

Montana Outdoors Magazine Literacy Evaluation Program

"The Greatest Hunting Trip Ever?"

The Greatest Hunting Hip Ever:	name
1. For the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the situation was simple:	or
2. The young athletic, hard-working men were fueled almost entirely	y by
3. How many deer did it take to equal the amount of meat provided by one buffalo?	
4. Why were the men prohibited from killing animals they didn't nee	ed for meat?
5. The expedition had plenty to eat as they made their way westward change as they travelled through Idaho and Oregon?	d along the Missouri in 1805. How did the situation
6. What (and where) is depicted in the painting on page 8? It is described in the painting on page 8? It is described in the painting on page 8? It is described in the painting on page 8? It is described in the painting on page 8? It is described in the painting on page 8? It is described in the painting on page 8? It is described in the painting on page 8? It is described in the painting on page 8? It is described in the painting on page 8? It is described in the painting on page 8?	ribed in one of the paragraphs on page 8.
7. List four animals that the expedition encountered that were new t	·
8. Look at the list titled "Feeding the Corp" . What about this list is m	
9. What part of the bison were the men especially fond of, and what	other parts (beside the meat) did they consume?
10. Besides hunting for food, what is the other reason crew member	rs went hunting?
11. According to the account on page 10 of the article, where did the	e expedition encounter their first grizzly bear?
12. Some of the grizzlies were killed in self-defense. What are two ot	ther reasons they were killed?



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13. Of all the states on the Lewis and Clark Trail, how is modern Montana unique when it comes to wildlife?
14. Describe the great orgy of killing that took place in the century following the Lewis and Clark Expedition.
15. How did hunter-conservationists reverse the demise of wildlife in Montana?.
16. According to the section titled "Firearms" on page 9, how were the barrels of rifles different from those of muskets?
17. Why did bullets fired from the short rifles go straighter than those fired from the smoothbore muskets?
18. What advantage did the smoothbore muskets have over the short rifles?
19. Explain the circumstances that led to the accidental shooting of Captain Lewis during the return trip in 1806.
20. What is the goal of testing program described in the section titled "Proof They're Bear Proof" (page 11)?
21. What is it that many home owners who live in the "urban-wildlife interface" don't know how to do?



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Teachers:

- 1. Here is a possible bell-ringer: Each man on the expedition typically consumed 8 pounds of meat per day. The hamburger patty on a McDonald's quarter pounder weighs 1/4 of a pound. How many patties (no buns) would you have to eat to equal the amount of meat each man consumed on a typical day?
- 2. Give students a copy of the article. Have them read it silently, read it as a class, or read it to them.
- 3. If the assignment seems to be too much for the grade level you teach, consider assigning a certain number of questions (you decide how many, and each student gets to pick which ones they answer). Any questions they answer correctly beyond the required number can count as extra credit.

Answer Key

- 1. Hunt or starve
- 2. Red meat
- 3. Four
- 4. To conserve ammunition.
- 5. Game animals were scarce in those areas.
- 6. Clark and his men had to wait for over an hour while a herd of bison crossed the Yellowstone River near modern day Billings.
- 7. pronghorns, bighorn sheep, prairie dogs, coyotes
- 8. Answers will vary.
- 9. They liked to eat the tongue, and also ate the boiled guts and bone marrow.
- 10. They hunted to collect specimens to show President Jefferson.
- 11. Near modern day Wolf Point.
- 12. They were killed for their pelts and bear fat, which was used for cooking.
- 13. In Montana you can still encounter all of the animals that Lewis and Clark saw during their expedition.
- 14. Millions of bison were reduced to a few hundred. Elk, pronghorns, bighorn sheep, and beavers were shot and trapped to just fractions of their former populations.
- 15. They ended the slaughter, regulated harvest, and demanded that federal and state agencies conserve species using the sound biological principles of wildlife management.
- 16. Rifles had grooved spirals inside the barrel that made the bullets spin.
- 17. A spinning bullet (like a spiraling football) will go straighter.
- 18. The muskets could be reloaded faster than the short rifles.
- 19. Lewis was wearing elkskin clothing, and Pierre Cruzatte (who didn't see well) thought that Lewis was an elk.
- 20. Keep ineffective products off the market.
- 21. They don't know how to store their food or garbage properly.