

O'er the Prairies: Adventures with Lewis and Clark, 1804

Thomas Jefferson Model United Nations Conference

TechMUN XXXI



Middle School Specialized Agency

Co-Chairs: Gabby Licayan & Lucy Lu

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Letter from the chairs

Welcome to TechMUN XXXI, but more importantly, to Adventures with Lewis and Clark! As your chairs, we are excited to hear what you guys have to say about one of the most iconic expeditions that shaped our country. This committee takes place in the heart of the expedition, 1804. Every person on this committee represents a member of the Corps of Discovery, each with their own, unique set of skills. It is of the utmost importance that you are representing your person from the first committee session to the last. Utilize what you have been given, and BE CREATIVE! The first topic addresses the main goal of the expedition, expanding territory westward, while the latter discusses the ethical impact on the indigenous peoples tribes when claiming territory.

In our committee, we're not just looking for delegates who are eager to jump into debates and discussions; we are seeking delegates who are passionate about making a difference and stepping up as leaders. This means more than just seizing every opportunity to speak during a mod, it means being diplomatic and guiding those who are newer to MUN. We are also looking for delegates who are comfortable in adapting to unpredictable twists and turns our committee will throw at you. We have several exciting updates and unique challenges in store to make our committee sessions engaging and most importantly, FUN! Sure, an 1800s historical expedition may not be the most exciting thing you have in mind, but you'll be surprised.... :) TECHMUN 2024 WILL be one to remember. Finally, feel free to reach out, whether it's to ask questions, express concerns, or just to say hello at adventures2024techmun@gmail.com See you soon!

Gabby Licayan & Lucy Lu

Co-Chairs, O'er the Prairies: Adventures with Lewis and Clark, 1804

Introduction to Adventures with Lewis and Clark

Welcome delegates to the thrilling journey of "O'er the Prairies: Adventures with Lewis and Clark, 1804" at TechMUN XXXI. This unique committee offers a deep dive into one of the most monumental expeditions in American history, where every delegate will embody a member of the famed Corps of Discovery. Our adventure is set against the backdrop of the vast, uncharted territories of early 19th-century America, where your skills, creativity, and diplomacy will be put to the test as we navigate through untold challenges and diplomatic intricacies.

This committee will explore the dual themes of territorial expansion and the nuanced ethical impacts on Native American tribes. While the core mission of the Corps of Discovery aimed at broadening U.S. territories, this objective is intertwined with complex ethical issues concerning indigenous peoples. The pursuit of expansion not only reshaped the geographic and political landscape of the nation but also ignited profound considerations about the rights, cultures, and futures of Native American tribes directly impacted by these exploratory endeavors.

We are looking for those who will make history come alive, delegates who fully immerse themselves in their role, bringing their own insights and strategies to bear on the challenges that the Corps of Discovery faced. Through spirited debate, collaborative problem-solving, and innovative thinking, we'll explore the vast landscapes of the early American frontier, confront the ethical dilemmas of expansion, and perhaps most importantly, learn from the complex tapestry of human and environmental interactions that defined this era. Join us for a memorable exploration of leadership, diplomacy, and discovery that will resonate far beyond the committee sessions!

Topic 1: Territorial Expansion Westward

Introduction

The Lewis and Clark Expedition, often hailed as the Corps of Discovery, represents an iconic milestone in the annals of American exploration. In the wake of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, which effectively doubled the territorial extent of the young United States, President Thomas Jefferson sought to unlock the mysteries of the vast western territories. Thus, he commissioned Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to lead an expedition that would traverse uncharted lands, navigate treacherous rivers, and engage with the diverse peoples inhabiting the vast expanse beyond the Mississippi River.

Embarking from the bustling frontier outpost of St. Louis, Missouri, in May 1804, the Corps of Discovery embarked on an audacious journey into the unknown. Their mission was ambitious: to chart the uncharted, to establish diplomatic relations with Native American tribes, and to assert American sovereignty over the newly acquired lands. For over two years, the intrepid explorers braved rugged terrain, extreme weather, and unforeseen challenges as they ventured deeper into the heart of the continent.

Yet, the significance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition extends far beyond mere exploration. It embodies the spirit of American ingenuity, determination, and resilience in the face of adversity. It symbolizes the nation's relentless quest for expansion, discovery, and manifest destiny. However, beneath the veneer of triumph and glory lies a complex tapestry of human experiences, cultural encounters, and ethical dilemmas that continue to shape our understanding of the American frontier.

