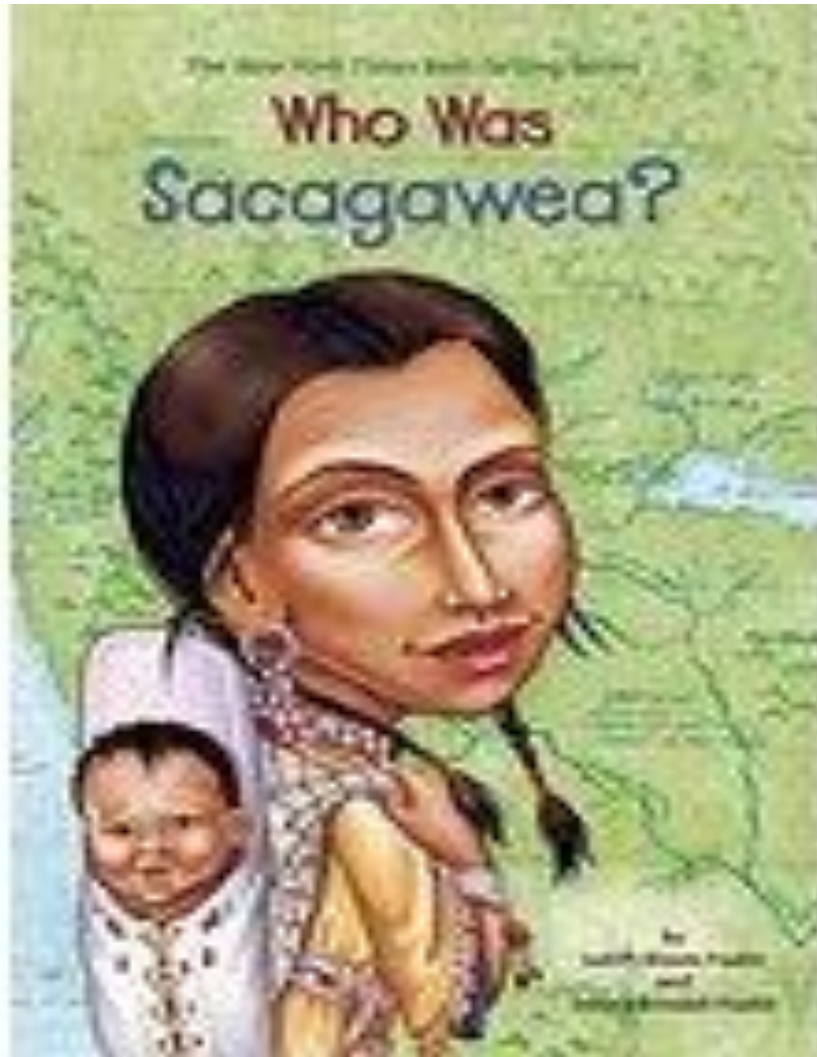


Dawn Norman
June 15, 2016

SSE 3312- Van De Mark
Biography Project



Biography Project

Dawn Norman

University of Central Florida SSE 3312

Professor Van De Mark

June 15, 2016

Fradin, D. B., & Fradin, J. B. (2002). *Who was Sacagawea?* New York, NY: Grosset & Dunlap.

Bio-Cube

Name:
Sacagawea

Time Period:
Born-1789(1790) exact year unknown. Died-1812

Place:
Born in what is now Idaho; traveled all over Northwest.

Personal Background:

- Kidnapped at the age of ten or eleven by the Minnetaree Indians.
- During a visit to the Minnetaree village, Sacagawea was bartered to Toussaint Charbonneau and became his Indian wife.
- The two joined the Corps of Discovery in 1804.

Personality Traits:

- Small and moved quick like a bird
- Brave and determined
- Cared deeply for others
- Loyal
- Skilled at finding food and navigating the forest

Significance:

Sacagawea is best known for her exploration of the Pacific Northwest with the Corps of Discovery led by Lewis and Clark. On this adventure, Sacagawea was a translator, navigator of the thick woods, a nurse, hunter of food and mother to her young son.

