

Who Was Sacagawea

Sacagawea

Sacagawea (/ˈsækədʒəˈwiː/ *SAK*-*ə*-*WEE*-*ə* or /səˈkədʒəˈweɪ/ *s*-*KOG*-*ə*-*WAY*-*ə*; also spelled *Sakakawea* or *Sacajawea*; May c. 1788 – December 20, 1812) was

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The National American Woman Suffrage Association of the early 20th century adopted Sacagawea as a symbol of women's worth and independence, erecting several statues and plaques in her memory, and doing much to recount her accomplishments.

Who Was...?

Seller list. The first four Who Was? books — Who Was Sacagawea?, Who Was Ben Franklin?, Who Was Albert Einstein?, and Who Was Annie Oakley?—were published

Who Was? or Who HQ is a series of children's non-fiction books published by Penguin Books. The "Who Was...?", "What Was?...?", "Where Is?...?", "What Is the Story Of?...?", "What Do We Know About?...?" and "Who HQ Now" series tell the stories of trailblazers, legends, innovators, significant landmarks, and historical events. Covering everything from sports to politics, the "Who HQ Now" series focuses on trending topics and prominent subjects discussed in the news. As of December 2022, the series had over 250 entries, sold over 20 million copies, and has been on the New York Times Best Seller list.

The first four Who Was? books — Who Was Sacagawea?, Who Was Ben Franklin?, Who Was Albert Einstein?, and Who Was Annie Oakley?—were published on February 18, 2002. Penguin Books publishes about 24 new books each year. Example entrants in the series due for publication in 2025 include Tony Hawk, Carol Burnett, Willie Nelson, Wilma Mankiller, Caitlin Clark, Shohei Ohtani, the story of Cinderella, the Renaissance, Tornado Alley and more.

Sacagawea dollar

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The Sacagawea dollar (also known as the "golden dollar") is a United States dollar coin introduced in 2000, but subsequently minted only for niche circulation from 2002 onward. The coin generally failed to meet consumer and business demands but it is still generally accepted in circulation.

These coins have a copper core clad by manganese brass, giving them a distinctive golden color. The coin features an obverse designed by Glenna Goodacre of Sacagawea, the Shoshone guide of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, carrying her child. From 2000 to 2008, the reverse featured an eagle design by Thomas D. Rogers. Since 2009, the reverse of the Sacagawea dollar has been changed yearly, with each design in the series depicting a different aspect of Native American cultures. These coins are marketed as "Native American dollars".

The coin was introduced as a replacement for the Susan B. Anthony dollar, which proved useful for vending machine operators and mass transit systems despite being unpopular with the public. The Statue of Liberty was originally proposed as the design subject, but Sacagawea was eventually chosen.

The new dollar coin was heavily marketed by the Mint in a series of print, radio, and television advertisements, as well as Mint partnerships with Walmart and Cheerios. However, the Sacagawea dollar did not prove popular with the public, and mintage dropped sharply in the second year of production. Production of Sacagawea dollars continued, from 2007 to 2016, in parallel with the U.S. Presidential dollars. In 2012, mintage numbers were reduced by over 90%, in line with a similar reduction for the even less popular Presidential Dollars, because of large stockpiles of unused coins from that series.

The Mint planned to issue the Sacagawea design in 22-karat gold as well, but this idea was quickly abandoned after the Mint's authority to strike the coins was questioned, and the Mint has retained ownership of the few such coins produced. Soon after initial production of the dollar, it was noticed that a few of the dollar coins were erroneously struck with the obverse of a state quarter and the normal reverse. These coins, 2000 Sacagawea dollar – Washington quarter mules, are a rare example of a genuine accidental mule coin produced by the US Mint.

USNS Sacagawea

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USNS Sacagawea (T-AKE-2), a Lewis and Clark-class dry cargo ship, is the third ship operated by the United States Navy to be named for Sacagawea, the Shoshone woman who acted as guide and interpreter for the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and one of the few United States Navy ships named for women.

The contract to build her was awarded to National Steel and Shipbuilding Company (NASSCO) of San Diego, California, on 18 October 2001. Construction began in September 2004 for a scheduled delivery in early 2007.

She was launched in June 2006. Two of Sacagawea's descendants, Lucy Diaz and Rachel Ariwite, were the ship's sponsors. USNS Sacagawea is one of 14 Lewis and Clark-class ships and is part of the 14 ships that comprise the United States Marine Corps Maritime Prepositioning Program.

In January 2013, USNS Sacagawea was transferred to the Maritime Prepositioning Squadron Three (MPSRON-3) in Saipan. Within days of her arrival, she participated in Exercise Freedom Banner in the Republic of the Philippines. Freedom Banner is the only annually funded Maritime Prepositioning Force exercise in the Marine Corps and continues to be a proving ground for concept validation.

