



It's All
In the Story

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2011-2012 Season Play Guide Sacagawea: Discovering History



Performances
at
Lexington
Children's
Theatre
January 31,
February 1-3
10:00 & 11:45



**ON TOUR
TO SCHOOLS
February 6 -
May 19, 2012**



OUR MISSION TO SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

The mission of Lexington Children's Theatre Education Department is to provide students of all ages with the means to actively explore the beauty, diversity, complexity and challenges of the world around them through the dramatic process. We strive for young people to develop their own creative voice, their imagination and their understanding of drama and its role in society.

FREE TEACHER PREVIEWS

Want to be more fully prepared to share the theatrical experience with your students? LCT offers teachers the opportunity to preview many of our Main Stage productions.

Each Preview lasts about two hours and includes a free performance of the play. Don't miss this chance to bring some drama into your classroom!

Call Jeremy (859-254-4546 x226)
to reserve your spot today!

Dear Educator,

Lexington Children's Theatre is proud to be producing our 73rd season of plays for young people and their families. As an organization that values the arts and education, we have created this resource for teachers called the Play Guide.

Our Play Guides are designed to be a valuable tool for teachers in two ways: helping you prepare your students for the enriching performance given by LCT, as well as serving as an educational tool for extending the production experience back into your classroom.

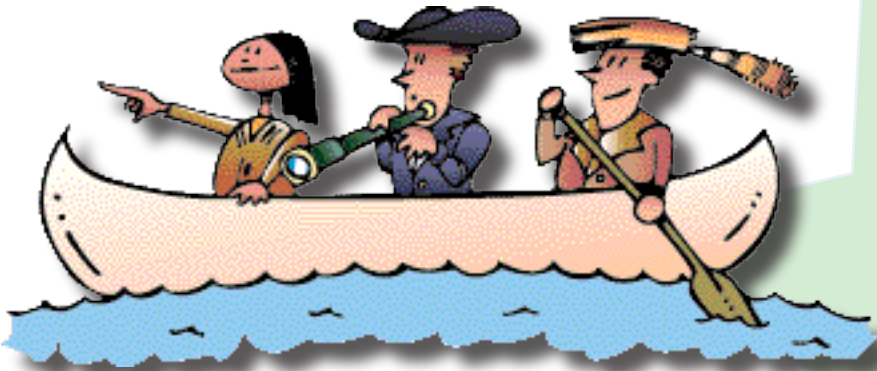
We designed each activity to assist in achieving the Kentucky Core Content (KCC) and to integrate the arts with your core curricular subjects.

Teachers are important voices as LCT. We rely heavily on your input. If you have comments or suggestions about our Play Guides, show selections or any of our programming your thoughts are greatly appreciated. Please look for the Teacher Response form that you will receive following a performance.

We are thrilled that you rely on LCT to provide your students a quality theatrical experience and we hope this resource aids you in extending our production into your classroom.

LCT's Education Department

Play Synopsis



Jane is a 14 year old who is dragged along on a family road trip following the route of the Corps of Discovery led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.

Unlike her father and brother, Jane is not excited about the bicentennial of this famous trip. History comes to life for 16 year old girl Jane when the family reaches Ft. Mandan, South Dakota, where Sacagawea, a Shoshoni Native American, joined the 1804 expedition. During the vacation, Jane learns how Sacagawea's translation abilities, awareness of Indian culture, ability to stay calm in danger and her almost daily provision of roots, berries and herbs made her a valuable and respected member of the expedition. By the end of the summer vacation, Jane has discovered her own excitement in history.



Your Role in Our Play



You may wish to have a discussion with your class about your upcoming LCT experience and their role as audience members. Remind your students that theatre can only exist with an audience. Your students' energy and response directly affects the actors onstage. The quality of the performance depends as much on the audience as it does on each of the theatre professionals behind the scenes and onstage.

Young audiences should know that watching live theatre is not like watching more familiar forms of entertainment: they cannot pause or rewind us like a videotape, there are no commercials for bathroom

breaks, nor can they turn up the volume to hear us if someone else is talking. Your students are encouraged to listen and watch the play intently, so that they may laugh and cheer for their favorite characters when it is appropriate.

At the end of the play, applause is an opportunity for your students to thank the actors, while the actors are thanking you for the role they played as an audience.

