

lewis and clark expedition

lewis and clark expedition marked a pivotal moment in American history, opening the door to westward expansion and shaping the nation's understanding of its vast territories. This article explores every aspect of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, from its origins and objectives to its challenges, discoveries, and enduring legacy. Readers will discover the historical context behind the expedition, meet the key members of the Corps of Discovery, examine the route taken across uncharted lands, and learn about the scientific and cultural impacts. The journey, filled with adventure and hardship, transformed the map of North America and deepened the relationship between the United States and Native American tribes. Dive into a comprehensive analysis of the expedition's timeline, significant encounters, major achievements, and its lasting influence on American history and exploration. Continue reading for a detailed guide to everything you need to know about the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

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Origins and Historical Context of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

The Lewis and Clark Expedition began in the early 19th century, a time of rapid territorial expansion and curiosity about the lands west of the Mississippi River. Following the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, President Thomas Jefferson sought to explore and map the newly acquired territory, which doubled the size of the United States. Jefferson's vision included finding a practical route to the Pacific Ocean, establishing trade opportunities, and asserting American presence in the region. The expedition was officially called the Corps of Discovery and was commissioned to gather scientific data, learn about indigenous populations, and chart the geography of the West. This monumental journey symbolized America's ambition, curiosity, and quest for knowledge during a transformative period in its history.

Objectives and Preparation of the Expedition

The Lewis and Clark Expedition had clear and ambitious objectives. The primary goal was to explore the lands acquired through the Louisiana Purchase and find a water route to the Pacific Ocean, known as the Northwest Passage. President Jefferson instructed Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to document the geography, flora, fauna, and peoples encountered along the way. Preparation for the journey involved recruiting skilled members for the Corps of Discovery, gathering supplies, and acquiring knowledge about survival in unknown territories. The team underwent extensive training in navigation, medicine, diplomacy, and scientific observation to ensure the success of their mission.

Main Objectives of the Expedition

- Map the newly acquired Louisiana Territory
- Search for a water route to the Pacific Ocean
- Establish trade and diplomatic relations with Native American tribes
- Document plant and animal species
- Collect scientific and geographical data

Key Members of the Corps of Discovery

The Lewis and Clark Expedition was led by two remarkable individuals: Meriwether Lewis, a skilled soldier and naturalist, and William Clark, an experienced frontiersman and cartographer. Together, they assembled a diverse group of men known as the Corps of Discovery. The team included soldiers, hunters, interpreters, and laborers, each chosen for their unique skills. Among the most notable members was Sacagawea, a Shoshone woman who acted as interpreter and guide, and York, Clark's African American servant who contributed to the expedition's success. The collaboration and expertise of these individuals were crucial to overcoming the challenges they faced.

Notable Members of the Expedition

- Meriwether Lewis - Leader, naturalist
- William Clark - Co-leader, cartographer
- Sacagawea - Interpreter, guide
- York - Clark's servant, valued team member
- Charles Floyd - Sergeant, only member to die during the journey

- John Ordway - Sergeant, responsible for supplies

The Route and Major Landmarks

The route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition spanned almost 8,000 miles, from St. Louis, Missouri to the Pacific Coast and back. Setting out in May 1804, the Corps of Discovery followed the Missouri River northwest, traversed the Rocky Mountains, and reached the mouth of the Columbia River. Along the way, they encountered diverse landscapes, including prairies, forests, mountains, and rivers unfamiliar to European Americans. Major landmarks on their journey included Fort Mandan, the Great Falls of the Missouri, and Fort Clatsop, their winter encampment near the Pacific. The expedition meticulously mapped the route, providing valuable information for future settlers and explorers.

Major Landmarks Along the Expedition Route

1. St. Louis, Missouri - Starting point
2. Fort Mandan - Winter camp in present-day North Dakota
3. Great Falls of the Missouri River - Challenging portage
4. Lemhi Pass - Crossing the Continental Divide
5. Fort Clatsop - Pacific Coast winter camp
6. Return journey through the Bitterroot Mountains

Encounters with Native American Tribes

Throughout their journey, the Lewis and Clark Expedition encountered over fifty Native American tribes, each with distinct cultures, languages, and customs. These interactions were critical to the expedition's survival and success. The Corps of Discovery relied on the hospitality, guidance, and trade offered by tribes such as the Mandan, Shoshone, Nez Perce, and Chinook. Diplomatic exchanges included the presentation of peace medals and gifts, as well as negotiations for supplies and horses. While most encounters were peaceful, some were tense or presented challenges. The expedition's records provide valuable insight into early American relationships with indigenous peoples.

Significant Tribal Encounters

- Mandan and Hidatsa - Provided shelter and information
- Shoshone - Supplied horses for mountain crossing

- Nez Perce - Assisted with guidance and hospitality
- Blackfeet - Encounter resulted in conflict
- Chinook - Interactions near the Pacific Coast

Scientific Discoveries and Contributions

The Lewis and Clark Expedition made groundbreaking scientific contributions. The Corps of Discovery documented hundreds of plant and animal species previously unknown to science, including the grizzly bear, prairie dog, and various wildflowers. Detailed maps and journal entries recorded geographical features such as mountain ranges, rivers, and valleys. These observations expanded the scientific understanding of North America's interior and provided valuable data for future research. The expedition also made anthropological notes on the cultures, languages, and customs of Native American tribes, enriching knowledge of the continent's diversity.