During Freedom Banner 13, the Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) used both vertical connectors in the form of MV-22 Osprey aircraft, and surface connectors in the form of landing craft, utility (LCU), and landing craft, mechanized, "Mike 8" (LCM-8) boats loaded aboard USNS 1st Lt. Jack Lummus. These dedicated ship-to-shore connectors not only enabled the standup of the MAGTF, but also provided sustainment to exercise forces ashore during the conduct of the exercise.

This vessel is the only USNS Sacagawea. However, other U.S. Navy vessels have been named USS Sacagawea.

Night at the Museum

Attila the Hun and some of his men, pyromaniacal Neanderthals, and Sacagawea, who is encased in glass and cannot hear anything. A horse-mounted Theodore

Night at the Museum is a 2006 fantasy comedy film directed by Shawn Levy and written by Robert Ben Garant and Thomas Lennon. It is based on the 1993 children's book by Milan Trenc. The film stars Ben Stiller in the lead role, alongside Carla Gugino, Dick Van Dyke, Mickey Rooney, Bill Cobbs, and Robin Williams. It tells the story of a divorced father who applies for a job as a night watchman at New York City's American Museum of Natural History and subsequently discovers that the exhibits come to life at night, animated by a magical Egyptian artifact.

Night at the Museum premiered in New York City on December 17, 2006, and was released in the United States on December 22 by 20th Century Fox. The film received mixed reviews from critics and grossed \$574.5 million, becoming the fifth highest-grossing film of 2006. Two live-action sequels were released: Night at the Museum: Battle of the Smithsonian in 2009, and Night at the Museum: Secret of the Tomb in 2014. An animated sequel, Night at the Museum: Kahmunrah Rises Again, was released in 2022 on Disney+.

The Who Was? Show

(Guest) Many other minor characters Haley Tju – Portrayed: Mahatma Gandhi Sacagawea Frida Kahlo Marie Curie Genghis Khan Many other minor characters Dallas

The Who Was? Show is a historical sketch comedy television series which ran for one season on Netflix, in which Andy Daly's character, Ron, interacts with a group of teenagers, interspersed with historical vignettes and narrated by H. Jon Benjamin. The show is based on the Who Was...? book series, published since 2002, and premiered on May 11, 2018. It was produced by Tap That Maple, Penguin Random House, Matador Content and FremantleMedia Kids & Family. The show was nominated for the Daytime Emmy Award for Outstanding Children's Series in 2019. One of the actors on the show, Zach Timson, confirmed that the show was canceled after one season on his TikTok page.

Toussaint Charbonneau

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Toussaint Charbonneau (French pronunciation: [tu.s?? ?a?.b?.no]; March 20, 1767 – August 12, 1843) was a French Canadian explorer, fur trapper and merchant who is best known for his role in the Lewis and Clark Expedition as the husband of Sacagawea.

Otter Woman

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Otter Woman (born 1786–1788, died before 1814) was a Shoshone woman who was the wife of Smoked Lodge. Otter Woman was likely kidnapped by the Hidatsa and purchased by Toussaint Charbonneau, who is best known as the husband of Sacagawea. At the time of Sacagawea's abduction and sale to Charbonneau, Otter Woman was already living with Charbonneau as his wife. Charbonneau and Sacagawea were to gain fame as part of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, supported by the Corps of Discovery.

Lewis and Clark Expedition

Missouri rivers. Sacagawea, sometimes spelled Sakajawea or Sakagawea (c. 1788 – December 20, 1812), was a Shoshone Native American woman who arrived with

The Lewis and Clark Expedition, also known as the Corps of Discovery Expedition, was the United States expedition to cross the newly acquired western portion of the country after the Louisiana Purchase. The Corps of Discovery was a select group of U.S. Army and civilian volunteers under the command of Captain

Meriwether Lewis and his close friend Second Lieutenant William Clark. Clark, along with 30 others, set out from Camp Dubois (Camp Wood), Illinois, on May 14, 1804, met Lewis and ten other members of the group in St. Charles, Missouri, then went up the Missouri River. The expedition crossed the Continental Divide of the Americas near the Lemhi Pass, eventually coming to the Columbia River, and the Pacific Ocean in 1805. The return voyage began on March 23, 1806, at Fort Clatsop, Oregon, ending six months later on September 23 of that year.

