

Achievements (cont.)

Summer 1806: Clark relied on Sacagawea's knowledge of Shoshone trails on the return trip. He called her his "pilot." by European nations.

August 1806: Expedition ends. Charbonneau was paid \$500.33 and 320 acres of land. Sacagawea received nothing.

What is the Value of the Golden Dollar?

A golden one-dollar coin is worth one dollar. It is equivalent to 100 pennies, 20 nickels, 10 dimes, or 4 quarters.

What is on the Back of the Coin?

The Golden Dollar's back shows our nation's symbol, a soaring American bald eagle. There are 17 stars around the eagle - one representing each state in the union at the time of the 1804 Lewis and Clark Expedition.

When was it First Issued?

The Sacagawea Golden Dollar was introduced in 2000.

Quotes

"We pay tribute today to Indian women whose cultural and spiritual contributions have enriched our lives, and whose leadership have helped to change the course of history."

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton at the unveiling of the design of the Sacagawea dollar coin at a gathering of Indian leaders on May 4, 1999.

Web Resources

www.pbs.org/lewisandclark/inside/saca.html

www.pbs.org/weta/thewest/people/s_z/sacagawea.htm

www.thehistorynet.com

www.usmint.gov



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Sacagawea

Biography

Meaning of her Name:

bird ("sacaga") woman ("wea")

Birth Date: c. 1790

Sacagawea was the daughter of a Shoshone chief.

Kidnapped: She was kidnapped by the Hidatsa tribe and taken back to their village at the age of 10-12 years old.

Wed: She was purchased from the Hidatsa tribe and wed to Toussaint Charbonneau, a French-Canadian trapper.

Death: Accounts vary, but she is widely believed to have died in 1812, although there is some evidence she may have lived until 1884.

Achievements

1804: Lewis and Clark hired Charbonneau as an interpreter for their expedition to explore the West. They relied on Sacagawea to interpret several tribal tongues for them.

1804 - 1806: She was an interpreter and guide for Lewis and Clark.

1805: Sacagawea's son, Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, was born. Sacagawea carried him on her back on a cradleboard during the expedition. Clark nicknamed him "Pomp."

August 1805: Sacagawea was reunited with her brother, now chief of the Shoshone tribe. She helped the explorers obtain horses and food from the tribe.

January 1806: Sacagawea convinced Clark to let her accompany him and a group of men going to get whale oil and blubber from a beached whale. She saw the Pacific Ocean for the first time.

Achievements (cont.)

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