

Chapter 1 : Undaunted Courage - Stephen E. Ambrose - Google Books

Like all other historical books written by Stephen Ambrose, Undaunted Courage was meticulously researched and is well written. It stands out among the many works written about the now famous Louis and Clark Expedition and is considered by many authorities to be the most accurate account.

Browse other reviews below for Stephen Ambrose Tours. We have a Welcome Reception and Dinner at our hotel. Here, Lewis and Clark made the crucial choice about which river to follow to reach the Northwest Passage – take the Marias or continue on the Missouri. We will visit historic Old Fort Benton, trading post for many Native American tribes and trappers, as well as the Missouri River levee. Fort Benton was the endpoint of steamboat travel between St. Louis and the west. We include a stop at the Agriculture Museum to view the Hornaday Bison. A drive along the river takes us to Giant Springs and view of the Falls. Russell was a world-renowned artist whose intimate knowledge of the American West informed his art during his lifetime. He was the first artist who actually lived most of his life in the Cowboy West, and created approximately 4,000 works of art that inspired the work of many artists who look to the West as their muse. Afterwards we will visit Ulm Pishkun, site of prehistoric bison hunts. A visit to Three Forks Headwaters State Park will include a canoe trip with an experienced local outfitter and a demonstration of the Girandoni air rifle carried by the expedition. We will continue with a visit to the Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, where in 1825, Joseph and the Nez Perce put up a fierce defense in one of the battles between the tribe and U.S. The Corps encamped at Kamiah on their return trip to wait for better traveling weather. The park commemorates several pivotal moments in the history of the American West through interpretive signage and hiking trails. We drive to Walla Walla, Washington, and visit the Fort Walla Walla Museum, a living history site with exhibits about Lewis and Clark as well as other pioneer settlements. We also stop at the Marcus Whitman National Historic Site, a 19th century mission that memorializes the unique challenges presented by the cultural divide between Christian missionaries and Native American tribes. We will stop at Multnomah Falls, one of the largest waterfalls in the United States, on our way to the Oregon Trail Interpretive Center, a living history museum that is committed to educating the public about the travails and triumphs of those early trailblazers who trekked west into the unknown wilderness. Our final stop is Fort Vancouver, a 19th century trading post. We will visit the Astoria Column, where the observation deck allows visitors breathtaking views of both the Pacific Ocean and the Columbia River. We will continue with a visit to the Columbia River Maritime Museum dedicated to preserving artifacts related to the exploration of the Pacific Northwest. We will continue on to Seaside where we will enjoy the sights of this beautiful coastal town known for its unique salt production. We salute our trip with our farewell dinner in Portland.

Chapter 2 : UNDAUNTED COURAGE by Stephen E. Ambrose | Kirkus Reviews

Undaunted Courage by Stephen E. Ambrose - From the New York Times bestselling author of *Band of Brothers* and *D-Day*, the definitive book on Lewis and Clark's.

This time is necessary for searching and sorting links. One button - 15 links for downloading the book "Undaunted Courage" in all e-book formats! May need free signup required to download or reading online book. A few words about book author Stephen E. Ambrose An historian whose books prompted America to regard its war veterans with newfound reverence, Stephen E. Ambrose was as prolific as he was passionate about his country. I thought the returning veterans were giants who had saved the world from barbarism. I still think so. Years after he first watched combat footage in the newsreels, the popular historian brought fresh attention to Americas aging WWII veterans through such bestselling books as *Band of Brothers*, about a company of U. Though best known for his books on World War II, Ambrose also produced multi-volume biographies of Dwight Eisenhower and Richard Nixon, a history of the building of the transcontinental railroad, and a fascinating account of the Lewis and Clark expedition across the American West. As a young professor of history, Ambrose was one of many left-wing academics who spoke out against American involvement in the Vietnam War. Yet he revered the veterans of World War II, and he interviewed and wrote about them at a time when many of his colleagues considered military history old-fashioned. The men I admire most are soldiers, sailors, professional military, Ambrose would later tell *The Washington Post*. Way more than politicians. He labored without much popular acclaim or academic renown until , when his book *D-Day June 6, War heroism* was suddenly a hot topic, and Ambroses approach, which focused on the experiences of soldiers rather than the decisions of high command, was perfectly suited to a popular audience. Ambroses vivid narrative accounts were devoured by readers and praised by critics. The descriptions of individual ordeals on the bloody beach of Omaha make this book outstanding, wrote Raleigh Trevelyan in a *New York Times* review of *D-Day*. Ambrose retired as a professor of history at the University of New Orleans in , but he continued to write one or more books per year. He also founded the National D-Day Museum in New Orleans, worked with his family-owned business organizing historical tours, and served as the historical consultant for the Steven Spielberg film *Saving Private Ryan*. This rise to fame was accompanied by criticism from some of Ambroses fellow historians, who charged that he could be careless in his research and editing. In early , he faced accusations of plagiarism when reporters noted that a number of phrases and sentences in his books were lifted from other works. Ambrose responded that he had forgotten to place quotation marks around some quotes, but said he had footnoted all his sources. I always thought plagiarism meant using another persons words and ideas, pretending they were your own and profiting from it. I do not do that, never have done that and never will, he wrote in a statement on his Web site. When he was diagnosed with lung cancer a few months later, he began work on a memoir, *To America*. I want to tell all the things that are right about America, he said in an interview with the Associated Press. Ambrose died in October , at the age of As a college sophomore, Ambrose abandoned his pre-med major for history after he attended a class on Representative Americans taught by professor William Hestline. For more than 20 years, Ambrose and his family spent their vacations traveling portions of the Lewis and Clark Trail. They canoed the Missouri and Columbia rivers, endured soaking rains and summer snowstorms, and read from the explorers journals at night by the light of their campfires. His Labrador was called Pomp, after the nickname of Sacagawees son.