President Thomas Jefferson commissioned the expedition, shortly after the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, to explore and detail as much of the new territory as possible. Furthermore, he wished to find a practical travel route across the western half of the continent—directly avoiding the hot and desolate desert southwest—and to establish an American presence in the new lands before European powers attempted to establish claims of their own. The campaign's secondary objectives were scientific, economical and humanitarian, i.e., to document the West's biodiversity, topography and geography and to establish positive trade relations with (potentially unknown) Native American tribes. The expedition returned to St. Louis to report their findings to President Jefferson via maps, sketches, and various journals.

List of statues of Sacagawea

Sixteen statues of Sacagawea have been identified. Wanda Pillow claims that "Sacajawea has more statues honoring her than any other U.S. woman, and her

Sixteen statues of Sacagawea have been identified. Wanda Pillow claims that "Sacajawea has more statues honoring her than any other U.S. woman, and her sentimentalized image is captured on postcards, stamps, coins, and other collectables."

Sakakawea is a statue by Leonard Crunelle on the grounds of the North Dakota State Capitol at the entrance of the North Dakota Heritage Center in Bismarck. Another casting was given to the National Statuary Hall Collection.

Sakakawea by Crunelle is a replica of the one in the North Dakota Heritage Center. It is in the National Statuary Hall Collection representing North Dakota.

Sacajawea and Jean-Baptiste, in Washington Park, Portland, Oregon, was sponsored by the National American Woman Suffrage Association in 1905. It was sculpted by Alice Cooper.

Sacajawea statue at the Interpretive Center in Salmon, ID, sometimes labeled as being in the Lemhi River Valley.

Sacagawea and Seamon the dog in Columbia River, Oregon. In 2010, the Port commissioned local artist Heather Söderberg of Söderberg Bronze Works Inc. to create two bronze sculptures of Sacagawea and the dog Seaman. Their statues are in the Cascade Locks Marine Park. Sacagawea is dramatically pointing the way with one hand and holding Baptiste's hand with the other.

Corps of Discovery is a statue of Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, Sacagawea carrying her son Jean-Baptiste, and York. It is in Kansas City and was presented in 2000.

Sacagawea by Jim Demetero. Sacagawea is shown carrying her son, Jean-Baptiste on her back; both are wrapped in a large blanket or shawl battling the cold of winter. This statue is in Astoria, Oregon.

Sacagawea is carrying her son in a statue by Glenna Goodacre on Lewis and Clark Community College of Godfrey, Illinois. The college states, "Nestled in the restored central courtyard of the historic campus of Lewis and Clark Community College, stands the sculpture of the Native American woman, Sacagawea. [F]acing west with her son Jean Baptiste Charbonneau draped on her back, Sacagawea stands watch over the historic campus."

Bird Woman by R. V. Greeves is at the Buffalo Bill Center.

Sacagawea and Jean Baptiste by Glenna Goodacre is at Lewis & Clark College, Portland, Oregon.

Coming Home by Mary Michael, showing Sacagawea feeding Jean-Baptiste, is at Sacajawea Park in Three Forks, Montana.

Sacajawea by Harry Jackson (1980). This is an outdoor sculpture at Center of the West in Cashman Greever Garden. This sculpture is not painted as opposed to being bronze. It gives the blanket wrapping Sacagawea and her son a more realistic look with colors and folds.

Arduous Journey was dedicated in 2010 at the Missouri River Federal Courthouse in Great Falls, Montana. This is a 9½ foot sculpture by Carol A. Grende (who made three Sacagawea statues before her death on March 9, 2009). It depicts Sacagawea carrying her son who was nicknamed "Little Pomp". It is at 125 Central Avenue West, Great Falls, MT 59404.

Arduous Journey by Carol A. Grende in front of Sacagawea Hall at Lewis–Clark State College in Lewiston, Idaho.

Arduous Journey by Carol A. Grende. This is a well-traveled piece. "During the Bicentennial years (2004–2006) of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, sculptor Carol Grende traveled with this particular casting of her work in tow the full length of the trail—from Monticello to the Pacific Ocean and back to Dayton." There is some disagreement over whether the statue is in Dayton, Ohio or (more likely) Dayton, Washington. This statue was dedicated "October 10, 2009, to the Historic Pathway, a sidewalk connecting the Dayton Historic Depot and the Smith Hollow Country Schoolhouse". Some believe that this statue is the one dedicated in 2010 to the Missouri River Federal Courthouse in Great Falls, Montana. Alternatively it could be a confusion due to the similarity of these two statues, both crafted by Grende.

A statue of Sacagawea, Lewis, and Clark was removed from Charlottesville, Virginia on July 10, 2021. Many deemed the statue as offensive, for Sacagawea is in a lowered/cowering/scared position.

Additionally, "Towering figures of Lewis, Clark, and Sacajawea, rendered abstractly in industrial metal, painted the colors of a traffic light" can be found in Bismarck, North Dakota.

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