

Name: _____

SACAGAWEA READING GUIDE

Before you read, write down what you already know about Sacagawea in the "Knew" column.

As you read, fill in the information you learn about Sacagawea in the "New" column.

Knew	New

Comprehension Reading Questions

Refer back to the text *Sacagawea Courageous Trailblazer!* to respond to the questions below.

Remember to answer using complete sentences.

1. Summarize Sacagawea's early life (pages 6-11) (RI.2)

2. Once Jefferson bought the Louisiana Purchase from France, what were his plans? Use the illustrations and text to answer this question. (RI.7)

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3. In the spring of 1804, Lewis and Clark and their men were ready to go. Summarize their travels plans from Missouri to the Pacific Ocean. (RI.2)

4. After traveling 1,000 miles upriver, the men stopped at Fort Mandan for the winter. They realized they were going to need a translator. What was their solution? (RI.1)

5. Early on in their travels together, Sacagawea proved to be an asset, or valuable, to the team. Summarize four ways Sacagawea helped the men. (RI.2)

6. What were some of the struggles the Corps of Discovery faced along their long journey? (RI.1)

7. On their long journey back, Lewis and Clark decided to split up. What were the two separate paths they took and why did they separate? What happened to Lewis? Use the illustrations and text to answer these questions. (RI.2)

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8. Describe what happened to Sacagawea after the expedition? (RI.1)



9. After Sacagawea's death, summarize what happened to her children, Pomp and Lisette? (RI.2)

10. What was the impact of the Louisiana Purchase? (RI.3)

11. What impact did Sacagawea have on America? (RI.3)



ANSWER KEY FOR SACAGAWEA READING GUIDE

**The following are possible responses for grade 5-6. For grades 3-4, answers are not expected to be as detailed. Be sure to scaffold and adjust when necessary.*

1. Summarize Sacagawea's early life (pages 6-11) (RI.2)

Sacagawea was born a Shoshone Native American. Her tribe was attacked by a band of Hidatsa and she was taken. She was a slave for their tribe and did what she had to in order to survive. French and British traders visited their village one day and Charbonneau bought Sacagawea to be his wife.

2. Once Jefferson bought the Louisiana Purchase from France, what were his plans? Use the illustrations and text to answer this question. (RI.7)

Jefferson had been curious about this land and was "planning an expedition to explore the west". He was in search for a single water route across the continent, as well as certain animals, topography, and minerals, such as bears, mammoths, volcanoes, and salt. He also wanted "to make maps and learn the Indian languages and find new trading partners".

3. In the spring of 1804, Lewis and Clark and their men were ready to go. Summarize their travels plans from Missouri to the Pacific Ocean. (RI.2)

The men were planning to take rafts and boats from Missouri River, then cross the mountains, and then finish the last stretch of the journey by traveling on the Columbia River to the Pacific.

4. After traveling 1,000 miles upriver, the men stopped at Fort Mandan for the winter. They realized they were going to need a translator. What was their solution? (RI.1)

Toussaint Charbonneau, a hunter and trapper that lived at Fort Mandan, was their solution. Charbonneau and his wife, Sacagawea, a Shoshone Native American, ended up joining the trip as translators for Lewis and Clark.

5. Early on in their travels together, Sacagawea proved to be an asset, or valuable, to the team. Summarize four ways Sacagawea helped the men. (RI.2)

Sacagawea proved herself valuable when she saved the journals from going overboard the boat and by foraging and introducing new food to eat. She was also able to help when they met her Native Tribe and they needed to trade for horses. Finally, she was an asset when they ran into foreign tribes, because having a Native American woman gave them credibility, a reason for them to trust the travelers.

6. What were some of the struggles the Corps of Discovery faced along their long journey? (RI.1)

The weather and elements were challenging, with snow, rain, and flooding. The uncharted terrain and wildlife, including treacherous mountains, and the pestering insects, were also a major challenge. Sickness was another. They almost lost Sacagawea to an illness and needed their medicine chest often. Lastly, there was sometimes a lack of food. For example, during their trip through Bitterroot Mountains, they were forced to eat their horses in order to stay alive.