Prepare for the Play

Sacagawea and her People

Who were the Shoshone? Sacagawea, a Lemhi Shoshone girl, was captured by Hidatsa Indians when she was young. Who are her people and how did they live? Use websites and books to help you answer the following questions. Students may answer them individually, or you can divide the questions up and allow students to work in groups to present their research visually (using a poster, a diorama, a song, a scene, etc.).

- Where is the Shoshone homeland?
- How long have they been living in their homeland?
- What kind of dwellings are traditional for Shoshone?
- What kinds of food made up the Shoshone diet?
- What advantages did owning horses give the Shoshone?
- What kind of art are the Shoshone known for creating?
- There is another name for the Shoshone. What is it?
- What were the roles for Shoshone men? What were the roles for Shoshone women?



A Day in the Life

Along the Lewis and Clark Expedition there are interactions between many different cultures. Some examples of these cultures are Mandan/Hidatsa, Sioux, Lakota, Nez Perce, Blackfeet, Chinook, and the Pioneers. These cultures have many similarities and differences. Split your class into groups and assign each group one of these



cultures. Have students research their culture's shelter, food, language, religion, clothing and art.

Then have each group write as a group a first person narrative of a day in the life of someone from that culture. Make sure to be honest and respectful by straying from stereotypes. Then have each group present their narrative by reading it aloud while the rest of the class pantomimes or acts out what they describe. After all presentations have been made, ask students to choose a character from any culture they have just learned about and write three journal entries describing what life is like for that person.

Prepare for the Play

Life and Times of Sacagawea



- **July 28, 1784** - Sacagawea born in an Agaidiku tribe of the Lemhi Shoshone, current day Idaho, as daughter to a chief.
- **Somewhere about 1800** - Sacagawea captured and taken by the Hidatsa Indians during battle.
- **Somewhere about 1801** - Was sold as a slave to Toussaint Charbonneau, a French Canadian trapper, who later takes her for a wife.
- **November 4, 1804** - Lewis and Clark expedition encounters Hidatsa tribe. Sacagawea's husband is hired as an interpreter. Sacagawea was considered a helpful hand and an interpreter of the Shoshone language.
- **February 11, 1805** - Sacagawea gives birth to her first child, Jean Baptiste.
- **June 11-17, 1805** - Sacagawea becomes extremely ill with a fever. Clark helps save her life.
- **August 8, 1805** - Sacagawea recognizes Beaverhead Rock and the headwaters of the Missouri River as the home of her tribe, the Shoshone.
- **August 17, 1805** - Discovery of a Shoshone tribe. Lewis and Clark negotiate with the tribe for horses. Sacagawea discovers that Shoshone Chief Cameahwait is her long-lost brother. The meeting place was named Camp Fortunate by the expedition.
- **September 22, 1805** - The expedition successfully crosses the mountains after nearly starving to death.
- **October 18, 1805** - Clark spots Mt. Hood, proof that they are on the right path to the Pacific Ocean.
- **November 7, 1805** - Clark thinks he sees the ocean in the distance. With excitement he writes his famous words in his journal entry: "Ocean in view! O! The joy." Unfortunately, they were still 20 miles away, and Clark was looking at a river estuary. It took the crew three more weeks to reach the Pacific.
- **November 24, 1805** – In deciding where to camp for the winter, every member of the expedition, including Sacagawea and York, a slave, is given an equal vote. This happened over 60 years before African-Americans were emancipated and over 100 years before women or Native Americans were granted full citizenship rights.
- **March 23, 1806** - Expedition leaves Fort Clatsop, and they begin their journey home.
- **July 25, 1806** – A sandstone outcropping was named Pompey's Tower, after Sacagawea's son, nicknamed Little Pomp. Clark inscribes his name and the date.
- **August 14, 1806** - The expedition returns to the Mandan village. Charbonneau, Sacagawea, and Jean Baptist decide to stay, parting ways with the Corps of Discovery.
- **December 20, 1812** - Sacagawea dies at Fort Manuel Lisa due to complications of a putrid fever. William Clark assumes custody of Jean Baptiste as well as her daughter, Lisette.
- **April 9, 1884** – Sacagawea's death date according to native legend. A woman named Porivo, whom many believe to be Sacagawea because of her knowledge of specific details of the Lewis and Clark expedition, died amongst the Shoshone. Legend states that Sacagawea crossed the Great Plains and married into a Comanche tribe, then returned to the Shoshone in Wyoming where she died.

