

Lewis And Clark Expedition

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Origins and Objectives of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

In 1803, the U.S. bought Louisiana from France. The massive portion of the terrestrial west of the River Mississippi was entirely unidentified to the people of the United States and required to be inspected first before it could start living there. The President of the United States, Jefferson, decided to direct an investigative trip to the West, so he selected his secretary, Meriwether Lewis, as the Chief in charge of the trip and discovered proper guidelines for it.

Lewis has requested his past officer, William Clark from the Army, to be his Co-leader. Their task was to travel the unknown land, develop trades with the Citizens and confirm the dominion of the U.S in the area. One of their aims was to discover a watercourse that went from the United States to the Pacific Ocean. Clark and Lewis ordered the Forces of Find, which comprised 33 persons, including an Indian lady and a slave. The voyage continued from May 1804 until September 1806. They were unsuccessful in discovering a watercourse that went from Mississippi towards the Pacific but successfully documented around 178 new plants and 100 animals, in addition to making 140 maps of the territory. The voyage was so noticeable in antiquity that the tale of the travellers was pictured in several films, and numerous books have been inscribed about the expedition. Sacagawea was an Innate American who directed their mission as she knew that innate terrestrial was much better than that of the European explorers. The explorers, Sacagawea and frequently her partner, are portrayed in several methods in portraits, models, and television (Lewis et al.).

Earlier, becoming the 3rd President of the U.S., Thomas Jefferson had a dream of sending voyagers to North America. When Jefferson took the presidential office in 1801, the majority of the U.S. inhabitants lived within 50 miles of the Atlantic Ocean. Information on the western part of the region was limited to what had been erudite from the French merchants and fur trappers and British and Spanish explorers. On 18 January 1803, President of the United States Jefferson sent a confidential letter to Congress requesting 2,500 dollars to endowment an expedition towards the Pacific Ocean. He expected to create trade relations with the Native American persons of the West and discovery a water road to the Pacific Ocean. Jefferson was also charmed by the view of what might be erudite about the topography of the West, the languages and lives of the Native American people, the animals and plants, the rocks, the soils, the climate, and how they varied as compared to that in the East (Burroughs et al.).

The President of the United States Jefferson's selection to organize an expedition was Meriwether Lewis, his past secretary and a fellow native of Albemarle County, Virginia. Having got the position of

captain in the army of the United States, Lewis controlled military-discipline and practice that might be proven to be priceless. Although in the Army, Lewis had helped in a rifle corporation instructed by William Clark. It was Clark with whom Lewis chose to support him in extending this United States Army trip, usually recognized nowadays as the “Corps of Discovery.” On February 28, 1803, Congress released the funds for the Trip, and Jefferson’s vision came closer to being the truth (Clark and Journey).

Scientific Preparation and Expeditionary Equipment

It was significant for Lewis to achieve some technical abilities and to purchase tools that would be required on the expedition. In the spring of 1803, Lewis toured Philadelphia to learn about the expedition with the top scientists of that time. Andrew Ellicott trained Lewis with map designing skills and surveying. Benjamin Smith Barton taught Lewis the botany discipline, Robert Patterson in mathematics, Caspar Wistar in anatomy and fossils, and Benjamin Rush in medicine (Miller).

However, in Philadelphia, Lewis bought numerous of the tools that were needed for the expedition. His list of shopping comprised scientific tools, for example, a sextant and chronometer, an air rifle, ammunition and arms, ink, medicines, and other stuff for periodical possession, and a huge collection of other things, which included more than 193 pounds of transportable soup, blankets, oiled linen mosquito netting, a corn mill, for the making of tents, tools, candles, and reference-books (Hamen).

