



presents Patrick Garner in the History's Alive production of

LEWIS & CLARK
A Celebration of American
Teamwork

STUDY GUIDE

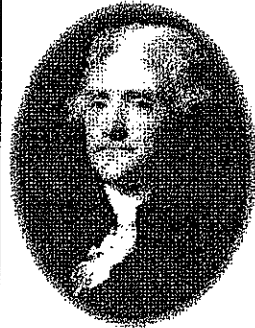
PART 1: for Teachers

TEACHER'S GUIDE FOR

LEWIS & CLARK: A CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN TEAMWORK

THOMAS JEFFERSON: THE ENLIGHTENMENT PRESIDENT

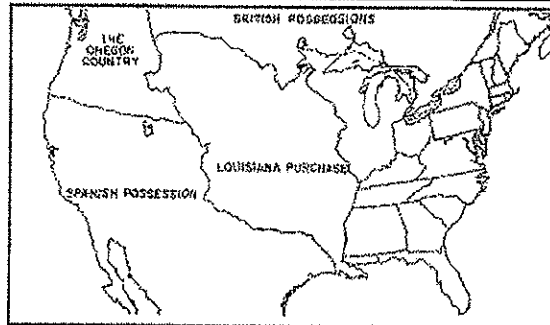
Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) was the third president of the United States. But long before that he had established himself as one of the most influential figures in American history:



- The main author of the Declaration of Independence.
- Governor of Virginia.
- Ambassador to France.
- Washington's Secretary of State and John Adams' Vice-President.
- Founded University of Virginia

Jefferson also distinguished himself as a scholar and scientist. He designed his home, Monticello. His interest in botany led to farming innovations, landscape design and the discovery of new plants. As inventor Jefferson developed a pedometer for carriages and the serpentine wall.

One of Jefferson's greatest accomplishments as a statesman was the Louisiana Purchase. After becoming president in 1800, Jefferson sought to expand his country's borders. He managed to acquire Louisiana Territory for \$15 million, doubling the size of the USA for 3 cents an acre!



For years Jefferson had been encouraging exploration of the lands beyond the Mississippi River. With the Louisiana Purchase Jefferson immediately asked his personal secretary, Meriwether Lewis (above left), to gather and outfit a Corps of Discovery. The corps would have four main goals:

1. Explore the Missouri River to its source, cross the Rocky Mountains and seek a westward flowing river to the Pacific Ocean—the long-sought Northwest Passage.
2. Report on new animals, plants minerals, etc. in this newly-acquired region.
3. Establish trade with the native tribes they encountered with a hope of future commerce.
4. Assure the Native Americans of the peaceful intentions of the United States.

Lewis immediately asked his friend William Clark to share leadership of the mission. While Clark headed to St. Louis to begin recruiting volunteers, Lewis began a crash course in natural sciences: botany, zoology, cartography, medicine. He then proceeded to the arsenal at Harper's ferry for supplies and equipment and to Pittsburgh to build the keelboat that would transport them on the first leg of their journey. Lewis joined Clark at St. Louis. The Corps, comprised of forty-five men, departed St. Louis May, 1804 on a journey of discovery.

THE RECURRING THEME OF TEAMWORK

One of the main ideas of the presentation is the role of teamwork in the Lewis & Clark Expedition. Early discipline was maintained by whippings. A year into the journey, all members opinions were considered before important decisions were made. A mid-journey vote, inc. a black slave and Native American woman marks the great distance the Corps had come in forming a team. They spent over two years in unknown territory with only one death!

WHAT TO BRING?

Ask your students what they might bring on a journey into the unknown territory. Remind them of the goals of the Corps' mission. What instruments will they need? How much food should they bring? (The Corps actually hunted for almost all of their food.) How will they defend themselves? What can they bring the Natives to win their friendship? (Bring them something they don't already have, e.g. metal goods.) Even though Jefferson pretty much wrote them a blank check, space is limited!

