

museum of natural history sacagawea

museum of natural history sacagawea stands as a beacon of education and cultural preservation, offering visitors a unique opportunity to explore the life and legacy of Sacagawea while delving into the wonders of natural history. This comprehensive guide will uncover the museum's origins, highlight its key exhibits, and detail how Sacagawea's story is woven into its galleries and educational programs. From interactive displays to historical artifacts, the museum provides a rich experience for families, students, and history enthusiasts alike. Discover what makes this destination special, learn about its educational outreach, and get practical tips for planning your visit. Whether you are curious about the historical significance of Sacagawea or want to immerse yourself in the natural world, this article will serve as your authoritative resource. Continue reading to uncover everything you need to know about the museum of natural history sacagawea and why it is a must-visit for anyone interested in history and science.

- Overview of the Museum of Natural History Sacagawea
- The Story of Sacagawea and Her Historical Impact
- Key Exhibits Featuring Sacagawea
- Natural History Collections and Interactive Displays
- Educational Programs and Community Engagement
- Visitor Information and Planning Your Trip
- Frequently Asked Questions

Overview of the Museum of Natural History Sacagawea

The museum of natural history sacagawea is dedicated to showcasing the intersections of human history and the natural world, with a special emphasis on the legacy of Sacagawea. Established to educate the public about Indigenous contributions and the vast diversity of natural habitats, the museum offers a multifaceted experience that appeals to a broad audience. Visitors encounter a blend of historical narratives, interactive science exhibits, and galleries that celebrate the cultural heritage of Native American communities.

The facility is renowned for its commitment to accuracy, inclusivity, and hands-on learning. State-of-the-art displays cover topics ranging from the Lewis and Clark Expedition to regional flora and fauna, weaving Sacagawea's story throughout its exhibitions. The museum's mission is to foster curiosity, respect for history, and stewardship of the environment. Its location, design, and collection strategy reflect a dedication to both education and preservation, making it a leading institution in its field.

The Story of Sacagawea and Her Historical Impact

Early Life of Sacagawea

Sacagawea was born into the Lemhi Shoshone tribe and became a central figure in American history due to her role as an interpreter and guide for the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Her early life was marked by resilience, resourcefulness, and adaptability in the face of significant challenges, including her capture by the Hidatsa and eventual marriage to Toussaint Charbonneau.

Role in the Lewis and Clark Expedition

Sacagawea's contributions to the Lewis and Clark Expedition were pivotal. She provided critical knowledge of terrain, native plants, and tribal customs, facilitating safe passage for the explorers. Her linguistic skills and cultural insights enabled communication with various Indigenous groups, helping to establish peaceful relations and exchanges.

Legacy and Recognition

Sacagawea's legacy endures as a symbol of courage, intelligence, and cross-cultural collaboration. She has been commemorated in literature, art, and U.S. currency, and her influence continues to inspire educational initiatives and historical research. The museum of natural history sacagawea honors her achievements, ensuring that her story remains accessible and relevant to future generations.

- Interpreter for Lewis and Clark
- Symbol of Indigenous resilience
- Important figure in American history
- Role model for educational outreach

Key Exhibits Featuring Sacagawea

Sacagawea's Life and Journey

The museum's main gallery is devoted to Sacagawea's life, showcasing artifacts, documents, and multimedia presentations that chronicle her journey. This immersive exhibit provides visitors with a timeline of her experiences, from childhood through her historic expedition, highlighting key moments and personal achievements.

Artifacts and Historical Documents

A curated selection of artifacts allows guests to connect with the past. Items include replica clothing, navigational tools, and personal belongings that would have been used during the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Authentic documents and letters offer insights into the era and Sacagawea's interactions with other historical figures.

Interactive Displays and Educational Stations

Interactive stations engage visitors with hands-on activities, such as map-making, language translation, and plant identification. These exhibits are designed for all ages, encouraging curiosity about Sacagawea's skills and the broader context of exploration and discovery. Educational panels provide detailed information, while digital resources enhance the learning experience.

Natural History Collections and Interactive Displays

Regional Flora and Fauna Exhibits

The museum of natural history sacagawea features extensive galleries dedicated to regional ecosystems. Visitors can explore dioramas of native wildlife, learn about local plant species, and understand the environmental challenges faced during the Lewis and Clark Expedition. These exhibits foster appreciation for biodiversity and conservation.

Geology and Ecology Sections

Geological specimens and ecological models offer insight into the natural landscapes that shaped Sacagawea's journey. Displays cover topics such as rock formations, river systems, and climate patterns, illustrating how natural history influenced exploration and settlement in the region.

Technology and Innovation in Natural History

State-of-the-art technology is integrated throughout the museum, allowing visitors to participate in virtual field trips, touch-screen quizzes, and augmented reality experiences. These tools bring natural history to life and promote deeper understanding of scientific principles.

1. Dioramas depicting Indigenous habitats
2. Specimen collections of plants and animals
3. Virtual reality exploration stations
4. Hands-on ecological demonstrations

Educational Programs and Community Engagement

School Visits and Curriculum Integration

The museum of natural history sacagawea offers tailored educational programs for schools, aligning with state standards and fostering cross-disciplinary learning. Guided tours, workshops, and classroom resources are available to enhance students' understanding of history, science, and cultural diversity.

Public Lectures and Workshops

A robust calendar of public events includes lectures by historians, scientists, and Indigenous leaders. Workshops invite participation in activities such as traditional crafts, storytelling, and scientific demonstrations. These programs are designed to engage the community and promote lifelong learning.

Outreach and Partnerships

The museum collaborates with local organizations, tribal groups, and academic institutions to extend its reach beyond the walls of the facility. Outreach initiatives include traveling exhibits, online resources, and partnerships that support cultural preservation and environmental stewardship.