Chapter 3 : Undaunted Courage (Audiobook) by Stephen E. Ambrose | calendrierdelascience.com

Undaunted Courage gets Stars. Stephen Ambrose brings a special passion to this tale of exploration. Stephen Ambrose brings a special passion to this tale of exploration. Ambrose relates in the foreword, his lifelong fascination and exploration of the Lewis and Clark adventure.

Ambrose, the bestselling author of D-Day, presents the definitive account of one of the most momentous journeys in American history. Along the way, Ambrose shows us the American West as Lewis saw it -- wild, awesome, and pristinely beautiful. Undaunted Courage is a stunningly told action tale that will delight readers for generations. Lewis was the perfect choice. He endured incredible hardships and saw incredible sights, including vast herds of buffalo and Indian tribes that had had no previous contact with white men. He and his partner, Captain William Clark, made the first map of the trans-Mississippi West, provided invaluable scientific data on the flora and fauna of the Louisiana Purchase territory, and established the American claim to Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. Ambrose has pieced together previously unknown information about weather, terrain, and medical knowledge at the time to provide a colorful and realistic backdrop for the expedition. Lewis is supported by a rich variety of colorful characters, first of all Jefferson himself, whose interest in exploring and acquiring the American West went back thirty years. There are numerous Indian chiefs, and Sacagawea, the Indian girl who accompanied the expedition, along with the French-Indian hunter Drouillard, the great naturalists of Philadelphia, the French and Spanish fur traders of St. Louis, John Quincy Adams, and many more leading political, scientific, and military figures of the turn of the century. This is a book about a hero. This is a book about national unity. But it is also a tragedy. When Lewis returned to Washington in the fall of , he was a national hero. But for Lewis, the expedition was a failure. Jefferson had hoped to find an all-water route to the Pacific with a short hop over the Rockies-Lewis discovered there was no such passage. Jefferson hoped the Louisiana Purchase would provide endless land to support farming-but Lewis discovered that the Great Plains were too dry. Jefferson hoped there was a river flowing from Canada into the Missouri-but Lewis reported there was no such river, and thus no U. Lewis discovered the Plains Indians were hostile and would block settlement and trade up the Missouri. Lewis took to drink, engaged in land speculation, piled up debts he could not pay, made jealous political enemies, and suffered severe depression. High adventure, high politics, suspense, drama, and diplomacy combine with high romance and personal tragedy to make this outstanding work of scholarship as readable as a novel. Thomas Jefferson, more than anyone else, helped to effect the dream I really enjoyed it and learned a ton.

Stephen E. Ambrose was a renowned historian and acclaimed author of more than thirty books. Among his New York Times bestsellers are Nothing Like It in the World, Citizen Soldiers, Band of Brothers, D-Day - June 6, , and Undaunted Courage.