Here's a partial list of what Lewis brought:

CAMPING EQUIPMENT	MEDICINE	GIFTS FOR NATIVES
150 Yards of cloth to be oiled and sewn into tents and sheets	ARMS	Pocket mirrors
Pliers	15 "Kentucky Rifles"	Sewing needles
Chisels	24 Large knives	Small scissors
Handsaws	Powder horns	Sewing thread
Oilskin bags (to keep things dry)	Lead for bullets	Silk ribbons
25 Hatchets	Gunpowder	Ivory combs
30 Steels for striking or making fire	Compressed-air rifle	Handkerchiefs
2 Dozen tablespoons	MATHMATICAL INSTRUMENTS	Bright-colored cloth
Mosquito curtains	Compass	Tobacco
Fishing hooks and fishing lines	Telescope	Knives
Soap	Thermometers	Brass kettles
"Portable Soup" (a thick paste concocted by boiling down beef, eggs, and vegetables)	Sextants	Face paint
Salt	Chronometer	Assorted beads, mostly blue
Writing paper, ink and crayons	Microscope	White glass beads
	Tape measure	Brass thimbles

LEWIS & CLARK TRIVIA

- Q. What were the members of the Corps of Discovery paid?
 A. Those who completed the entire trek were paid \$500.33 and given 320 acres of land. York as a slave and Sacagawea as a woman received nothing.
- Q. Did Sacagawea really guide Lewis & Clark to the Pacific Ocean?
 A. No. Sacagawea's knowledge of local terrain lasted only until the Corps reached the Rocky Mountains. She had never traveled past this great natural barrier.
- Q. How did Lewis & Clark keep their gunpowder dry?
 A. The gunpowder was stored in lead canisters sealed with wax. When more powder was needed a new canister was opened, emptied and melted down to make bullets. The amount of powder in one canister was exactly enough to fire the bullets made from that canister.
- Q. What female figure in American history has the most statues and monuments dedicated to her?
 A. Sacagawea
- Q. What was one of the most sought after of Lewis' gifts to the Native Americans?
 A. Vermilion (red) face paint. The Hidatsu and Mandan nations, with whom the Corps planned to spend their first winter, painted their faces and hair red for many occasions, as did many other tribes.

NATIVE AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE

During their journey Lewis & Clark hired several frontiersmen as interpreters to help them make a favorable impression on new Native tribes. Many of these men were half or a quarter Native American themselves and might speak English, French and a Native tongue or two. But what made these men most valuable was their proficiency in a language shared by most of the tribes of the West—Native American Sign Language. Through the use of this combination of sign, pantomime and storytelling the interpreter could express complex thoughts.

There is not enough room in the teacher's Guide to list some signs used and do justice to the number of signs used. By entering the phrase "Native American Sign Language" into a search engine like Google, your students can find many sites with fairly comprehensive illustrations of the Signs.

1. Have your students first create their own sign for words like buffalo, friend, baby, rain, etc. Then compare them to the signs given on the site. You should be surprised at how close your students guesses are. The language had to be simple and universal. Your student choices reflect that.
2. Have your students try to convey a sentence in sign language, either their own or the Native American signs from the websites. "We are friends from far away." "Is there food nearby?" "You are a powerful chief and deserve a large present from our Great Chief who is far away but still looks over you." But since the "natives" speak no English when do the signers know if their message was understood? This game of two-sided charades shows how skilled the interpreters were.

WHAT THEY FOUND!

President Jefferson saw this expedition as a voyage of discovery. He was hugely interested in the fields of botany and zoology. He had sent Lewis to the finest minds in Philadelphia for crash courses in the sciences so that he might better record his discoveries. Throughout his journey Lewis kept very careful records of the new plants and animals he encountered. By journey's end the Corps had discovered 122 new species of animals including Prairie dogs, antelope, pelicans, jackrabbits and coyotes. Lewis even managed to send back a live prairie dog to the president via the fifteen or so men who accompanied him only as far as the Mandan Nation.

Lewis also discovered 178 new plants (many of which were shipped back to Jefferson and planted at Monticello!). The Corps also encountered over 40 different Native American tribes and attempted to establish friendly relations.



Lewis & Clark also investigated several long-held legends about the land west of the Mississippi. A mastodon skeleton had recently been discovered in the Midwest. Jefferson and others speculated as to whether this great beast may still inhabit the unknown Louisiana Territory. The story of the Welsh Tribe told of how a group of Welshmen had ventured up the Mississippi never to be seen again. Legend held that these men had been welcomed by Native Americans and absorbed into their tribes. Pale natives with red hair were rumored to live near the Dakotas. Native legend held that a peculiar cone-shaped hill was inhabited by a strange race of men only four feet tall with heads accounting for a full third of their height. These little men would attack any who approached their mountain with poisonous arrows. Indeed the local tribes avoided the hill at all costs. Alas, all these legends were proved to be myths.