Key Scientific Achievements

- Discovery and documentation of new species
- Creation of detailed maps and geographic records
- Ethnographic studies of Native American cultures
- Collection of mineral, botanical, and zoological specimens

Challenges and Hardships Faced

The journey of the Lewis and Clark Expedition was fraught with adversity. Members endured harsh weather, rugged terrain, and dangerous wildlife. The Corps of Discovery navigated treacherous rivers, climbed steep mountains, and crossed vast prairies with limited supplies. Illness, injury, and exhaustion were constant threats. Communication and diplomacy with unfamiliar tribes sometimes led to misunderstandings or conflict. Despite these hardships, the expedition's leadership, teamwork, and resourcefulness enabled them to overcome obstacles and achieve their objectives.

Common Hardships Encountered

- Severe weather conditions
- Food shortages and hunting difficulties
- Insect bites and diseases such as dysentery

- Challenging terrain and river crossings
- Occasional hostility from wildlife and humans

Legacy and Impact of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

The legacy of the Lewis and Clark Expedition endures as one of the most important explorations in American history. The information gathered by the Corps of Discovery paved the way for westward migration, trade, and settlement. Their maps and reports informed government policy and inspired generations of explorers. The expedition's encounters with Native Americans highlighted the complexities of cultural exchange and shaped future diplomatic relations. Today, the journey is celebrated for its scientific achievements, spirit of adventure, and role in shaping the nation's identity. Monuments, museums, and educational programs across the country honor the enduring impact of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Long-Term Effects of the Expedition

- Expansion of geographic knowledge of North America
- Influence on American westward expansion and settlement
- Advancements in scientific research and mapping
- Development of relationships with indigenous peoples
- Inspiration for future exploration and discovery

Trending Questions and Answers about Lewis and Clark Expedition

Q: What was the main purpose of the Lewis and Clark Expedition?

A: The main purpose of the Lewis and Clark Expedition was to explore the newly acquired Louisiana Territory, map the land, find a water route to the Pacific Ocean, and establish diplomatic relations with Native American tribes.

Q: Who were the key leaders of the Lewis and Clark

Expedition?

A: The key leaders were Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, chosen for their expertise in exploration, navigation, and leadership.

Q: How did Sacagawea contribute to the Lewis and Clark Expedition?

A: Sacagawea served as an interpreter and guide, helping the Corps of Discovery communicate with Native American tribes and navigate unfamiliar territory.

Q: What were some major scientific discoveries made during the expedition?

A: The Corps of Discovery documented new plant and animal species, created detailed maps, and collected valuable scientific specimens that expanded knowledge of North America's interior.

Q: What challenges did the Lewis and Clark Expedition face?

A: The expedition faced severe weather, food shortages, dangerous terrain, illness, and occasional conflicts with wildlife or humans.

Q: How did the expedition affect relations with Native American tribes?

A: The expedition established both peaceful and tense relations with numerous tribes, leading to exchanges of knowledge, trade, and diplomacy that influenced future interactions.

Q: Where did the Lewis and Clark Expedition begin and end?

A: The journey began in St. Louis, Missouri, and ended at the mouth of the Columbia River on the Pacific Coast, with the return trip concluding back in St. Louis.

Q: What is the lasting legacy of the Lewis and Clark Expedition?

A: The legacy includes expanded geographic knowledge, influence on westward expansion, scientific advancements, and inspiration for future exploration.

Q: How long did the Lewis and Clark Expedition last?

A: The expedition lasted from May 1804 to September 1806, covering nearly two and a half years.

Q: Why is the Lewis and Clark Expedition considered significant in American history?

A: It is significant because it played a crucial role in American expansion, scientific discovery, and shaping the nation's understanding of its western territories.

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The Lewis and Clark Expedition: Charting the Course of American History

The year is 1804. President Thomas Jefferson, freshly energized by the Louisiana Purchase, commissions an expedition into the uncharted western territories. This audacious undertaking, led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, would not only map a vast expanse of land but would fundamentally shape the destiny of the United States. This blog post delves deep into the Lewis and Clark Expedition, exploring its motivations, challenges, remarkable discoveries, and lasting legacy. We'll unpack the journey's intricacies, highlighting key figures, significant encounters, and the expedition's enduring impact on American expansion and indigenous relations.

The Genesis of the Expedition: Ambitions and Objectives

The Louisiana Purchase, doubling the size of the United States, presented a monumental opportunity and a significant challenge. Jefferson, a man of scientific curiosity and expansionist ambition, sought to explore this newly acquired territory. His primary goals for the Lewis and Clark Expedition were threefold:

Mapping the Territory: To chart the rivers, mountains, and plains of the Louisiana Purchase, creating detailed maps for future exploration and settlement.

Establishing Relations with Indigenous Peoples: To make contact with and establish peaceful relations with the various Native American tribes inhabiting the region. This involved diplomacy, trade, and understanding their cultures.

Searching for a Northwest Passage: Although this goal proved ultimately unattainable, the search for a water route to the Pacific Ocean fueled a significant part of the expedition's drive.

The Corps of Discovery: Assembling the Team

The success of the expedition depended heavily on the assembled team. Lewis and Clark, carefully chosen for their leadership qualities, experience, and complementary skills, assembled a diverse group known as the Corps of Discovery. This included soldiers, interpreters, skilled tradesmen, and even a dedicated enslaved man, York, who played a crucial role. The meticulous selection of this team, combined with their resilience and adaptability, proved instrumental in overcoming the expedition's numerous obstacles.