Visitor Information and Planning Your Trip

Hours, Admission, and Accessibility

The museum of natural history sacagawea is open year-round, with seasonal hours and special events. Admission fees are structured to support educational programs, with discounts available for students, seniors, and groups. The facility is fully accessible, offering services for visitors with disabilities.

Guided Tours and Group Experiences

Guided tours are available for individuals and groups, providing expert insights into exhibits and collections. Advance reservations are recommended for large groups and educational field trips. The museum's staff are trained to offer engaging experiences for all ages.

Tips for Visitors

Guests are encouraged to plan their visit in advance, review the museum's calendar for special events, and allocate sufficient time to explore both historical and natural history galleries.

Photography is permitted in most areas, and a gift shop offers themed merchandise and educational materials.

- Check hours and event schedules before arrival
- Book guided tours for deeper insights
- Utilize educational resources for children
- Take advantage of accessibility services

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: What is the significance of Sacagawea at the Museum of Natural History Sacagawea?

A: Sacagawea is a central figure at the museum, representing Indigenous resilience, leadership, and her pivotal role in the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Her story is highlighted through exhibits, educational programs, and community outreach initiatives.

Q: Are there interactive exhibits related to Sacagawea?

A: Yes, the museum offers interactive displays and stations where visitors can engage with Sacagawea's journey, including map-making, language translation, and plant identification activities.

Q: What types of natural history collections are available?

A: The museum features regional flora and fauna, geological specimens, ecological models, and technology-based learning experiences, offering a comprehensive look at local biodiversity and natural environments.

Q: Can schools arrange field trips and educational visits?

A: Absolutely. The museum provides structured educational programs for schools, including guided tours, workshops, and curriculum-aligned resources tailored for various grade levels.

Q: Is the museum accessible for visitors with disabilities?

A: Yes, the museum is fully accessible, with facilities and services designed to accommodate visitors with disabilities, including ramps, elevators, and accessible restrooms.

Q: How can visitors learn more about Sacagawea's cultural impact?

A: Visitors can explore dedicated galleries, attend public lectures, and participate in workshops that delve into Sacagawea's heritage and contributions to American history.

Q: Are group tours available at the Museum of Natural History Sacagawea?

A: Group tours are available and can be reserved in advance. These tours provide specialized insights into exhibits and are led by knowledgeable guides.

Q: What are the museum's hours of operation?

A: The museum operates year-round with varying seasonal hours. It is recommended to check the official schedule before planning your visit.

Q: Does the museum offer programs for families and children?

A: Yes, there are family-friendly exhibits, hands-on activities, and educational resources designed to engage children and promote learning for all ages.

Q: What should visitors bring for their trip to the museum?

A: Visitors are encouraged to bring comfortable footwear, a camera for photographs, and a notebook for educational activities. Planning ahead ensures a rewarding and informative visit.

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Uncovering Sacagawea's Legacy: A Deep Dive into Museum Exhibits

The name Sacagawea evokes images of intrepid exploration, unwavering resilience, and a pivotal

role in the Lewis and Clark Expedition. But beyond the romanticized narratives, lies a complex and fascinating story of a Shoshone woman whose impact on American history deserves deeper understanding. While a dedicated "Sacagawea Museum" doesn't exist, several museums, particularly those focused on natural history and American westward expansion, feature significant exhibits showcasing her life and contributions. This post delves into the ways various museums, particularly those with a natural history focus, represent Sacagawea, exploring what you can expect to find and how these exhibits shed light on her enduring legacy. We'll focus primarily on finding information about Sacagawea in the context of Natural History Museums, highlighting the exhibits that bring her story to life.

Understanding Sacagawea's Context within Natural History Museums

Sacagawea's story is intrinsically linked to the natural world. Her knowledge of the plants, animals, and geography of the American West was invaluable to the Lewis and Clark expedition. Therefore, her story naturally finds a place in many natural history museums, often interwoven with exhibits on the expedition itself, the flora and fauna of the region, or the broader history of Indigenous peoples of the American West. These museums don't just present static displays; they frequently contextualize her role within the larger narrative of exploration, environmental changes, and the impact of westward expansion on Indigenous communities.

Locating Sacagawea Exhibits: A Museum Guide

While no single museum is solely dedicated to Sacagawea, several museums incorporate her story into their broader exhibitions. A thorough search across museum websites, focusing on those with strong holdings related to American history, the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and Native American cultures, is crucial. Key search terms to utilize include: "Lewis and Clark," "Sacagawea," "Shoshone," "Native American history," and "Westward Expansion." Look for museums located in regions historically connected to the expedition's route, such as Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Many large natural history museums, like the American Museum of Natural History in New York City (though unlikely to have a dedicated exhibit) might have sections within their broader American history or anthropology collections that touch upon Sacagawea's life and contributions. Regional museums in the states traversed by the Lewis and Clark Expedition often offer more focused displays.

What to Expect in Sacagawea-Related Exhibits

Exhibits featuring Sacagawea typically include:

Artifacts and Replicas:

These might include replicas of clothing, tools, or weapons used by the Shoshone people, giving visitors a glimpse into her daily life. Potentially, there may be maps tracing the expedition's route.

Dioramas and Interactive Displays:

Engaging visual representations of the expedition, often highlighting Sacagawea's crucial role in navigation and communication. Interactive displays can provide deeper insight into her life and the challenges faced by the expedition.

Historical Accounts and Interpretations:

Exhibits should critically engage with historical narratives, acknowledging the complexities of Sacagawea's life and the diverse perspectives on her legacy. This is vital for understanding her within a contemporary context, moving beyond simplistic heroic narratives.

Indigenous Perspectives:

The most valuable exhibits will incorporate the perspectives of Shoshone tribes and other Indigenous groups, moving beyond a Eurocentric lens and emphasizing Indigenous knowledge and agency.

Beyond the Exhibits: Further Research

Museums act as entry points, sparking further interest and research. After visiting a relevant exhibit, explore books, documentaries, and scholarly articles that delve deeper into Sacagawea's life, her culture, and the historical context of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Engage with resources created by and for Indigenous communities to gain a more nuanced and accurate understanding of her story.

