

FRONTIER HISTORY FLASH CARDS

Use these flash cards to learn about and test yourself on major figures in frontier exploration and history!

(Answer keys are included)



Independence National Historical Park

Captain William Clark (1770-1838)

William Clark served, with Meriwether Lewis, as co-captain of the Corps of Discovery from 1804 to 1806. The 28-month expedition would explore western lands never before seen by Americans. Clark had many skills including being an excellent boatman. This was very important since more than 80 percent of the trip was spent on the water.

Test your knowledge about **William Clark**. Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

TRUE FALSE

1. The expedition explored the Louisiana Purchase, land acquired from France in 1803. TRUE FALSE
2. Meriwether Lewis had once served under the command of Captain Clark. TRUE FALSE
3. Lewis selected Clark as a co-captain because he realized the expedition needed the combined skills of two leaders. TRUE FALSE
4. Clark was a natural and gifted cartographer (map maker). TRUE FALSE
5. Clark never married nor had a family. TRUE FALSE

* Answers are found in our museum exhibits, but can be found through online and printed research for students at home.



Test your knowledge about **William Clark**. Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|---|---|---|
| 1. The expedition explored the Louisiana Purchase, land acquired from France in 1803. |  |  |
| 2. Meriwether Lewis had once served under the command of Captain Clark. |  |  |
| 3. Lewis selected Clark as a co-captain because he realized the expedition needed the combined skills of two leaders. |  |  |
| 4. Clark was a natural and gifted cartographer (map maker). |  |  |
| 5. Clark never married nor had a family. |  |  |

Trappers left several hundred wolf carcasses here hence WOLF POINT

WOLF POINT

Indian Elk Horn Monument 15 X 20 feet 1832

Deer are still found along the Missouri R.

CK Range

Going to Fort Union to trade. Indians from all the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains came to Fort Union with their furs.

Fort Union 1828 to Government, torn down in 1866 to build Ft. Buford

Sieben's Brand Ft. Buford

Sublette's Ft. William Lewis and Clark met at the mouth of the Yellowstone on their way East.

SIDNEY



Independence National Historical Park

Captain Meriwether Lewis (1774-1809)

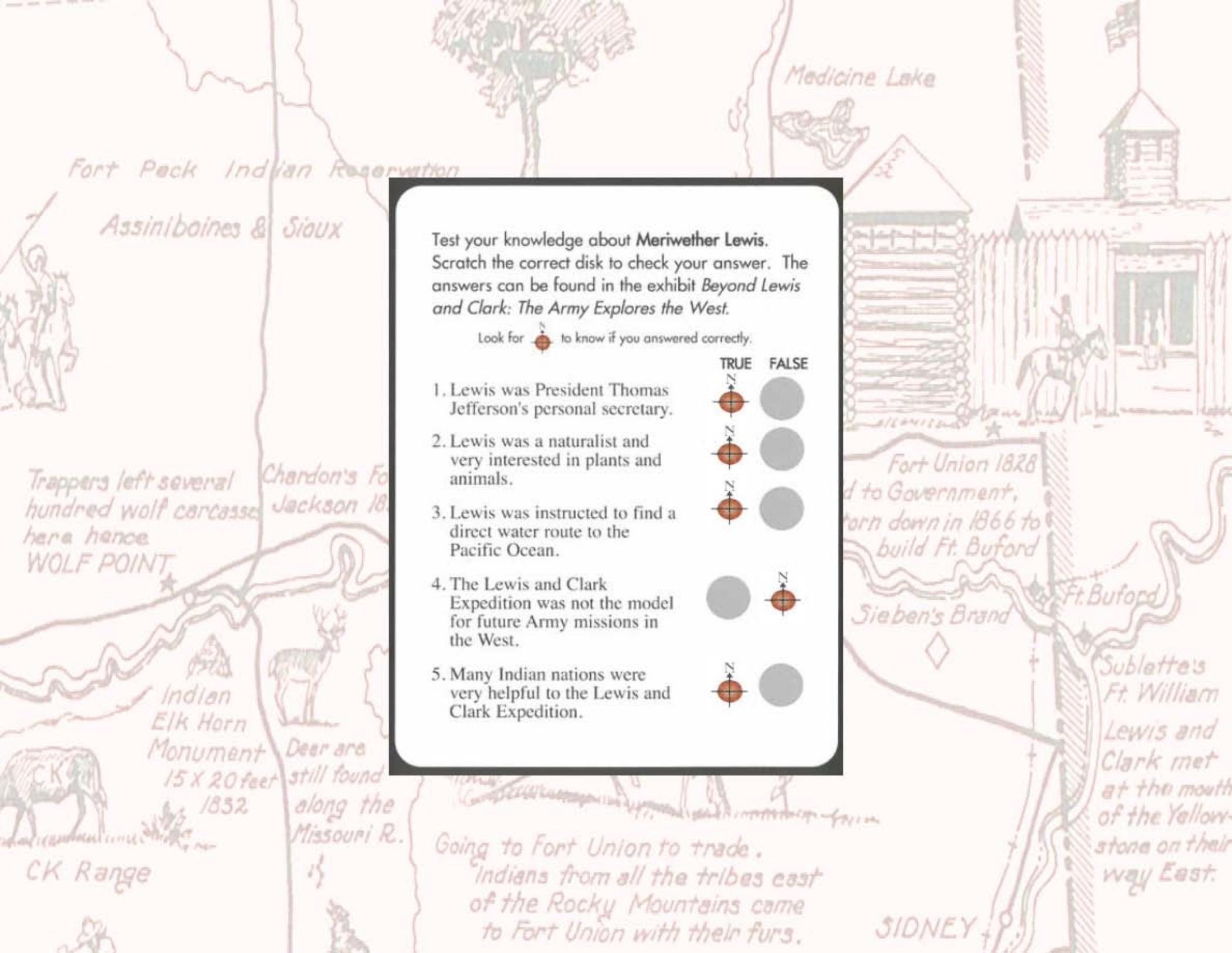
Captain Lewis, with Captain William Clark, led the Corps of Discovery on an 8,000-mile journey to the Pacific Ocean and back. Their journals would provide citizens and scientists with a wealth of new information about the West. Lewis was only 29 years old when he was directed by President Jefferson to lead the 1804 to 1806 expedition.