THE JOURNALS OF LEWIS & CLARK

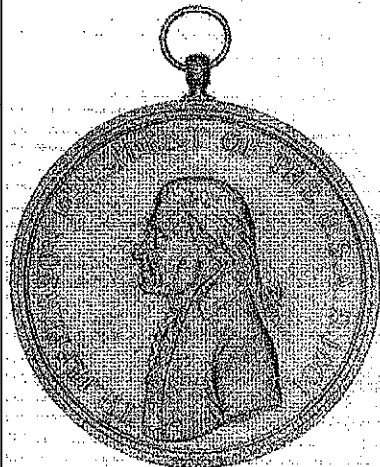
When Jefferson gave Lewis the mission of exploring the Louisiana Territory, he demanded Lewis and his men keep journals of their travels and adventures. Ink and paper made up a great deal of the expeditions supplies. After the most grueling of days, the captains still forced themselves to record what they had seen that day. The spelling in any of these journals can only be described as inventive. Clark spells the word "mosquito" 19 different ways! But Webster had not yet standardized English and American spelling. Seizing on the importance of the journals, several other of the men began writing journals. Expedition member Patrick Gass published his journal long before either Lewis or Clark. Several of the corps members journals have never been found. Perhaps they'll be found one day. In 1953 Clarks' field notes from their 1803-1804 winter camp were found in an attic!

As a classroom project have your children write their own journal from the point of view of a corps member who hasn't been heard from—the brave young mother Sacagawea, her baby Pomp watching the whole adventure from his cradleboard on her back, the resourceful slave York, Lewis' dog Seaman or even the captured prairie dog!

Do your students keep their own journals? It's a great way to organize thoughts and preserve memories. The book HARRIET THE SPY has inspired millions of girls to keep journals. Perhaps Lewis & Clark can inspire both boys and girls to begin journals.

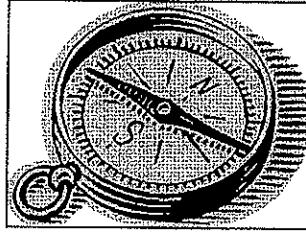
PEACE MEDALS

Every President had his own "Peace Medal" minted as gifts for Native American chiefs. The medals were highly prized by the chiefs. These large medallions carried a portrait of the president on one side. The other side of the medal varied. Jefferson gave Lewis his unique "Peace Medal" in several different sizes—the more important the chief, the bigger the medal. The US Mint has changed the design of our nickel this year to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Lewis & Clark Expedition and resemble Jefferson's "Peace Medal." The face of the coin remains unchanged; the obverse side mirrors Jefferson's medal.



Your students will learn of the coins during the presentation. Have your students design their own Peace Medal. The intention of the Peace Medal is twofold. It is a gift meant to express both friendship and power. What symbols can your students come up with to express those qualities to a stranger who does not speak their language?





Dear Teacher,

Twelve of your school's students will be asked to be a part of our journey across America with the Lewis & Clark Expedition. They may be members of the Corps of Discovery or Native Americans. As a proud teacher, you may have the rare thrill of seeing one of your charges rise to the highest office in the land...if only for forty-five minutes!

To help move the show along, we request that teachers submit the name of a boy and a girl from their class who would enjoy being part of the show. Try to pick students who are not too shy, not too boastful, who will work with the story without trying to take over.

(If your school requires releases for photography and you expect photos to be taken, you might want to check which students have a release on file.)

Please indicate your suggestions for a male and a female student in the spaces below and hand this paper to me as you enter the performance space. I try to include at least one student from each class but cannot guarantee who will be picked due to differing school sizes. To avoid disappointments in case someone is not selected, please keep your chosen names private. Students never see these sheets beyond the actual selection. I try to be as discrete as possible in using these sheets.

Thanks for your help. Hope you enjoy the show!

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(212) 647-1100
Website: www.twusa.org

Your Name _____ Grade Level _____

Male: _____

Female: _____



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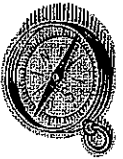
LEWIS & CLARK
A Celebration of American
Teamwork

STUDY GUIDE

PART 2: Handout for Grades K-2

THE LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION

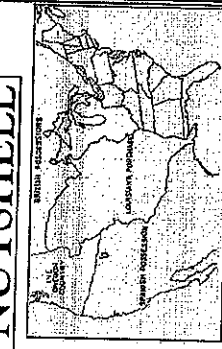
"A Celebration of *American Teamwork!*"



GRADES K-2 RELIVES A GREAT AMERICAN ADVENTURE!