The Journey Westward: Challenges and Triumphs

The journey itself was fraught with peril. The Corps of Discovery faced numerous challenges, including:

Navigating Unfamiliar Rivers: The expedition navigated treacherous rapids, unpredictable currents, and uncharted waterways.

Harsh Weather Conditions: Extreme temperatures, blizzards, and torrential rains tested the endurance of the men.

Disease and Injury: Illness and injury were constant threats, often exacerbated by limited medical resources.

Encounters with Indigenous Tribes: Interactions with Native American tribes ranged from peaceful alliances to tense standoffs, highlighting the complexities of intercultural exchange.

Despite these difficulties, the expedition achieved remarkable successes. They successfully navigated the Missouri River, crossed the Continental Divide, and reached the Pacific Ocean, establishing a crucial link between the eastern and western United States.

Key Encounters and Relationships: Sacagawea and Beyond

Sacagawea, a Lemhi Shoshone woman, played a pivotal role in the expedition's success. Her linguistic skills, knowledge of the terrain, and cultural understanding proved invaluable in navigating the complex social and geographical landscapes. Her presence also fostered trust and facilitated positive interactions with other indigenous groups. The expedition's interactions with various tribes, while not always harmonious, provided crucial insights into the diverse cultures and societies of the West.

The Expedition's Lasting Legacy: Shaping a Nation

The Lewis and Clark Expedition left an indelible mark on American history. Its accomplishments included:

Expansion Westward: The expedition paved the way for westward expansion, opening up vast territories for settlement and development.

Scientific Discovery: The expedition meticulously documented flora, fauna, and geological features, significantly expanding scientific knowledge of the American West.

Establishing Relations with Native Americans: Although relations were complex, the expedition established initial contact and laid the groundwork for future interactions, albeit often fraught with conflict.

National Identity: The journey fostered a sense of national pride and ambition, contributing to the growth of American identity and its westward expansionist ideology.

Conclusion

The Lewis and Clark Expedition remains a powerful symbol of American exploration, resilience, and the pursuit of knowledge. Their journey, though challenging and often fraught with difficulty, opened up a new chapter in American history, shaping its geographical boundaries and national identity in profound ways. Understanding their story is essential to understanding the complex history of the United States and its relationship with the indigenous populations of the West.

FAQs

1. How long did the Lewis and Clark Expedition last? The expedition lasted approximately two years and four months, from May 1804 to September 1806.
2. What was the primary mode of transportation for the expedition? The primary mode of transportation was by keelboat and pirogue along rivers, supplemented by horses and walking during overland portions.
3. Did the Lewis and Clark Expedition encounter any significant conflicts with Native American tribes? While they forged alliances with several tribes, they also faced some tense encounters and misunderstandings, highlighting the complexities of intercultural relations.
4. What were some of the key scientific discoveries made during the expedition? The expedition documented hundreds of new plant and animal species, expanding botanical and zoological knowledge. They also made significant geological observations.

5. What is the significance of the expedition's journals? The journals kept by Lewis, Clark, and other members of the Corps of Discovery provide invaluable primary source material for understanding the expedition's experiences, challenges, and discoveries. They are crucial historical documents.

lewis and clark expedition: The Lewis and Clark Expedition Day by Day Gary E. Moulton, 2018-04-01 In May 1804, Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and their Corps of Discovery set out on a journey of a lifetime to explore and interpret the American West. The Lewis and Clark Expedition Day by Day follows this exploration with a daily narrative of their journey, from its starting point in Illinois in 1804 to its successful return to St. Louis in September 1806. This accessible chronicle, presented by Lewis and Clark historian Gary E. Moulton, depicts each riveting day of the Corps of Discovery's journey. Drawn from the journals of the two captains and four enlisted men, this volume recounts personal stories, scientific pursuits, and geographic challenges, along with vivid descriptions of encounters with Native peoples and unknown lands and discoveries of new species of flora and fauna. This modern reference brings the story of the Lewis and Clark expedition to life in a new way, from the first hoisting of the sail to the final celebratory dinner.

lewis and clark expedition: What Was the Lewis and Clark Expedition? Judith St. George, Who HQ, 2014-10-16 When Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and the Corp of Discovery left St. Louis, Missouri, on May 21, 1804, their mission was to explore the vast, unknown territory acquired a year earlier in the Louisiana Purchase. The travelers hoped to find a waterway that crossed the western half of the United States. They didn't. However, young readers will love this true-life adventure tale of the two-year journey that finally brought the explorers to the Pacific Ocean.

lewis and clark expedition: A Primary Source Investigation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition Xina M. Uhl, Tamra B. Orr, 2018-12-15 President Thomas Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase added about 828,000 square miles of unmapped, unknown land to the young United States. To explore and map this great swath of land, Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and their Corps of Discovery to brave rivers, plains, and mountains. They met American Indians both friendly and hostile, discovered dozens of previously unknown species, and carved for themselves an enduring place in American history. Complete with maps, excerpts from Lewis and Clark's journals, and images of artifacts, this volume tells a timeless tale of adventure, hardship, and triumph.

