lewis also knew he would meet Native Americans throughout the journey. Giving gifts was a way to symbolize friendship in native cultures. Following Jefferson's instructions to treat the natives in a friendly manner, Lewis bought gifts such as glass beads, mirrors, and peace medals to offer Native Americans along their journey.*

*After gathering enough supplies, Lewis, Clark, and more than 40 men set off from Camp Dubois (near St. Louis). In a large keelboat and two smaller pirogues, they started their journey up the Missouri River. Keelboats are similar to a sailboat used for cargo. Pirogues are native boats similar to a dugout canoe.*

*They studied their surroundings carefully, wrote in their journals, and drew maps. They collected samples like soil and minerals. They named new rivers, streams, plants, and animals they discovered. As the Corps of Discovery traveled across North America, they experienced a changing landscape. They witnessed forests, tall mountains, prairies and plains.*



# Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea - 4th Grade

## Student Text

*After traveling nearly 1,600 miles, the Corps of Discovery began building Fort Mandan in present-day North Dakota to camp for the winter. The site was across the Missouri River from the earth-lodge villages of the Mandan and Hidatsa tribes. While there, Lewis and Clark worked to establish a friendship with the native tribes.*

*They met a trader, Toussaint Charbonneau, who agreed to work for the expedition as a translator, but it would be his pregnant wife who would be of greater importance. His wife, Sacagawea, would be the only woman to join the expedition. She was a Native American woman of the Lemhi Shoshone tribe who had been captured by the Hidatsas. Her knowledge of the land and native tribes would prove invaluable.*

*Sacagawea, also known as Bird Woman, was born in the late 1700s. She was from the Shoshone tribe and lived with her people high in the Rocky Mountains, in the area of current-day Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming.*

*As a very young girl, she was taken captive by a wandering Mandan war tribe. She was approximately ten years old at that time. The Mandan tribe took her, among other captives, back to their lodges in North Dakota.*

*Life was challenging for Sacagawea. She had to learn to speak the Mandan language. She recalled having a very large dog as a constant companion. The dog was her pet and was a great comfort to her against feelings of loneliness and fear.*

*When she was just thirteen years old, she was given, as a bride, to a French fur trapper, named Toussaint Charbonneau. Sacagawea learned to speak French and at the young age of fifteen, she gave birth to their son, Jean Baptist Charbonneau.*

*With the arrival of spring, the Corps of Discovery, which now included Sacagawea, her newborn son Jean Baptiste, and Charbonneau set off again from Fort Mandan.*



Sacagawea

# Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea - 4th Grade

## Student Text

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*After sheltering for the winter, the Corps of Discovery offered their winter quarters to a local native chief, and then began their journey home. Sacagawea, Charbonneau, and their son returned to the Mandan villages. The remaining members of the Corps of Discovery returned to St. Louis on September 23, 1806, marking the completion of their remarkably successful journey.*

*By the end of the expedition, the Corps of Discovery had traveled over 8,000 miles through the American West. Even though they didn't find a direct water route to the Pacific Ocean, they produced maps and identified at least 120 new animal specimens as well as 200 new botanical samples. The expedition also opened the door for peaceful relations with dozens of Native American tribes. In fact, before Lewis and Clark returned, President Jefferson was visited by a delegation of Native American chiefs who had previously met the expeditioners on their travels.*

*The groundbreaking expedition of Lewis, Clark, and Sacagawea would become one of the defining moments in American history. Their important journey demonstrated that the unknown was not to be feared.*



# Lewis, Clark, & Sacagawea

# Resource List

- 01 <https://www.history.com/topics/westward-expansion/louisiana-purchase>
- 02 <https://www.monticello.org/thomas-jefferson/louisiana-lewis-clark/the-louisiana-purchase/>
- 03 <https://www.history.com/topics/westward-expansion/westward-expansion>
- 04 <https://www.monticello.org/thomas-jefferson/louisiana-lewis-clark/origins-of-the-expedition/>
- 05 <https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/lewis-and-clark>
- 06 <https://www.monticello.org/thomas-jefferson/louisiana-lewis-clark/preparing-for-the-expedition/>
- 07 <https://www.monticello.org/thomas-jefferson/louisiana-lewis-clark/the-journey-west/>
- 08 <https://www.monticello.org/thomas-jefferson/louisiana-lewis-clark/#timeline>
- 09 <https://www.history.com/topics/westward-expansion/lewis-and-clark>
- 10 <https://www.monticello.org/thomas-jefferson/louisiana-lewis-clark/origins-of-the-expedition/jefferson-and-western-exploration-before-1803/>
- 11 <https://www.loc.gov/collections/louisiana-european-explorations-and-the-louisiana-purchase/articles-and-essays/the-louisiana-purchase/>