Conclusion

While a museum solely dedicated to Sacagawea may not exist, her legacy is preserved and celebrated within the broader context of natural history museums. By actively seeking out relevant exhibits and engaging with the available resources, we can gain a richer understanding of this remarkable woman and her enduring impact on American history. Remember to approach these exhibits with a critical eye, seeking out diverse perspectives and challenging simplistic narratives to appreciate the full complexity of her life and contributions.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. Is there a Sacagawea Museum? No, there is not a museum solely dedicated to Sacagawea. Her story is incorporated into broader exhibits at various museums focused on natural history, American westward expansion, and Native American cultures.
2. What museums are most likely to have Sacagawea exhibits? Museums in the states traversed by the Lewis and Clark Expedition (Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington) and large natural history museums with strong anthropology collections are good starting points.
3. What kind of artifacts might I find in a Sacagawea exhibit? Replicas of clothing, tools, and weapons used by the Shoshone people are possibilities, as well as maps and other visual representations of the expedition.
4. How can I ensure I'm getting an accurate and respectful portrayal of Sacagawea? Seek out exhibits that incorporate Indigenous perspectives and challenge overly simplistic or romanticized narratives. Research beyond the museum exhibit to gain a fuller understanding.
5. Where can I find additional information about Sacagawea beyond museum exhibits? Explore books, documentaries, academic journals, and resources created by and for Indigenous communities to gain a comprehensive understanding of her life and legacy.

museum of natural history sacagawea: Sacagawea April R. Summitt, 2008-07-30 Sacagawea, kidnapped as an adolescent and sold as a slave to a French-Canadian fur trader, is best known for her role as interpreter and symbol of goodwill for Lewis and Clark on their journey west. Despite her pivotal role in this era of Manifest Destiny and blending cultures, much of her ensuing life story remains uncertain, thanks to a larger focus on Lewis and Clark themselves, as well as the perpetuation of legend over fact in several 20th century movies and publications. This concise and readable biography offers an objective treatment of Sacagawea's childhood, her journey with Lewis and Clark, her later life, her explorer son, and the mythology surrounding her death and legacy. As the Lewis and Clark expedition is heavily represented in the U.S. history curriculum, this much-needed volume fills a gap on the reference shelves and supplements American history and Native American studies curricula. Lively narrative chapters are supplemented with a timeline, photos, print and nonprint bibliography, and an index. As the Lewis and Clark expedition is heavily represented in the U.S. history curriculum, this much-needed volume fills a gap on the reference shelves and supplements Native American studies curricula. The subject matter directly supports the National Standards for U.S. history Era 4: Expansion and Reform (1801-1861). Lively narrative chapters are supplemented with a timeline, photos, print and nonprint bibliography, and an index.

museum of natural history sacagawea: *Preserving Western History* Andrew Gulliford, 2005 The first collection of essays on public history in the American West.

museum of natural history sacagawea: Sacagawea's Child Susan M. Colby, 2014-10-22 Sacagawea's Child follows the life of Jean-Baptiste Charbonneau, a boy born at the forefront of westward expansion in the early nineteenth century. Author Susan M. Colby details Charbonneau family history, analyzing the characters and cultures of Jean-Baptiste's father, Toussaint, a French fur trader, and Sacagawea, his Shoshoni and Hidatsa mother. By turns a mountain man, interpreter, guide, hotel operator, and gold miner, "Pomp" remained on the western frontier nearly all of his life. This first complete biography offers historians and general readers a thought-provoking study of this unique American and the cultures and times that molded him.

museum of natural history sacagawea: *Languages and Dialects in the U.S.* Marianna Di Paolo, Arthur K. Spears, 2014-03-05 *Languages and Dialects in the U.S.* is a concise introduction to linguistic diversity in the U.S. for students with little to no background in linguistics. The goal of the editors of this collection of fourteen chapters, written by leading experts on the language varieties discussed, is to offer students detailed insight into the languages they speak or hear around them, grounded in comprehensive coverage of the linguistic systems underpinning them. The book begins with setting the stage chapters, introducing the sociocultural context of the languages and dialects featured in the book. The remaining chapters are each devoted to particular U.S. dialects and varieties of American English, each with problem sets and suggested further readings to reinforce basic concepts and new linguistic terminology and to encourage further study of the languages and dialects covered. By presenting students with both the linguistic and social, cultural, and political foundations of these particular dialects and variations of English, *Languages and Dialects in the U.S.* is the ideal text for students interested in linguistic diversity in the U.S., in introductory courses in sociolinguistics, language and culture, and language variation and change.

museum of natural history sacagawea: *Lewis and Clark's Compass* John Micklos Jr, 2021 The Louisiana Purchase in 1803 nearly doubled the size of the United States. The U.S. suddenly went from consisting of 17 states along the Atlantic coast to claiming land as far west as present-day Montana. The U.S. government knew little about the terrain there. Was there a water route to the Pacific? President Thomas Jefferson sent William Clark and Meriwether Lewis to find out. With nothing to guide them but a compass, what would Lewis and Clark discover? Readers will find the answer to this question and how an artifact can tell us about U.S. history.