lewis and clark expedition: Discovering Lewis & Clark from the Air, 2004 ANNOTATION: In Discovering Lewis and Clark from the Air, aerial photographer Jim Wark and Lewis and Clark scholar Joseph A. Mussulman offer a fascinating new perspective on the Corps' historic journey. From Monticello in the east to Fort Clatsop on the Pacific coast, the wild continent the expedition crossed is revealed anew in breathtaking full-color photographs. Well-researched text accompanies each photo, including quotes from the explorers' journals. The view from above provides new information about the Corps' experience and stirs fresh wonder at their achievement.

lewis and clark expedition: The Lewis and Clark Expedition Jessica Gunderson, 2006-09 In graphic novel format, the dramatic story of Lewis and Clark's exploration of the unmapped American west.

lewis and clark expedition: The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition: November 2, 1805-March 22, 1806 Gary E. Moulton, Thomas W. Dunlay, 1990-01-01 The first five volumes of the new edition of the Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition have been widely heralded as a lasting achievement in the study of western exploration. The sixth volume begins on November 2, 1805, in the second year of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark's epic journey. It covers the last leg of the party's route from the Cascades of the Columbia River to the Pacific Coast and their stay at Fort Clatsop, near the river's mouth, until the spring of 1806. Travel and exploration, described in the early part, were hampered by miserable weather, and the enforced idleness in winter quarters permitted detailed record keeping. The journals portray the party's interaction with the Indians of the lower Columbia River and the coast, particularly the Chinooks, Clatsops, Wahkiakums, Cathlamets, and Tillamooks. No other volume in this edition has such a wealth of ethnographic and

natural history materials, most of it apparently written by Lewis and copied by Clark, and accompanied by sketches of plants, animals, and Indians and their canoes, implements, and clothing. Incorporating a wide range of new scholarship dealing with all aspects of the expedition, from Indian languages to plants and animals to geographical and historical contexts, this new edition expands and updates the annotation of the last edition, published early in the twentieth century.

lewis and clark expedition: *Lewis & Clark* Dayton Duncan, Ken Burns, 1997 Joins the Lewis and Clark Expedition in the spring of 1804.

lewis and clark expedition: Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition Donald Jackson, 1962

lewis and clark expedition: Lewis and Clark Among the Indians (Bicentennial Edition) James P. Ronda, 2014-04-01 Particularly valuable for Ronda's inclusion of pertinent background information about the various tribes and for his ethnological analysis. An appendix also places the Sacagawea myth in its proper perspective. Gracefully written, the book bridges the gap between academic and general audiences. OCoChoice

lewis and clark expedition: The Adventures of Lewis and Clark John Edwin Bakeless, 2002-03-01 Action-packed account of perilous journey made by undaunted men who faced hostile Indians, prairie fires, floods, famine, sub-zero weather, and other perils to chart the vast unknown lands of the Louisiana Purchase.

lewis and clark expedition: It Happened on the Lewis and Clark Expedition Erin H. Turner, 2016-05-02 It Happened on the Lewis and Clark Expedition features fascinating events from Meriwether Lewis and William Clark's 1803-1805 expedition from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean and back, including the first democratic vote west of the Mississippi, the remarkable and unexpected reunion of their Indian guide Sacagawea with the clan brother she hadn't seen in years, the day they found a huge whale on the beach, and their discovery of Carolina parakeets—a now extinct species.

lewis and clark expedition: The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition: The journal of Patrick Gass, May 14, 1804-September 23, 1806 Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, Gary E. Moulton, Thomas W. Dunlay, 1996-05-31 The Lewis and Clark expedition is both one of the greatest geographical adventures undertaken by Americans and one of the best documented at the time. The University of Nebraska Press edition of the Journals of Lewis and Clark now reaches volume 10 of the projected 13 that will contain the complete record of the expedition. In order that the fullest record possible be kept of the expedition, captains Lewis and Clark required their sergeants to keep journals to compensate for possible loss of the captains' own accounts. The sergeants' accounts extend and corroborate the journals of Lewis and Clark and contribute to the full record of the expedition. Volume 10 contains the journal of expedition member Sergeant Patrick Gass. Gass was promoted to sergeant on the expedition to fill the place of the deceased Charles Floyd. His journal was subsequently published and proved quite popular: it went through six editions in six years. A skilled carpenter, Gass was almost certainly responsible for supervising the building of Forts Mandan and Clatsop; his records of those forts are particularly detailed and useful. Gass was to live until 1870, the last survivor of the expedition and the one who lived to see transcontinental communication fulfill the promise of the expedition. Gary E. Moulton is a professor of history at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and recipient of the J. Franklin Jameson Award of the American Historical Association for the editing of these journals.

lewis and clark expedition: The Essential Lewis and Clark Landon Y. Jones, 2000-02-02 The journals of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark remain the single most important document in the history of American exploration. This compact volume of their journals, compiled by American Book Award nominee Landon Y. Jones, includes all of the most riveting tales of their adventure. Here is a concise, breathtaking record of Lewis and Clark's legendary journey to the Pacific, written by the two captains--under unspeakable stress and the threat of constant danger--with an immediacy that startles to this day. Through these tales of adventure we see the Great Plains, the Rocky Mountains and western rivers the way Lewis and Clark first observed them--majestic, pristine, uncharted, and awe-inspiring. We are in moccasins of Lewis and Clark as they witness other wonders no