Obstacles:

- Kidnapping
- Extreme weather and food shortage
- Exploring rough terrain while carrying a baby
 - River Rapids
- Rattlesnakes, mosquitos, and grizzly bears
 - Fever

Important Quote:

"Everything I do is for my people." - Sacagawea

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Year 1800

Dear Diary,

Today was no different than the day before; I spend my days in isolation since the kidnapping by the Minnetaree tribe. I am their prisoner and I do as they request for fear of never returning home. I am not familiar with this land or the Minnetaree ways, and I desperately miss my family. The Minnetaree are part of the Hidatsa village and are always sending out war parties to collect goods and people for barter. The village is a constant bustle of activity with newcomers looking for a trade. I miss my peaceful Shoshone people. Please let me find a way to escape.

I spent hours today searching for firewood. I think there are over one hundred lodges within the village. The prisoners collect firewood and deliver bundles to each lodge while being watched by the Minnetaree mothers and children. It is a terrible feeling always being looked at and watched. There is a fur trader that comes into the village quite frequently. I see him staring at me from the distance, and it is quite frightening. I hope that he leaves the village soon.

Missing my home,
Sacagawea

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Year 1805

Dear Diary,

It has been almost five years since the Minnetaree tribe traded my life to the fur trader named Toussaint Charbonneau. I am one of his many Indian wives and I am now with child. I have given up on my dream of ever returning home. I will not abandon my son or daughter, and my fate is sealed. I will need to make the best of this life and offer my child the greatest gift of love.

Visitors arrived in the village today; they call themselves the Corp of Discovery. Toussaint seemed extremely interested in what they had to say and was making his presence known. I overheard the villagers talking, and the group plans on camping nearby for the winter. Toussaint said I will go tomorrow to speak with the group's leaders. I believe he said their names were Lewis and Clark.

Restless, but tired,
Sacagawea

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April 7, 1805

Dear Diary,

The men and I left the comforts of Fort Mandan today to explore the Northwest. We have started the journey up the Missouri River with eight vessels. I feel the heavy burden of being a translator for the Corps to the Indian people and carrying little Pomp on my back for the whole journey. I know the forest better than most in our group, and I will be an asset for finding food and shelter. I remember the terrain being rough as I traveled the land after my kidnapping, but I am determined not to falter.

I question my motives and know deep inside the answer lies in finding my people once again. If I could only see my brothers and sister faces, will they remember me? Are they still alive? There are so many questions that I do not have answers to and need this closure to still my heart. I miss my people, but I also know that I have a different path to follow. Maybe this trip will help settle my longing and create peace for my new life.

Searching for the truth,
Sacagawea

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November 7, 1805

Dear Diary,

It has been a long, tough journey, but our group made it to the ocean today. The sight filled my eyes with tears and excitement. The sheer strength of the waves marked with beauty was a view I will never forget. I fulfilled half of my commitment and helped the Corps make it to our destination. Over 2,200 miles we have traveled and my mind and body are tired. We will spend the winter here and come spring set off for a different destination called home.

The men were good to me on this adventure; I believe I am equal in their eyes. I have shown value in my knowledge of herbs to heal and edible wilderness food. I have translated our group's intentions to the Indian tribes and helped navigate through the known terrain. I have been a loving mother to Pomp and a friend to Clark. I feel some peace and tranquility with this exploration and feel there is more to come.