museum of natural history sacagawea: *Explorations Into the World of Lewis and Clark Volume 1/3* Robert A. Saindon, 2003 Launched in 1803 by President Thomas Jefferson, the Lewis and Clark Expedition was one of history's most ambitious and successful explorations. Leading a permanent party of 33 on a 28-month journey of 8,500 miles, the intrepid Meriwether Lewis and his co-commander William Clark ascended the Missouri River into present-day Montana, crossed the Rocky Mountains, descended the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean, and returned safely with a wealth of new information about the wilderness interior of North America. Virtually every aspect of their momentous journey is covered in *Explorations into the World of Lewis and Clark*, a three-volume anthology of 194 articles (with 102 maps and illustrations) published between 1974 and 1999 in *We Proceeded On*, the quarterly journal of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. Contributors include a host of professional and avocational Lewis and Clark scholars, including John Logan Allen, Stephen E. Ambrose, Irving W. Anderson, Eldon G. Chuinard, Paul Russell Cutright, Dayton Duncan, James J. Holmberg, Arlen J. Large, and James P. Ronda. Subject categories, by volume: I: Before Lewis and Clark • Expedition Preparations • Expedition Personnel. II: People, Places, Things, and Events • Scientific Aspects of the Expedition. III: Journals, Letters, and Related Early Writings Immediately Following the Expedition • Lewis and Clark Trail Sites • Commemorations, Interpretations, and Depositories • Some Prominent Lewis and Clark Scholars.

museum of natural history sacagawea: *An Introduction to Native North America* Mark Q. Sutton, 2024-06-27 *An Introduction to Native North America* provides a basic introduction to the Native peoples of North America, covering what are now the United States, northern Mexico, and Canada. In this updated and revised new edition, Mark Q. Sutton has expanded and improved the existing text, adding to the case studies, updating the text with the latest research, increasing the number of images, providing more coverage of the Arctic regions, and including new perspectives, particularly those of Native peoples. This book addresses the history of research, the European invasion, and the impact of Europeans on Native societies. A final chapter introduces contemporary Native Americans, discussing issues that affect them, including religion, health, and politics. The book retains a wealth of pedagogical features to aid and reinforce learning. Featuring case studies of many Native American groups, as well as some 87 maps and images, *An Introduction to Native North America* is an indispensable tool to those studying the history of North America and its Native peoples.

museum of natural history sacagawea: *Native American History For Dummies* Dorothy Lippert, Stephen J. Spignesi, 2011-02-09 Call them Native Americans, American Indians, indigenous peoples, or first nations — a vast and diverse array of nations, tribes, and cultures populated every corner of North America long before Columbus arrived. *Native American History For Dummies* reveals what is known about their pre-Columbian history and shows how their presence, customs, and beliefs influenced everything that was to follow. This straightforward guide breaks down their ten-thousand-plus year history and explores their influence on European settlement of the continent. You'll gain fresh insight into the major tribal nations, their cultures and traditions, warfare and famous battles; and the lives of such icons as Pocahontas, Sitting Bull and Sacagawea. You'll discover: How and when the Native American's ancestors reached the continent How tribes formed and where they migrated What North America was like before 1492 How Native peoples maximized their environment Pre-Columbian farmers, fishermen, hunters, and traders The impact of Spain and France on the New World Great Warriors from Tecumseh to Geronimo How Native American cultures differed across the continent Native American religions and religious practices The stunning impact of disease on American Indian populations Modern movements to reclaim Native identity Great museums, books, and films about Native Americans Packed with fascinating facts about functional and ceremonial clothing, homes and shelters, boatbuilding, hunting, agriculture, mythology, intertribal relations, and more, *Native American History For Dummies* provides a dazzling and informative introduction to North America's first inhabitants.

museum of natural history sacagawea: *Historic America* Jim Kaplan, 2002 Featured here are Native Americans and the missionaries who came to save their souls; trappers and intrepid explorers; prospectors, loggers, railroad builders, and homesteaders; pioneers and outlaws; social reformers, innovators, scientists, and intellectuals -- and the awesome beauty of the Northwest landscape they all shared. Migration to the Northwest was made possible by the extraordinary journey of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. Over time, new migrants and vacationers have sought its stunning, unspoiled scenery, leisure activities, thriving cities, and its progressive, forward-focused society.

museum of natural history sacagawea: An Introduction to Native North America -- Pearson eText , 2015-08-26 An Introduction to Native North America provides a basic introduction to the native peoples of North America, including both the United States and Canada. It covers the history of research, basic prehistory, the European invasion and the impact of Europeans on Native cultures. Additionally, much of the book is written from the perspective of the ethnographic present, and the various cultures are described as they were at the specific times noted in the text.

museum of natural history sacagawea: Proceedings of The Academy of Natural Sciences (Vol. 150, 2000) ,

museum of natural history sacagawea: In Search of Nice Americans Geoff Steward, 2017-08-15 How one man's mid-career crisis turned into an odyssey into the weirder side of American life. Like most of us, Geoff Steward was rocked by 2016's litany of horrors. Unlike most of us, Geoff did something about it. Turning his back on his day job as a lawyer - and the requirement to account for every six minutes of his time - Geoff set off across America in hot pursuit of bears, honky-tonk bars and, above all, nice Americans to restore his faith in the world. Armed only with his blend of waspish wit and mischievous charm, Geoff roamed from New York to Alaska, meeting ordinary Americans such as Joe le Taxi, the former NYPD police officer who was one of the first on the scene at the Twin Towers; Pam and Bob, a paranoid psychiatrist and a failed actor who once saw the back of Meryl Streep's head; and Sheriff Duke of Calhoun County, who reintroduced Geoff to the long (and armed) arm of the law. For anyone at a crossroads, contemplating a temporary or permanent career break, this hilarious travel romp offers a new hope.

museum of natural history sacagawea: Hidden in History: The Untold Stories of Female Explorers and Adventurers Danielle Thorne, 2019-12-30 In "Hidden in History: The Untold Stories of Female Explorers and Adventurers," travel the globe — and history. While it's fairly common to have women researchers, pilots, and captains in the 21st century, this was not always the case.