Lewis & Clark

In 1803, Thomas Jefferson purchased the Louisiana Territory from France, expanding the United States by 820,000 square miles! Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis, William Clark and crew to find a water route linking the Columbia and Missouri Rivers. If they succeeded, this new America would have access to Eastern ports and cities. The Lewis and Clark expedition officially launched from Camp Wood in May 1804.

After traveling hundreds of miles and reaching the Mandan tribe's villages, the explorers and their Corps of Discovery set up camp. The crew built a fort for the winter. It was so cold that guards had to change posts every 30 minutes. While at Fort Mandan, Lewis and Clark hired Toussaint Charbonneau as an interpreter. He, his wife Sacagawea and their baby left with the expedition in the spring. As most of the his Shoshone wife crew continued northwest, some were charged with returning to St. Louis with a report, 108 botanical specimens, 68 mineral specimens, and a map drawn by Clark. Lewis and Clark's journey recorded many plants and animals scientifically for the first time, including coyotes, grizzly bears, and mountain lions.



As they continued west, the Corps of Discovery faced many challenges. One came when they reached a fork in the river at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Only one would take them through the Rockies. They hoped to be across the mountains by the time snow fell in autumn. They could not afford to make the wrong choice. Lewis took a scouting expedition southward, hoping to find the Great Falls that marked the entrance to the Rockies. He found the falls, but they were much larger than anticipated. It took the expedition over a month to make the journey. Finally, the crew was at the mountains. They needed horses to make the next leg of the trip.



Lewis and Clark hoped to buy horses from the Shoshone. In a stroke of good fortune, Chief Cameahwait revealed himself to be Sacagawea's brother. The crew paid dearly for the horses, but would have been unable to continue without them. The Shoshone also told the expedition of a trail through the Rockies often used by the Nez Perce. Now they had a route through the mountains.

By the time the crew reached the continental divide and headed into the Bitterroot Valley, snow was falling and food was running scarce. The horses were starving, and the men resorted to eating three of the colts so they wouldn't starve. Finally, they made it through the mountains, and began traveling with the river's current instead of against it.

In mid-November, the men reached the Pacific Ocean. They searched among the waves for a ship to take them home. Not finding one, they resigned themselves to camping along the coast for the winter. The crew built Fort Clatsop, named for the Clatsop Indians. It rained constantly, and the men were eager to meet a trading ship to break up the monotony. By the time spring came, all the men were eager to return home. Timing was crucial if they did not wish to spend another winter in the plains. By March 23, 1806, their journey had begun.

The return trip wasn't easy. The expedition faced harassment from Indians, serious food shortages, and bad weather. The Nez Perce advised them to wait until July to take on the Bitterroot Mountains, but they began on June 10. Soon they were lost in ten feet of snow and had to return to camp, heading up the mountains once more with Indian guides. On June 30, they reached Traveler's Rest. It was here that Lewis and Clark parted ways so they could explore more of their country's new land. Lewis and some crew members headed north, while Clark and others headed south. After Lewis's men skirmished with Blackfeet and Clark's awoke to find half of their horses stolen by the Crow, their groups reunited and rode swiftly downriver toward home. When they reached the Mandan villages, some crew members, including Sacagawea, ended their journey. Still others traveled quickly downriver, meeting traders that informed Lewis and Clark they'd been given up for dead. On September 23, 1806 – two years, four months, and ten days after they left – Lewis and Clark completed their journey.

Shoshoni Language

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Behne! Hello! Sacagawea's tribe, the Shoshone, spoke the Shoshoni language. Use the following words to describe yourself and fill in the sentences below. Then share your answers aloud with a partner.

