

Chapter 6

Early Missouri



When did the first people come to what is now Missouri?

And why? Why would people leave a place where they had lived, worked, and known other people to go to a place they had never seen? Why would people want to come to Missouri? Do people today have some of the same reasons for moving as our ancestors did?





Left: Before the Europeans arrived, Native American cultures thrived in the lands of Missouri.



Missouri Close Up

Missouri's Prehistoric Periods

Early Hunter Period: 12,000 to 8,000 BCE

Archaic Period: 8,000 to 500 BCE

Woodland Period: 1000 BCE to AD 900

Mississippi Period: AD 900 to 1500

Oneota Culture: AD 1350 to 1500



Missouri's Early Historic Periods

Settlement by Quapaw tribe: 1500 to 1800

Settlement by Missouri tribe: 1500 to 1800

Settlement by Osage Indians: 1600 to 1830

French Period: 1682 to 1762

Spanish Period: 1762 to 1803





Figure 13
Timeline: 1650-1850

1673

Marquette and Joliet explored Mississippi River

1762

France gave Louisiana Territory to Spain

1804

United States took control of Louisiana Territory; Lewis & Clark expedition began

1749

Ste. Genevieve founded

1763

St. Louis founded

1723

Fort Orleans built

1808

Fort Osage built

1715

Mines at Mine LaMotte opened



Section 1

The First People in Missouri



As you read, look for the following:

- how humans first came to Missouri
- how the different peoples lived
- where the different peoples lived
- vocabulary terms **nomad, hunter-gatherer, mounds, petroglyph**

Most Missourians today would trace their ancestors (persons from whom they are descended, usually farther back than grandparents) to Europe or Africa, but the first Missourians did not come from Europe or Africa. They probably came from Asia. During the Ice Age, glaciers and sheets of ice covered large parts of North America. These sheets of ice grew and shrank as the climate changed. At one time, the ice reached as far south as Missouri. At other times, parts of the continent were ice-free. It would have been possible for people to migrate, or travel from one place to another across the land.

Coming to the Americas

Scientists are still trying to determine how long ago people first came to North America. Some believe that they may have been here before the Ice Age. How they got here remains a mystery. Most scientists believe, however, that the ancestors of most of the Native American tribes that live in North America came here by walking from Asia.

Above: Indians lived around these mounds found at Towosahgy State Park near East Prairie.
Top Right: Early illustration of nomadic Indian hunting mammoth.

Looking at a map of today's world, it would seem to be impossible to walk from Asia to North America. After all, aren't the two continents separated by water? But at different times during the Ice Age, between 15,000 and 30,000 years ago, the ocean levels were much lower. Beringia, the land between Russia and Alaska now covered by the Bering Strait, was dry land. It is believed that animal herds migrated across this land bridge. The early humans who hunted them for food and skins followed them into North America.

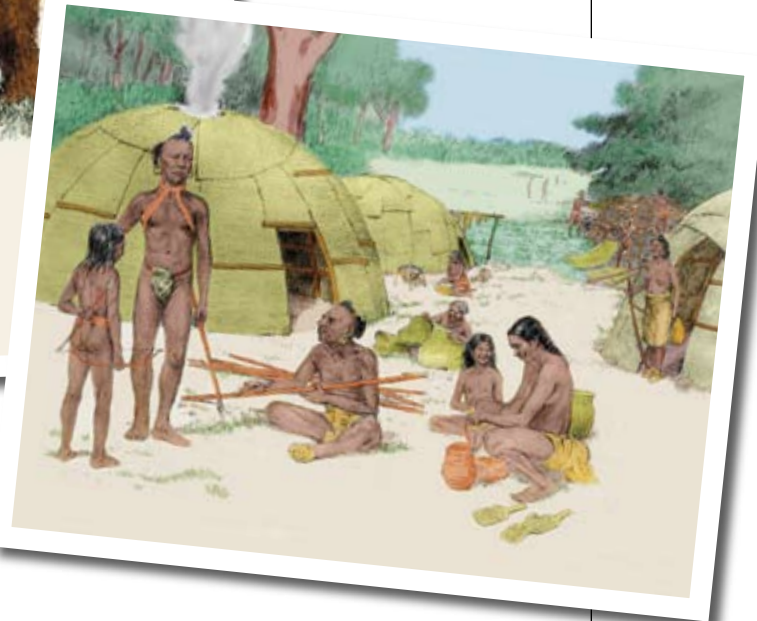


Map 17

Bering Land Bridge

Map Skill: What does the green area of the map represent?