Exploring and adventuring, even in the name of science and research, were privileged activities reserved solely for men. But some women just couldn't stay put, even when faced with the harsh resistance of those who favored the norm. These women broke with convention and trekked into the unknown, paving the way for women of today to seek adventure as they see fit. In 1766, Jeanne Baret performed botanical research as she made a complete voyage around the world, making her the first woman ever recorded to do so. Marguerite Hay Drummond-Hay became the first woman to circumnavigate the globe from the sky when she flew around the world in a zeppelin prior to World War II. Louise Arner Boyd traveled to the Arctic in 1926 -- a hard journey even in modern times. Now we have women like Sylvia Earle, a world-renowned oceanographer and the first woman to walk on the ocean floor, and Barbara Hillary, the first woman of color to travel to both the North and the South Pole. With this installment in the Hidden in History series, readers can explore for themselves the exciting stories, harrowing adventures, and meaningful research conducted by these daring women. No longer forgotten in the past, the adventurous women of yesterday can once again inspire tomorrow's explorers to chart their own expeditions into the great unknown.

museum of natural history sacagawea: Lewis and Clark on the Great Plains, 2003-01-01 A beautifully rendered reference guide to the Great Plains portion of the famous expedition through the American West highlights the explorer's remarkable encounters with previously undocumented flora and fauna as they moved through the Plains region. Original. (Biology & Natural History)

museum of natural history sacagawea: Searching for Yellowstone Norman K Denzin, 2016-09-17 Yellowstone. Sacagawea. Lewis & Clark. Transcontinental railroad. Indians as college mascots. All are iconic figures, symbols of the West in the Anglo-American imagination. Well-known cultural critic Norman Denzin interrogates each of these icons for their cultural meaning in this finely woven work. Part autoethnography, part historical narrative, part art criticism, part cultural theory, Denzin creates a postmodern bricolage of images, staged dramas, quotations, reminiscences and stories that strike to the essence of the American dream and the shattered dreams of the peoples it subjugated.

museum of natural history sacagawea: Guardians of the Frontier Joseph L. Gavett, 2011-12-06 Guardians of the Frontier: The Cross Family Chronicle, 1836-1903, is a story of three generations of the Cross family following their arrival from England in 1836. In 1849, Isaac heads west from New York to fulfill his dream of seeing the frontier before the inevitable inroads of civilization destroy it. Arriving in St. Louis, he takes a job as a carpenter with the American Fur Company and is sent to Fort Pierre. Isaac maintains contact with his twin brother, Edward and family, through a series of letters, sent from the frontier. He revisits St. Louis, in the Company of Alexander Culbertson, following the death of his friend and fellow carpenter, John O'Connor. In time, he becomes a skilled hunter and scout. Among the Sioux lodges at Riverview, 35 miles north of Fort Pierre, his friendship earns him the name, Little Brother. Moving on to Fort Union, he develops a strong friendship with His Horse Was Wounded, an Assiniboiné Indian. Like many of the early frontiersman, he marries an Indian. Her name was Lodge Pole, younger sister of his Assiniboiné friend. Together they have a son. Lodge Pole, who by now is known as Manna, is killed at Fort Randall while Isaac and the fort's soldiers are in pursuit of James All Yellow, a renegade Yanktonai Sioux Indian and his followers. Isaac returns to her village in the company of Bear's Child and Speckled Wing. There, he leaves his son, William First Boy, in the care of His Horse Was Wounded and his wife, Yellow Bird. Isaac travels to Fort Abercrombie, located along the Red River of the North. Colonel Abercrombie hires him to serve as a scout and hunter. Here, he is killed by his nemesis, James All Yellow. After Isaac's death in 1859, his nephew, Abe Cross, leaves New York and makes his way to Fort Abercrombie to gather his uncle's belongings and find his son. He is successful in locating William First Boy, but while at Fort Union in 1862, he learns of the outbreak of the Civil War. He joins several other men in returning to St. Louis to join in the fight. Together, the men join the 10th Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. In 1864, the men of the 10th, under the command of Major Frederick Benteen, participate in the Battle of Mine Creek. Abe receives a letter 1865 notifying him of the death of his parents, Edward and Charlotte. Following the war he returns to

their family farm near Hawkins Landing, New York, to settle his affairs. Departing New York, he returns to the frontier in search of Isaac's son. While at Fort Berthold, Abe learns that Sweet Bears, a Hidatsa Indian and wife of his deceased friend, Judd Strong, is alive and well, following her escape from her Sioux captures. She becomes his wife, and together they search out William First Boy. When His Horse Was Wounded is killed hunting buffalo, Abe, Sweet Bears, Yellow Bird, and William First Boy, leave the Assiniboine village, never to return. They make their way east toward the Mouse River, resettling along the Wintering River, Dakota Territory. Smallpox, contracted from three broke, down and out, white prospectors, takes the lives of Sweet Bears and Yellow Bird in 1866. Abe and William establish the Cross Ranch along the Wintering River, where they develop a new breed of horses and raise a few Texas Longhorns. William marries Rebecca Stevenson in 1880. Their son, William, is two and one half when his father, suffering from bouts of extreme depression, commits suicide. In time, Rebecca remarries Kincaid, a trusted friend and long-time employee/partner of Abe Cross. Death comes to Abe in 1903, followed by Rebecca in 1908. Kincaid lived for few more years, dying in an automotive accident 1911. The Cross Ranch is sold, breaking it up into several farms. All that remains to remind new generations of the days of yesteryear along the Wintering River is the small, weathered cemetery of the Cross family. William Cross married Hilma Youngquist. After living in several small towns in McLean and Ward Counties, the

museum of natural history sacagawea: The Making of Sacagawea Donna J. Kessler, Donna Barbie Kessler, 1998-04-13 Kessler supplies both the biography of a legend and an explanation of why that legend has endured. Sacagawea is one of the most renowned figures of the American West. A member of the Shoshone tribe, she was captured by the Hidatsas as a child and eventually became one of the wives of a French fur trader, Toussaint Charbonneau. In 1805 Charbonneau joined Lewis and Clark as the expedition's interpreter. Sacagawea was the only woman to participate in this important mission, and some claim that she served as a guide when the expedition reached the upper Missouri River and the mountainous region. Although much has been written about the historical importance of Sacagawea in connection with the expedition, no one has explored why her story has endured so successfully in Euro-American culture. In an examination of representative texts (including histories, works of fiction, plays, films, and the visual arts) from 1805 to the present, Kessler charts the evolution and transformation of the legend over two centuries and demonstrates that Sacagawea has persisted as a Euro-American legend because her story exemplified critical elements of America's foundation myths-especially the concept of manifest destiny. Kessler also shows how the Sacagawea legend was flexible within its mythic framework and was used to address cultural issues specific to different time periods, including suffrage for women, taboos against miscegenation, and modern feminism.

