

## HFK Presents Trivia for Lewis & Clark



1. What was the Louisiana Purchase?--***In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson acquired the Louisiana Purchase, it was the biggest one-time purchase of land in human history. For the equivalent of \$300 million, the United States acquired all of what is now considered the American Midwest, a bit of Canada from France, as well as an uncertain western border which would allow Americans to explore and claim lands clear to the Pacific Ocean***
2. Were there any animals on the expedition?--***Yes. Lewis' beloved Newfoundland named Seaman, came with them on the voyage, which he bought with \$20 of the \$2,500 budget. At one point, Seaman was kidnapped by a group of Native American teenagers. Lewis tracked down the kidnapers and threatened to burn down their village if his dog was not returned.***
3. When did the expedition begin, and what were some of the things they packed for the trip?--***The Corps of Discovery Expedition, with a team of over 40 men, began their expedition at the city of St. Louis on May 14, 1804. Along with the supplies they packed for the trip, they also brought glass beads and trinkets to trade with Indians along the way***
4. What are some of the discoveries Lewis & Clark hoped to make on the expedition?--***Thomas Jefferson directed the explorers to search for animals like the woolly mammoth in the untamed reaches of Western America. Jefferson had his own ideas of what types of animals would be found by the expedition. In many instances, he made the mistake of assuming fossils which had been found in America represented still-living animals and not the prehistoric behemoths who once ruled the continent.***
5. What was the Northwest Passage, and why was it important to the expedition? ***Jefferson's wanted to find a direct route by water from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean — the so-called "Northwest Passage." He hoped such a route would connect the new western lands to routes already used to buy and sell goods. While Lewis and Clark were not successful in finding such a passage, they did forge a path to the Pacific that would inspire thousands of others to settle in the northwestern United States in the century to follow.***

6. Had the land Lewis and Clark discovered ever been inhabited?--***The land surveyed by Lewis and Clark was already inhabited, and had been for many years by Native Americans. Thomas Jefferson wanted the Corps of Discovery to befriend the tribes. He also looked to develop trade relations, and collect military and scientific information.***
7. How was William Clark educated? --***William Clark did not have any formal education. He was likely tutored at home along with his nine brothers and sisters, or at the home of a neighbor.***
8. What were the goals of the expedition? --***The Expedition was a military and scientific expedition. The goals outlined by Jefferson included: exploring the northern portion of the Louisiana Territory, documenting plant, animal and Indian lives that inhabited the territory, documenting the weather conditions and terrain of the area, finding and mapping the easiest waterway passage to the west coast, and negotiating peace treaties with every Indian nation they encountered along the way.***
9. When was the expedition commissioned by Jefferson?--***Thomas Jefferson commissioned the expedition on July 4, 1803***
10. When did the expedition begin, and when did it end?-- ***It began on May 14, 1804, and concluded on September 23, 1806***
11. How old were Lewis and Clark at the beginning of the Corps of Discovery Expedition?--***Meriwether Lewis was 29 years old, and William Clark was 33 years old.***
12. How did Lewis and Clark come to lead the expedition together? --***In 1803, Clark received a letter from his old friend Lewis, inviting him to share command of an expedition of the lands west of the Mississippi River.***
13. What did William Clark do before the expedition? ***Clark entered the military at the age of 19. He became friends with Meriwether Lewis while the two served together in the U.S. Army in 1795. The next year, Clark resigned from the army to become the manager of his family's estate.***
14. What did Meriwether Lewis do before the Corps of Discovery Expedition?--***Lewis had known Jefferson since he was a boy—he'd grown up on a Virginia plantation only a few miles from Monticello—and the pair went on to forge a mentor-protégé relationship while working together in the White House. Jefferson conceived of his grand expedition to the West in 1802, and named Lewis as its commander. In preparation, Jefferson gave him a crash course in the natural sciences and sent him to Philadelphia to study medicine, botany and celestial navigation.***

15. How did the expedition meet with the Native American tribes?--*Each time the expedition met an Indian nation, they held a "council", otherwise known as a meeting. The first thing the expedition's soldiers did was to have drills to show off their military training, uniforms, and weapons. Next, the captain made a speech. He told the Native-Americans that the U. S. now owned the country, and wanted to be their friends. U. S. traders wanted to come to their villages. He told them they should trade with them and with traders from other countries. The U. S. wanted to help make peace among all of the Indian nations who were not getting along with each other*
16. Who was Sacagawea, and what was her importance to the expedition? *Sacagawea was a Shoshone woman who at the age of 16, joined the expedition with her husband Toussaint Charbonneau, a French-Canadian trader, as an interpreter. She helped the expedition in many ways as they traveled, including showing them edible plants and helping to keep peace and trade with different tribes.*
17. What became of Sacagawea? --*Sacagawea was living in Fort Manuel when she died on December 20, 1812. The cause of her death was putrid fever or typhus, a parasite bacterium spread by fleas. This disease is deadly unless treated with antibiotics. Along with his own family, William Clark cared for the children of Sacagawea after her death*
18. Who was Sergeant Charles Floyd? *Explorer Charles Floyd was , a non-commissioned officer in the U.S. Army, and quartermaster in the Lewis and Clark Expedition. A Kentucky native, in addition to being a son of Robert Clark Floyd, a nephew of James John Floyd, a cousin of Virginia governor John Floyd, it is thought he was possibly a relative of William Clark.*
19. Who was York, and what was his importance to the expedition? --*York was an African-American explorer who with the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Originally enslaved by William Clark's father, he was passed down through a will to William Clark. He performed hard manual labor without pay, but participated as a full member of the expedition.*
20. What happened after the expedition?--*The return of the Corps of Discovery was marked by numerous celebrations. Clark and Lewis were treated like national heroes. They were rewarded for their efforts with extra pay and land. Clark also received an appointment as the agent for Indian affairs in the West and became a brigadier general of the militia.*