Scientists do not know whether these first humans in North America followed the coastline all the way to Central and South America and then migrated back north into the middle of North America. They may have followed an ice-free route east of the Rocky Mountains. To answer this question, scientists depend on many clues, including the similarities in the languages of Native Americans to those in Asia, *artifacts* (items used and left behind) in archaeological sites, and even DNA.



Above: **Nomadic Indians.**
Right: **Woodland Indians.**

Did you know?

An earthwork "fort" in Van Meter State Park in Saline County was built by Hopewell Indians centuries before Europeans arrived in Missouri.

The Prehistoric Peoples

The people who lived before written records are called *prehistoric* people. We know that about 10,000 years ago humans were hunting and living in what is today Missouri. Archaeologists have found evidence of these early peoples in caves and rocky overhangs. We call these people **nomads** because they did not live in villages but followed the migrating animal herds.

Some of the nomads began gathering nuts and berries and grain. They discovered they could stay longer in one place and did not have to chase the herds. We call these people **hunter-gatherers** because they both hunted and gathered their food. They, too, lived in caves and other natural shelters, such as the rock overhang at Graham Cave State Park in Montgomery County.

About 3,000 years ago, the prehistoric peoples we now call the *Woodland Indians* came to Missouri. These people knew how to make pottery from clay. In the clay jars they made, they were able to store food. They built simple shelters out of sticks and grasses and lived in small villages.

Gradually, the Woodland Indians learned more skills. They learned how to make tools and hunting weapons from stone and bone and how to grow their own food. Their villages grew into small towns. They probably learned how to farm from another group of prehistoric people known as the *Hopewell* (named after the archaeological site where their first artifacts were uncovered). These Indians appeared in Missouri about the same time as Christ was born.

The Hopewell were also traders, traveling far and wide to trade with other Indian groups. We know this because seashells and rocks not native to Missouri have been found buried in and around the **mounds** where their villages once stood. The Hopewell built and used the mounds for religious ceremonies and as places to bury their dead.

The Woodland and Hopewell Indians disappeared about 1,000 years ago, conquered and taken to live with the *Mississippi Indians*. The Mississippi Indians traveled up and down the rivers trading with other groups of Indians. Their villages also were built around mounds. Many of their mounds were located where St. Louis is today. In fact, early settlers called St. Louis “Mound City.”

Below: At Graham Cave State Park in Montgomery County, scientists have found evidence of people who lived in this rock shelter 10,000 years ago.





Top: Examples of prehistoric petroglyphs found at Washington State Park in Washington County.

The Mississippi Indians left many rock carvings, called **petroglyphs**, of animals and strange creatures. Some of these can be seen in Washington State Park in Washington County. Two-thirds of all the known petroglyphs in Missouri are found at this park.

The Mississippi Indians also disappeared before the Europeans arrived. They were conquered by other tribes, some of which belonged to the Oneota and Quapaw families of Native Americans.

The Quapaw split into two groups. One group moved south to the Gulf of Mexico, the other moved north. The northern group was called *Wazbazbe*, or “the Upstream Peoples.” This group included the Osage Indians, who were in Missouri when the Europeans arrived.

Do You Remember?

1. Which group of prehistoric people is thought to be the first to make pottery?
2. Why was St. Louis called “Mound City”?

Section 2

Indians of the Historic Period

As you read, look for the following:

- the names of the two main tribes in Missouri
- how these tribes lived
- vocabulary terms **tribe, culture, council**

When the first Europeans came to North America in the late 1400s, they wrote about the land and the people they found here. Their written records have become our history. We call the time of written records the *historic period*.

Christopher Columbus, a European explorer, was trying to find a new route to the Far East. When he reached America, he thought he had landed in India. He called the natives who greeted his boats “Indians.” Today, we use the word *Indian* to describe all of the native peoples who were here when the Europeans arrived. However, some of these people prefer to be called *American Indians* or *Native Americans*.

Indians in Missouri

Very few tribes were living in Missouri when Columbus and other early explorers arrived in America. A **tribe** is a group of people who have common ancestors and who share a name, language, and way of living. Many tribes did hunt in Missouri. As more and more Europeans arrived in America, tribes living in the eastern part of the continent were pushed westward into Missouri, including the Delaware, Shawnee, Kickapoo, and Peoria.