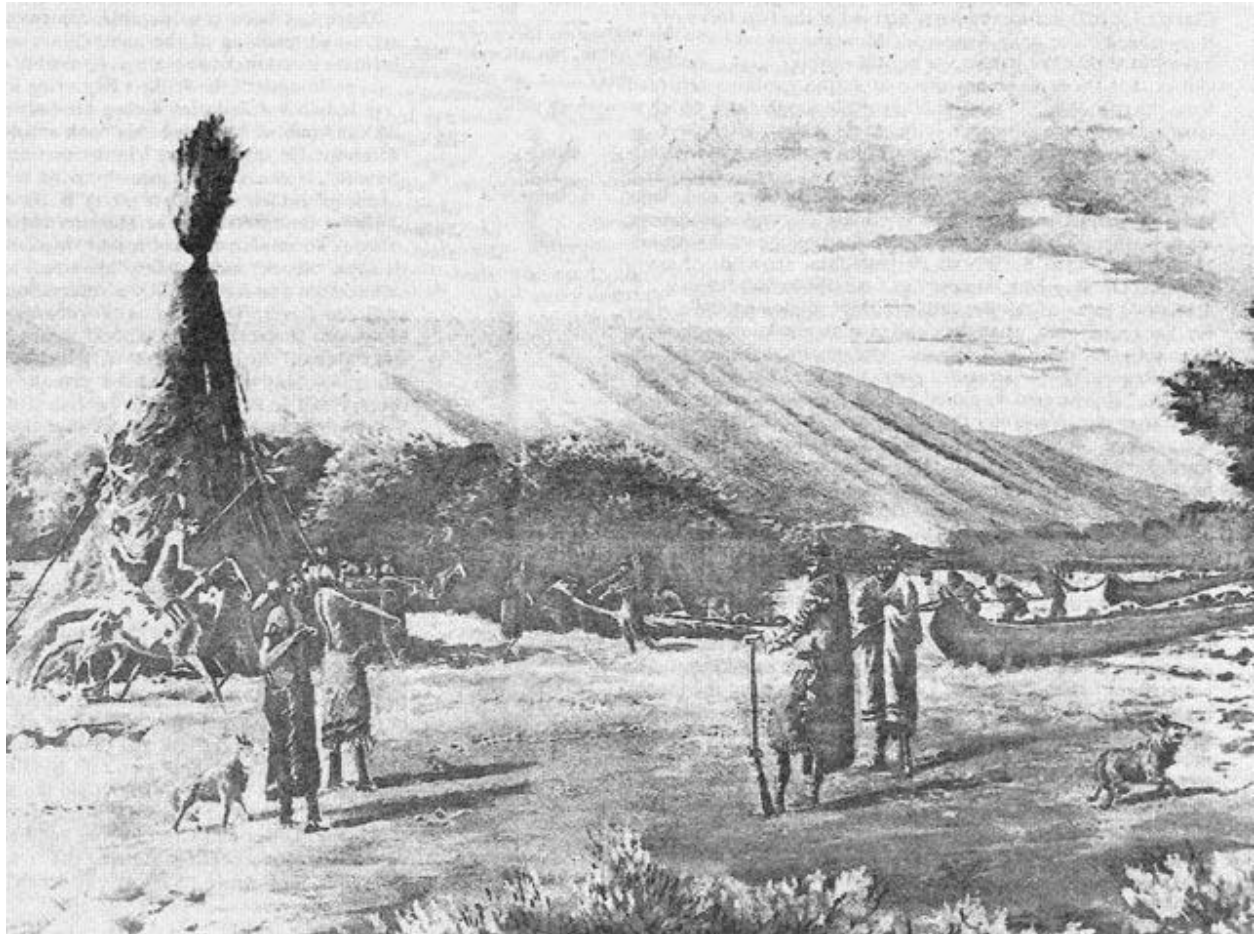
Peace at last,
Sacagawea

Birth Certificate

As part of a peaceful birthing experience, the Shoshone tribe considered solitude away from the village a smooth adaptation process for the mother and child. The birthing parent's mother and grandmother are permitted to attend the birth. Directly after the birth of the child, the baby's umbilical cord is cut and buried. The Shoshone people believe the burial of such objects reduces the likelihood of undesirable characteristics in a child. The child and mother would live alone for one month before being presented to the tribe. It was important to the Shoshone people that the duo had a period of bonding before resuming daily activities. Shoshone mothers were required to refrain from red meat for a few weeks after the birth of their infant.