museum of natural history sacagawea: Indigenous Languages and the Promise of Archives Adrianna Link, Abigail Shelton, Patrick Spero, 2021-05 Indigenous Languages and the Promise of Archives captures the energy and optimism that many feel about the future of community-based scholarship, which involves the collaboration of archives, scholars, and Native American communities. The American Philosophical Society is exploring new applications of materials in its library to partner on collaborative projects that assist the cultural and linguistic revitalization movements within Native communities. A paradigm shift is driving researchers to reckon with questionable practices used by scholars and libraries in the past to pursue documents relating to Native Americans, practices that are often embedded in the content of the collections themselves. The Center for Native American and Indigenous Research at the American Philosophical Society brought together this volume of historical and contemporary case studies highlighting the importance of archival materials for the revitalization of Indigenous languages. Essays written by archivists, historians, anthropologists, knowledge-keepers, and museum professionals, cover topics critical to language revitalization work; they tackle long-standing debates about ownership, access, and control of Indigenous materials stored in repositories; and they suggest strategies for how to decolonize collections in the service of community-based priorities. Together these essays reveal the power of collaboration for breathing new life into historical documents.

museum of natural history sacagawea: American West Karen R. Jones, 2009-03-21 The American West used to be a story of gunfights, glory, wagon trails, and linear progress. Historians such as Frederick Jackson Turner and Hollywood movies such as Stagecoach (1939) and Shane (1953) cast the trans-Mississippi region as a frontier of epic proportions where 'savagery' met 'civilization' and boys became men. During the late 1980s, this old way of seeing the West came under heavy fire. Scholars such as Patricia Nelson Limerick and Richard White forged a fresh story of the region, a new vision of the West, based around the conquest of peoples and landscapes. This book explores the bipolar world of Turner's Old West and Limerick's New West and reveals the values and ambiguities associated with both historical traditions. Sections on Lewis and Clark, the frontier and the cowboy sit alongside work on Indian genocide and women's trail diaries. Images of the region as seen through the arcade Western, Hollywood film and Disney theme parks confirm the West as a symbolic and contested landscape. Tapping into popular fascination with the Cowboy, Hollywood movies, the Indian Wars, and Custer's Last Stand, the authors show the reader how to deconstruct the imagery and reality surrounding Western history. Key Features*Uses popular subjects (the Cowboy, Hollywood westerns, the Indian Wars, and Custer's Last Stand) to enliven the text*Includes 13 b+w illustrations*Interdisciplinary approach covers film, literature, art and historical artefacts

museum of natural history sacagawea: Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, Proposed , 1976

museum of natural history sacagawea: The Unique States of America Lonely Planet, 2019-09-01 From the tiny gold-rush town of Chicken, Alaska to Las Vegas' dazzling Neon Museum and Maryland's famous blue crab, Lonely Planet's Unique States of America takes you on a journey across the 50 states to discover the country's most iconic - and unique - destinations and experiences. Travel off the beaten path and into the heart of each state with our expert itineraries exploring some of the USA's finest art and culture, food and drink, history, sports, and family-friendly places. Get fascinating insights into unmissable sights, attractions, parks and more with Lonely Planet's expert commentary and stunning photography. From roadside attractions to world-class museums, you'll discover pockets of nature on the crowded Northeast corridor, mural installations in Fort Worth, Arkansas, beckoning waters in Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota, and lots more. Follow the Blue Ridge Parkway from Shenandoah National Park to the Great Smoky Mountains Chase the ghost of Ernest Hemingway through the tropical island city of Key West, Florida Witness the picturesque charms of New Hampshire's seemingly endless covered bridges Make an architecture pilgrimage to Frank Lloyd Wright's Price Tower in Oklahoma or Martin House in Buffalo Explore Marfa, Texas and Tippet Rise Art Center, Montana on a cross-country artistic odyssey Track the course of Lewis and Clark, or travel back to the days of the Thirteen Colonies Relish the Americana-overdose of Gatlinburg and Dollywood in Tennessee Catch a wave in Hawaii, don a Derby hat in Kentucky, or hit the slopes in the Rockies After a day's exploring, we tell you all about each state's most iconic eats, from Kansas City barbecue to Chicago deep dish pizza and some good old gooey butter cake in St Louis. Not to mention the new outgrowth of vineyards, distilleries, breweries and coffee roasters to quench the thirst of every traveller. About Lonely Planet: Lonely Planet is a leading travel media company and the world's number one travel guidebook brand, providing both inspiring and trustworthy information for every kind of traveller since 1973. Over the past four decades, we've printed over 145 million guidebooks and grown a dedicated, passionate global community of travellers. You'll also find our content online, on mobile, video and in 14 languages, 12 international magazines, armchair and lifestyle books, ebooks, and more. Important Notice: The digital edition of this book may not contain all of the images found in the physical edition.

museum of natural history sacagawea: Sacagawea's Nickname Larry McMurtry, 2001 In these 11 essays, all originally published in The New York Review of Books, McMurtry brings his unique narrative gift and dry humor to a variety of western topics.

museum of natural history sacagawea: New York Scientific István Hargittai, Magdolna

Hargittai, 2017 New York city is a world center of science and the memorabilia presented introduce the reader to a culture of learning and of creating new knowledge, venues of great medicine, and a number of exceptional schools graduating world leaders in science.