Above: Portrait of an Osage warrior painted by George Catlin in 1834.

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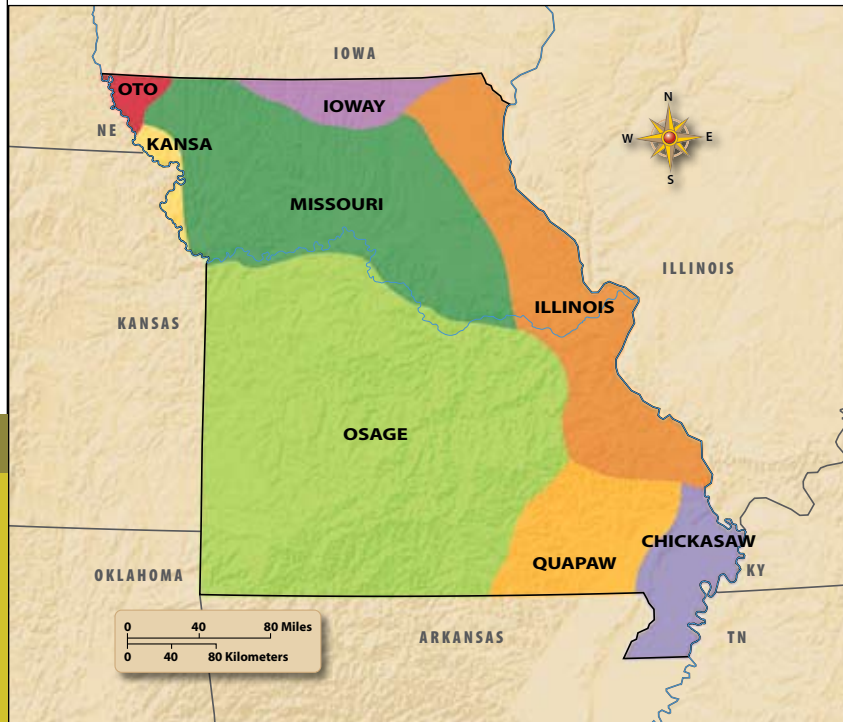
Scientists who study the American Indians group tribes with similar languages into families. Indians who lived in Missouri were members of the *Algonquian* and *Siouan* families. Tribes belonging to the Algonquian family included the Sauk (or Sac), the Fox, and the Illinois. Among the Siouan tribes were the Sioux, the Oto, the Ioway, the Quapaw, and the Kansa. The Osage and their cousins, the Missouri, also belonged to the Siouan family. It is easy to see where we get the names of some of our states.

The Missouri Indians were descended from the Winnebago tribe. Very little is known about the Missouri. They did not have a written language, and they disappeared soon after the first European explorers arrived. It is thought that the Sauk and Fox Indians defeated them and they went to live with the Oto.

We do know that they lived in wigwams made from poles covered with reed mats. They used dogs to alert them to approaching enemies and to pull small sleds. When meat was scarce, the dogs became food for humans.



Top: Charles Bird King painted this picture of the Osage woman Sacred Sun and her child around 1830. **Above:** Osage warriors in battle.



Map 18 Indian Tribes in Missouri

Map Skill: What tribe or tribes lived in the area that is Kansas City today?

It was the Osage who had the most contact with the early French explorers and settlers. At that time, the tribe lived along the Osage River in western Missouri (where the river is also called the Marias des Cygnes). The name *Osage* is a French mispronunciation of *Wazhazhe*, the Quapaw word for the Osage. They called themselves *Ni-U-Kon-Skab* (pronounced “Knee You Con Skaw”), which means “People of the Middle Waters.” The Osage called the Osage River the *Wa-Tsi-Uzi* (pronounced “What See Oozy”), or “Snake with Open Mouth Waters.”

The Osage were unusually tall people. Many of the men were six feet tall, which was taller than most Europeans in those days. The French explorers wrote that the Osage were great athletes. The Osage men shaved most of the hair from their heads. They kept a strip down the middle and attached turkey beards and deer tails to it.

Below Right: A portrait of the chief of the Little Osages by French artist Charles B. J. de Saint-Memin in 1807.

Bottom: An old photo of an Osage camp in the 1800s.



How the Osage Lived

Culture refers to the way of life of a group of people. It includes all of their beliefs, customs, activities, and possessions. Each group of people has its own culture. The Europeans found it hard to understand the Indians' culture and said the Indians were "uncivilized." But that was not true—the Indians' culture was just different from the Europeans' culture.