A few days after the birth, a spirit name is given and a ceremony conducted. The naming ceremony is the acceptance of the new child into the tribe. A spirit name provides personality and directs an individual into a variety of life endeavors. Many times the initial name the newborn is given alters into a name that shows character features and their mission for life. A name is only provided during special ceremonies and never without this induction. Elders of the tribe pray and ask for a vision in order to name the child. The parents and attendees receive a description of the elder's visual image along with the name choice.

Written documentation is not part of the naming process. As a child, Sacagawea had a variety of spirit names. The one to which she is most famous means "bird woman." The translation implies that she was small and moved quick like a bird. There is conflicting documentation as to the spelling and the actual spirit name meaning. William Clark's journal refers to Sacagawea as the "boat launcher."



"The Naming of Sacajawea", a painting by T. P. Dunlap

References

- Ipatenco, S. (2001). Native American Postpartum Pregnancy Traditions | The Classroom |
Synonym. Retrieved from <http://classroom.synonym.com/native-american-postpartum-pregnancy-traditions-9389.html>
- Trail Tribes. (2016). *Shoshone and Bannock Culture - Naming Ceremonies*. Retrieved from
<http://trailtribes.org/lemhi/naming-ceremonies.htm>

Pioneer Life Timeline

Pioneer Life took place within various regions of North America from the 1750's through 1850's

- The French and Indian War- 1754

The French and Indian War begins and ends with Great Britain gaining all French territory and Florida

- The Proclamation of 1763

The Proclamation of 1763- To create peace between the colonists and the Native Americans, Britain established land boundaries for the two. Designated at the crest of the Appalachian Mountains running down the eastern line of North America, settlers were not allowed to settle west of the line in Indian Territory.

- Declaration of Independence- 1776

Declaration of Independence- the Second Continental Congress announced that the thirteen American colonies, regarded themselves as no longer ruled by the British Monarchy.

- Treaty of Paris signed- 1783

Treaty of Paris ended the Revolutionary War thus solidifying America's Independence.

- Northwest Ordinance- 1787

Northwest Ordinance- Creation of the Northwest Territory established policy for the gaining of new lands.

- United States buys Louisiana Territory- 1803

The United States buys the Louisiana Territory doubling the size of their current land holdings. The Louisiana Territory was composed of areas from the Mississippi River in the east to the Rocky Mountains in the west and from the Gulf of Mexico in the south to the Canadian border in the north.

- Lewis and Clark explore the Northwest- 1804

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark explored the undocumented Pacific Northwest in 1804–06. During the exploration, Sacagawea and Toussaint Charbonneau translated and helped lead the group through uncharted territories.

- War of 1812- 1812

Also known as the "Second War of Independence," Americans fought the British, Canadians and Native Americans over maritime rights and Great Britain's hand in Native American retaliation.

- United States purchase Florida- 1819

Spain had difficulties controlling Florida after America's Independence from Great Britain. In 1819, John Quincy Adams completed a diplomatic union with Spain for the release of Florida to the United States.

- Trail of Tears- 1838

The Trail of Tears is the unforgiving journey the Native Americans took to find new homes as they were forced to leave their territories known as the “Indian Removal” process. Thousands of Native Americans lost their lives as they fled to new lands.

- Great Westward Migration- 1843

Thomas Jefferson encouraged the westward expansion and believed it was pivotal to our nation’s growth. Jefferson had visions of a country that was independent and its people land owners.

- The Gold Rush - 1848

The search for gold in the Sacramento Valley in 1848 sparked the Gold Rush. The Gold Rush was a considerable measure of American pioneering that helped shape American history. Thousands of people searched for gold and ended up in San Francisco and the surrounding area. The city grew from 1,000 people to over 100,000 in a period of two years.

Sacagawea

Timeline of Sacagawea's Life

- Possible year of birth for Sacagawea - 1789

The exact year of Sacagawea's birth is unknown; multiple accounts show 1789 or 1790.

- Sacagawea is kidnapped by Minataree Indians - 1800

The Minataree Indians in search of barter for trade attack the Shoshone tribe. Sacagawea is captured and taken to the Minataree Village where she becomes their slave.