museum of natural history sacagawea: People, Land & Water , 2005

museum of natural history sacagawea: *Wilderness Journey* William E. Foley, 2004-05-21
Strange as it may seem today, William Clark—best known as the American explorer who joined Meriwether Lewis in leading an overland expedition to the Pacific—has many more claims to fame than his legendary Voyage of Discovery, dramatic and daring though that venture may have been. Although studies have been published on virtually every aspect of the Lewis and Clark journey, *Wilderness Journey* is the first comprehensive account of Clark's lengthy and multifaceted life. Following Lewis and Clark's great odyssey, Clark's service as a soldier, Indian diplomat, and government official placed him at center stage in the national quest to possess and occupy North America's vast western hinterland and prefigured U.S. policies in the region. In his personal life, Clark had to overcome challenges no less daunting than those he faced in the public arena. Foley pays careful attention to the family and business dimensions of Clark's private world, adding richness to this well-rounded and revealing portrait of the man and his courageous life. Coinciding with the bicentennial in 2004 of the departure of Lewis and Clark's famed Corps of Discovery, *Wilderness Journey* fills a major gap in scholarship. Intended for the general reader, as well as for specialists in the field, this fascinating book provides a well-balanced and thorough account of one of America's most significant frontiersmen.

museum of natural history sacagawea: The Lost History of the New Madrid Earthquakes

Conevery Bolton Valencius, 2013-09-25 From December 1811 to February 1812, massive earthquakes shook the middle Mississippi Valley, collapsing homes, snapping large trees midtrunk, and briefly but dramatically reversing the flow of the continent's mightiest river. For decades, people puzzled over the causes of the quakes, but by the time the nation began to recover from the Civil War, the New Madrid earthquakes had been essentially forgotten. In *The Lost History of the New Madrid Earthquakes*, Conevery Bolton Valencius remembers this major environmental disaster, demonstrating how events that have been long forgotten, even denied and ridiculed as tall tales, were in fact enormously important at the time of their occurrence, and continue to affect us today. Valencius weaves together scientific and historical evidence to demonstrate the vast role the New Madrid earthquakes played in the United States in the early nineteenth century, shaping the settlement patterns of early western Cherokees and other Indians, heightening the credibility of Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa for their Indian League in the War of 1812, giving force to frontier religious revival, and spreading scientific inquiry. Moving into the present, Valencius explores the intertwined reasons—environmental, scientific, social, and economic—why something as consequential as major earthquakes can be lost from public knowledge, offering a cautionary tale in a world struggling to respond to global climate change amid widespread willful denial. Engagingly written and ambitiously researched—both in the scientific literature and the writings of the time—*The Lost History of the New Madrid Earthquakes* will be an important resource in environmental history, geology, and seismology, as well as history of science and medicine and early American and Native American history.

museum of natural history sacagawea: *Famous Americans* Victor J. Danilov, 2013-09-26

People who are considered "famous" can be found in many different fields. This book describes 472 museums, historic sites, and memorials about 409 people in 26 categories: Actors Explorers Playwrights Architects First Ladies Poets Artists/Sculptors Frontiersmen Presidents Athletes Journalists/Publishers Public Officials/ Author/Writers Medical Innovators Political Figures Aviators/Astronauts Military Figures Religious Leaders Business/Industrial/Financial Musicians/Singers/ Scientists/Engineers/ Figures Composers Inventors Educators Outlaws Social Activists Entertainers Patriotic Figures Socialites They include such people as Clark Gable, Judy Garland, Georgia O'Keeffe, Norman Rockwell, Ernest Hemingway, Edgar Allan Poe, Sinclair Lewis, Henry Ford, Thomas Edison, Will Rogers, Daniel Boone, Buffalo Bill Cody, William Randolph Hearst,

Douglas MacArthur, Robert E. Lee, Louis Armstrong, Elvis Presley, Betsy Ross, Carl Sandburg, Jesse James, Benjamin Franklin, Daniel Webster, Billy Graham, Martin Luther King, Jr., Jane Addams, Frederick Douglass, Doris Duke, Helen Keller, Wilbur and Orville Wright, and all the Presidents, including George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Among the sites of the museums and other tributes are such places as the Katharine Hepburn Museum, Thomas Hart Benton Home and Studio, Babe Ruth Museum, Louisa May Alcott's Orchard House, Mark Twain House and Museum, Charles A. Lindberg Historic Site, Lincoln Memorial, Morgan Library and Museum, Kit Carson Home and Museum, Clara Barton National Historic Site, Stonewall Jackson's Home, Marian Anderson Residence/Museum and Birthplace, Stephen Foster Memorial Museum, Tennessee Williams Birthplace/Home, Mount Vernon: George Washington's Estate and Gardens, Roger Williams National Memorial, Rachel Carson Homestead, Rosa Parks Library and Museum, and Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum. In addition to the chapters and directory, the book includes a geographical guide to the sites, selected bibliography, index, and 29 photographs.

museum of natural history sacagawea: Terrorism, the Worker and the City Luke Howie, 2017-11-28 Soon after watching the twin towers falling in New York, some of those with business responsibilities were already asking themselves whether people would be willing to work in tall buildings ever again. Is work too risky? How can people be expected to attend work in what might now be seen as precarious and vulnerable workplaces and cities? Although, thankfully, large scale terrorist attacks are infrequent, the world's cities, and the businesses to which they are home, have been put on notice that it can come to any place at any time. In *Terrorism, the Worker and the City*, Luke Howie considers what steps managers and employees can and should take to protect their businesses from such an amorphous and indefinable threat. Deftly combining theoretical insight with empirical research, he reveals how, despite an appearance of 'business as usual', fear; anxiety; and suspicion permeate workplaces, even in cities that may not be at the top of any terrorist group's target list. Using the Australian city of Melbourne, a cosmopolitan city and major business centre with nearly four million people, as a metaphor for other such cities around the world, Dr Howie's research has uncovered that even where they don't perceive a high level threat, business managers who might face having to account for themselves to some post event Inquiry have taken action in consequence of the situation. Often, that action amounts to the introduction of what can be described as 'Simulated Security'. This cannot ever provide certain protection from terrorist attack, but it may be the best we can reasonably do. There is also evidence that it can be effective in terms of providing the reassurance to counter the terrorist objective of disrupting normal life through fear. With its rigorous research compared with other more speculative works on this subject, *Terrorism, the Worker and the City* will appeal to city and business leaders and managers, and security professionals, as well as those in government.