Students will take part in dramatic reenactments of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, in honor of that famed feat's two-hundred-year anniversary. Viewers experience scenes that include historic events, hair-breadth escapes, chance reunions, ferocious animals, comic mishaps, scenic splendor, new-born babes and ancient natives.

OUR JOURNEY IN A NUTSHELL

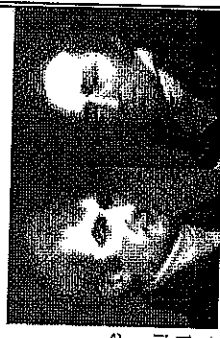


Thomas Jefferson, the 3rd President of the United States, bought the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803. This new land doubled the size of our country. Everyone agreed it was a wonderful purchase but no one knew exactly what was out there. Jefferson hired his good friend Meriwether Lewis to explore this uncharted wilderness.



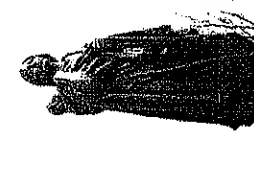
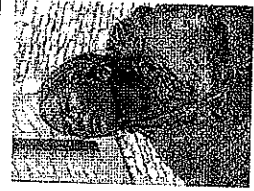
Jefferson

For two-and-a-half years, Lewis and William Clark lead an expedition from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean and back! Along the way they meet 40 different Native tribes, discover 122 new animals and 178 new plants! Their remarkable trip opened the American west to future pioneers and settlers.



Lewis

Clark



SACAGAWEA

There are more memorials built to Sacagawea in the USA than there are to any other woman. On the trail she earned the respect of all the men, especially Clark who offered to raise her son, Jean Baptiste or "Pomp" as the men called him. She was remarkable. Is she your favorite member of the Corps? Pick your favorite member of the Corps and draw a memorial to him or her. Tell your class why you picked that person as your favorite.



BE SURE TO KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR OTHER COMMEMORATIONS OF THE 200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION!

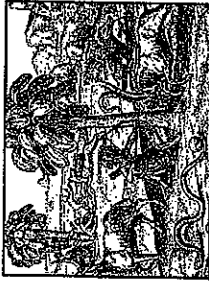
STAMPS "The Postal Store" www.usps.gov
 COINS "History in your Pockets" www.usmint.gov
 IMAX MOVIES * MUSEUM EXHIBITIONS
 WEBSITES
 (Our Favorites: www.pbs.org/lewisandclark, www.lewis-clark.org,
www.nationalgeographic.com/lewisandclark)

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WHAT THEY MIGHT FIND!



No one really knew what the Corps of Discovery might find in this brave new world. The very first mastodon fossils had recently been found; would they find these giants alive? There were legends of mountains made of salt and men with no heads (Their faces were in their chests!).



WHAT SHOULD THEY BRING?

When Meriwether Lewis began to prepare for his trip, he had to decide what to bring along. There wouldn't be any stores along the way! He knew he might be out in the wilderness for a long time. There was very little known about the land they would be passing through. What do you think Captain Lewis should bring?

- 1) To trade with the Native Americans _____
- 2) To hunt and defend themselves? _____
- 3) To study and record this new land? _____
- 4) Just for fun? _____

WHOM SHOULD THEY BRING?

Capt. Meriwether Lewis-A quiet and studious man fascinated by science and the American frontier. An organizer. Buys all of the supplies for the expedition.
Capt. William Clark-A lifelong army man. A leader of men. Very experienced in the wilderness and with Native Americans. Fort-builder and map-maker. Recruits all men.
York-Clark's personal slave. Participates as a full member of the Corps. Saves his master and the entire Expedition several times. Known for playing with Native children.
Sacagawea-Aids Corps in many ways. Her presence alerts Native tribes of the peaceful intent of the Corps. Carries new-born son "Pomp" throughout journey.
Charbonneau-Ne'er-do-well husband of Sacagawea. He's hired as a translator just so he'll bring along his wife, Sacagawea! Turns out to be a pretty good cook.
Pierre Cruzatte-One-eyed river man and trapper. Entertains Natives with his fiddle.
Seaman-Lewis' Newfoundland dog. Retrieves hunters' kills. Scares off a buffalo!