As we embark on an exploration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and its legacy, it is imperative to delve beyond the surface narrative of exploration and conquest. We must confront

the complexities of westward expansion, grapple with the implications of cultural encounters, and reckon with the legacies of colonization and dispossession that reverberate through the centuries. Only by confronting the full spectrum of historical truths can we hope to glean valuable insights into our past and chart a course towards a more inclusive and equitable future.

Relevant Issues

The Lewis and Clark Expedition unfolded against a backdrop of profound cultural encounters and diplomatic negotiations. As the expedition ventured into the western territories, they encountered a diverse array of Native American tribes, each with its own languages, customs, and traditions. These interactions were characterized by a delicate balance of curiosity, diplomacy, and mutual suspicion. While the expedition sought to establish friendly relations with the Indigenous peoples they encountered, cultural misunderstandings and conflicting interests often led to tensions and conflicts along the journey.

Moreover, the westward expansion of the United States, exemplified by the Lewis and Clark Expedition, raised significant ethical questions. The expedition served as a vanguard of American expansionism, paving the way for the colonization and settlement of the western frontier. However, this expansion came at a steep cost for the Native American tribes whose ancestral lands were encroached upon and whose way of life was irreversibly altered. The expedition's encounters with Indigenous peoples raise pressing questions about sovereignty, land rights, and the ethics of conquest. How do we reconcile the ideals of exploration and expansion with the principles of justice, equity, and respect for Indigenous rights?

Additionally, the Lewis and Clark Expedition had a profound impact on the environment and ecology of the western territories. As the expedition made its way through pristine

wilderness areas, they left an indelible mark on the landscape through their activities such as hunting, gathering specimens, and interacting with local flora and fauna. While the expedition's documentation of the natural world contributed to scientific knowledge and understanding, it also raised questions about the ecological consequences of human exploration and intervention. Today, as we confront pressing environmental challenges such as habitat loss, species extinction, and climate change, the legacy of the Lewis and Clark Expedition serves as a reminder of the intricate relationship between human society and the natural world.

In exploring these relevant issues, it is essential to adopt a nuanced and interdisciplinary approach that considers the perspectives of diverse stakeholders, including Indigenous peoples, historians, scientists, policymakers, and the general public. Only through open dialogue, critical inquiry, and mutual respect can we hope to navigate the complexities of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and its enduring legacy in American history.

Possible Solutions

Addressing the multifaceted challenges stemming from the Lewis and Clark Expedition requires a comprehensive and nuanced approach that acknowledges the complexities of westward expansion, cultural encounters, and environmental stewardship.

One potential avenue for progress lies in promoting greater awareness and understanding of the perspectives and experiences of Native American tribes encountered during the expedition. This could involve incorporating Indigenous voices and narratives into historical accounts, educational curricula, and commemorative efforts. By amplifying Indigenous voices and recognizing their agency in shaping the course of history, we can foster a more inclusive and accurate understanding of the expedition's impact.

Moreover, efforts to mitigate the environmental consequences of westward expansion could play a crucial role in addressing the legacy of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Initiatives focused on conservation, restoration, and sustainable land management practices can help preserve the natural habitats and biodiversity of the western territories. By promoting responsible stewardship of the land and honoring Indigenous ecological knowledge and practices, we can strive to ensure that the environmental legacy of the expedition is one of preservation rather than exploitation.

Furthermore, fostering dialogue and reconciliation between Indigenous peoples and non-Indigenous communities is essential for addressing the ethical implications of westward expansion. This could involve initiatives aimed at promoting truth and reconciliation, acknowledging historical injustices, and working towards equitable solutions that respect Indigenous rights and sovereignty. By acknowledging the enduring impacts of colonization and dispossession, we can begin to forge a path towards healing and mutual understanding.

Ultimately, finding solutions to the complex issues raised by the Lewis and Clark Expedition requires collaboration, empathy, and a commitment to justice and equity. By engaging with diverse perspectives, centering Indigenous voices, and embracing a spirit of collective responsibility, we can honor the legacy of the expedition while also charting a more inclusive and sustainable future for all.

Questions to Consider

1. What impact did the expedition have on the cultural landscape of the western territories, and how did it shape subsequent interactions between Indigenous peoples and the United States government?