Test your knowledge about Meriwether Lewis. Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Lewis was President Thomas Jefferson's personal secretary. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Lewis was a naturalist and very interested in plants and animals. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Lewis was instructed to find a direct water route to the Pacific Ocean. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. The Lewis and Clark Expedition was not the model for future Army missions in the West. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. Many Indian nations were very helpful to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

* Answers are found in our museum exhibits, but can be found through online and printed research for students at home.



Fort Peck Indian Reservation

Assiniboines & Sioux

Medicine Lake

Trappers left several hundred wolf carcasses here hence WOLF POINT

Chardon's Fort Jackson 1806

Indian Elk Horn Monument 15 X 20 feet 1832

Deer are still found along the Missouri R.

CK Range

Going to Fort Union to trade. Indians from all the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains came to Fort Union with their furs.

Fort Union 1828
sold to Government,
torn down in 1866 to
build Ft. Buford

Sieben's Brand

Sublette's Ft. William
Lewis and Clark met at the mouth of the Yellowstone on their way East.

SIDNEY

Test your knowledge about Meriwether Lewis. Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

1. Lewis was President Thomas Jefferson's personal secretary.
2. Lewis was a naturalist and very interested in plants and animals.
3. Lewis was instructed to find a direct water route to the Pacific Ocean.
4. The Lewis and Clark Expedition was not the model for future Army missions in the West.
5. Many Indian nations were very helpful to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

TRUE	FALSE
	
	
	
	
	



Michael Haynes—www.mhaynesart.com

Sacagawea (c. 1788-1812)

Sacagawea, a young Shoshone woman, was a guide and interpreter for the Corps of Discovery. She joined the expedition at Ft. Mandan in 1805 when Lewis and Clark hired her husband, Toussaint Charbonneau, as an interpreter. Her name translates to “Bird Woman.”

