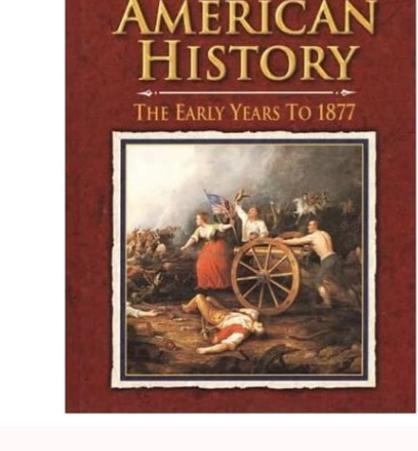
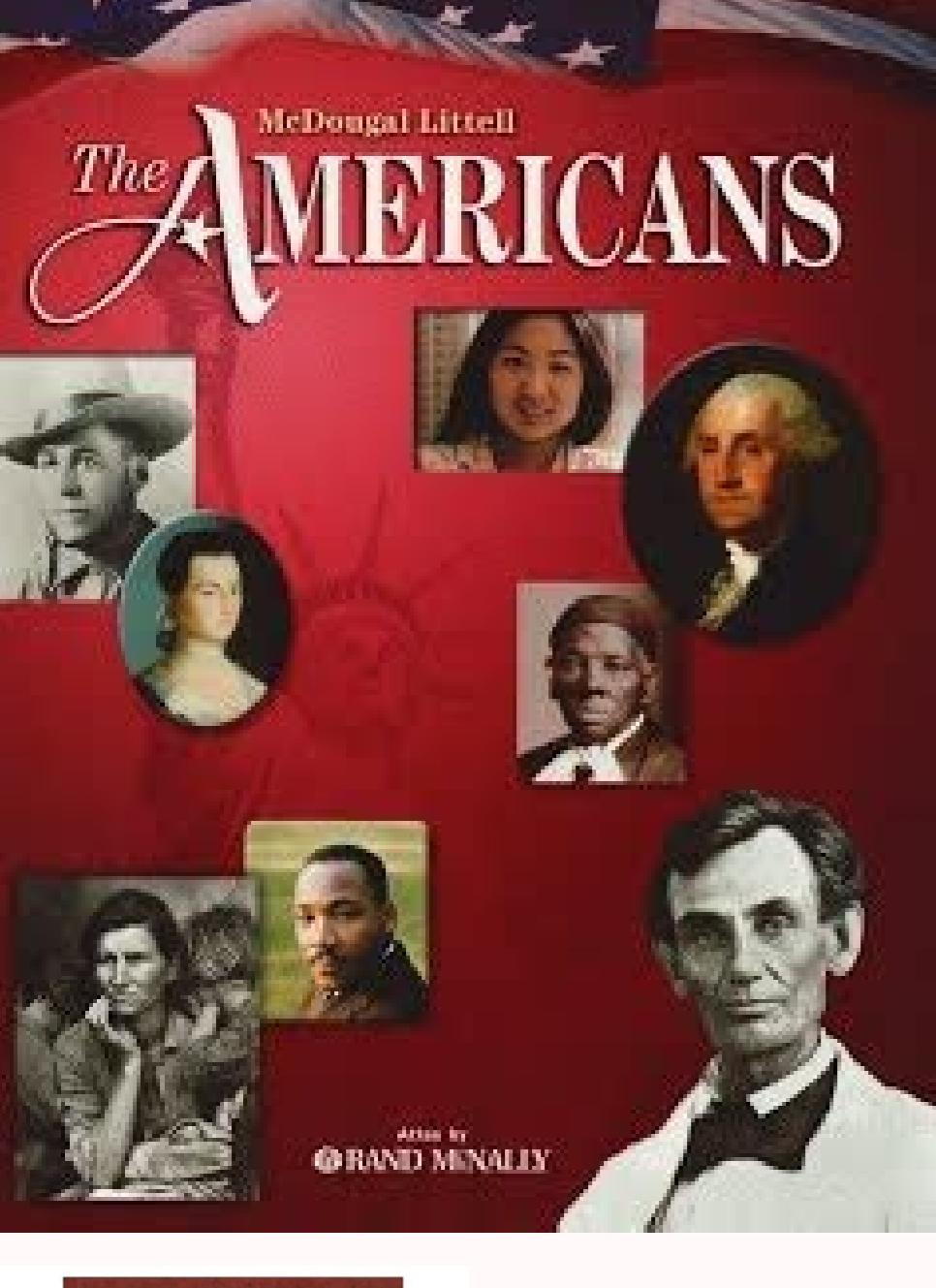