2. How should we assess the ethical implications of westward expansion and the treatment of Indigenous peoples in the context of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and what lessons can be drawn from this historical precedent? (See topic 2 below)
3. What were the scientific achievements of the expedition, and how did they contribute to the broader understandings of natural history, geography, and cartography?
4. How can we learn from the expedition's experiences to develop more sustainable approaches to exploration, conservation, and stewardship of the land?

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Topic 2: Ethical Impact on Native Americans

Introduction:

The Lewis and Clark Expedition involves profound interactions between the Corps of Discovery and numerous Native American tribes. However, it is important to note the complex ethical implications of these encounters. As this expedition paves way for westward expansion, it also ushers in a series of challenges and consequences for the indigenous populations whose lands you traversed and claimed. The interactions, ranging from diplomatic engagements to the exchange of goods and knowledge, were underscored by a wide web of intentions and outcomes. Delegates are tasked with minimizing the negative impacts the expedition leaves on the indigenous population. Delegates will consider the immediate effects of the expedition on tribal sovereignty, culture, and well-being, and overall, the lasting impacts on Native American communities. This exploration is not just a retrospective analysis but a critical inquiry into how such historical events shape our understanding of ethical exploration, cultural respect, and coexistence. By delving into the ethical considerations surrounding these encounters, delegates will grapple with questions of moral responsibility, the ramifications of exploration and expansion, and the potential for reconciliation and respect in future interactions between cultures.

Relevant issues:

The Lewis and Clark Expedition, while a landmark journey of discovery, unfolded against a complex backdrop of cultural encounters and ethical dilemmas. As the Corps of Discovery made its way through Native American territories, it engaged with diverse tribes, each with distinct cultures, languages, and traditions. These encounters, though often framed within the expedition's narrative of diplomacy and mutual benefit, brought about significant

consequences for indigenous populations. The march of territorial expansion catalyzed by the expedition highlighted a series of ethical issues, including sovereignty, cultural preservation, and the long-term impacts of westward expansion on Native American communities.

For example, specific impacts included disruption of traditional ways of life, exposure to new diseases, and the beginning of a long history of land disputes. The expedition's interactions, while often diplomatic, sometimes led to tensions and conflicts, highlighting the complexities of first contacts. These encounters set precedents for future relations between the United States government and Native American tribes, raising questions about the ethics of exploration and expansion at the expense of indigenous peoples.

The drive for territorial expansion not only reshaped the American landscape but also posed profound ethical questions regarding the rights and futures of Native American tribes. The Corps' interactions with these communities were multifaceted, involving trade, negotiation, and at times, conflict. These interactions underline the need to critically evaluate the ethical considerations of such expeditions and their legacy.

Addressing these ethical implications requires a thorough understanding of the historical context, acknowledging the adverse effects on indigenous populations while also exploring avenues for reconciliation and mutual respect. Delegates are encouraged to contemplate the balance between exploration and ethical responsibility, considering how modern perspectives can inform our understanding of these historical events and their lasting impacts.

Possible solutions:

To address the ethical impact on Native Americans stemming from the Lewis and Clark Expedition, it's crucial to consider many factors that respect and uplift Native American cultures,

lands, and sovereignty. Here are some possible solutions, remember that you are NOT limited to what you see here.

First, proposing strategies for cultural preservation may be essential to address ethical concerns. Initiatives could include collaborative educational programs that highlight Native American cultures and languages, ensuring these vital aspects are recognized and respected. By incorporating indigenous perspectives into curriculum and public discourse, you may be able to foster a broader understanding and appreciation of Native American heritage, promoting cultural resilience and continuity.

Next, addressing land rights involves developing treaties and policies that grant Native American tribes greater control over their lands and resources. These treaties should aim to prevent exploitation by recognizing the sovereignty of Native territories. Ensuring that Native Americans can manage their lands according to their cultural and environmental values is crucial for sustainable development and the preservation of their way of life.

Finally, you may want to consider establishing a diplomatic framework between explorers and Native American tribes that emphasizes mutual benefit and consent. This framework should respect Native American sovereignty, promoting interactions that are fair and based on mutual respect. Through such a diplomatic approach, it's possible to build trust and cooperation, paving the way for more equitable and respectful relations between Native American communities and the broader society.

Questions to Consider:

1. How can you allow the expedition to better respect the sovereignty and cultural heritage of the Native American tribes you encountered?