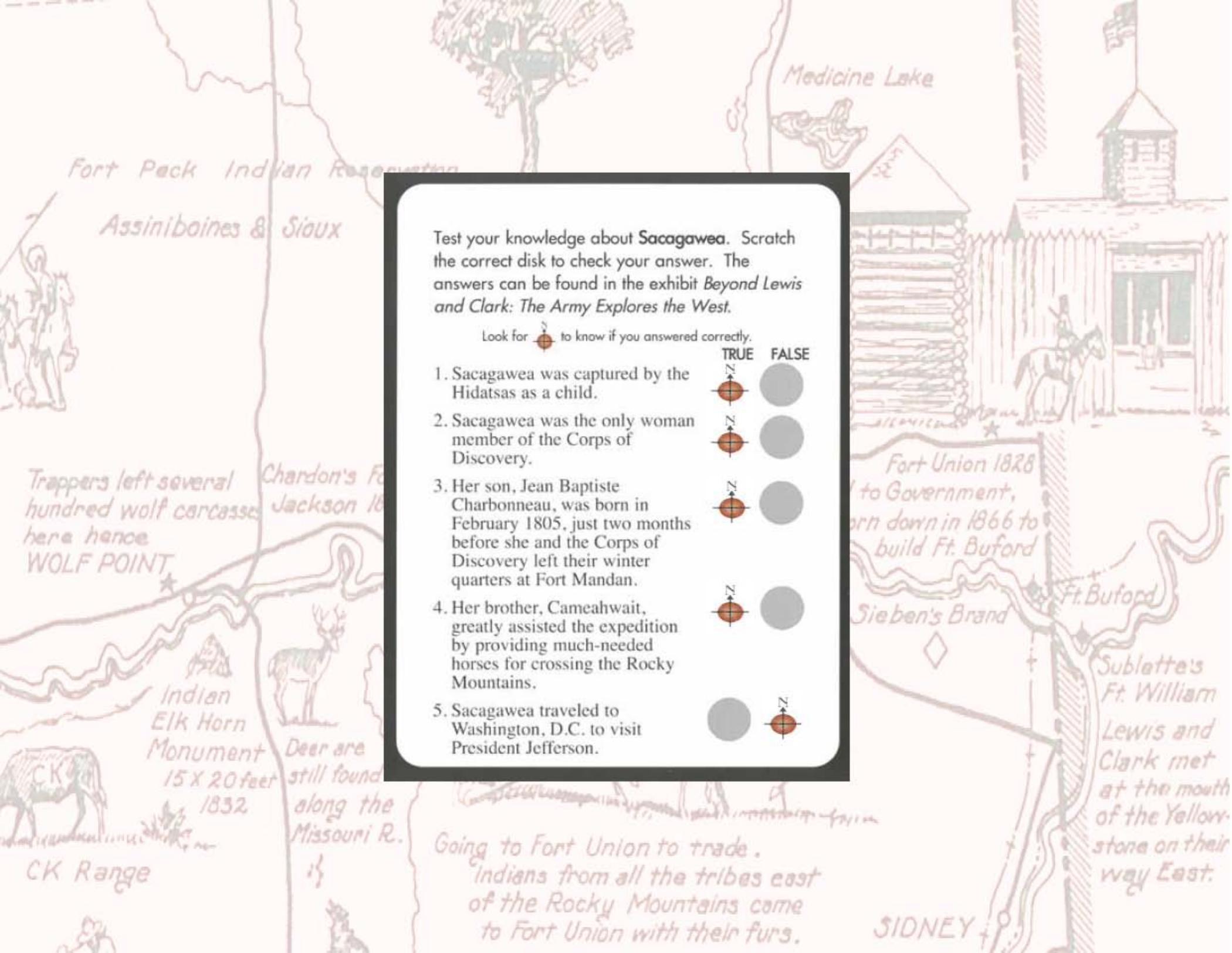
Test your knowledge about **Sacagawea**. Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

TRUE FALSE

1. Sacagawea was captured by the Hidatsas as a child. TRUE FALSE
2. Sacagawea was the only woman member of the Corps of Discovery. TRUE FALSE
3. Her son, Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, was born in February 1805, just two months before she and the Corps of Discovery left their winter quarters at Fort Mandan. TRUE FALSE
4. Her brother, Cameahwait, greatly assisted the expedition by providing much-needed horses for crossing the Rocky Mountains. TRUE FALSE
5. Sacagawea traveled to Washington, D.C. to visit President Jefferson. TRUE FALSE

* Answers are found in our museum exhibits, but can be found through online and printed research for students at home.



Test your knowledge about **Sacagawea**. Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Sacagawea was captured by the Hidatsas as a child. |  |  |
| 2. Sacagawea was the only woman member of the Corps of Discovery. |  |  |
| 3. Her son, Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, was born in February 1805, just two months before she and the Corps of Discovery left their winter quarters at Fort Mandan. |  |  |
| 4. Her brother, Cameahwait, greatly assisted the expedition by providing much-needed horses for crossing the Rocky Mountains. |  |  |
| 5. Sacagawea traveled to Washington, D.C. to visit President Jefferson. |  |  |



Michael Haynes-www.mhaynesart.com

York (c. 1770-c. 1832)

York was Captain William Clark's slave. They had been together since childhood. During the expedition, York was given the same treatment as the other members of the Corps. What Clark didn't realize was the sensation York's dark skin would cause among the Native Americans. They considered him very special because of his color and strength.