TEAMWORK

LEWIS & CLARK accomplished something truly amazing in safely leading the 33 members of the Corps across over 8000 miles of unknown territory with only one death! They took 33 individuals and learned how to make them work as a team. They did this by learning what kind of people their members were, the talents each member possessed and which tasks each member was good at. Sacagawea was not so much a guide as a symbol of peace to newly-encountered tribes. No war party would ever travel with a squaw and newborn child! They earned the respect of their members by listening to what each had to say.

HISTORY IN YOUR POCKET!

You may be carrying history of the Lewis & Clark Expedition in your pocket and not even know it!

The US Gold Dollar has been around for a while now. You've probably seen it with its picture of Sacagawea. But who's that little baby on her back? You ought to know by now!

If you've been collecting the US Quarters featuring all fifty states, you may have already come across the Missouri Quarter. There under the Great Arch are our intrepid explorers!

The US Nickel has also been changed recently to honor the Lewis & Clark Expedition. One version features Jefferson's profile on one side and two hands shaking on the other. Above the hands are a crossed peace pipe and tomahawk symbolizing peace and strength. It's an authentic replica of the Peace Medals Lewis gave to Native chiefs as he met them. The other nickel shows the keelboat the corps used to collect specimens!



Watch for other changes to the nickel later this year!
AND check out www.usmint.gov for "History in your Pocket!"

WHICH WAY TO THE ...WHAT?!



When The Corps of Discovery met different Native American tribes they discovered they all spoke different languages! How could they ever hope to communicate? Even the translators they hired at Fort Mandan were useless once they crossed the Rockies! Luckily members of most tribes spoke a common sign language. Meetings could look very much like a modern game of Charades! Pick a friend in your class and see if you can communicate without words! Make up some questions the Corps might have to ask!





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STUDY GUIDE

PART 3: Handout for Grades 3-5

AN EXPEDITIOUS CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- 2. Sought The _____ Ocean
 - 5. Corps' Baby _____
 - 7. Meriwether _____
 - 8. President _____
 - 9. Lewis' Dog _____
 - 12. Clark's Slave _____
- DOWN**
- 1. The New Lewis & Clark Coins _____
 - 2. Shoshone Squaw _____
 - 4. Lewis' Entire Group _____
 - 6. William _____
 - 10. Winter at _____ Nation
 - 11. Only Corps Death _____



BE SURE TO KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR OTHER COMMEMORATIONS OF THE 200th ANNIVERSARY OF

THE LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION!

- STAMPS "The Postal Store" www.usps.gov
 - COINS "History in your Pockets" www.usmint.gov
 - IMAX MOVIES * MUSEUM EXHIBITIONS
 - WEBSITES
- (Our Favorites: www.pbs.org/lewisandclark, www.lewis-clark.org, www.nationalgeographic.com/lewisandclark)

AN ANCILLARY WORKSHEET FROM PATRICK GARNER'S HISTORY'S ALIVE!

THE LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION

"A Celebration of American Teamwork!"



Grades 3-5
GRADES 3-5

RELIVES GREAT AMERICAN ADVENTURE!

Students will take part in dramatic reenactments of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, in honor of that famed feat's two-hundred-year anniversary.

The history of Lewis & Clark's Corps of Discovery as narrated by tragedian Patrick Garner, whose presentation also includes "living scenes" of the epic trip across our nation's midsection, utilizing thespians of his young audience.

Viewers experience scenes that include historic events, hair-breadth escapes, chance reunions, ferocious animals, comic mishaps, scenic splendor, newborn babes and ancient natives.

OUR JOURNEY IN A NUTSHELL

In 1803, Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, buys the Louisiana Purchase from France for \$15 million, doubling the size of the USA. He asks his friend Meriwether Lewis to form a "Corps of Discovery" to explore this new territory. (A "corps" is a group of people.)

Lewis picks former army commander William Clark to help lead the expedition. Lewis receives training in Philadelphia and purchases equipment in Pittsburgh. Clark recruits men for the Corps in St. Louis, the US's western-most city. Lewis joins him there and on May 14, 1804 the forty-five men of the Corps of Discovery begin their trip up the Missouri River by keelboat.