European-Americans had ever seen before: new creatures such as antelope, prairie dogs, and, most memorably, grizzly bears. Also included are the explorers' encounters with Native Americans, featuring the amazing reunion between Sacagawea and her brother, a Shoshone chief who secured the expedition's safe passage over the Continental Divide. Landon Jones has selected the most memorable journal entries left behind by Lewis and Clark, and then edited and annotated them for all readers--those steeped in lore of the expedition, and newcomers to this unforgettable journey. From this raw material springs every book ever written about Lewis and Clark.

lewis and clark expedition: Lewis and Clark For Dummies Sammye J. Meadows, Jana Prewitt, 2003-09-26 The Lewis and Clark expedition was the greatest camping trip in history. It was one of those irresistible American adventures that many people dream of living. This book shares the delightful details of the journey that historians have gleaned from the group's journals and maps, and also discusses what's known of the Indian perspective of the expedition. Throughout the book, you find out about Jefferson's western exploration from his earliest efforts to see the Corps assembled through the aftermath for the explorers, the tribes, and the United States. But the focus of *Lewis & Clark For Dummies* is on the period between Jefferson's confidential letter to Congress requesting dollars to mount a western exploration (January 18, 1803) and the expedition's triumphant (and improbable) return to St. Louis (September 23, 1806): forty-two months that changed the world. Join Lewis and Clark as they recruit the Corps of Discovery, meet Sacagawea and various Indian tribes, and set off along the Missouri River on a thrilling, perilous journey. *Lewis & Clark For Dummies* also covers the following topics and more: The expedition's people and places Jefferson's fascination with the West Final preparations of Meriwether Lewis Weathering storms to launch the expedition The discomforts and dangers of the journey Making maps and writing reports A first look at the Pacific Ocean The story of Lewis and Clark doesn't end with their return to St. Louis. This book will also lead you on an exploration of the fates and lessons of the Corps of Discovery. Find out what happened to Lewis, Clark, and many other key players after their famous journey. And examine the aftermath for the American Indians and the political and cultural ramifications for the United States. You'll even find the resources you need to plan your own recreation of the expedition as you take the Trail yourself!

lewis and clark expedition: Sacagawea of the Lewis and Clark Expedition Ella Elizabeth Clark, Margot Edmonds, 1979 Uses previously unknown information about Sacagawea's later years to separate fact from myth about the courageous Indian woman who accompanied the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

lewis and clark expedition: Lewis & Clark Stephen E. Ambrose, 1998 Interweaves choice entries from the explorers' journals with the author's own latter-day chronicle of how he and his family continue to discover the Trail today.--Jacket.

lewis and clark expedition: Venereal Disease and the Lewis and Clark Expedition Thomas Power Lowry, 2004-01-01 One of the greatest challenges faced by William Clark and Meriwether Lewis on their 1804-6 Corps of Discovery expedition was that of medical emergencies on the trail. Without an attending physician, even routine ailments and injuries could have tragic consequences for the expedition's success and the safety of its members. Of these dangers, the most insidious and potentially devastating was the slow, painful, and oftentimes fatal ravage of venereal disease. Physician Thomas P. Lowry delves into the world of nineteenth-century medicine, uncovering the expedition's very real fear of venereal disease. Lewis and Clark knew they were unlikely to prevent their men from forming sexual liaisons on the trail, so they prepared for the consequences of encounters with potentially infected people, as well as the consequences of preexisting disease, by stocking themselves with medicine and the latest scientific knowledge from the best minds in America. Lewis and Clark's expedition encountered Native peoples who experienced venereal disease as a result of liaisons with French, British, Spanish, and Canadian travelers and had their own methods for curing its victims, or at least for easing the pain it inflicted. Lowry's careful study of the explorers' journals sheds new light on this neglected aspect of the expedition, showing in detail how sex and venereal disease affected the men and their mission, and describes how diverse

peoples faced a common threat with the best knowledge and tools at their disposal.

lewis and clark expedition: Three Journals of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, 1804-1806

Edward C. Carter (II), 2000 The Lewis & Clark Expedition of 1804-06 was the greatest act of exploration in the history of the U.S. This historic enterprise explored the Western U.S. along a route beginning near St. Louis & traveled up the Missouri River, over the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Columbia River & had several return routes. Pres. Thomas Jefferson planned the enterprise, assisted by members of the nation's first & most distinguished learned society, The Amer. Philosophical Soc. (APS). This set, issued by the APS, includes 3 facsimile vol. from the Expedition. Codices: Codex A -- Clark, Jrnl, 5/13/04-8/14/04; Codex E -- Lewis, Jrnl. 5/24/05-7/16/05; & Codex J -- Lewis, Jrnl., 1/1/06-3/20/06. Includes a 30-page introduction. Unique!