ANSWER KEY FOR SACAGAWEA READING GUIDE (CON'T)

7. On their long journey back, Lewis and Clark decided to split up. What were the two separate paths they took and why did they separate? What happened to Lewis? Use the illustrations and text to answer these questions. (RI.2)

Clark's group took the route to Yellowstone River and Lewis's took the Missouri River route in order to cover more uncharted ground. Lewis was shot in the hip by his own men while hunting elk.

8. Describe what happened to Sacagawea after the expedition? (RI.1)

After the expedition, Sacagawea got pregnant with a baby girl. In 1812, she gave birth to Lisette, but become very ill and never recovered. She died at the about the age of 25.

9. After Sacagawea's death, summarize what happened to her children, Pompey and Lisette? (RI.2)

Pomp and Lisette moved to St. Louis to live with Clark. Although there is no more information about Lisette, Pomp went on to receive a classical education. While being a guide for hunting and trapping, he met Paul Von Wurttemberg, a German prince. They went on many adventures together. After, he returned to America and became a famous river guide. Finally, in the 1850s, he joined the gold rush in hopes to find wealth. He died in 1866.

10. What was the impact of the Louisiana Purchase? (RI.3)

After the news of Lewis and Clark's journey got out, many people followed. It sent many people west in search of new places to settle. However, in return, this took away land from millions of Native Americans.

11. What impact did Sacagawea have on America? (RI.3)

Sacagawea's story got attention in the early 1900s when women were trying to get the right to vote. Two authors wrote about her work on their trip and many women were inspired by her. Eventually, Sacagawea got the recognition she deserved as a brave woman and mother.

SHOW ME HISTORY!

GRAPHIC
NOVELS

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

The reading, writing, and social studies activities can be completed after reading any of the Show Me History! books.



WRITING

W.7. Research: After reading one of the books, choose a specific topic from the text or think of a question you want to learn more about. Using several credible sources, research that question or topic to understand more. Use this graphic organizer (See *Worksheet A*) to help guide your research.

W.4 Writing: Show Me YOUR History! On a separate piece of paper, create your own graphic about your history. Use illustrations and captions/speech bubbles just like in the Show Me History! books. (See *Worksheet B*)

READING

RI.9 Reading: Compare and contrast. Read a different book or article on the same topic (e.g., Amelia Earhart, Abraham Lincoln), and use the Venn diagram (See *Worksheet C*) to compare and contrast one author's presentation of events with that of another.

SOCIAL STUDIES

What If?: Using the timeline provided in the back of the book, choose one event and explain how it would have changed history if it had not happened. (See *Worksheet D*)

Compare/Contrast: Explain how life during that time period was different than life now. (See *Worksheet E*)

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RESEARCH

After reading one of the books, choose a specific topic from the text or think of a question you want to learn more about. Using several credible sources, research that question or topic to understand more. Use this graphic organizer to help guide your research. (W.7)

Topic/question:

Source (website, book, article)	Information/facts that support or answer your topic/question

Answer/conclusion from your research:

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WRITING

Create your own graphic about your history. Use illustrations and captions/speech bubbles just like in the Show Me History! books. (W.4)