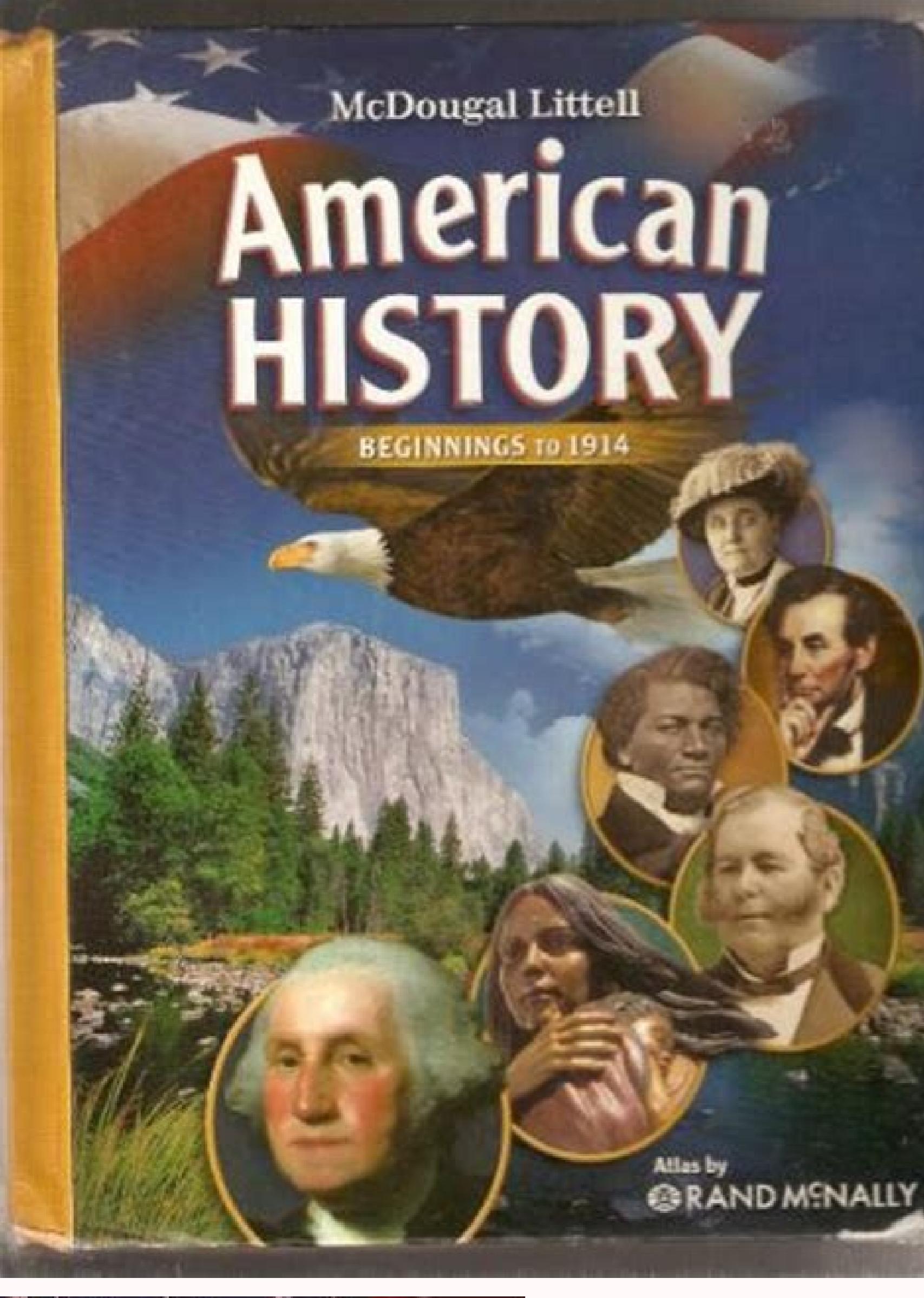
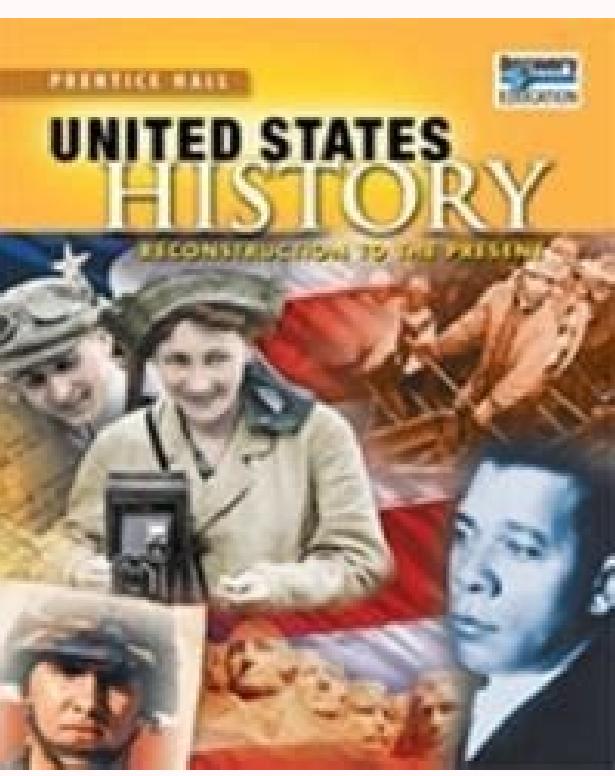