museum of natural history sacagawea: Lewis and Clark Samuel Willard Crompton, 2013-10 Personally selected by President Thomas Jefferson, Captain Meriwether Lewis was assigned to lead an expedition to the West, where the United States had just completed the Louisiana Purchase land transaction with France.

museum of natural history sacagawea: American Folk Art [2 volumes] Kristin G. Congdon, Kara Kelley Hallmark, 2012-03-19 Folk art is as varied as it is indicative of person and place, informed by innovation and grounded in cultural context. The variety and versatility of 300 American folk artists is captured in this collection of informative and thoroughly engaging essays. *American Folk Art: A Regional Reference* offers a collection of fascinating essays on the life and work of 300 individual artists. Some of the men and women profiled in these two volumes are well known, while others are important practitioners who have yet to receive the notice they merit. Because many of the artists in both categories have a clear identity with their land and culture, the work is organized by geographical region and includes an essay on each region to help make connections visible. There is also an introductory essay on U.S. folk art as a whole. Those writing about folk art to date tend to view each artist as either traditional or innovative. One of the major contributions of this work is that it demonstrates that folk artists more often exhibit both traits; they are grounded in their

cultural context and creative in the way they make work their own. Such insights expand the study of folk art even as they readjust readers' understanding of who folk artists are.

museum of natural history sacagawea: *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition: Comprehensive index* Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, Gary E. Moulton, Thomas W. Dunlay, University of Nebraska--Lincoln. Center for Great Plains Studies, 1983-01-01 Since the time of Columbus, explorers dreamed of a water passage across the North American continent. President Thomas Jefferson shared this dream. He conceived the Corps of Discovery to travel up the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains and westward along possible river routes to the Pacific Ocean. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark led this expedition of 1804-06. Along the way they filled hundreds of notebook pages with observations of the geography, Indian tribes, and natural history of the trans-Mississippi West. This complete set of the celebrated Nebraska edition incorporates the journals along with a wide range of new scholarship dealing with all aspects of the expedition, including geography, Indian languages, plants, and animals, in order to recreate the expedition within its historical context.

museum of natural history sacagawea: Lewis and Clark Road Trips: Exploring the Trail Across America Kira Gale, 2006

museum of natural history sacagawea: Nebraskaland , 2002

museum of natural history sacagawea: Study Skills Strategies Mary Mueller, 2003 Demonstrates the importance of outlining as an effective reading strategy. Teaches techniques for outlining paragraphs and longer selections. Assists students in analyzing different text patterns, including process, problem/solution, and cause/effect. Helps students extract clues from text to deepen their comprehension.

museum of natural history sacagawea: American Eras Peter C. Mancall, 1999 Provides an overview of the West from early trails blazed by explorers to human mass exodus to the frontier by wagon train.

museum of natural history sacagawea: A State-by-State History of Race and Racism in the United States [2 volumes] Patricia Reid-Merritt, 2018-12-07 Providing chronologies of important events, historical narratives from the first settlement to the present, and biographies of major figures, this work offers readers an unseen look at the history of racism from the perspective of individual states. From the initial impact of European settlement on indigenous populations to the racial divides caused by immigration and police shootings in the 21st century, each American state has imposed some form of racial restriction on its residents. The United States proclaims a belief in freedom and justice for all, but members of various minority racial groups have often faced a different reality, as seen in such examples as the forcible dispossession of indigenous peoples during the Trail of Tears, Jim Crow laws' crushing discrimination of blacks, and the manifest unfairness of the Chinese Exclusion Act. Including the District of Columbia, the 51 entries in these two volumes cover the state-specific histories of all of the major minority and immigrant groups in the United States, including African Americans, Hispanics, Asian Americans, and Native Americans. Every state has had a unique experience in attempting to build a community comprising multiple racial groups, and the chronologies, narratives, and biographies that compose the entries in this collection explore the consequences of racism from states' perspectives, revealing distinct new insights into their respective racial histories.

museum of natural history sacagawea: A Confluence of Cultures , 2003 A collaboration between the University of Montana and the Montana Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commission, this symposium was structured to explore the relationships that developed between the Native peoples and Euro-Americans both during the Lewis and Clark Expedition and in the 200 years following. The influences of Euro-American emigration and development of the region as it relates to Native American culture are discussed. The DVD provides highlights of the presentations grouped by the symposium's themes.

museum of natural history sacagawea: Meriwether Lewis & William Clark Carole Marsh, 2003-08-01 An activity book that presents information about Lewis & Clark.

museum of natural history sacagawea: Historical Animals Julia Moberg, 2015-02-10

Throughout history, animals have shaped the world as we know it. But rarely have they received the recognition they deserve. Until now. This inside look at history's most famous animals features wacky verse, cool facts, historical stats, and zany cartoon art. Meet Alexander the Great's horse Bucephalus, who was his battle companion for nearly 30 years. Learn about Mozart's starling bird that helped him write music by singing along as he composed. Read about the Ethiopian goats that discovered the coffee bean, Marco Polo seeing dragons in China, and a dog named Boatswain that saved Napoleon's life. From the cobra that killed Cleopatra to Cairo, the dog that helped hunt down Osama bin Laden, Historical Animals has these stories and more!

museum of natural history sacagawea: *Encyclopaedia Britannica* Harry S. Ashmore, 1962

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