lewis and clark expedition: *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition: August 30, 1803-August 24, 1804* Meriwether Lewis, 1983-01-01 The journey of the Corps of Discovery, under the command of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, across the American West to the Pacific Ocean and back in the years 1804-1806 seems to me to have been our first really American adventure, one that also produced our only really American epic, The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, now at last available in a superbly edited, easily read edition in twelve volumes (of an eventual thirteen), almost two centuries after the Corps of Discovery set out. . . . This important text has not been fully appreciated for what it is because of two centuries of incomplete and inadequate editing. All three editions previous to this excellent one from the University of Nebraska . . . were flawed by significant omission. . . . Thus my gratitude to the present editor, Gary Moulton, and his assistant editor, Thomas Dunlay, for bringing what I believe to be a national epic into plain view at last. . . . For almost two hundred years their [Lewis' and Clark's] strong words waited, there but not there, printed but not read: our silent epic. But words can wait: now the captains' writings have at last spilled out, and fully, in this regal edition. When the Atlas of the Lewis and Clark Expedition appeared in 1983, critics hailed it as a publishing landmark. This eagerly awaited second volume of the new Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition begins the actual journals of those explorers whose epic expedition still enthralles Americans. Instructed by President Jefferson to keep meticulous records bearing on the geography, ethnology, and natural history of the trans-Mississippi West, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and four of their men filled hundreds of notebook pages with observations during their expedition of 1804-6. The result was in is a national treasure: a complete look at the Great Plains, the Rockies, and the Pacific Northwest, reported by men who were intelligent and well-prepared, at a time when almost nothing was known about those regions so newly acquired in the Louisiana Purchase. Volume 2 includes Lewis's and Clark's journals for the period from August 1803, when Lewis left Pittsburgh to join Clark farther down the Ohio River, to August 1804, when the Corps of Discovery camped near the Vermillion River in present South Dakota. The general introduction by Gary E. Moulton discusses the history of the expedition, the journal-keeping methods of Lewis and Clark, and the editing and publishing history of the journals from the time of Lewis and Clark's return. Superseding the last edition published early in this century, the current edition brings together new materials discovered since then. It greatly expands and updates the annotation to take account of the most recent scholarship on the many subjects touched on by the journals.

lewis and clark expedition: Documents of the Lewis and Clark Expedition C. Bríd

Nicholson, 2018-12-07 Through its extensive use of primary source materials and invaluable contextual notes, this book offers a documented history of one of the most famous adventures in early American history: the Lewis and Clark expedition. This book is the first to situate the Lewis and Clark expedition within the political and scientific ambitions of Thomas Jefferson. It spans a forty-year period in American history, from 1783-1832, covering Jefferson's early interest in trying to organize an expedition to explore the American West through the difficult negotiations of the Louisiana Purchase, the formation of the Corps of Discovery, the expedition's incredible journey into the unknown, and its aftermath. The story of the expedition is told not just through the journals and letters of Lewis and Clark, but also through the firsthand accounts of the expedition's other

members, which included Sacagawea, a Native American woman, and York, an African American slave. The book features more than 100 primary source documents, including letters to and from Jefferson, Benjamin Rush, and others as the expedition was being organized; diary excerpts during the expedition; and, uniquely, letters documenting the lives of Lewis, Clark, Sacagawea, and York after the expedition.

lewis and clark expedition: *The Definitive Journals of Lewis and Clark* Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, Gary E. Moulton, 2004-01-01 In twelve remarkable volumes, Gary E. Moulton has edited the journals of the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804-06, thus making clear and accessible to all readers the plethora of maps and words with which Meriwether Lewis and William Clark documented one of the greatest ventures of discovery in American history. With the Comprehensive Index, the thirteenth volume, Moulton completes his work and offers everyone who consults the Journals a complete and detailed means of locating specific passages, references, and particular people or places within the larger work. Throughout the edition, his guiding principles have been clarity and ease of use. Consequently, the notes are indexed more thoroughly here than in most works and include modern place-names, modern denominations for Indian nations, and current popular and scientific names for various cited species. This volume also contains a list of corrections for earlier volumes.

lewis and clark expedition: *The U.S. Army and the Lewis and Clark Expedition* David W. Hogan, Charles E. White, 2010-11-29 The U.S. Army and the Lewis and Clark Expedition, prepared as part of the Army's contribution to the observance of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commemoration (2003-2006), is an engaging account of a stirring and significant event in American military heritage. While most Americans have some inkling of the importance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, officially designated the Corps of Volunteers for North Western Discovery, relatively few recognize that it was an Army endeavor from beginning to end. Blending their fine writing skills, authors David W. Hogan Jr. and Charles E. White tell the unvarnished story of Captain Meriwether Lewis's and Captain William Clark's military mission ordered by President Thomas Jefferson. Lewis and Clark, with twenty-seven other soldiers plus four civilians, two of whom were under contract with the War Department, carried out the president's intent and trekked from the mouth of the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast and back. Hogan's and White's memorable study is evocative of the courage and discipline of the Army today. Other related products: Exploration & Western Expansion resources collection can be found here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/catalog/us-military-history/exploration-wester...> Other products produced by the U.S. Army, Center of Military History (CMH) can be found here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/agency/1061>

lewis and clark expedition: Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806 , 1995 Take your students on the exciting eight thousand mile journey of

lewis and clark expedition: *Lewis & Clark* Dayton Duncan, Ken Burns, 1999-08-31 The companion volume to Ken Burns's PBS documentary film, with more than 150 illustrations, most in full color. In the spring of 1804, at the behest of President Thomas Jefferson, a party of explorers called the Corps of Discovery crossed the Mississippi River and started up the Missouri, heading west into the newly acquired Louisiana Territory. The expedition, led by two remarkable and utterly different commanders -- the brilliant but troubled Meriwether Lewis and his trustworthy, gregarious friend William Clark -- was to be the United States' first exploration into unknown spaces. The unlikely crew came from every corner of the young nation: soldiers from New Hampshire and Pennsylvania and Kentucky, French Canadian boatmen, several sons of white fathers and Indian mothers, a slave named York, and eventually a Shoshone Indian woman, Sacagawea, who brought along her infant son. Together they would cross the continent, searching for the fabled Northwest Passage that had been the great dream of explorers since the time of Columbus. Along the way they would face incredible hardship, disappointment, and danger; record in their journals hundreds of animals and plants previously unknown to science; encounter a dizzying diversity of Indian cultures; and, most of all, share in one of America's most enduring adventures. Their story may have passed

