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Lewis & Clark Expedition *(cont.)*

► The Members of the Corps of Discovery *(cont.)*

William Clark *(cont.)*

After the journey, Clark became Superintendent of Indian Affairs and later a territorial governor. He was known as Red Hair Chief to many Native American tribes and negotiated more than 30 treaties with them. He was regarded as fair and honest in his dealings with all men.

Clark and Lewis remained lifelong friends and Clark helped settle Lewis' affairs after his death. In 1808, Clark married Julia Hancock, a girl he had met just before the expedition began and for whom he named a river. They had five children before her death. Clark later married Julia's cousin and outlived her too. He was a loving father, caring not only for his own seven children but for Sacagawea's two children as well. He died in 1838 at the age of 68 as one of the most admired men in the nation.

Toussaint Charbonneau

Toussaint Charbonneau, a French fur trapper, lived with the Hidatsa Indians. Lewis and Clark hired him as an interpreter. He had two wives, one of whom was Sacagawea. He left the other wife at the Mandan village when he departed on the expedition. Charbonneau spoke the Hidatsa language and French. He was often difficult and not always cool in an emergency.

Sacagawea

Sacagawea was captured by Hidatsa Indians when she was about 12 years old. Native American tribes often raided other tribes for captives. She lived with this tribe until she was sold to Charbonneau as his wife. She was invaluable in dealing with the Shoshone Indians. At one time along the trip, her boat was overturned and the cradle she used to carry her baby was washed away. However, she was able to save the captains' journals and other important equipment from being carried away.

Jean-Baptiste

Jean-Baptiste was the child born to Sacagawea on February 11, 1805. He was carried in a cradle on Sacagawea's back for the journey. He was nicknamed "Pomp" by Clark. Sacagawea asked Clark to raise the boy when he was older. At that time, he was brought to Clark in St. Louis to be cared for.

York

A slave inherited by Clark, York was a very important member of the team. He was extremely strong, skilled in hunting, and fascinating to many of the Native American tribes. The Arikaras had never seen a black man nor a man as large as York. One Native American even thought he was a white man who had been colored black, and he tried to rub off some of the color. His "buffalo hair" was another feature they considered special.

York enjoyed chasing the children and acting rather wild to impress the Native Americans. He was treated well and highly respected by other members of the expedition. York sought his freedom after the expedition returned home. Clark, in a rare act of unfairness, refused to free him. Finally, in 1811, Clark reluctantly gave York his freedom.



Name _____

The Lewis & Clark Expedition Quiz

Directions: Read pages 9–11 about the Lewis & Clark Expedition. Answer these questions based on the information in the selection. Circle the correct answer in each question below. Underline the sentence in the selection where the answer is found.

- Which river was the first river Lewis and Clark traveled on as they began their journey?
 - Jefferson River
 - Missouri River
 - Marias River
 - Columbia River
- The members of the expedition spent the first winter with which tribe of Native Americans?
 - Mandan
 - Teton Sioux
 - Clatsop
 - Shoshone
- Lewis and Clark helped negotiate peace between the Mandans and which other tribe?
 - Nez Perce
 - Shoshone
 - Arikaras
 - Yankton Sioux
- How many people were in the Corps of Discovery that left Fort Mandan for the West?
 - 45
 - 33
 - 37
 - 103
- Cameahwait was the chief of what tribe?
 - Sioux
 - Shoshone
 - Mandan
 - Nez Perce
- What did the captains need to buy from the Shoshone Indians?
 - dugout canoes
 - food
 - guns
 - horses
- Where did the men live during their winter on the Pacific Coast?
 - Fort Clatsop
 - Fort Mandan
 - Camp Wood
 - Shoshone villages
- Who shot Lewis in the leg?
 - Blackfeet Indians
 - William Clark
 - one of his own men
 - Shoshone Indians
- How many kinds of plants did the expedition discover?
 - 40
 - 178
 - 122
 - several thousand
- What is a *pirogue*?
 - a keelboat
 - a dugout canoe
 - a rowboat
 - a sailboat