Food

Like other tribes in Missouri, the Osage were mainly hunters. But they also were farmers who grew squash, maize (corn), and beans. The entire tribe went hunting in March, returning in time to plant crops in the spring. Setting out again, they traveled north to the Great Lakes to hunt deer and elk and far out onto the Great Plains to hunt bison. They might walk or run as much as 60 miles a day. They returned home in the autumn and harvested the crops before beginning another hunting season, which lasted until the winter weather became too cold and snowy. They normally stayed in their villages during the cold months of January and February.

There were, of course, no refrigerators in those days. The meat from the hunts was cut into strips, rubbed with salt, and hung from branches or poles to dry in the sun. This resulted in food that is very much like what we know today as beef jerky. The Osage were known for their generosity. Meat gathered on the hunts was divided so that the old, the sick, widows, and orphans had enough to eat.

While the Osage men were hunting, the women stayed behind in the hunting camps. They gathered nuts, roots, wild grains, and berries. To store food, they wove baskets from grasses.



This page: Some of the foods we eat today—corn, squash, and beans—were also harvested and eaten by the Osage tribe.



Shelter

Osage villages did not look like our towns of today. The Osage lived in circular lodges. Poles cut from trees formed the frame of the lodge. Reeds woven into mats made walls and roofs. Each lodge had a hole in the roof to allow smoke from the cooking fire to escape. Groups of seven lodges were located in the woods and along the riverbanks.

Government

Each Osage village was divided between two clans. The northern half of the village belonged to the *Tzi-Sho*, or Sky People. The southern half of the village belonged to the *Honga*, or Earth People. In the center of the village were two long, flat lodges built for the chiefs of each clan. The lodges were sometimes as much as 100 feet long. They were used for **councils**, or gatherings of the men of the tribe where important decisions were made. The lodges also were used for ceremonies.

Religion and Storytelling

Each day at dawn, the Osage would chant prayers to the sun, which they called “Grandfather.” They also believed in *Wab-Kon-Tab*, a “mystery force” that caused the sun, the wind, and the lightning that controlled their lives. Fire was sacred and a symbol of “the spark of life.” A sacred fire was always kept burning in the lodges of the chiefs.

The Osage often gathered to tell stories and recite poems, and this was a special time for them. The poems helped the Osage remember their history and customs.

Right: This drawing of an Osage village shows their circular lodges.

Did you know?

According to its constitution, the leader of the modern Osage Nation is called the “Principal Chief.” The chief is part of a government that has three branches: executive, judicial, and legislative. The Osage legislature is called the “Congress.”





Above: A modern example of Native American moccasin boots. **Below:** Buffalo were hunted for food and clothing.

Clothing

Osage women turned animal skins into clothing using needles made from bones and porcupine quills. The

Osage also traded for cloth with other tribes or European traders. They used berries, roots, tree bark, and nut husks boiled in water to make dyes to color the cloth.

The Osage men dressed in blue or red breechcloths, deerskin leggings, and leather shoes called *moccasins*. They also wore buffalo robes when the weather was cold. The women wore moccasins and leggings with a blue or red cloth around their waists and over one shoulder.

Both men and women wore strands of beads and earrings. However, the more the Osage traded with Europeans, the more they changed their wardrobes to include European shirts, pants, dresses, and even shoes and boots.

When the French arrived in Missouri, there were about 7,000 Osage Indians. By 1825, however, the last of the Osage had been forced out of Missouri by the federal government to a reservation in Kansas. The federal government moved the tribe again in 1872 to a reservation in Oklahoma. Many Osage still live there today and have formed the Osage Nation.



Do You Remember?

1. What tribes lived in what is now Missouri?
2. What three crops did the Osage plant?

Spotlight

An Osage Wedding



When a young Osage man wanted to marry a young Osage woman, he would have his uncle tell her uncle. If her uncle agreed to the marriage, the young man's family would prepare a feast for the young woman's family. If the young woman's family liked the young man's family, they would show it by washing the food bowls after the feast. This was repeated the next day.

During both feasts, the family members exchanged many gifts. But the young man and the young woman were not allowed to see each other. They did not see each other until the wedding, which was held on the fourth day of the celebration.

At the wedding, the families exchanged more gifts. The young man then went to his lodge and waited. The sisters and aunts of the young woman brought her to him in a buffalo robe. The young man would give the young woman a burden strap as a sign of respect. Osage women used these straps to carry firewood and other bundles.