- United States buys Louisiana Territory- 1803

The United States buys the Louisiana Territory doubling the size of their current land holdings. The Louisiana Territory was composed of areas from the Mississippi River in the east to the Rocky Mountains in the west and from the Gulf of Mexico in the south to the Canadian border in the north.

- Lewis and Clark explore the Northwest- 1804

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark explored the undocumented Pacific Northwest in 1804–06. During the exploration, Sacagawea and Toussaint Charbonneau translated and helped lead the group through uncharted territories.

- Birth of Jean Baptiste (Pomp) - 1805

Sacagawea gives birth to a son who is named Jean Baptiste, nicknamed Pomp.

- Sacagawea returns home - 1805

For a brief visit, Sacagawea returned to her Shoshone people to help translate and trade for the Corps of Discovery.

- Corps of Discovery reach the Pacific - 1805

The Corps of Discovery reach the Pacific Ocean, which is their final destination before returning to Missouri.

- Fort Clatsop is built - 1806

After reaching the Pacific Ocean, the Corps of Discovery build Fort Clatsop as their winter shelter.

- War of 1812- 1812

Also known as the "Second War of Independence," Americans fought the British, Canadians and Native Americans over maritime rights and Great Britain's hand in Native American retaliation.

- Death of Sacagawea - 1812

After giving birth to daughter Lisette reports of Sacagawea's death travel to William Clark.

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Bottle Person- Sacagawea



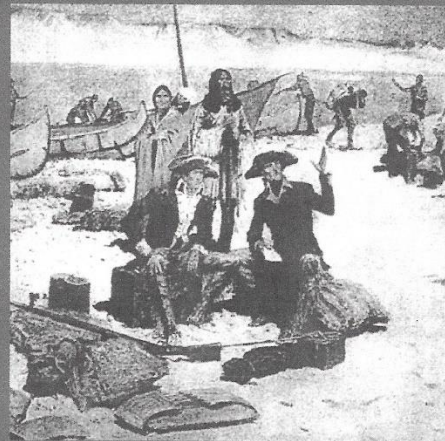
October 2,
1806

The Commonwealth

Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania

The Corps of Discovery reaches the Pacific Ocean!

As commissioned by President Thomas Jefferson, Captain William Clark and Mr. Meriwether Lewis along with forty-three men and one woman set forth on an exploration of the vast Northwest. Upon their return from the Pacific Ocean, the group known as the Corps of Discovery will have mapped routes and documented wilderness components for future exploration. In total, the Corps covered eight thousand miles and traveled for over two years.



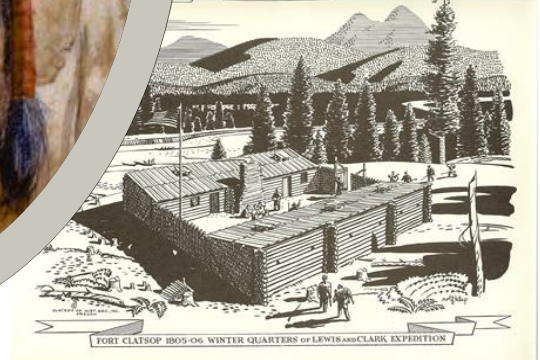
The Corps of Discovery left the Northwest on March 22, 1806, to return to St. Louis, Missouri. The trip was a difficult one filled with sickness and starvation. As a safety measure upon their return, the group separated into two smaller units to meet near the Missouri River. The Corps of Discovery covered eight thousand miles and traveled over two years.

As advised by Captain William Clark, the group was aided by an Indian woman named Sacagawea. The Indian woman found shelter, food and helped navigate the vast wilderness. In addition, the woman was a translator for the Corps of Discovery with the Indian tribes encountered.



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"Sacagawea"

An advocate for woman and the culturally diverse,
presenting strength before acceptable in the universe.

Pulled from her home at a young age and brought into slavery,
sold to a fur trader that was Canadian and aging.

At the age of fifteen, she is expecting a child,
little did she know the next events in her life would be wild.