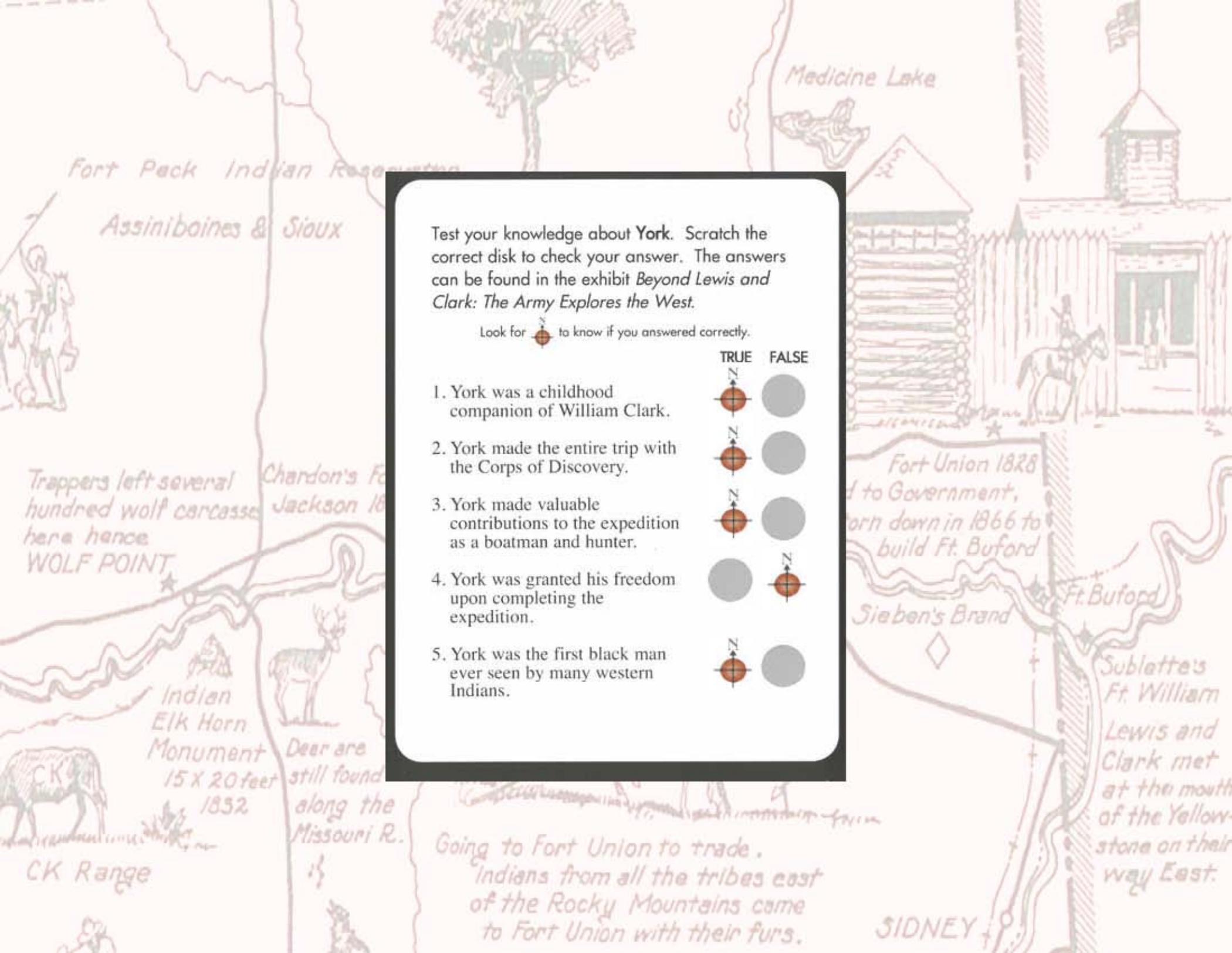
Test your knowledge about York. Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

TRUE FALSE

1. York was a childhood companion of William Clark. TRUE FALSE
2. York made the entire trip with the Corps of Discovery. TRUE FALSE
3. York made valuable contributions to the expedition as a boatman and hunter. TRUE FALSE
4. York was granted his freedom upon completing the expedition. TRUE FALSE
5. York was the first black man ever seen by many western Indians. TRUE FALSE

* Answers are found in our museum exhibits, but can be found through online and printed research for students at home.



Test your knowledge about York. Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|--|---|---|
| 1. York was a childhood companion of William Clark. |  |  |
| 2. York made the entire trip with the Corps of Discovery. |  |  |
| 3. York made valuable contributions to the expedition as a boatman and hunter. |  |  |
| 4. York was granted his freedom upon completing the expedition. |  |  |
| 5. York was the first black man ever seen by many western Indians. |  |  |

Fort Pack Indian Reservation

Assiniboines & Sioux

Medicine Lake

Trappers left several hundred wolf carcasses here hence WOLF POINT

Chardon's Fort Jackson 1806

Fort Union 1828 sold to Government, torn down in 1866 to build Ft. Buford

Sieben's Brand

Sublette's Ft. William Lewis and Clark met at the mouth of the Yellowstone on their way East.