Section 3

European Explorers and Settlers

As you read, look for the following:

- the first Europeans to come to Missouri
- why they came here and what they found
- vocabulary terms **expedition, missionary, colony, ally, treaty, capital**



Above: Voyageurs traveled on the rivers to trade their goods for furs that were collected by Indians.

By the early 1600s, many European explorers had come to North America. Some of them traveled from Mexico across the Great Plains or up the Mississippi River. Most of them were searching for gold and other riches. As far as we know, none of them reached Missouri.

French explorers camping on the shores of the Great Lakes had heard Indian stories of great rivers to the west. The explorers thought the rivers might lead them to the Pacific or Atlantic oceans.

In 1673, a Catholic priest named Jacques Marquette and an explorer named Louis Jolliet led an expedition down the great river the Indians called the “Father of Waters”—the Mississippi. An **expedition** is a journey for a specific purpose, such as exploration. The group went as far south as the Arkansas River near present-day Memphis, Tennessee. Along the way they passed another great river that the Indians called Pekitanoui (pronounced “Pea Kay Tan Ooh We”). An Indian tribe living along its banks called the river the Missouri, which meant “muddy water.” Marquette described the Pekitanoui in his journal:

...sailing in clear and calm water, we heard the noise of rapids, into which we were about to run. I have seen nothing more dreadful. An accumulation of large and entire trees, branches, and floating islands were issuing from the mouth of the river.

Marquette and Jolliet had arrived at the mouth of the Missouri during a spring flood. They landed on the western bank of the Mississippi, becoming the first known Europeans to set foot on Missouri soil.

Missionaries, Miners, and Fur Trappers

Nine years later, the French claimed all of the land west of the Appalachian Mountains for France. They called the territory “Louisiana” in honor of French King Louis. The French claimed the land mostly to keep settlers from Great Britain out of the territory. The French did not ask the Indians living in the territory whether they wanted to give up their land or to become French subjects (people ruled by a king).

It was not long before other Frenchmen—explorers, fur trappers, traders, and missionaries—began traveling down the Mississippi and Illinois rivers and up the Missouri River. A **missionary** is one who is sent to do religious work in another country. In this case, the missionaries were hoping to convince the Indians to become Christians.



Above: An artist's engraving of Marquette and Jolliet on their Mississippi expedition.



Above: The Bolduc House was built in 1770 in Ste. Genevieve, the first permanent settlement by Europeans in Missouri.

The French built trading posts along the Mississippi. The boatmen who traded along the rivers were called *voyageurs* (pronounced “voya-joors”).

The French were also looking for silver. What they found in Missouri instead were deposits of lead ore, an important metal used to make paint, glass, and bullets. Opened in 1715, the lead mines at Mine LaMotte in Madison County became an important early industry. Lead mining is still an important industry in Missouri today.

Fur trapping was an important business too. The trappers were called *coureurs de bois* (pronounced “couriers day bwa”). The French trapped or traded with the Indians for beaver, fox, otter, and other animal furs. The furs were sent back to France and made into coats and hats.

In 1723, a Frenchman named Etienne Veniard de Bourgmont enlisted the help of the Missouri tribe to start Fort Orleans on the Missouri River at the mouth of the Grand River, near present-day Brunswick. The fort made it easier for the voyageurs to trade with the Indians. But the fort was too expensive to run and only lasted six years. (The Missouri River has shifted its channel many times since then and wiped out all traces of Fort Orleans.) De Bourgmont returned to France, taking some of the Indian chiefs with him.

Early Settlers

The first permanent European settlement in present-day Missouri was started around 1749. The farmers and lead miners at Fort Kaskaskia in Illinois crossed the Mississippi River and founded the village of Ste. Genevieve. The rich soil was very good for farming. But because the river flooded too often, the site for the village was moved up a bluff two miles west to where it is today.

The people in a French frontier village worked very hard in the mines and in the common field where crops were grown. The common field was usually on the edge of the village. But life was not all work. The men of a village spent their free time playing cards and other games. The women did not have as much free time. They were busy cooking, sewing, and caring for children. But the women did find some time for games and dancing. On Sundays, after the villagers had been to church, they held dances. Dances were also held on holidays and to celebrate just about any joyous occasion.