2. What long-term policies can be implemented to ensure the protection of Native American lands and resources?
3. In what ways can you allow the expedition to contribute positively to the lives of Native Americans while minimizing negative impacts?

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Dossier

Sacagawea – Shoshone Guide and Interpreter

Sacagawea, a pivotal figure in the Lewis and Clark Expedition, was a Shoshone woman who played a crucial role as a guide and interpreter. Born into the Lemhi Shoshone tribe, she was captured by Hidatsa warriors and later became the wife of Toussaint Charbonneau, a French-Canadian fur trader. Sacagawea's linguistic skills and knowledge of the land proved indispensable to the success of the expedition, as she facilitated communication with various Native American tribes encountered along the journey.

York – Enslaved African American Expedition Member

York, an enslaved African American, was a prominent member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Belonging to William Clark, York accompanied the expedition as a laborer, hunter, and scout. Despite his status as property, York's contributions to the expedition were significant, earning him respect and recognition from the other members. His presence challenged the racial dynamics of the time, as he participated in decision-making and interactions with Native American tribes, albeit within the constraints of his enslaved status.

Thomas Jefferson – President of the United States and Architect of the Expedition

Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States, initiated the Lewis and Clark Expedition with the goal of exploring and mapping the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase. A polymath and visionary leader, Jefferson's scientific curiosity and strategic vision shaped the objectives and scope of the expedition. He appointed Meriwether Lewis, his personal secretary, to lead the expedition, emphasizing the importance of diplomacy, scientific inquiry, and territorial expansion in the young nation's development.

Toussaint Charbonneau – French-Canadian Interpreter and Trader

Toussaint Charbonneau, a French-Canadian fur trader, served as an interpreter for the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Known for his fluency in multiple Native American languages, Charbonneau facilitated communication between the expedition members and various Indigenous peoples encountered during their journey. He was also married to Sacagawea, whose presence as a guide

further enhanced the expedition's ability to navigate unfamiliar territories and establish diplomatic relations with Native American tribes.

Jean Baptiste Charbonneau – *Infant Son of Sacagawea and Toussaint Charbonneau*

Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, the son of Sacagawea and Toussaint Charbonneau, was an infant member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Born during the journey in February 1805, he symbolized the spirit of exploration and adventure that characterized the expedition. Despite his young age, Jean Baptiste's presence underscored the diverse composition of the expedition and its significance in forging connections between cultures and peoples across the American frontier.

John Ordway – *Sergeant and Journal Keeper*

John Ordway, a sergeant in the Lewis and Clark Expedition, was responsible for maintaining detailed journals documenting the journey's progress and observations. His meticulous record-keeping provided invaluable insights into the daily challenges, discoveries, and interactions encountered by the expedition members. Ordway's leadership skills and organizational abilities were instrumental in maintaining order and morale among the diverse group of explorers traversing the uncharted territories of the American West.

Charles Floyd – *Expedition Member and Quartermaster*

Charles Floyd, a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, served as the expedition's quartermaster, responsible for overseeing supplies and logistics. His role was crucial in ensuring the expedition's preparedness for the arduous journey ahead. Tragically, Floyd became the only fatality of the expedition, succumbing to illness in August 1804 near present-day Sioux City, Iowa. His untimely death served as a poignant reminder of the dangers and uncertainties faced by the expedition members as they ventured into unfamiliar terrain.

Patrick Gass – *Private and Carpenter*

Patrick Gass, a private in the Lewis and Clark Expedition, was skilled in carpentry and played a vital role in constructing and repairing equipment essential for the journey. His expertise proved invaluable in building boats, repairing firearms, and crafting makeshift shelters during the

expedition's arduous trek across the wilderness. Gass's resourcefulness and adaptability contributed to the expedition's success, earning him respect among his fellow travelers and recognition for his indispensable contributions to the mission's objectives.

John Colter – *Frontiersman and Explorer*

John Colter, a seasoned frontiersman and explorer, joined the Lewis and Clark Expedition as a member of the Corps of Discovery. Renowned for his unparalleled wilderness survival skills and knowledge of Native American customs, Colter played a vital role in scouting and mapping the uncharted territories encountered during the expedition. His legendary exploits, including the famous "Colter's Run" escape from Blackfoot warriors, cemented his reputation as one of the foremost adventurers of the American frontier.