Lewis and Clark were their names, and they led an exploration
with the Corps of Discovery for the country's salvation.

The group was missing a translator for the Indian people,
along with a partner that could forecast upheaval.

She ventured far and was ever loyal,
saving many a men from disastrous trial.

Her name was Sacagawea, which means bird woman,
and her adventures in time where almost un-human.

Traveling over eight thousand miles with her young baby,
she handled the terrain swift, but safely.

A role-model for all who like adventure,
she was a gem in this country's chest of treasure.

She departed this world with the birth of her daughter;
men, women, and children should all give her honor.



SACAGAWEA

"TSAKAKA-WIAS"

BORN 1789

DIED DECEMBER 20, 1812

DIED OF PUTRID FEVER

LOVING MOTHER TO JEAN BAPTISTE AND
LISETTE

MEMBER OF THE SHOSHONE

FRIEND AND NAVIGATOR FOR THE CORPS OF
DISCOVERY

AN EXPLORER OF THE NORTHWEST IN SEARCH
OF NEW COUNTRY AND THE PACIFIC OCEAN

SURVIVED BY HER HUSBAND TOUSSAINT
CHARBONNEAU AND HER CHILDREN.

"DESCRIBED AS A GOOD AND BEST WOMAN."

Biography Project Rubric



Smiling Snowman



Dapper Snowman



Dancing Snowman

What I am looking for:	LEVEL 1 = 1 pt.	LEVEL 2 = 5 pts.	LEVEL 3 = 10 pts.
Part One: Who was...?	Student selected book, but did not read the book.	Student selected, read, but did not properly cite the book.	The student selected, read, and accurately cited book within biography project.
Part Two: Bio-cube and Bio-cube Graphic Organizer	Student did not present Bio-Cube or completed graphic organizer.	Student utilized ReadWriteThink website to complete Bio-Cube, but did not include completed graphic organizer.	Student used ReadWriteThink website; included graphic organizer and presented Bio-Cube.
Part Three: Diary/Journal	Incomplete sentences and paragraphs, fewer than four entries without factual details on life events.	Less than four journal entries, one paragraph in length; including accurate details of life events.	Four journal entries completed, one paragraph in length; including factual details of life events.
Birth Certificate	Recreated birth certificate, but lacks one or more of the required elements along with historical formatting.	Recreated birth certificate which shows name, date of birth, place of birth, but lacks historical formatting.	Recreated birth certificate which shows name, date of birth, place of birth in a historical format.
Timeline	Fewer than five events cited on the timeline.	Fewer than ten events mentioned on the timeline.	Ten events cited on the timeline.

Bottle Person	Bottle person created, but lacks figure recognition and manipulative element.	The historical figure is represented, without a manipulative element.	Bottle person looks like an authentic representation of the character with a manipulative element.
Newspaper Article	Newspaper article created with one particular historical event noted.	Newspaper article completed with two specific historical events noted.	Newspaper article created with three specific historical events noted.
Collage	Fewer than five pictures presented on letter size paper including two of the biography figure.	Fewer than ten images are shown on letter size paper including two of the portrait figure.	Ten pictures are presented on letter size paper including two of the biography figure.
People Poem	People poem composed with one stanza, with one to two lines each.	People poem consisting of two stanzas, with one to two lines each.	People poem comprised of three stanzas, at least two lines each.
Obituary	Obituary lacks a portion of the figures name, date of birth, remaining relatives, and two achievements. Obituary NOT completed on gravestone template.	Obituary does not have a part of the character's name, date of birth, remaining relatives, and two achievements. Obituary completed on tombstone template.	Obituary reflects biography name, date of birth, remaining relatives, and two achievements. Obituary completed on gravestone template.
Errors **Extra Credit	More than ten, but fewer than twelve grammatical errors.	More than three, but less than ten grammatical errors.	Less than three grammatical errors.

Snowman images: Curitti, G. (2016). *Biography Rubric* [Snowman grading levels]. Retrieved from <https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/Biography-Rubric-1516372>