The village houses were simple. Most were made of wood with thatch (straw or reed) roofs. The windows very often did not have glass but were covered with cloth and shutters. Each house had a fireplace that was used for both heating and cooking. You can still visit some of these houses in Ste. Genevieve.

The main building in any of the early French villages in Missouri was the church. Each family contributed a part of the crops it grew and other goods to maintain the church. The families also helped feed and house the missionary priest when he made his visits.

Spanish Control

Because France had claimed all the land west of the British colonies, few non-French settlers came to Louisiana Territory. The British settlers stayed in their colonies east of the Appalachian Mountains and along the Atlantic coast. The Spanish settlers stayed in the Spanish colonies in Mexico and Florida. (A **colony** is a group of people who settle in a new land but keep their ties to their homeland.)

Did you know?

You can still find people near Old Mines in Washington County who speak French and sing French or Creole songs just as their ancestors did nearly 300 years ago.

Bottom: This symbol of the king of Spain was a part of the flag that flew over the land of Missouri in the mid-1700s.



Below, Left: Typical 18th-century British soldier.

Bottom: An artist's drawing of a scene from the French and Indian War.

Opposite Page, Right: Daniel Boone moved to Missouri when it was controlled by Spain.



But events far from Louisiana brought changes to the territory. During the 1700s, France was often at war with Great Britain. One of those wars began in North America and was called the *French and Indian War*. France lost the war and had to give Great Britain its territories in Canada and those east of the Mississippi River.

Spain was an ally of France in the French and Indian War. An **ally** is a person, group, or country that helps or cooperates with another. To pay its ally for helping in the war, France signed a secret **treaty** (a formal agreement between two countries) with Spain in 1762 that gave Spain most of Louisiana. Spain mainly wanted the territory to keep Great Britain away from its gold and silver mines in Mexico. Overnight, the French settlers in Louisiana became subjects of the Spanish king. Because the treaty was secret and because it took so long for news to travel in those days, it was two years before anyone in Louisiana heard about the change.

Meanwhile, many of the French who had settled east of the Mississippi moved across the river because they did not want to live in land controlled by Great Britain. Some of them decided to build a trading post near where the Missouri and Mississippi rivers meet. In charge of the adventure were Pierre Laclede, his wife Therese Chouteau Laclede, and their son, 13-year-old Auguste Chouteau. Around Christmas Day 1763, they picked the site for a trading post and called it “St. Louis” in honor of a French king. Laclede left young Auguste in charge of build-



Map 19

The Louisiana Territory

Map Skill: What area of Missouri was originally part of Lower Louisiana?



ing the trading post while he was away in New Orleans. By the time word arrived that Louisiana was now a part of Spain, the trading post had grown into a busy little village.

Spain made very few changes in Louisiana. It did divide the territory into Upper and Lower Louisiana. St. Louis was the Spanish **capital** (seat of government) of Upper Louisiana. Very few Spanish settlers moved into the territory. But Spain did welcome settlers from other countries as long as they were loyal to the Spanish king. Among the new settlers was Daniel Boone, who moved to Missouri from Kentucky to be near his sons. The Spanish king appointed the elder Boone a judge.

Do You Remember?

1. Who was France's ally in the French and Indian War?
2. Who established St. Louis? When?



Did you know?

You can visit the house built by Daniel Boone's son and where Daniel came to live and later died. It is near Defiance in St. Charles County.

Section 4

Becoming a Part of the United States

As you read, look for the following:

- how Missouri became a part of the United States
- problems between the settlers and the Native Americans
- vocabulary terms **slave, Louisiana Purchase, militia**

In 1775, the American Revolution began. The colonies wanted to be independent from Great Britain. That is, they wanted to be free from British rule. Great Britain asked several Indian tribes to help them keep control of lands along the Mississippi River. On May 26, 1780, British redcoats (soldiers) and their Indian allies attacked the village of St. Louis. Luckily, the villagers had been warned. They were able to fight off the attackers. It was the only battle of the American Revolution fought in Missouri. The war was ended by a treaty with Great Britain in 1783.

The Louisiana Purchase

After the United States gained its independence, more and more settlers moved westward. Many of them crossed the Mississippi River into the Louisiana Territory. By 1800, there were about 10,000 white settlers in the territory. Most of the settlers were Americans. There also were about 1,000 African slaves. A **slave** is a person who is considered to be the property of another and who is forced to work for that person.

Above: This statue of Thomas Jefferson greets visitors to the State Capitol. Jefferson was president when the United States bought Louisiana from France.

