

The Lewis and Clark Expedition

(Chapter 11 | Section 2 | pp. 324-326)

By the Numbers: The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the U.S. in 1803 (about 375,000,000 acres).

Total Cost: \$ _____ / Cost per acre: _____

2013: Cost per acre: \$ _____ / Total Cost: \$ _____

Jefferson chose _____, his private secretary, to lead the _____ to perform two main tasks:

(1) _____ and

(2) _____.

Lewis asked _____ to assist.

In _____, Lewis, Clark & the “ _____ ” (45 men, including _____, an enslaved African American who had been Clark’s companion since boyhood) started up the _____ from _____.

During the first winter (_____), they stayed in present-day _____ with the _____. Here they met _____, a Shoshone Indian, and her French Canadian husband. They agreed to go along as guides through the _____ and interpreters for other Indian tribes.

In _____, they reached the _____. The return trip to _____ took another year (arrived home in _____).

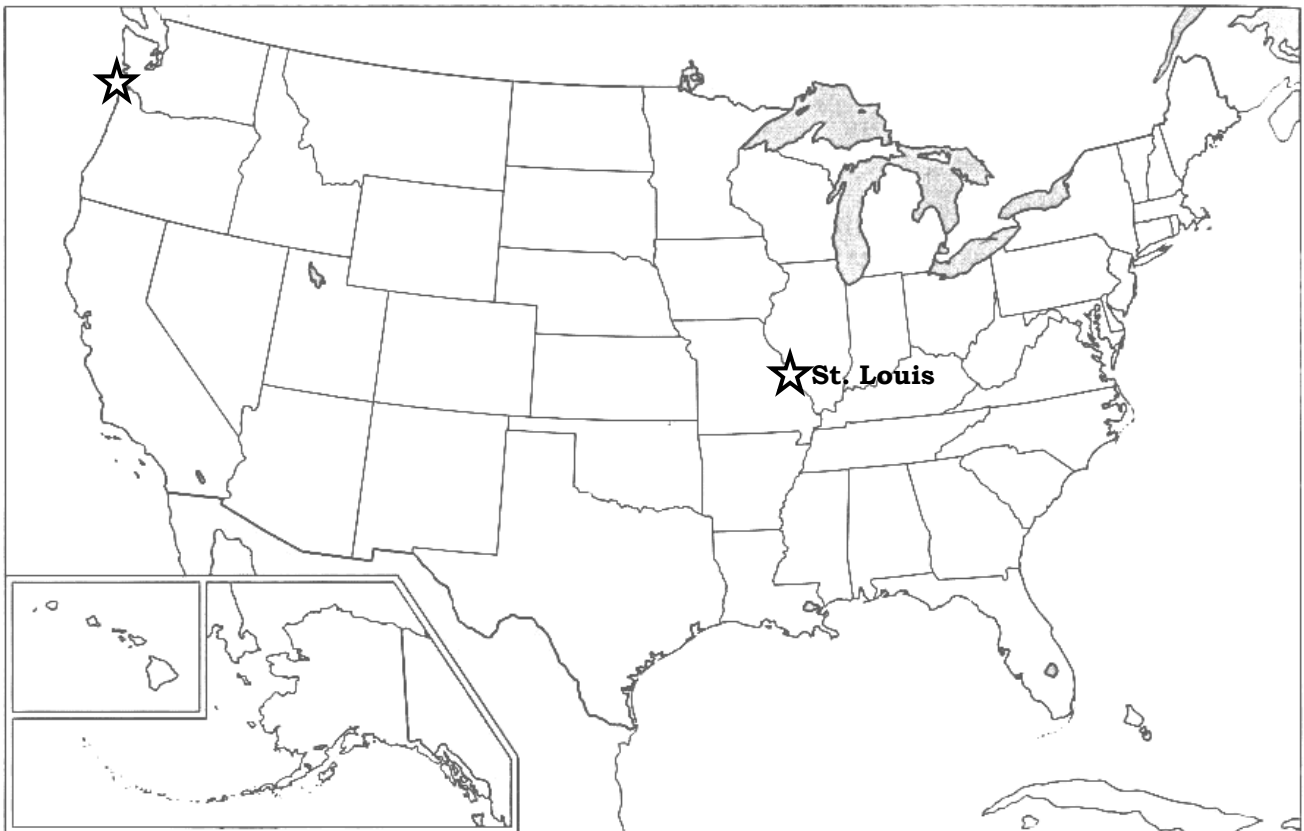
Think About It: The presence of Sacagawea and her baby showed Native Americans in the region that the explorers were friendly. What challenges might the expedition have faced without her?

Achievements of the Lewis and Clark Expedition:

- ☆ _____
- ☆ _____
- ☆ _____
- ☆ _____
- ☆ _____

Also, _____ explored the upper _____ River and the _____ region of the continent. Both expeditions made further exploration and settlement of the _____ and _____ possible.

Mapping the Lewis and Clark Expedition:



Use your textbook (p. 326) to (1) draw the route Lewis and Clark took from St. Louis, Missouri, to the Pacific Ocean, (2) label the Mississippi River, and (3) lightly shade the region known as the Louisiana Purchase.

For Your Consideration: Why was Lewis & Clark's feat in 1803 GREATER than the Apollo 11 moon landing in 1969?