COLORS:

Dhubite (doo-hoo-bee-duh) – black
Dosabite (doh-sah-bee-duh) – white
Aishimbite (ay-sheem-bee-tuh) – grey
Ondembite (ohn-dehm-bee-tuh) – brown
Aingabite (ayn-wah-bee-tuh) – red
Ohapite (oh-ha-pee-tuh) – yellow
Buhibite (boo-he-bee-tuh) – green
Aibehibite (ay-beh-he-bee-tuh) – blue
Aiwehibite (ay-weh-he-bee-tuh) – purple

ANIMALS:

Sadee' (sah-DUH) - dog
Bungu (boon-goo) – horse
Deheya' (duh-heh-YA) – deer
Weda' (wuh-DAH) – bear
Bo'nai (BOH-nay) – mouse
Daa'bu (DAH-boo) – rabbit
Kikah (kee-kah) – snake
Baingwi (bayn-gwee) – fish

NUMBERS:

Semme (sehm-muh) – 1
Wahatehwe (wah-ha-the-wuh) – 2
Bahaitee' (bah-hay-TUH) – 3
Watsewite' (watts-eh-wee-TUH) – 4
Manegite (mah-neh-ghee-tuh) – 5
Naafaite (naah-faei-teh) – 6
Daatsewite (daats-eh-wee-tuh) – 7
Nawiwatsewite (nah-we-watts-eh-we-tuh) – 8
Seemonowemihyande (suh-mohn-oh-weh-me-he-yahn-duh) – 9
Seemoote (sehm-oh-tuh) – 10

My favorite color is _____.

My hair is _____.

My eyes are _____.

There are _____ people in my family.

I have _____ brothers and sisters.

If I could have a pet, I would have a _____.

A _____ is bigger than a _____.

Extend the Experience

Time Traveling

In the early 1800s, it took Lewis and Clark 2 years, 4 months, and 10 days to travel 7,690 miles. If you were to take this trip by car today, how long would it take? If the car was driving 60 miles per hour, and you wanted to travel 7,690 miles, how many hours would it take to get there?

On good days, the expedition crew was able to travel 80 miles a day. How long would it take you in a car if the speed limit was 60 miles per hour? How long would it take you if the speed limit was 80 miles per hour? 40 miles per hour?

One day, Lewis and Clark traveled a swift 120 miles on horseback, because they feared pursuit by Indians. If they were traveling for 10 hours, how many miles per hour were they going? If they rode for 5 hours, how many miles per hour did they travel?

If Lewis and Clark averaged a speed of 7 miles per hour, how long would it take them to get from St. Louis to Fort Mandan (1,034 miles)? How many days would that trip take if they traveled for 10 hours a day?

On the expedition, explorers had to carry all of their goods with them. If they were walking, they had to carry it. If they were on the water, it had to fit in the boat. If they were on horseback, it had to ride with them. There was no place to stop for food along the way. If they ran out, they had to hunt. How is this similar to a road trip you might take today? How is it different?

In Sacagawea, Jane has a cell phone with her. Since there were no cell phones in the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition, how might they have to communicate with people far away? What are advantages and disadvantages of each type of communication?

The Lewis and Clark route was 3,700 miles from St. Louis to Fort Clatsop on the Pacific Ocean. If you were to drive this route in a car today, it would only be 2,138 miles. Why?



Frozen in Time

Make a list of themes or favorite moments in the play with your class. Examples include: family, adventure, exploring, journaling/reflection, navigation, culture, and traditions.

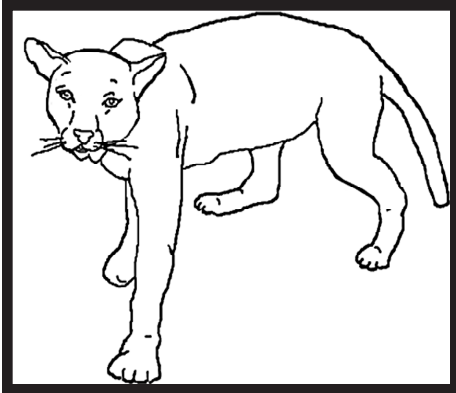
Then split the class into small groups. Have each group choose one of the themes and develop one frozen picture or tableau that shows that theme. Give the class about 5 minutes to develop their tableau, then bring everyone back together. Have each group take a turn showing their frozen picture and having the rest of the class guess which of the themes they were displaying.



Field Notes

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On their expedition, Lewis and Clark took samples of plants and minerals, drew diagrams of their findings, logged their travels, and drew maps. Select an area of your schoolyard, backyard, or neighborhood. Record your findings as if it were unexplored territory. Write what you see and encounter, and draw the plants, animals and insects you might find. Using a separate sheet of paper, draw a map of the area, being sure to label geographic features and the habitats of your chosen species. Share your field notes with your class.