Indian Elk Horn Monument 15 X 20 feet 1832

Deer are still found along the Missouri R.

CK Range

Going to Fort Union to trade. Indians from all the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains came to Fort Union with their furs.

SIDNEY



Yale Collection of Western Americana,
Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library

“Pawnee Council” by Samuel Seymour (1819)

The Artists

Beginning with Major Stephen Long’s expedition, artists became important members of the military expeditions. They were employed to create a realistic record of the terrain, flora, fauna, and Native people. Their paintings also captured the beauty and grandeur of the West and the attention of the American public.

Test your knowledge about the **artists**. Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Landscape artist Samuel Seymour provided Americans with their first view of the Rocky Mountains. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Gustav Sohon was a private in the Army when he created his illustrations for the Pacific Railroad Survey. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. The Pacific Railroad Survey employed fewer artists than previous expeditions. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Artist John Mix Stanley painted Indians because he knew that their culture was changing. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. The work of the expedition artist was eventually replaced by that of the photographer. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

* Answers are found in our museum exhibits, but can be found through online and printed research for students at home.



U.S. Army Military History Institute

General George Armstrong Custer (1839-1876)

General George A. Custer was a Civil War veteran who gained national attention with his command of troops on the Western frontier. He was killed at the Battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876, when the U.S. government waged war against the Sioux and other Plains Indian tribes.

Test your knowledge about **George Custer**.
Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Custer led a 1,000 man military expedition into the Black Hills and discovered gold there. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. The Sioux considered the Black Hills sacred. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. The advance of prospectors into the Black Hills violated the Laramie Peace Treaty of 1868 and led to violence. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Gen. Custer's wife, Libbie Custer, helped create and then preserve the image of her husband as a hero. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. The federal government discouraged settlers from moving to the Black Hills. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

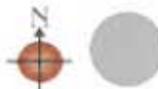
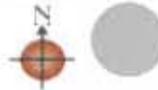
* Answers are found in our museum exhibits, but can be found through online and printed research for students at home.

Test your knowledge about **George Custer**.
Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The
answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis
and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

1. Custer led a 1,000 man military expedition into the Black Hills and discovered gold there.
2. The Sioux considered the Black Hills sacred.
3. The advance of prospectors into the Black Hills violated the Laramie Peace Treaty of 1868 and led to violence.
4. Gen. Custer's wife, Libbie Custer, helped create and then preserve the image of her husband as a hero.
5. The federal government discouraged settlers from moving to the Black Hills.

TRUE FALSE





Washington State Historical Society

Isaac I. Stevens (1818-1862)

In 1853, Isaac Stevens was chosen to lead the military survey crew mapping a route for the transcontinental railroad. A graduate of West Point, Stevens distinguished himself as an explorer as well as a politician. His adventurous life ended on the battlefield leading a charge in the Battle of Chantilly (VA) during the Civil War.

Test your knowledge about **Isaac I. Stevens**. Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

TRUE FALSE

1. In 1853 Stevens was governor of Washington Territory. TRUE FALSE
2. In 1853 Stevens was also the Indian Agent for the Northwest. TRUE FALSE
3. Secretary of War Jefferson Davis (later the President of the Confederacy) appointed Stevens to direct the survey for the northernmost route of Pacific Railroad Survey. TRUE FALSE
4. Stevens never used the journals of Lewis and Clark to help him with his survey in the Northwest. TRUE FALSE
5. Many Native Americans resisted being placed on reservations, an outgrowth of the railroad surveys. TRUE FALSE

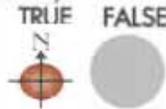
* Answers are found in our museum exhibits, but can be found through online and printed research for students at home.

Test your knowledge about **Isaac I. Stevens**.

Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

1. In 1853 Stevens was governor of Washington Territory.



2. In 1853 Stevens was also the Indian Agent for the Northwest.



3. Secretary of War Jefferson Davis (later the President of the Confederacy) appointed Stevens to direct the survey for the northernmost route of Pacific Railroad Survey.



4. Stevens never used the journals of Lewis and Clark to help him with his survey in the Northwest.



5. Many Native Americans resisted being placed on reservations, an outgrowth of the railroad surveys.





Courtesy of the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, #81, G.2

Jessie Benton Frémont (1824-1902)

Jessie Benton Frémont was the strong-willed daughter of the expansionist U. S. Senator, Thomas Hart Benton. She was only 16 years old when she married explorer John C. Frémont. Jessie Frémont spent much of her life promoting her husband's military and political career and helped him write his memoirs.