into national mythology, but never before has their experience been rendered as vividly, in words and pictures, as in this marvelous homage by Dayton Duncan. Plentiful excerpts from the journals kept by the two captains and four enlisted men convey the raw emotions, turbulent spirits, and constant surprises of the explorers, who each day confronted the unknown with fresh eyes. An elegant preface by Ken Burns, as well as contributions from Stephen E. Ambrose, William Least Heat-Moon, and Erica Funkhouser, enlarge upon important threads in Duncan's narrative, demonstrating the continued potency of events that took place almost two centuries ago. And a wealth of paintings, photographs, journal sketches, maps, and film images from the PBS documentary lends this historic, nation-redefining milestone a vibrancy and immediacy to which no American will be immune.

lewis and clark expedition: Lewis and Clark John Bakeless, 1996-01-01 Authoritative biography of two great explorers. Danger, hardships, Indian customs and lore, much more. 29 illus. 7 maps.

lewis and clark expedition: The Lewis and Clark Expedition Beatrice Harris, 2021 The story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the journey of exploration across the Louisiana Territory and Pacific Northwest, is one of the most exciting of American history. In this valuable volume, a part of many social studies curricula, readers are invited into the Corps of Discovery to follow Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on their historic trek. They'll learn about the expedition's goals, achievements, and the hardships and surprises they encountered along the way. Beautiful images accompany the text, written to support and motivate all levels of readers--

lewis and clark expedition: How We Crossed the West Rosalyn Schanzer, 1997 The Lewis & Clark Expedition in diary form.

lewis and clark expedition: The Story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition Noah Brooks, 2012-10-04 Exciting narrative follows a band of courageous men as they explore the American Northwest in the early 1800s, threading their way through Indian territory, crossing the Great Divide, and descending the Pacific slope.

lewis and clark expedition: The Incredible Journey of Lewis and Clark Rhoda Blumberg, 1995 Describes the expedition led by Lewis and Clark to explore the unknown western regions of America at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

lewis and clark expedition: Lewis and Clark Reframed David L. Nicandri, 2021-07-23 Spanish, British, and French explorers reached the Pacific Northwest before Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. The American captains benefited from those predecessors, even carrying with them copies of their published accounts. James Cook, George Vancouver, and Alexander Mackenzie--and to a lesser extent fur traders John Meares and Robert Gray--directly and indirectly influenced the expedition. Based on new material as well as revised essays from popular history journals, *Lewis and Clark Reframed* examines several curious and seemingly inexplicable aspects of the journey after the Corps of Discovery crossed the Rocky Mountains. The captains' journals demonstrate that they relied on Mackenzie's 1801 *Voyages from Montreal* as a trail guide. They borrowed field techniques and favorite literary expressions--at times plagiarizing entire paragraphs. Cook's literature also informed the pair, and his naming conventions evoke fresh ideas about an enduring expedition mystery--the identity of the two or three journalists whose records are now missing. Additional journal text analysis dispels the notion that the captains were equals, despite expedition lore. Lewis claimed all the epochal discoveries for himself, and in one of his more memorable passages, drew on Mackenzie for inspiration. Parallels between Cook's and other exploratory accounts offer evidence that like many long-distance voyagers, Lewis grappled with homesickness. His friendship with Mahlon Dickerson lends insights into Lewis's shortcomings and eventual undoing. As secretary of the navy, Dickerson drew from Lewis's troubled past to impede the 1840s ocean expedition set to emulate Cook and solidify America's claim, through Lewis and Clark, to the region.

lewis and clark expedition: The Expedition of Lewis and Clark Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, 1966

lewis and clark expedition: The History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition: Preface by the

editor Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, 1980 Lewis and Clark's Expedition from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean was the first governmental exploration of the Great West. The history of this undertaking is the personal narrative and official report of the first white men who crossed the continent between and British and Spanish possessions.

lewis and clark expedition: The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition: August 25, 1804-April 6, 1805 Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, 1983 When the Atlas of the Lewis and Clark Expedition appeared in 1983 critics hailed it as a publishing landmark in western history. The second volume, which began the actual journals, fully lived up to the promise of the first. This eagerly awaited third volume continues the journals of explorers whose epic trail-blazing still excites the imagination. Instructed by President Jefferson to keep meticulous records bearing on the geography, ethnology, and natural history of the trans-Mississippi West, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and four of their men filled hundreds of notebook pages with observations during their expedition of 1804-6. The result was and is a national treasure: a complete look at the Great Plains, the Rockies, and the Pacific Northwest, reported by men who were intelligent and well prepared, at a time when almost nothing was known about those regions so newly acquired in the Louisiana Purchase. Volume 3 consists of the journals during the expedition's route from the Vermillion River to Fort Mandan, North Dakota, and their winter encampment there. It describes their encounters with Sioux, Arikara, Mandan, and Hidatsa Indians, including considerable ethnographic material on these tribes. Some miscellaneous documents containing information gathered during the first year of the expedition, originally published in a separate volume, are here brought together in an appropriate chronological sequence. Superseding the last edition, published early in this century, the current edition contains new materials discovered since then. It greatly expands and updates the annotation to take account of the most recent scholarship on the many subjects touched on by the journals.