Again, events far away from Missouri meant changes for the territory. In 1800, Spain gave Louisiana back to France. This alarmed the United States, which sent representatives to France to work out a deal to protect the right of Americans to use the Mississippi River. To the representatives' surprise, France offered to sell Louisiana to the United States for \$15 million. The Americans agreed to the sale. Louisiana, which had been French, then Spanish, then French again—was now American.

The United States took control of Louisiana in elaborate ceremonies held in St. Louis on March 9-10, 1804. Spain had not yet had a chance to actually give Louisiana back to France. So, on the first day of the ceremonies, Spain transferred Louisiana to France. On the second day, France gave what is now called the **Louisiana Purchase** to the United States. Cannons fired, troops paraded, and the American flag was raised over the territory.

Map 20

The Louisiana Purchase

Map Skill: What formed the eastern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase?





Top: Fort Osage, in Jackson County, as it appears today. Above: A fiddler in period costume at Fort Osage.

The Territory of Louisiana

The United States divided the lands it had acquired from the Louisiana Purchase into two parts—the Territory of Orleans in the south and the District of Louisiana in the north. At first, the District of Louisiana, which included Missouri, was part of the Territory of Indiana. William Henry Harrison, a future president of the United States, was governor of the Indiana Territory.

People living in the District of Louisiana complained that the governor was too far away in the territorial capital of Vincennes, Indiana. So, in 1805, Congress created the Territory of Louisiana. St. Louis was its capital. In 1812, the state of Louisiana entered the Union. The territory north of the new state was then renamed the Missouri Territory to avoid confusion with the new state.

Trouble on the Frontier

As the settlers of the new territory established a government, new troubles with the Indian tribes began. The British caused much of the trouble. They hoped to use the American Indians to scare away the settlers and then claim Louisiana for themselves. At the same time, Great Britain and the United States were fighting the War of 1812.



To help stop the Indian attacks, the explorer William Clark (who was now the governor of the territory) had forts built along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. The most famous of these were Fort Osage and Fort Howard. Fort Osage was

built in 1808 along the Missouri River near the present-day town of Sibley (not too far from where Kansas City would be one day). Fort Howard was built in 1812 on the Mississippi River near the present-day town of Winfield. It was abandoned during the war after nearby settlers fled to St. Louis. Fort Osage remained open after the war as an important trading post. It finally closed in 1822. In 1961, a reconstructed Fort Osage became a National Historic Landmark.

In part because of the forts, the Indian attacks failed to scare away the settlers. The young American army and navy were able to defeat the British elsewhere. But it was several years before troubles with the Indians ended. The tribes were angry because the settlers were pushing them off the lands where they lived and hunted and farmed. Too often, the settlers acted out of fear of a people whose way of life they did not understand and whose land they wanted and thought was theirs for the taking. The result too many times was violence between the Native Americans and the new American settlers. The national government responded by sending soldiers to help the militia protect the settlers. A **militia** is an army made up of ordinary citizens.

Do You Remember?

1. From whom did the United States purchase the Louisiana Territory?
2. Why were Fort Osage and Fort Howard built?

Did you know?

You can visit a replica, or reproduction, of Fort Osage and see how the pioneers, fur trappers, and explorers lived in the early 19th century.



Top: An interior room at Fort Osage. Above: A craftsman demonstrates woodworking skills at Fort Osage, which is now a National Historic Landmark.

Missouri Portraits



Lewis & Clark

Among the people in the crowd watching the ceremonies in St. Louis in March 1804 (when France handed over Louisiana to the United States) were Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. Even before the Louisiana Purchase, President Thomas Jefferson had asked Lewis and Clark to lead an expedition up the Missouri River.

The two men were in St. Louis preparing for what was called the “Voyage of Discovery.” On May 14, 1804, Clark and 43 other men left their camp in Illinois across from the mouth of the Missouri River. Lewis, who was in St. Louis, traveled by horse to meet Clark and the rest of the expedition at St. Charles. They left St. Charles together on May 21. A large crowd cheered as they rowed their boats up the river. They would not return to St. Louis for more than two years.

The explorers found that it was hard going against the river current. At times, they used long poles and pushed against the river bottom to move their boats upstream. Sometimes, men walked along the banks and pulled the boats by rope. When the wind was blowing in just the right direction, they used sails to move the boats. By winter, the expedition had reached North Dakota, where they camped near a tribe of Mandan Indians.