Chapter 1 Youth From the west-facing window of the room in which Meriwether Lewis was born on August 18, , one could look out at Rockfish Gap, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, an opening to the West that invited exploration. Traces of the old buffalo trail that led up Rockfish River to the Gap still remained. Deer were exceedingly plentiful, black bear common. An exterminating war was being waged against wolves. Beaver were on every stream. Flocks of turkeys thronged the woods. In the fall and spring, ducks and geese darkened the rivers. Lewis was born in a place where the West invited exploration but the East could provide education and knowledge, where the hunting was magnificent but plantation society provided refinement and enlightenment, where he could learn wilderness skills while sharpening his wits about such matters as surveying, politics, natural history, and geography. Lord Dunmore was a villain in the eyes of the revolutionaries. He was eventually forced to flee Virginia and take up residence on a British warship. But in January , he had done Virginia a big favor by organizing an offensive into the Ohio country by Virginia militia. They ceded hunting rights in Kentucky to the Virginians and agreed to unhindered access to and navigation on the Ohio River. Within six months, the Transylvania Company sent out Daniel Boone to blaze a trail through the Cumberland Gap to the bluegrass country of Kentucky. Meanwhile, the British government, in the Quebec Act of , moved to stem the flow of Virginians across the mountains, by extending the boundary of Canada south to the Ohio River. This was one of the so-called Intolerable Acts that spurred the revolution. Meriwether Lewis was born on the eve of revolution into a world of conflict between Americans and the British government for control of the trans-Appalachian West in a colony whose western ambitions were limitless, a colony that was leading the surge of Americans over the mountains, and in a county that was a nursery of explorers. His family had been a part of the western movement from the beginning. He had numerous progeny, including Colonel Robert Lewis, who was wonderfully successful on the Virginia frontier of the eighteenth century, in Albemarle County. On his death, Colonel Lewis was wealthy enough to leave all nine of his children with substantial plantations. His fifth son, William, inherited 1, acres, and slaves, and a house, Locust Hill, a rather rustic log home, but very comfortable and filled with things of value, including much table silver. It was just seven miles west of Charlottesville, within sight of Monticello. Thomas was the first Lewis to keep a journal of exploration. He had a gift for vivid descriptions, of horses "tumbling over Rocks and precipices," of cold, rain, and near-starvation. The Meriwether family was also Welsh and also land-rich -- by , the family held a tract near Charlottesville of 17, acres. The coat of arms was "Vi et Consilio," or "Force and Counsel. Gilmer, later a governor of Georgia, wrote of the family, "None ever looked at or talked with a Meriwether but he heard something which made him look or listen again. The Lewis and Meriwether families had long been close-knit and interrelated. Indeed, there were eleven marriages joining Lewises and Meriwethers between and The marriage of Lucy and William combined two bloodlines of unusual strength -- and some weaknesses. According to Jefferson, the family was "subject to hypocondriac affections. It was a constitutional disposition in all the nearer branches of the family. Meriwether Lewis was born in Three years later, a second son, Reuben, was born. In , war broke out. He served as commander of one of the first regiments raised in Virginia, enlisting in July By September, he was a first lieutenant in the Albemarle County militia. When the unit integrated with the Continental Line, he became a lieutenant in the regulars. In November , Lieutenant Lewis spent a short leave with his family at Cloverfields, a Meriwether family plantation where his wife, Lucy, had grown up. Attempting to cross, his horse was swept away and drowned. Lewis managed to swim ashore and hiked back to Cloverfields, drenched. Pneumonia set in, and in two days he was dead. People in the late eighteenth century were helpless in matters of health. They lived in constant dread of sudden death from disease, plague, epidemic, pneumonia, or accident. Their letters always begin and usually end with assurances of the good health of the letter writer and a query about the health of the