George Drouillard – *Interpreter and Hunter*

George Drouillard, a skilled interpreter and hunter, was an indispensable member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Fluent in multiple Native American languages and renowned for his marksmanship and tracking abilities, Drouillard facilitated communication with Indigenous peoples and provided essential sustenance through his hunting prowess. His intimate knowledge of the land and its inhabitants proved invaluable in navigating the rugged terrain and forging diplomatic relations with tribes encountered along the journey.

Hugh Heney – *Private and Expedition Member*

Hugh Heney, a private in the Lewis and Clark Expedition, contributed to the success of the mission through his dedication and perseverance. As a member of the Corps of Discovery, Heney faced the challenges of traversing uncharted territories with courage and resilience. His role in the expedition exemplified the collective effort required to achieve the ambitious goals set forth by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.

George Shannon – *Expedition Member and Scout*

George Shannon, the youngest member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, distinguished himself as a capable scout and adventurer. Despite his youth, Shannon's keen observational skills and wilderness acumen proved invaluable in navigating the treacherous landscapes of the American West. His journey with the expedition marked a formative experience that shaped his future endeavors and contributed to the historical legacy of the Corps of Discovery.

Richard Warfington – *Expedition Member and Carpenter*

Richard Warfington, a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, served as a skilled carpenter tasked with maintaining essential equipment and structures during the journey. His craftsmanship and attention to detail played a vital role in ensuring the expedition's survival and success in the face of adversity. Warfington's contributions underscored the importance of practical skills and resourcefulness in overcoming the challenges of exploration and discovery in the wilderness.

Joseph Whitehouse – *Expedition Member and Surgeon's Mate*

Joseph Whitehouse, a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, served as the expedition's surgeon's mate, providing medical assistance and care to his fellow travelers. His knowledge of medicine and healing techniques proved invaluable in treating injuries and illnesses encountered during the arduous journey across the American frontier. Whitehouse's dedication to the well-being of the expedition members exemplified the spirit of camaraderie and mutual support that characterized the Corps of Discovery.

Alexander Hamilton Willard – *Blacksmith and Expedition Member*

Alexander Hamilton Willard, a blacksmith by trade, joined the Lewis and Clark Expedition as a member of the Corps of Discovery. His skills in metalworking were essential in repairing tools and equipment vital to the success of the expedition. Willard's expertise and ingenuity contributed to the resilience and self-sufficiency of the expedition, ensuring that they could overcome obstacles and challenges encountered on their historic journey.

Pierre Cruzatte – *French-Canadian Interpreter and Musician*

Pierre Cruzatte, a French-Canadian interpreter and musician, played a multifaceted role in the Lewis and Clark Expedition. His linguistic abilities facilitated communication with Native American tribes encountered along the journey, while his musical talents provided entertainment and cultural exchange. Despite being blinded in one eye, Cruzatte's contributions to the expedition highlighted the diverse talents and backgrounds of its members, enriching the experience of exploration and discovery in the American West.

John Newman – *Expedition Member and Boatman*

John Newman, a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, served as a skilled boatman responsible for navigating the expedition's watercraft along rivers and waterways. His expertise in seamanship and river navigation was crucial in overcoming obstacles such as rapids and currents encountered during the journey. Newman's dedication to his duties exemplified the commitment of the expedition members to their collective mission of exploration and discovery.

Robert Frazer – *Expedition Member and Soldier*

Robert Frazer, a soldier in the Lewis and Clark Expedition, brought military discipline and expertise to the Corps of Discovery. His training and experience in warfare provided a sense of security and readiness to the expedition, especially in potentially hostile encounters with Native American tribes. Frazer's role as a guardian and protector of the expedition members underscored the challenges and uncertainties faced by those who ventured into the uncharted territories of the American frontier.

Reuben Fields – *Expedition Member and Hunter*

Reuben Fields, a skilled hunter and tracker, contributed to the sustenance and survival of the Lewis and Clark Expedition through his proficiency in procuring game and forage. His intimate knowledge of the wilderness and its inhabitants enabled the expedition to supplement their provisions with fresh meat and resources harvested from the natural environment. Fields's expertise in hunting and wilderness survival exemplified the practical skills and resilience required for exploration and discovery in the untamed wilderness of the American West.