While in North Dakota, the explorers met a French fur trapper named Toussaint Charbonneau. His wife was a Shoshone Indian named Sacajawea. Lewis and Clark hired Charbonneau and Sacajawea as

Top Left: Meriwether Lewis
Top Right: William Clark
Below: Painting of the Lewis and Clark expedition published in Colliers Weekly in 1901. It also shows Charbonneau and Sacajawea.





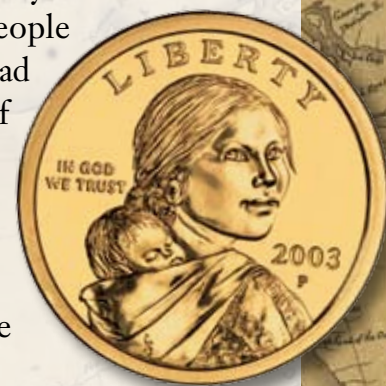
guides and interpreters (people who can translate languages). Sacajawea, who had a small son with her, was especially helpful.

She spoke the language of the Shoshone Indians, who helped the expedition find its way through the mountains. Also, the presence of a woman and child helped the explorers convince the Indians they met that they were peaceful.

The expedition reached the headwaters of the Missouri River in Montana. From there, with help from the Shoshone, they crossed the Rocky Mountains and followed the Co-

lumbia River to the Pacific Ocean. They reached it in November 1805. The expedition spent the second winter of their trip at Fort Clatsop, which the men built near the coast of Oregon.

The voyagers turned around for home in the spring of 1806. When the expedition arrived in St. Louis on September 23, 1806, there was great rejoicing. Many people were surprised to see the explorers because they had been gone so long. Most people thought the expedition had been lost. The Voyage of Discovery brought back much information about the plants, the geology, the animals, the mountains, the rivers, and the Indians along its route.



Map 21

Lewis & Clark Expedition

Map Skill: After leaving Missouri, how many present-day states did the expedition go through?



Top Right: Missouri chose to honor the Corps of Discovery on its commemorative statehood quarter. **Above Left:** A statue in Kansas City honors the explorers including Seaman, the dog who was part of the journey. **Above:** A dollar coin, with Sacajawea's image, was introduced in the year 2000.

Chapter Review

Summary



In this chapter, you read about the prehistoric peoples who first called Missouri home. You also learned about the tribes that were here when the first Europeans arrived, the Missouri and the Osage. You especially learned about the Osage and their culture.

This chapter also covered the arrival of Europeans in Missouri and their first settlements. You read how France claimed the territory that included Missouri, but sold it to Spain and then later took it back and sold it to the United States. You learned how Missouri became a territory.

Included in this chapter was a special feature on the explorers Lewis and Clark and their Voyage of Discovery, which started and ended in Missouri.

Remember



Use each of the following terms in a sentence to show its meaning.

ally	missionary
capital	mounds
colony	nomads
councils	petroglyphs
culture	treaty
expedition	tribe
hunter-gatherers	

Understand



Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. How do many scientists believe the first Missourians got to North America?
2. When did the Hopewell Indians appear in Missouri?
3. Name the two main historic Indian tribes in Missouri.
4. Explain who Louis Jolliet and Jacques Marquette were and why they were important to Missouri history.
5. Which European country first claimed Missouri?
6. What did the first European explorers find when they came to Missouri?
7. When and where was the first permanent Missouri settlement established?
8. Why did the United States want to purchase the Louisiana Territory?

Think About It



Why did the first Missourians leave the place they lived to travel to a place they had never seen? How would you feel if you were asked to leave your home and travel to a new place to live?



Write About It

1. Write a short report on how Native American tribes lived in Missouri. Be sure to include information about what they ate, how they obtained their food, their shelter, government, religion, and clothing.
2. Native Americans had an oral tradition of passing down tribal history, religious beliefs, and folklore to younger generations. Ask members of your family for a story or tradition that has been handed down through your family. Write down the story or explain your tradition in a short paragraph to be shared with the rest of the class.

Use The Internet



Research the Mississippian Indians and their culture. Visit www.mississippian-artifacts.com/ or visit www.cahokiamounds.com/virtual_tour.html to discover information about these early native tribes. Report back on the information you discovered by creating a display.

Work Together



1. With a partner, make a list of all the places you can find in Missouri with French names.
2. With a partner, create a timeline showing the events that led up to Missouri becoming a part of the United States.