Test your knowledge about **Jessie Benton Frémont**. Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

TRUE FALSE

1. Jessie Benton Frémont secretly married her husband against her father's wishes. TRUE FALSE
2. Jessie Benton Frémont assisted her husband in writing his expedition reports but never received credit in his publications. TRUE FALSE
3. Her father, Thomas Hart Benton, was a U. S. Senator from Missouri. TRUE FALSE
4. Jessie Benton Frémont went with her husband on his expeditions. TRUE FALSE
5. Later in her life, Jessie Benton Frémont made a living as a writer. TRUE FALSE

* Answers are found in our museum exhibits, but can be found through online and printed research for students at home.



The Huntington Library, San Marino, California

John C. Frémont (1813-1890)

Lt. John C. Frémont's exploring earned him the name "The Pathfinder." Between 1842 and 1846 he led three major expeditions into the West. His reports contained important scientific information but they also read like adventure stories. His books were very popular reading and they made Frémont a hero of westward expansion. His fame led to a political career as one of the first U.S. Senators from California and the 1856 Republican Party candidate for President.

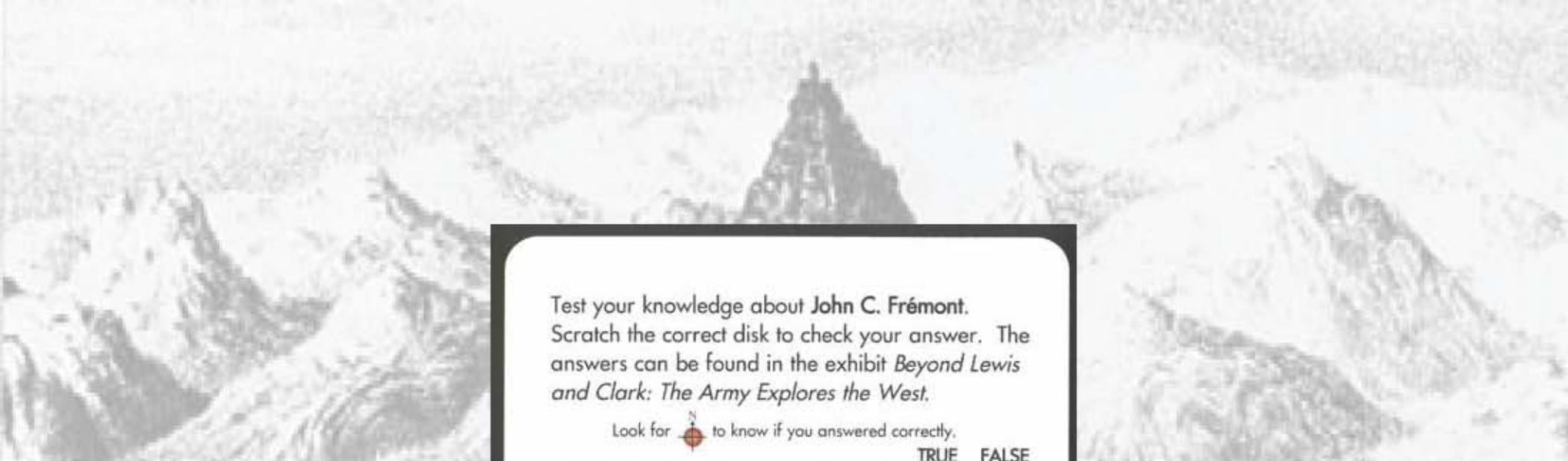
Test your knowledge about **John C. Frémont**.

Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

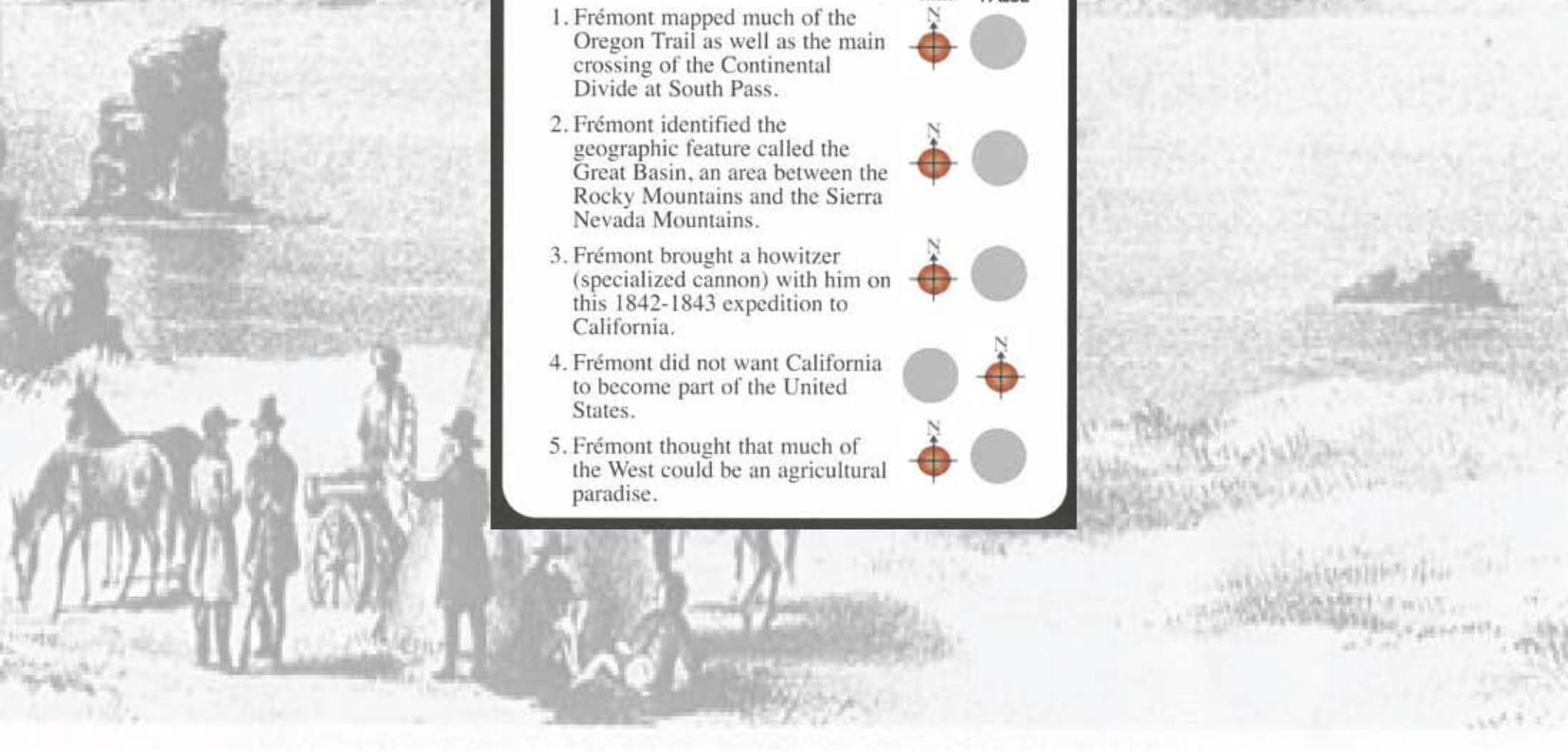
- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Frémont mapped much of the Oregon Trail as well as the main crossing of the Continental Divide at South Pass. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Frémont identified the geographic feature called the Great Basin, an area between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada Mountains. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Frémont brought a howitzer (specialized cannon) with him on this 1842-1843 expedition to California. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Frémont did not want California to become part of the United States. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. Frémont thought that much of the West could be an agricultural paradise. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

* Answers are found in our museum exhibits, but can be found through online and printed research for students at home.



Test your knowledge about **John C. Frémont**.
Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The
answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis
and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Frémont mapped much of the Oregon Trail as well as the main crossing of the Continental Divide at South Pass. |  |  |
| 2. Frémont identified the geographic feature called the Great Basin, an area between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada Mountains. |  |  |
| 3. Frémont brought a howitzer (specialized cannon) with him on this 1842-1843 expedition to California. |  |  |
| 4. Frémont did not want California to become part of the United States. |  |  |
| 5. Frémont thought that much of the West could be an agricultural paradise. |  |  |
- 



National Archives Records Administration,
Still Pictures Division

"Inyan Kara" by William Illingworth (1874)

The Photographers

The development of photography coincided with the era of Westward Expansion. Invented in the 1830s, photography became a critical part of military expeditions, eventually replacing artistic renderings. The photographic images, however, served the same dual role of paintings—documentation and promotion. In this image of the Black Hills, the presence of William Illingworth, his camera, and tripod was forever captured on film.

