

Thank you for attending a virtual visit of Travelers' Rest State Park! If you wish to assign your class a post-trip activity so that they can continue learning about replicas, the Bitterroot Salish, and the Lewis and Clark Expedition, we have included the following assignments, which can be adapted to various grade levels.

- 1. Camping...in the Future!
- 2. Can You Be an Archaeologist?
- 3. Design Your Own Campsite
- 4. Additional Options



Camping...in the Future!

In our field trip, we looked at objects that the Bitterroot Salish and the Lewis and Clark Expedition would have used in this area in the early 1800s—over two hundred years ago! What do you think people will be using two hundred years in the future?

1.	Choose one of the items that you saw during the field trip. Draw a picture of what the item
	looked like. Write two sentences about what it was used for.

2. Which item from your house was most similar? Draw a picture of that item. Write down one way that your item was similar to the replica, and one way that your item was different.

3.	Now, use your imagination! What do you think people might be using two hundred years from now for the same purpose? Draw a picture of your invention.
4	Write three sentences about your new object. Here are some questions to get you started:
4.	a. What material is your new object made from?b. Is it easier or harder to use than the older objects? Why or why not?c. What is a special new feature that your object has?



Can You Be an Archaeologist?

Archaeologists are researchers who study the people of the past by looking at the things they left behind. In our field trip, we looked at replicas; archaeologists study artifacts—the actual things that people used.

Pretend that it's the year 3020. You've been told that many, many people lived in this area of Montana a thousand years ago, and you want to learn more about them and what their lives were like. From an old book, you learn that a family lived in the exact spot you are standing now. Perhaps they left something behind?

- 1. Go through your house. Find the following objects:
 - a. A toy or stuffed animal.
 - b. Two different coins.
 - c. A fork or spoon.
 - d. A pencil.

Bring them to one spot where you will work. This will be your **archaeological site**. You might also want some tools: a ruler and a pencil and paper (your **field notebook**).

- 2. Remember, you're an archaeologist in the year 3020. You've never seen *any* of these things before. For each item, write a description that includes at least three observations about the object. Be creative! Here are some questions that can help you get started:
 - a. What shape is it?
 - b. How big is it? Is it heavy?
 - c. What does it feel like?
 - d. What material is it made from?
 - e. Are there any words or information written on it?

- 3. Now that you've described each item, it's time to make some guesses about what they are. Remember—you've never seen these objects before! All you know is that they are all things that people in 2020 had in their homes.
 - a. What might each item be used for?
 - b. Who might have made each item?

4. It is helpful for archaeologists to find one **artifact**, but it's even better if they can find a group of artifacts all together. This is called an **assemblage**, and this can give more clues to the culture than any single artifact alone.

Based on your assemblage, what can you learn about the culture of people in Montana in 2020? Write at least three sentences.

Vocabulary

Archaeologist – A person who studies the things that people of the past made, used, or left behind.

Archaeological site – A place where there is evidence (proof) of past human activity

Artifact – An object left behind by people in the past

Assemblage – A group of artifacts found within the same area

Field notebook – A notebook that archaeologists use to take notes and record information. Since archaeological sites are often outdoors, field notebook are usually weatherproof!



Design Your Own Campsite

Packing for a camping trip is important! For our field trip, we packed some of the things that we would bring and saw the items that the Bitterroot Salish and the Lewis and Clark Expedition would have used two hundred years ago.

But another important part of camping is choosing a good campsite! Travelers' Rest State Park is the only confirmed campsite of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and it has many, many things that made it a good place to spend a few days outdoors, including water, food, and shade.

1. What are three things that YOU think are important for a campsite?

2. Draw your ideal campsite. Be creative!



Additional Options

1. Time Capsule.

Lewis and Clark stopped at Travelers' Rest in 1805 and 1806—just over two hundred years ago. Things have changed a lot since then. Likely, Montana in 2220 will also be a very different place. What would you want people two hundred years from now to know about you and your life?

- a. Students choose five objects in their home that best represent themselves or their family.
- b. Have them either describe, take a picture, or draw the objects and explain why they chose them.
- If desired, provide each student with another of their classmate's pictures/drawings.
 Have them write down what conclusions they can draw about the person based on what they see.

2. Lewis and Clark Board Game

The Corps of Discovery encountered many challenges along the way—but they did make it all the way to the Pacific Ocean and back!

- a. Students research some challenges that Lewis and Clark encountered. (For some good, age-appropriate resources, see the pre-trip materials.)
- b. Students create a board game based on their research.

3. Create a Comic Strip

A lot happened in this area in the early 1800s! Can your students capture one story as a comic strip?

- a. Students research some challenges that Lewis and Clark encountered or stories about Bitterroot Salish life in the area. (For some good, age-appropriate resources, see the pre-trip materials.)
- b. Students create a comic strip based on one story or challenge. Encourage them to use the five elements of story plot: introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, and conclusion.