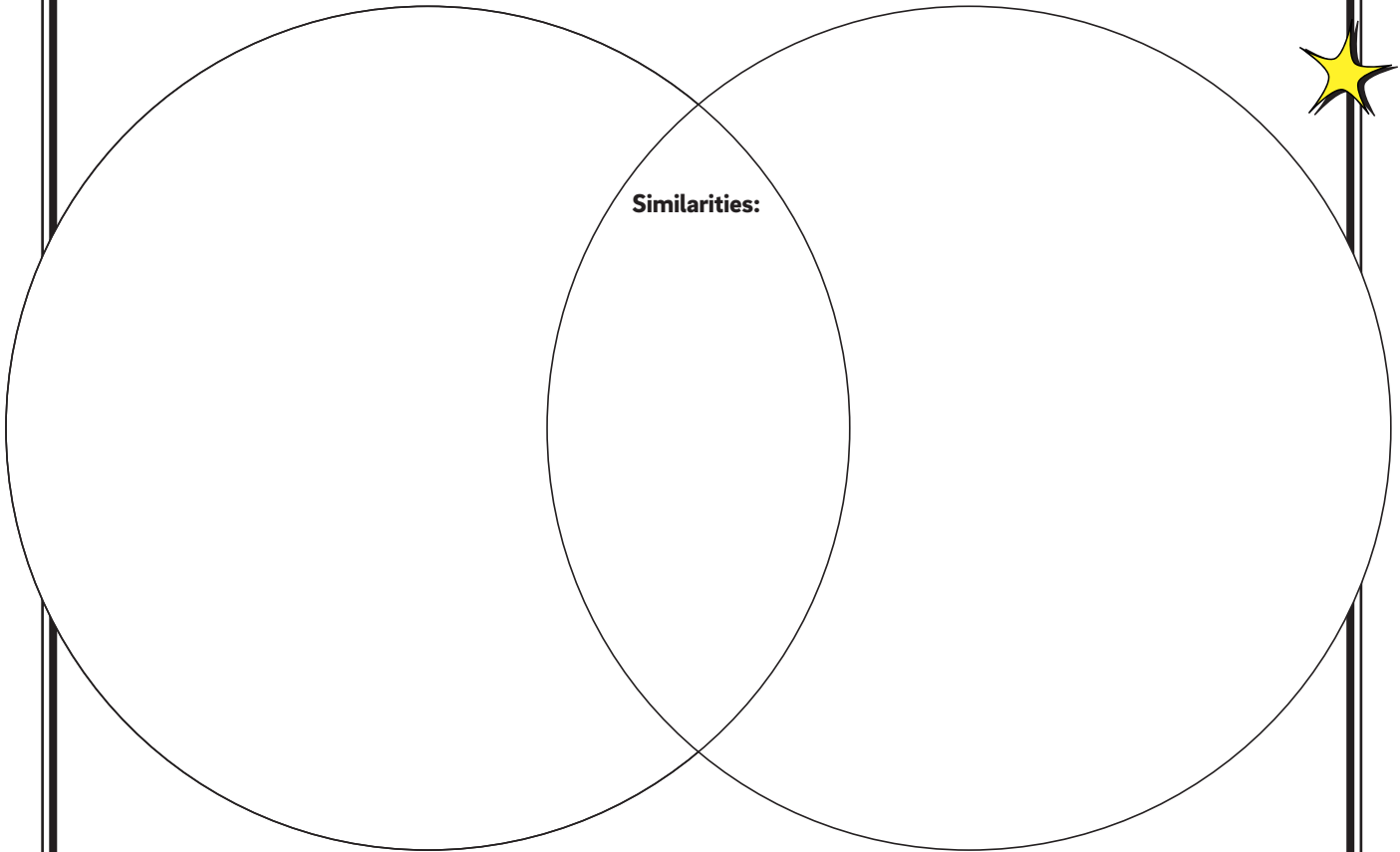
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COMPARE AND CONTRAST

Read a different book or article on the same topic (e.g., Amelia Earhart, Abraham Lincoln), and use the Venn diagram to compare and contrast one author's presentation of events with that of another. (RI.9)

Show Me History! Book Title:

Different Book/Article Title:



Summarize: Using the similarities and differences in the diagram above, briefly summarize how the two authors presented the information.

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WHAT IF?

Using the timeline provided in the back of the book, choose one event and explain **how** it would have changed history if it had not happened.