lewis and clark expedition: Lewis and Clark on the Trail of Discovery Rod Gragg, 2003 Few events in American history have shaped the nation like the Lewis and Clark Expedition. It opened the American West for settlement. It redrew the map of the United States. It identified an array of native peoples, spectacular places, fascinating creatures, and extraordinary flora unknown in civilized America. It defined the American nation as a land stretching from coast to coast-and it launched the spread of population in a mighty frontier migration unlike anything ever witnessed in America before or since. Lewis and Clark on the Trail of Discovery contains 19 chapters, detailing the expedition chronologically. A museum in a book, this fascinating volume contains re-creations of original documents such as diary entries, letters, maps, and sketches-all meticulously reproduced so that the reader can actually handle and examine them. Among the documents included in the book are: The actual letter of credit Jefferson wrote to Lewis committing the U.S. government to pay for the expedition. The code Thomas Jefferson provided to Lewis for sending secret messages. Clark's sketch of the technique some Indians used to flatten their heads, a sign of prestige. Clark's letter of gratitude to Sacagawea, a Shoshone teenager who helped the expedition. A newspaper account of the expedition's return to St. Louis.

lewis and clark expedition: Lewis & Clark , 2013 The journey of the Corps of Discovery. The most notable expedition in U.S. history was led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, with soldiers, an African-American slave, a female guide, and Canadian boatmen. Ken Burns' LEWIS & CLARK re-creates the 1803 journey to locate the Northwest Passage. The explorers found a varied landscape and a dizzying diversity of Indian peoples.

lewis and clark expedition: The Salish People and the Lewis and Clark Expedition , 2005-01-01 On September 4, 1805, in the upper Bitterroot Valley of what is now western Montana, more than four hundred Salish people were encamped, pasturing horses, preparing for the fall bison hunt, and harvesting chokecherries as they had done for countless generations. As the Lewis and Clark expedition ventured into the territory of a sovereign Native nation, the Salish met the strangers with hospitality and vital provisions, while receiving comparatively little in return. ø For the first time, a Native American community offers an in-depth examination of the events and

historical significance of their encounter with the Lewis and Clark expedition. The result is a new understanding of the expedition and its place in the wider context of U.S. history. Through oral histories and other materials, Salish elders recount the details of the Salish encounter with Lewis and Clark: their difficulty communicating with the strangers through multiple interpreters and consequent misunderstanding of the expedition's invasionary purpose, their discussions about whether to welcome or wipe out the newcomers, their puzzlement over the black skin of the slave York, and their decision to extend traditional tribal hospitality and gifts to the guests. ø What makes The Salish People and the Lewis and Clark Expedition a startling departure from previous accounts of the Lewis and Clark expedition is how it depicts the arrival of non-Indians?not as the beginning of history, but as another chapter in a long tribal history. Much of this book focuses on the ancient cultural landscape and history that had already shaped the region for millennia before the arrival of Lewis and Clark. The elders begin their vivid portrait of the Salish world by sharing creation stories and their traditional cycle of life. The book then takes readers on a cultural tour of the Native trails that the expedition followed. With tribal elders as our guides, we now learn of the Salish cultural landscape that was invisible to Lewis and Clark. ø The Salish People and the Lewis and Clark Expedition also portrays with new clarity the profound upheaval of the Native world in the century before the expedition's arrival, as tribes in the region were introduced to horses, European diseases, and firearms. The arrival of Lewis and Clark marked the beginning of a heightened level of conflict and loss, and the book details the history that followed the expedition: the opening of Salish territory to the fur trade; the arrival of Jesuit missionaries; the establishment of Indian reservations, the non-Indian development of western Montana; and, more recently, the revival and strengthening of tribal sovereignty and culture. ø Conveyed by tribal recollections and richly illustrated, The Salish People and the Lewis and Clark Expedition not only sheds new light on the meaning of the expedition, but also illuminates the people who greeted Lewis and Clark, and, despite much of what followed, thrive in their homeland today.

lewis and clark expedition: The Lewis and Clark Expedition Richard Lewis Neuberger, 1951 The story of Lewis and Clark's explorations from St. Louis to Oregon.

lewis and clark expedition: August 25, 1804 - April 6, 1805 William Clark, Meriwether Lewis, Gary E. Moulton, 1983

lewis and clark expedition: The Lewis and Clark Expedition Gunther Barth, 1998-02-15

lewis and clark expedition: The Journey of York Hasan Davis, 2019 Thomas Jefferson's Corps of Discovery included Captains Lewis and Clark and a crew of 28 men to chart a route from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean. All the crew but one volunteered for the mission. York, the enslaved man taken on the journey, did not choose to go. Slaves did not have choices. York's contributions to the expedition, however, were invaluable. The captains came to rely on York's judgement, determination, and peacemaking role with the American Indian nations they encountered. But as York's independence and status rose on the journey, the question remained what status he would carry once the expedition was over. This is his story.--Provided by publisher.

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