



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## ***VY\_22\_INOVACE\_AJ\_MAR\_21***

*Učební materiál*

***Sada: Kultura a realie anglických mluvících zemí***

***Téma: US History – Lewis and Clark Expedition***

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***Předmět: Anglický jazyk***

***Ročník: 3-4. ročník - VG***

***Využití: Učební materiál pro výuku anglického jazyka***

***Anotace: The worksheet can be used when introducing or reviewing information about US History. Students read a text about the Lewis and Clark Expedition and answer comprehension questions.***

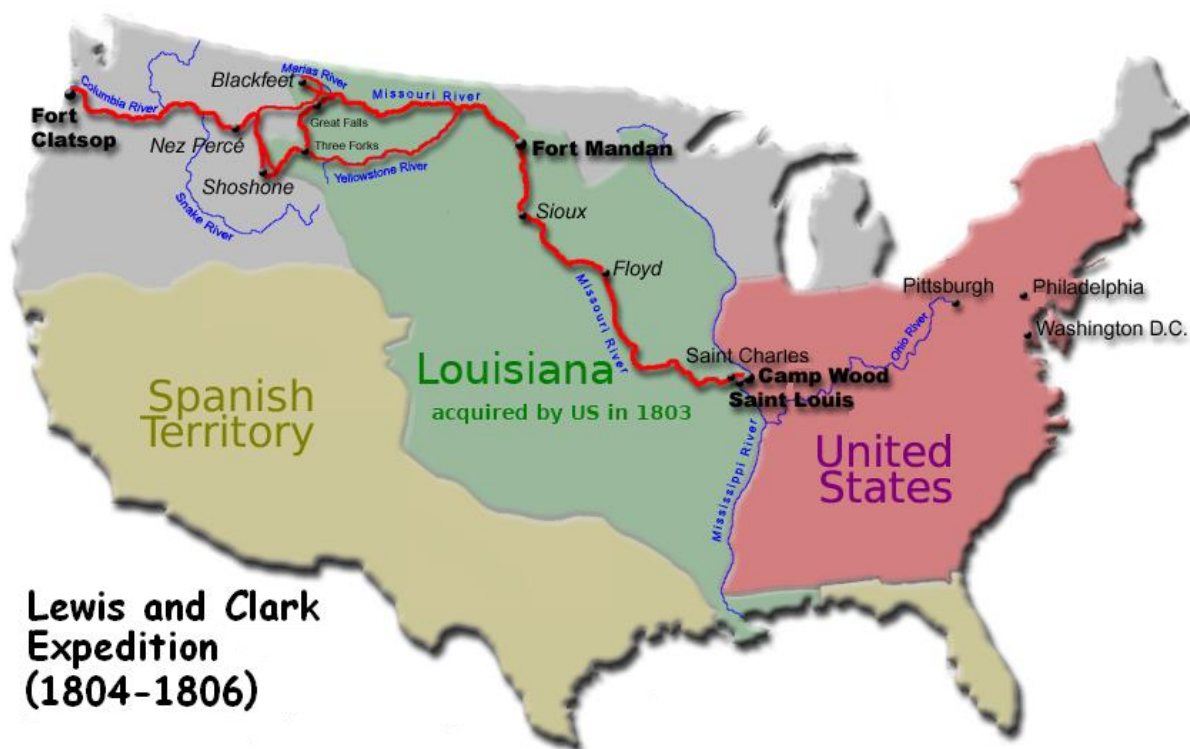
**LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION.** In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson purchased from France the extensive Louisiana Territory, a vast tract of land comprising nearly two-thirds of the present trans-Mississippi United States. Jefferson was a leading proponent of scientific expansion, a program of planned westward growth that called for the systematic exploration and mapping of new territory prior to settlement. Believing the Louisiana Territory held nearly unlimited potential for the future growth of the United States, Jefferson appointed his personal secretary, a twenty-nine-year-old army captain named Meriwether Lewis, as commander of an expedition to explore the vast region and to locate a water route to the Pacific Ocean. Lewis in turn chose Lieutenant William Clark, a thirty-three-year-old army officer and fellow Virginian, as his co-captain. Late in 1803, Lewis and Clark established their headquarters at St. Louis, where they spent the winter gathering supplies and training the twenty-five soldiers under their command for the arduous journey.