Event:

How it would have changed history if it had not happened:

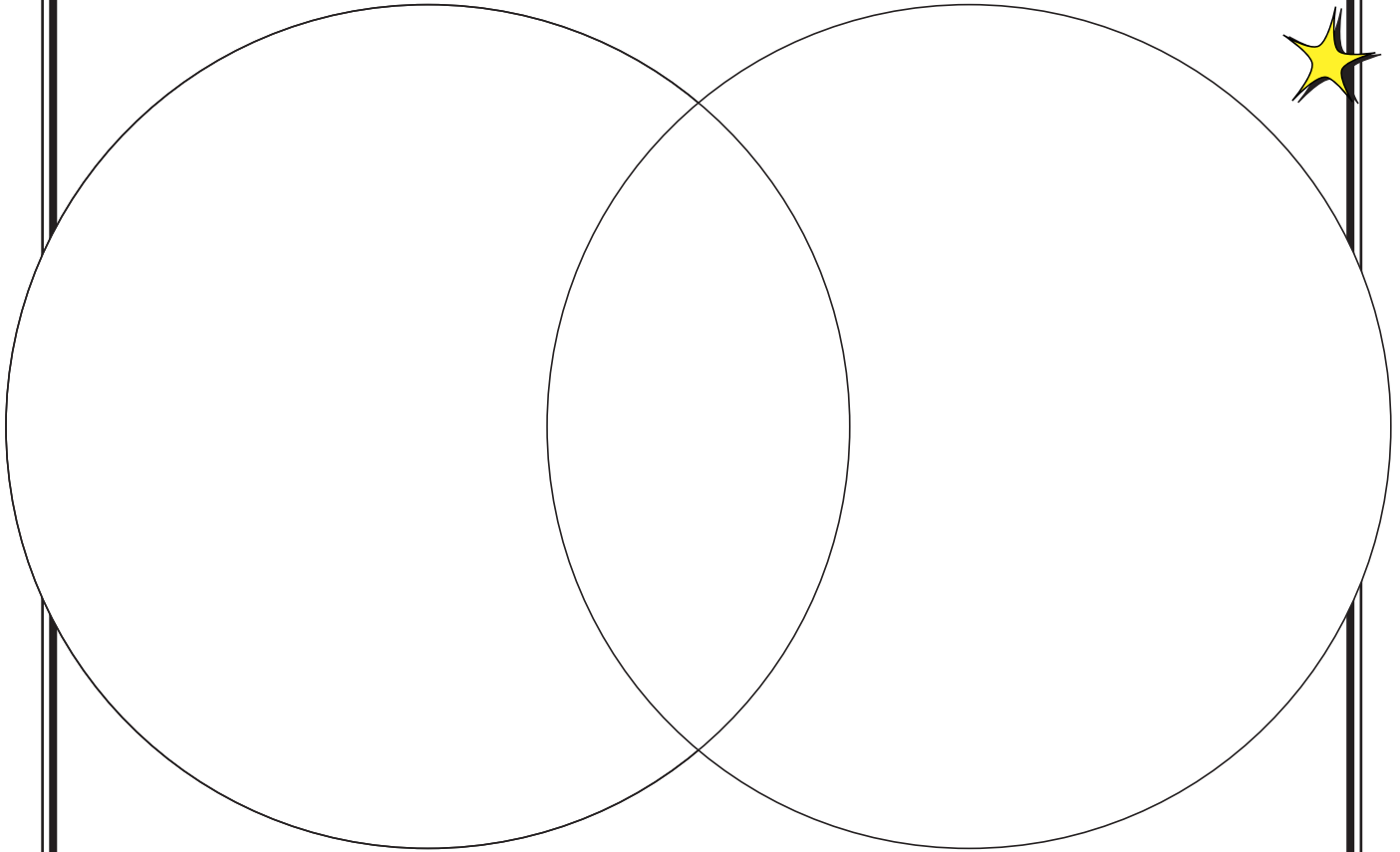
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COMPARE AND CONTRAST

After reading the story, compare and contrast life during that time period to life now.
Use the events and details from the story and any prior knowledge of that time period.

Life Then

Life Now



Summarize: Using the diagram above, briefly explain how life during that time period was different than life now.