The Corps spends the winter with the Mandan Indian Nation, near present-day Bismarck, North Dakota. In the spring some return keelboat to St. Louis with collected specimens, while the majority continues by canoe toward the Rocky Mountains aided by Sacagawea. By the following winter they have traced the Missouri River to its source, crossed the Rocky Mountains and followed the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean. In spring, they begin retracing their path and return to St. Louis on August 17, 1806.

Total time: Two years, Four months, Nine days
Total Distance: over 8,000 miles

OUR CORPS

MERIWEATHER LEWIS-A quiet, studious man from a well-to-do family in Virginia. Friend and personal secretary to President Jefferson who shares his interest in science & botany. Very organized and private, but tends to be moody and distant. Had served under Clark in the Army. Later served as governor of Louisiana Territory but was killed or killed self under mysterious circumstances at age 35.

WILLIAM CLARK-Had grown up in the Kentucky wilderness becoming a skilled woodsman. Enlisted in the Army where he showed a talent for commanding men, drawing maps and building forts. Had spent years negotiating with Native Americans before the Expedition. Out-going and friendly, respected by his men. Later served as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Raised Sacagawea's two children.

SACAGAWEA-Shoshone child kidnapped by Hidatsu Tribe when about 10 years old. Joins Corps of Discovery with husband when about 16 years old and, shortly before leaving Mandan Nation, gives birth to son, Pomp, who accompanies her for the entire trip. Has knowledge of local terrain and edible plants. Speaks Shoshone. Well liked by all and honored for her resourcefulness.

TOUSSAINT CHARBONNEAU-A French fur trapper who had lived with the Hidatsu Indians for several years. Husband to Sacagawea. Hired by Lewis & Clark as an interpreter. Not well liked. A bit of a coward when in an emergency. Only talent was cooking.

YORK-Personal slave to Clark. A large and extremely strong man who impressed the Natives who had never seen a man with black skin. Proved his courage several times during the expedition. Highly respected by Corps members and Indians alike. Enjoyed full rights as a member of the Corps but was not immediately granted his freedom by Clark upon their return. Finally freed in 1811.

PIERRE CRUZATTE-Expert boatman despite having only one eye and was near-sighted! Fiddler. Mistakenly shot Captain Lewis near end (rear end?) of trip.

SERGEANT FLOYD-The only Corps member to die on the journey. Supposedly died of then-inoperable appendicitis. "A man of much merit."

SEAMAN-Lewis' black Newfoundland dog. His breed was known for their large size, great strength and ability to swim. Caught squirrels for food. Chased a rampaging buffalo out of camp!

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MATCH THE CORPS MEMBER TO HIS BEST JOB

Draw lines to connect the Corps member with his description and the job to which he would be most suited

Corps Member	Description	Possible Job
CHARBONNEAU	Expert boatman	Soldier
LEWIS	Large, strong black man	Retrieving felled game from the river
CRUZATTE	Only Corps casualty	Direct all men of the Corps
CLARK	Newfoundland dog	Examine new plants while hunting alone
YORK	Cowardly fur trapper	Captain a single canoe
SEAMAN	Quiet, studious scientist	Cook meals far from harm's way
FLOYD	Former Army commander	Impressing Native chiefs at a council

FINDING YOUR STRENGTHS

As good leaders Lewis & Clark tried to discover the strengths of their individual Corps members. Who would have known that Charbonneau could cook! Try to list a couple of your strengths in the spaces below. Give an example that demonstrates your strength and an example of how you can use that strength in a school project. For instance, my high score in the summer reading program shows that I'm a good reader. On my next group assignment I can volunteer to read an extra book or magazine.

Strength 1: _____ Proof: _____

How can I use it? _____

Strength 2: _____ Proof: _____

How can I use it? _____

TEAMWORK

LEWIS & CLARK accomplished an amazing feat in safely leading the 33 members of the Corps across over 8000 miles of unknown territory... with only one death! They took individuals and learned how to make them work as a team. They learned what kind of people their members were, discovered their talents and assigned tasks according to strengths & situations. Sacagawea was not so much a guide as a symbol of peace to newly-encountered tribes. No war party would ever travel with a squaw and newborn child! No one would envy York's position as a black slave but the color of his skin actually became a strength for him and the Corps. Several times unfriendly chiefs would only remain at a council to see York, the only black man they had ever seen. The Native children were very fond of York and several Native women became romantically involved with him. Is there anything about yourself that you might consider a weakness? Can you change it into a strength?