Silas Goodrich – *Expedition Member and Cartographer*

Silas Goodrich, a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, played a crucial role in mapping and charting the uncharted territories of the American West. His skills as a cartographer and surveyor contributed to the expedition's scientific objectives, providing detailed documentation of geographical features and landmarks encountered during the journey. Goodrich's meticulous mapping efforts facilitated navigation and exploration, laying the foundation for future expeditions and settlement in the region.

John Potts – *Expedition Member and Carpenter*

John Potts, a carpenter by trade, contributed to the Lewis and Clark Expedition as a skilled craftsman and builder. His expertise in woodworking and construction played a crucial role in maintaining equipment and structures essential for the expedition's progress. Potts's dedication to his craft exemplified the resourcefulness and ingenuity required for survival and success in the challenging environments encountered during the journey.

John Collins – *Expedition Member and Hunter*

John Collins, a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, distinguished himself as a skilled hunter and provider for the expedition. His proficiency in hunting and tracking enabled the expedition to supplement their provisions with fresh game and sustenance harvested from the wilderness. Collins's contributions to the expedition underscored the importance of self-sufficiency and resourcefulness in overcoming the challenges of exploration and discovery in the untamed wilderness of the American West.

George Gibson – *Expedition Member and Boatman*

George Gibson, a boatman in the Lewis and Clark Expedition, played a vital role in navigating the expedition's watercraft along rivers and waterways. His expertise in river navigation and seamanship facilitated safe passage through treacherous currents and rapids encountered during the journey. Gibson's dedication to his duties exemplified the teamwork and cooperation necessary for the expedition's success in navigating the natural obstacles of the American frontier.

Alexander Willard – *Expedition Member and Blacksmith*

Alexander Willard, a skilled blacksmith, joined the Lewis and Clark Expedition as a member of the Corps of Discovery. His expertise in metalworking and craftsmanship was essential in maintaining and repairing equipment vital to the expedition's progress. Willard's contributions to the expedition exemplified the practical skills and resourcefulness required for survival and success in the rugged landscapes of the American West.

Ebenezer Tuttle – *Expedition Member and Carpenter*

Ebenezer Tuttle, a carpenter by trade, contributed to the Lewis and Clark Expedition as a skilled craftsman and builder. His expertise in woodworking and construction played a crucial role in maintaining and repairing essential equipment and structures needed for the expedition's progress. Tuttle's craftsmanship and dedication to his craft exemplified the resilience and ingenuity required for survival and success in the challenging environments encountered during the journey.

Joseph Field – *Expedition Member and Soldier*

Joseph Field, a soldier in the Lewis and Clark Expedition, brought military discipline and expertise to the Corps of Discovery. His training and experience in warfare provided a sense of security and readiness to the expedition, especially in potentially hostile encounters with Native American tribes. Field's role as a guardian and protector of the expedition members underscored the challenges and uncertainties faced by those who ventured into the uncharted territories of the American frontier.

John Robertson – *Expedition Member and Hunter*

John Robertson, a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, distinguished himself as a skilled hunter and provider for the expedition. His expertise in hunting and tracking enabled the expedition to supplement their provisions with fresh game and sustenance harvested from the wilderness. Robertson's contributions to the expedition underscored the importance of self-sufficiency and resourcefulness in overcoming the challenges of exploration and discovery in the untamed wilderness of the American West.

George Shannon – *Expedition Member and Scout*

George Shannon, the youngest member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, distinguished himself as a capable scout and adventurer. Despite his youth, Shannon's keen observational skills and wilderness acumen proved invaluable in navigating the treacherous landscapes of the American West. His journey with the expedition marked a formative experience that shaped his future endeavors and contributed to the historical legacy of the Corps of Discovery.

William Bratton – *Expedition Member and Boatman*

William Bratton, a boatman in the Lewis and Clark Expedition, played a crucial role in navigating the expedition's watercraft along rivers and waterways. His expertise in river navigation and seamanship facilitated safe passage through treacherous currents and rapids encountered during the journey. Bratton's dedication to his duties exemplified the teamwork and cooperation necessary for the expedition's success in navigating the natural obstacles of the American frontier.

John Shields – *Expedition Member and Blacksmith*

John Shields, a skilled blacksmith, joined the Lewis and Clark Expedition as a member of the Corps of Discovery. His expertise in metalworking and craftsmanship was essential in maintaining and repairing equipment vital to the expedition's progress. Shields's contributions to the expedition exemplified the practical skills and resourcefulness required for survival and success in the rugged landscapes of the American West.