Common Name: Mountain Lion

Scientific Species: Puma Concolor

Function: Predator

Thrives with: Meat, especially deer, Forests, lowlands and mountain deserts

Common Name:

Scientific Species:

Function:

Thrives with:

Plant

Animal

Common Name:

Scientific Species:

Function:

Thrives with:

Common Name:

Scientific Species:

Function:

Thrives with:

Insect

Open Response Question

Plants and animals depend on one another to survive within an environment. Consider the following features of a forest habitat: oak tree, mosses, coyote, squirrel, deer, and shrubs.

Select two organisms from the list above and explain the relationships between the two organisms you selected.



4

The response uses and exhibits understanding of eco-systems and how they organisms are dependent on each other. The response demonstrates consistent use of knowledge and uses critical vocabulary and terms. The response demonstrates effective communication skills, and provides insightful use of supporting examples and relevant details.

3

The response exhibits a mediocre understanding eco-systems and how they organisms are dependent on each other. The response demonstrates some knowledge uses some vocabulary and terms. The response demonstrates effect communication skills, with use of supporting examples and relevant details.

2

The response exhibits a limited understanding of technical elements and how they effect the story. The response demonstrates little knowledge uses a vague language and terms. The response may include errors or misconceptions. The response communicates on a basic level, with limited use of supporting examples and relevant details.

1

The response is not able to identify correctly any of the students knowledge. TThe response includes errors or misconceptions. The response demonstrates ineffective communication skills with little or no use of supporting examples and relevant details.

THEATRE TERMS

Here is a list of some of the terms used in the theatre to help your students learn more about theatre and its terms.

Arena stage a performance space in which the audience sits all around the stage; sometimes called in-the-round

Climax- The point of most interest, excitement, or tension in a play, often the turning point in the action.

Costume any clothing an actor wears onstage for a performance

Dialogue the lines of the play spoken by the actors in character

Gesture an expressive movement of the body or limbs

Motivation a character's reason for doing or saying things

Objective a character's goal or intention

Obstacle something that stands between a character and his or her ability to meet an objective or achieve a goal

Plot is the sequence of events; the structure of a play, including the exposition, inciting incident, rising action, climax, falling action, and denouement

Role is a part an actor protrys in a play that is written by the playwright.

Suggested Reading

Sacagawea: Girl of the Shining Mountains by Connie and Peter Roop
Using first-hand accounts from the journals of Lewis and Clark, this biography of Sacagawea tells her story from the time of her capture until the end of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Lewis and Clark for Kids by Janis Herbert
This book, complete with activities, provides a full overview of the Lewis and Clark expedition from inception to completion.

Lewis and Clark and Me: A Dog's Tale by Laurie Myers
Fact meets fiction in this account of the expedition from Lewis's dog Seaman's point of view. Journal excerpts are combined with imagined encounters with the many animals Seaman meets along the way.

The Truth About Sacajawea by Kenne Thomasma
This book serves as an excellent introduction to what we really know about Sacagawea and her life.

How We Crossed the West: The Adventures of Lewis and Clark by Rosalyn Schanzer
Follow the expedition from Clark's invitation to join and his cheerful acceptance all the way to the Pacific Ocean. Rich with primary source material, this account is sure to capture the attention of audiences.



LCT Teaches in your School!

Let LCT's professional artists bring their extensive experience into your classroom. An LCT residency program is designed to offer young people the opportunity to learn in a dynamic, fun and challenging way. LCT tailors a residency to the needs of your students, curriculum and budget. We offer residencies that range from a one time visit to a month long intensive program.

- Performance Workshops - Two week intensive unit culminating in a performance. LCT provides all scripts, costumes, props and scenery.
- Kentucky Core Content - Elements of Drama - This residency is a one time visit to assist students in preparation for the KCC testing.
- Spotlight on Reading - Students will explore popular literature through drama, creative writing, art and movement.
- Science and Art - Students can explore a variety of scientific concepts using drama. Experience the wonders of nature, animals, bugs, weather, plants, recycling, or the rain forest through the use of role-play, movement and pantomime.

Call 254-4546 x233 or x226 TODAY!