Test your knowledge about the **photographers**. Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

TRUE FALSE

1. Alexander Gardner's work documented the development of the railroads through the interior. TRUE FALSE
2. Timothy O'Sullivan produced the first photographs of the Great Basin and the Grand Canyon. TRUE FALSE
3. Timothy O'Sullivan died from the heat in Death Valley in 1871. TRUE FALSE
4. A popular type of photograph was the stereograph. It created the illusion of a three-dimensional image. TRUE FALSE
5. Camera equipment was large and bulky but the results were worth the effort. TRUE FALSE

* Answers are found in our museum exhibits, but can be found through online and printed research for students at home.

Test your knowledge about the **photographers**.
Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The
answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis
and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Alexander Gardner's work documented the development of the railroads through the interior. |  |  |
| 2. Timothy O'Sullivan produced the first photographs of the Great Basin and the Grand Canyon. |  |  |
| 3. Timothy O'Sullivan died from the heat in Death Valley in 1871. |  |  |
| 4. A popular type of photograph was the stereograph. It created the illusion of a three-dimensional image. |  |  |
| 5. Camera equipment was large and bulky but the results were worth the effort. |  |  |



Independence National Historical Park

Major Stephen Long (1784-1864)

Major Stephen Long's 1819-1820 expedition developed out of U. S. concern over British interest in the Northern Plains. His expedition eventually was redirected to map the central plains to the Rocky Mountains. Long was the first Army explorer to include professional scientists as part of his survey team. He also was the first to use a steamboat for exploration purposes.

Test your knowledge about **Stephen Long**. Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

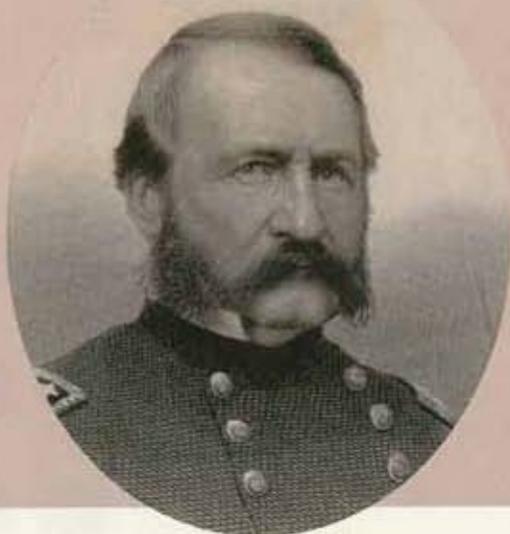
- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Major Long labeled the high plains "The Great American Desert." | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Major Long was captured by the Spanish and held prisoner in Santa Fe. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Deserters took some of Major Long's field notes and lost them. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. The name of Major Long's steamboat was the <i>Western Engineer</i> . | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. The paintings made by expedition artists Titian Peale and Samuel Seymour were the first views many Americans had of the West. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

* Answers are found in our museum exhibits, but can be found through online and printed research for students at home.

Test your knowledge about **Stephen Long**. Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Major Long labeled the high plains "The Great American Desert." |  |  |
| 2. Major Long was captured by the Spanish and held prisoner in Santa Fe. |  |  |
| 3. Deserters took some of Major Long's field notes and lost them. |  |  |
| 4. The name of Major Long's steamboat was the <i>Western Engineer</i> . |  |  |
| 5. The paintings made by expedition artists Titian Peale and Samuel Seymour were the first views many Americans had of the West. |  |  |



West Point Library, Special Collections

Major William H. Emory (1811-1887)

Major William H. Emory was never a well-known explorer but his work is among the best of the soldier-explorers. A graduate of West Point, he earned the respect of his troops as a fighting officer in two major wars. He was also an excellent scientist and scholar, working in the Southwest. His maps and expedition reports resulted in the creation of the current Mexico-U.S. boundary.

Test your knowledge about **William H. Emory**. Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Emory created and published the first accurate map of the Southwest. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Emory was sent to survey the Southwest during and after the Mexican War, 1846-1848. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Emory was a member of the Army's elite "Corps of Topographic Engineers." | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Emory completed the first comprehensive scientific survey of the Southwest. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. Emory reported that the land west of the 100th meridian would support all types of agriculture. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

* Answers are found in our museum exhibits, but can be found through online and printed research for students at home.

Test your knowledge about **William H. Emory**.
Scratch the correct disk to check your answer. The
answers can be found in the exhibit *Beyond Lewis
and Clark: The Army Explores the West*.

Look for  to know if you answered correctly.

1. Emory created and published the first accurate map of the Southwest.
2. Emory was sent to survey the Southwest during and after the Mexican War, 1846-1848.
3. Emory was a member of the Army's elite "Corps of Topographic Engineers."
4. Emory completed the first comprehensive scientific survey of the Southwest.
5. Emory reported that the land west of the 100th meridian would support all types of agriculture.

TRUE FALSE