Recruitment, Documentation, and Early Travel

Clark and Lewis consumed the winter of 1803-04 at Camp Dubois on the eastern bank of the River Mississippi, upstream from St. Louis. From there, the captains employed more men, growing the positions of the “Corps of Volunteers for Northwest Discovery” to furthermore to 40. As spring season advanced, the associates of the Expedition collected the food and other supplies and filled them into containers, baggage, and boxes. The ships were laden, and all the people were prepared for the departure. On May 14, 1804, the Clark & Lewis Expedition started its expedition towards the River Missouri (Clark and Coues).

Clark, Lewis, and other participants of the Expedition initiated inscription in their magazines, a practice that was sustained throughout the expedition. The making of Map was likewise significant, chiefly in the beforehand uncharted areas. As the travelers came across different streams and rivers, they were answerable for designating these rivers and streams. They termed it with well-known American people, for example, James Madison and Jefferson, and other persons for associates and participants of the Voyage. The similarity was correct for sure of the new animals and plants that they came across. Several of these designations are still in use nowadays.

Geographic Observation and Western Exploration

At the end of July, the travelers camp out north on the mouth of the River Platte at a place they named Council Bluff. Lewis has written in his journal that the location was excellent for the business posts. It was here on August 3 that Clark and Lewis had their 1st meeting with the Native American people, a minor collection of Missouri and Otto Indians. In this period, Sergeant Charles Floyd, one of the warriors, came severely ill and passed away due to a ruptured appendix on the 20th of August. He was the only person on the Journey to pass away in the expedition (Allen).

As the Journey toured up to the River Missouri at the end of August and in September, the scenery and the places sideways the river altered significantly. The forests retreated, replaced firstly by the tall steppe grass and after that by the short grass of the higher grasslands. Hundreds of cows were seen cropping, and grassland dogs were first seen. The sun-setting temperatures turn out to be much colder, with ice on the land on several mornings. Clark and Lewis scheduled to winter close to the long-recognized communities occupied by great numbers of the Hidatsa and Mandan tribes, the northern part of the current-day North Dakota, Bismarck. On October 26, 1804, the Expedition reached the earth cottage Indian towns, around 2100 kilometers from Dubois camp. A decent place was discovered for the camp, and the males set about constructing Fort Mandan crossways the stream from the Indian townships.

Indigenous Relations and the Expedition's Legacy

In the winter season, Clark and Lewis worked to create respectable relations with the Indian people, who had been trading with French-Canadian and English merchants for some time. One of these merchants, Toussaint Charbonneau, was convinced to attend the Journey as a translator when it was left in the spring season. His young pregnant wife, Sacagawea, who had been seized from her Lemhi Shoshone tribe ages beforehand by Hidatsa, was to go alongside, too. Sacagawea, therefore, turns out to be the only female participant in the Journey. Her child, named Jean Baptiste, was born on February 11, 1805. Clark and Lewis understood that Sacagawea could be valuable as a guide as the Journey continued toward the West, and they supposed the existence of the lady and her children could indicate that the gathering was a passive one.

Journey with the Missouri's current, the Journey was capable of covering a distance of up to 70 miles per day. The travelers visited the villages of Mandan on the 14th of August, and they segregated company with Charbonneau, Sacagawea, and young Jean Baptiste. The Expedition ended its trip when it visited St. Louis on September 23, 1806. The President of the United States, Jefferson, had believed that these people could be left for around a year and, therefore, had dreaded their protection. It has taken the Clark and Lewis Expedition for about two years, four months, and nine days to travel crossway to the western part of the region and to come back.

The President of the United States Jefferson's instructions to Lewis were so widespread as to be nearly

unbearable to achieve. However, he observed the Expedition as a marvelous achievement. The detections made by the travelers reformed the visualization of this new nation. No waterway towards the Pacific Ocean was discovered, but precise and full maps were made. The peaceable interaction was made with Native American people, and trading methods were deliberated. The form of information added to the systematic community proved to be priceless, and huge spreads of North America were discovered. Clark and Lewis's "voyage of discovery" became one of Thomas Jefferson's supreme lasting legacies.

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