Nathaniel Pryor – *Expedition Member and Sergeant*

Nathaniel Pryor, a sergeant in the Lewis and Clark Expedition, provided leadership and guidance to his fellow travelers throughout the journey. His military background and experience brought a sense of discipline and organization to the Corps of Discovery. Pryor's role in the expedition exemplified the importance of teamwork and cooperation in overcoming the challenges of exploration and discovery in the uncharted territories of the American West.

John Baptiste Lepage – *Interpreter and Voyageur*

John Baptiste Lepage, an interpreter and voyageur, played a vital role in facilitating communication and navigation during the Lewis and Clark Expedition. His linguistic abilities and knowledge of the terrain were instrumental in establishing diplomatic relations with Native American tribes encountered along the journey. Lepage's contributions to the expedition underscored the importance of cross-cultural exchange and cooperation in the pursuit of exploration and discovery.

François Labiche – *Expedition Member and Hunter*

François Labiche, a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, distinguished himself as a skilled hunter and provider for the expedition. His expertise in hunting and tracking enabled the expedition to supplement their provisions with fresh game and sustenance harvested from the wilderness. Labiche's contributions to the expedition underscored the importance of self-sufficiency and resourcefulness in overcoming the challenges of exploration and discovery in the untamed wilderness of the American West.

Pierre Piche – *Expedition Member and Boatman*

Pierre Piche, a boatman in the Lewis and Clark Expedition, played a crucial role in navigating the expedition's watercraft along rivers and waterways. His expertise in river navigation and seamanship facilitated safe passage through treacherous currents and rapids encountered during the journey. Piche's dedication to his duties exemplified the teamwork and cooperation necessary for the expedition's success in navigating the natural obstacles of the American frontier.

François Rivet – *Expedition Member and Carpenter*

François Rivet, a carpenter by trade, contributed to the Lewis and Clark Expedition as a skilled craftsman and builder. His expertise in woodworking and construction played a crucial role in maintaining and repairing essential equipment and structures needed for the expedition's progress. Rivet's craftsmanship and dedication to his craft exemplified the resilience and ingenuity required for survival and success in the challenging environments encountered during the journey.

George Drouillard – *Interpreter and Hunter*

George Drouillard, a skilled interpreter and hunter, was an indispensable member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Fluent in multiple Native American languages and renowned for his marksmanship and tracking abilities, Drouillard facilitated communication with Indigenous peoples and provided essential sustenance through his hunting prowess. His intimate knowledge of the land and its inhabitants proved invaluable in navigating the rugged terrain and forging diplomatic relations with tribes encountered along the journey. Drouillard's expertise and dedication exemplified the diverse talents and contributions of the expedition's members to the success of their historic mission.

Moses Reed – *Expedition Member and Soldier*

Moses Reed, a soldier in the Lewis and Clark Expedition, brought military discipline and expertise to the Corps of Discovery. His training and experience in warfare provided a sense of security and readiness to the expedition, especially in potentially hostile encounters with Native American tribes. Reed's role as a guardian and protector of the expedition members underscored the challenges and uncertainties faced by those who ventured into the uncharted territories of the American frontier.

John Conner – *Expedition Member and Hunter*

John Conner, a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, distinguished himself as a skilled hunter and provider for the expedition. His expertise in hunting and tracking enabled the expedition to supplement their provisions with fresh game and sustenance harvested from the wilderness. Conner's contributions to the expedition underscored the importance of

self-sufficiency and resourcefulness in overcoming the challenges of exploration and discovery in the untamed wilderness of the American West.

Hugh Hall – *Expedition Member and Boatman*

Hugh Hall, a boatman in the Lewis and Clark Expedition, played a crucial role in navigating the expedition's watercraft along rivers and waterways. His expertise in river navigation and seamanship facilitated safe passage through treacherous currents and rapids encountered during the journey. Hall's dedication to his duties exemplified the teamwork and cooperation necessary for the expedition's success in navigating the natural obstacles of the American frontier.

Thomas Howard – *Expedition Member and Blacksmith*

Thomas Howard, a skilled blacksmith, joined the Lewis and Clark Expedition as a member of the Corps of Discovery. His expertise in metalworking and craftsmanship was essential in maintaining and repairing equipment vital to the expedition's progress. Howard's contributions to the expedition exemplified the practical skills and resourcefulness required for survival and success in the rugged landscapes of the American West.

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