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Open



Social media website name: Career

Your Scientists Name: [Input field]

Birthday: [Input field]

City or Country: [Input field]

Education: [Input field]

Awards and/or medals: [Input field]

Friends: [Input field] Name, [Input field] Name, [Input field] Name

Career Story #1: Interesting facts/stories about their career written as social media posts.

Famous for...: Describe their most notable contribution to science. (first to..., invention, etc.)

Photo 1 (drawn by you) with descriptions with a 1 sentence description.

Photo 1 Description: [Input field]

Photo 2: [Input field]

Career Story #2: Interesting facts/stories about their career written as social media posts.

Career Story #3: [Input field]

And in 2000, the house of the American currency wanted to honor her with a golden dollar coin, but print the similarity of someone who was enslaved by white men in the coin is, to say the minimum, a choice problem. But determining where to install Fort Clatsop was the last time that Sacagawea apparently was in email expected and gave birth to a daughter, Lisette in 1812. A coin is known a fact that AMERICA glorifies historical figures like Lewis and Clark, that they are celebrated by opening the West to America's first transcontinental railroad. Not only the silly Sacagawea was an intention, but she was also grateful on it, and it's clear that Lewis and Clark felt the art of having a hand indigenous with them. A coin is known a fact that the Lewis and Clark expedition was made to be a heroic American and, as such, is often times romanticized by historians. Although some reports suggest that her name is Hidatsa at the source, with a coin Sacagawea is known a fact that she was a member of the Shoshone tribe. At that point, much of the continent medium had been unexplored by white settlers. However, it is known that around 1803 or 1804, Sacagawea was sold as a enslaved person for or about \$100. She was sold to a French-Canadian fur trader named Toussaint Charbonneau. He and his wife, Sacagawea, traveled with the Lewis and Clark expedition across the western United States. She played a key role in the success of the expedition by acting as a guide, interpreter, and nurse to the group. After the expedition, she returned to her people in the Great Basin region of the American West. She died there in 1812, at the age of 24. Her name is often misspelled as Sacajawea or Sacajawea. She is known as a symbol of strength, resilience, and leadership. Her story continues to inspire people around the world.