The expedition set out for the unknown in the spring of 1804. Most of the first summer was spent making a difficult ascent up the Missouri River to present-day North Dakota, where the expedition wintered among the villages of the Mandan Sioux. When the expedition moved out the next spring, it was joined by the French-Canadian fur trader and interpreter Toussaint Charbonneau and his Shoshone Indian wife, Sacagawea, who emerged as the party's principal guide. With Sacagawea in the lead, carrying her infant son much of the way, Lewis and Clark reached the headwaters of the Missouri and then pushed westward across the Bitterroot Mountains in Montana and Idaho late in the summer of 1805. That autumn the expedition crossed the Continental Divide and descended the Clearwater and Snake Rivers. On 7 November 1805, their canoes reached the mouth of the Columbia River, and the explorers at last laid eyes upon the Pacific Ocean. They built a small wooden post, Fort Clatsop, along the Columbia River as their winter headquarters and embarked upon the return voyage the following March. After re-crossing the Rocky Mountains, Lewis and Clark divided the expedition into three groups to map more territory and reunited near the convergence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers. Finally, after nearly twenty-eight months of exploration and travail, the weary expedition arrived to a hero's welcome at St. Louis on 23 September 1806.

In accordance with Jefferson's detailed instructions for the expedition, Lewis and Clark brought back a multitude of scientific information, including maps, the bones and hides from animal specimens, and caged birds and prairie dogs. Of the utmost value were their voluminous journals and diaries, which provided detailed firsthand descriptions of the plant and animal life, geography, and Native peoples encountered during the journey. Although Lewis and Clark failed to locate a convenient water passage to the Pacific Ocean, they were nonetheless handsomely rewarded for their efforts. The U.S. government awarded both men 1,600 acres of land, while each member of the expedition received 320 acres and double pay. Lewis was later appointed governor of the Louisiana Territory, while Clark held a similar post in the Missouri Territory. Their most lasting achievement, however, was their contribution to the opening, both figurative and real, of the American West.

## Test your reading comprehension by answering the following questions:

1. From whom did President Jefferson buy the Louisiana Territory?  
a. England    b. Spain    c. Mexico    d. France
2. How many members were in the original Corps of Discovery?  
a. 25    b. 27    c. 50    d. 19
3. How long did the expedition take?  
a. 28 months    b. 4 years    c. 16 months    d. 3 years
4. What year did the expedition begin?  
a. 1800    b. 1802    c. 1803    d. 1804
5. Whose idea was to form an expedition and explore the new territory?  
a. Washington    b. Jefferson    c. Lincoln    d. Lewis
6. Who, in effect, became the chief guide of the expedition?  
a. Clark    b. Jefferson    c. Sacagawea    d. Shoshone
7. The starting and ending point was which city?  
a. St. Louis    b. New York    c. Pittsburgh    d. Washington, DC
8. Jefferson hoped the expedition would find a convenient water route to:  
a. The Atlantic    b. Mexico    c. Hawaii    d. the Pacific
9. On the return trip home, the expedition:  
a. Divided into groups    b. traveled by train    c. sailed around S. America  
d. went through Canada
10. The greatest achievement of the Lewis and Clark expedition was:  
a. Finding new Indian tribes    b. new maps    c. new animal species    d. opening the West



Sources:

[http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Lewis\\_and\\_Clark\\_expedition.aspx](http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Lewis_and_Clark_expedition.aspx)

[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/8a/Carte\\_Lewis-Clark\\_Expedition-en.png](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/8a/Carte_Lewis-Clark_Expedition-en.png)