

1. In 1802, President **JEFFERSON** commissioned an expedition to cross North America and explore new territory that he had just bought from the French leader Napoleon (the name of this territory was **LOUISIANA**). They left in 1804. To begin with, they were to follow the **MISSOURI** River with a **BOAT** to its source and then reach the **PACIFIC/WESTERN** Ocean. This expedition is compared to a journey to the **MOON** because it was so dangerous and exceptional at the time.



2. Match the following words to the two expedition leaders, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.

soldier
32 years old
woodsman
riverman
leader
28 years old
map maker
army commander

LEWIS
SOLDIER
28 YEARS OLD
WOODSMAN

CLARK
ARMY COMMANDER
32 YEARS OLD
RIVERMAN
MAP MAKER
LEADER



Quizlet Map Challenge : PRACTICE AND LEARN

Learn the 50 states on the U.S. map ! Who in the class can learn them all ?



Document 2 : READ and UNDERSTAND

Read the text and answer the questions.

You can also listen to the mp3 recording at english.jubjub.fr
source slightly adapted from : <https://www.ducksters.com>

Sacagawea

(also spelled *Sacajawea*)

Occupation: Explorer, interpreter, and guide

Born: 1788 in the Lemhi River Valley, Idaho

Died: December 20, 1812 in Fort Lisa North Dakota (maybe)

Best known for: Acting as a guide and an interpreter for Lewis and Clark during their expedition



Sacagawea was a Shoshone* (= name of an Indian tribe) woman who assisted explorers Lewis and Clark as an interpreter and guide on their exploration of the west.



1) Where did Sacagawea grow up* (= child ----> adult) ?

Sacagawea grew up near the Rocky Mountains in land that is today in the state of Idaho.

She was part of the Shoshone tribe where her dad was the chief. Her tribe lived in teepees and moved around* (= live a nomadic life) during the year to gather food and hunt bison.

One day, when she was around eleven years old, Sacagawea's tribe was attacked by another tribe called the Hidatsa. She was captured and taken as a slave* (= "esclave" in French). They took her all the way back to where they lived in the middle of what is today North Dakota.

2) Life as a Slave

Life with the Hidatsa was different than with the Shoshone. The Hidatsa didn't move around as much and grew crops such as squash, corn, and beans. Sacagawea worked in the fields for the Hidatsa.

While she was still just a young teenager, the Hidatsa sold Sacagawea to a French-Canadian trapper named Toussaint Charbonneau. She soon became pregnant with her first child* (= she is expecting a baby).

3) Meeting Lewis and Clark

In 1804, an expedition led by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark arrived near to where Sacagawea lived. They had been sent by President Thomas Jefferson to explore the Louisiana Purchase and the lands to the west. They built a fort there called Fort Mandan and stayed for the winter.

Lewis and Clark were looking for guides to help them through the land to the west. They hired Charbonneau and asked him to bring Sacagawea along so she could help interpret when they reached the Shoshone.

4) Starting Out

In April of 1805 the expedition headed out. Sacagawea had given birth to a son that winter named Jean Baptiste. She brought him along, carrying him in a cradleboard tied to her back. He was only two months old.

Early on Sacagawea was able to help out with the expedition. She showed the men how to collect edible roots* (= roots that you can eat) and other plants along the way. She also helped to save some important supplies and documents when her boat was capsized* (= turned) in the river. The men were impressed with her quick action and named the river after her.



5) Back at the Shoshone

Late that summer, the expedition reached the land of the Shoshone. Lewis and Clark met with the local chief to trade for horses. They brought in Sacagawea to interpret for them. Much to her surprise, the chief was Sacagawea's brother. She was so happy to be home and see her brother again. Sacagawea's brother agreed to trade for horses. He even provided them with* (= gave them) a guide who helped them through the Rocky Mountains.

Sacagawea continued on the journey. It wasn't easy. They were often **cold** and **hungry** and she had to carry and feed a baby. Having Sacagawea on the trip also helped to keep the peace with the Native Americans. When they saw a woman and child with the group, they knew it wasn't a war party* (= group).

6) The Pacific Ocean

The expedition finally reached the Pacific Ocean in November of 1805. They were amazed at the sight of the ocean. Sacagawea was especially amazed at the size of the remains of a beached whale* (= enormous animal that lives in the sea) they saw on the ocean shore. They stayed near the ocean for the winter before beginning the journey home.

7) Return Home

It took Sacagawea and the expedition most of the next spring and summer to return home. Not much is known of her life after this. Some historians think that she died just a few years later of a fever on December 20, 1812. Others say that she returned home to the Shoshone and lived for another seventy years and died on April 9, 1884.

• Questions

(les questions et les réponses sont délibérément en français pour se consacrer uniquement sur la compréhension)



a) Quels sont les trois événements marquants de la vie de Sacagawea avant sa participation à l'expédition ? (Cite aussi les mots du texte pour justifier ta réponse)

- 1) Elle est capturée à 11 ans par la tribu des Hidatsa et devient esclave
- 2) Elle est vendue en mariage à un trappeur français : Toussaint Charbonneau.
- 3) Elle accouche de leur fils, Jean-Baptiste.

b) Cite ce que Sacagawea a apporté à l'expédition. (Cite aussi les mots du texte pour justifier ta réponse)

- En rapport avec le voyage en lui-même (1 chose) :

Elle les guide.

- En rapport avec la vie quotidienne (1 chose) :

Elle leur montre comment trouver des racines comestibles.

- En rapport avec les Indiens (2 choses) :

Elle sert d'interprète.

Elle montre, par sa présence et celle de son enfant, que le groupe ne veut pas la guerre.

- Un événement qui a suscité l'admiration de Lewis et Clark (1 chose) :

Alors qu'un de leur bateau s'est retourné sur la rivière, elle récupère courageusement une partie de l'équipement essentiel.

Bonus : Qu'ont fait Lewis et Clark à la suite de cet événement ?

Ils donnent le nom de Sacagawea à la rivière.

c) Comment pourrais-tu décrire les conditions de vie durant l'expédition ? (Cite deux mots du texte pour justifier ta réponse)

C'est une expédition difficile. Les conditions sont dures, notamment à cause de la faim et du froid. Dans le texte on trouve les mots "hungry" et "cold" dans la partie 5

d) Qui retrouve-t-elle au cours de l'expédition ? (Cite les mots du texte pour justifier ta réponse)

Elle retrouve son frère qui est devenu chef d'une tribu Shoshone.

e) Beaucoup de choses sont incertaines en ce qui concerne Sacagawea. Qu'ignore-t-on notamment ?

Personne ne sait vraiment où et quand elle est morte après l'expédition.