recipient. Painful as the death of an honored and admired father was to a son, it was a commonplace experience. What effect it may have had on Meriwether cannot be known. In any case, he was quickly swept up into his extended family. He was a heroic figure himself. He had commanded a regiment of militia in an expedition in against the Cherokee Indians, who had been stirred up and supported by the British. He was the umpire of all the private differences of his county, selected always by both parties. On May 13, , his mother married Captain John Marks. Virginia widows in those days commonly remarried as soon as possible, and family tradition has it that in marrying Captain Marks she was following the advice of her first husband, given as he lay dying. Lucy Meriwether Lewis Marks was a remarkable woman. She had a strong constitution; she buried two husbands and lived to be almost eighty-six years old. Jefferson called her a "tender" mother. She was slim, fragile in appearance, with light brown hair and hazel-blue eyes, "a refined face and a masterful eye. She also knew the medicinal properties of wild plants. She took care to teach her son all that she had learned about herbal remedies. Stem and spartan though she may have been, her son loved her dearly. Although he was scarcely ever with her from age fourteen on, he was a faithful and considerate correspondent. On March 31, , he wrote her from "Fort Mandan, miles above the entrance of the Missouri," to relate to her some of his various adventures in ascending the river so far and to inform her that he was about to set off into the unknown. I request that you will give yourself no uneasiness with respect to my fate, for I assure you that I feel myself perfectly as safe as I should do in Albemarle; and the only difference between 3 or 4 thousands miles and , is that I can not have the pleasure of seeing you as often as I did while [I lived] at Washington. When some drunken British officers burst into Locust Hill one evening, she grabbed her rifle down from its peg and drove them off. Another time, a hunting party from Locust Hill and neighboring plantations got separated from the dogs. The hounds brought a buck to bay on the lawn at Locust Hill. Lucy grabbed her rifle, rushed out, and shot it. She had a county-wide reputation for her culinary talents. Jefferson was especially fond of her cured Virginia hams. His overseer recorded, "every year I used to get a few for his special use. She valued it so much that she was careful to leave directions in her will for its equal division among her surviving children. According to a contemporary, in her mid-seventies she retained "refined features, a fragile figure, and a masterful eye. This came naturally to any son of a patriot growing up during the war; it was reinforced by seeing a British raiding party led by Colonel Banastre Tarleton sweep through Albemarle in He carried off also about 30 slaves. This wanton act was roundly and rightly condemned by Reverend Edgar Woods in his history of Albemarle County: Few details of this trek into the wilderness survive, but it is easy enough to imagine a wide-eyed boy on the march with horses, cattle, oxen, pigs, dogs, wagons, slaves, other children, adults -- making camp every night -- hunting for deer, turkey, and possum; fishing in the streams running across the route of march; watching and perhaps helping with the cooking; packing up each morning and striking out again; crossing through the Carolinas along the eastern edge of the mountains; getting a sense of the vastness of the country, and growing comfortable with life in the wilderness. Meriwether lived in Georgia for three, perhaps four years. It was frontier country, and he learned frontier skills. He gloried in the experience. A vicious bull rushed him. His companions watched breathless as he calmly raised his gun and shot the bull dead. Another favorite family story about Meriwether at a young age concerned an Indian scare. When one of the cabins was attacked, the transplanted Virginians gathered at another for defense. Then they decided they were too few to defend it from a determined attack and fled for concealment to the forest. As dusk came on, one hungry, not very bright refugee started a fire to cook a meal. The fire attracted the Indians. A shot rang out. The women shouted alarms, men rushed for their rifles, something close to panic set in. In the general confusion and uproar, only ten-year-old Meriwether had sufficient presence of mind to throw a bucket of water over the fire to douse it, to prevent the Indians from seeing the whites silhouetted against the light of the fire. A family friend commented, "He acquired in youth hardy habits and a firm constitution. He possessed in the highest degree self-possession in danger. He wanted to know the names and characteristics of the trees, bushes, shrubs, and grasses; of the animals, the fish, the birds, and the insects. He wanted to know the why as well as the way of things. He learned to read and write, and something of the natural world, from one of the adults in the Georgia community. He could not get it in Georgia. This included a plantation of nearly 2, acres, pounds in cash, 24 slaves, and gallons of whiskey. His mother agreed that he should return to Virginia, at

about age thirteen, to obtain a formal education and prepare himself for his management responsibilities. There were no public schools in eighteenth-century Virginia. Jefferson biographer Dumas Malone notes that "the sons of the greater landowners had all the advantages and disadvantages that go with private instruction. The quality of this instruction was often high, but it naturally varied with the tutors who were available.

Chapter 5 : Undaunted Courage - Chapter 1 Youth - Summary & Analysis

Read a free sample or buy Undaunted Courage by Stephen E. Ambrose. You can read this book with Apple Books on your iPhone, iPad, iPod touch, or Mac.

Very satisfying read about the Lewis and Clark expedition, with a focus on Lewis and his relationship to Jefferson. He brings alive so many of the times the expedition almost met disaster due to bad judgments or naive approaches toward Native America. This is an expansion of my past micro-review reflecting on a read from He brings alive so many of the times the expedition almost met disaster due to bad judgments or naive approaches toward Native American tribes they encountered. His love of Western history shines through as does his personal experience with the Missouri River from so many camping trips with his family. The flaws of both men are not neglected. I cried at the end over the events surrounding the suicide of Lewis. While the Lewis and Clark expedition experienced a welcoming response from most tribes, with essentially only one violent incident associated with a theft, the U. Soon afterward, the U. Everyone knows this history. The book is among my top ten of all time because of its handling of a subject in a way that really impacted my imagination and outlook. It reads like a novel, one with an important quest, abundant adventure and wonder, and a story of a remarkable friendship and partnership between Lewis and Clark. Compared to Clark, the Virginian Captain Lewis was more diplomatic and trusting of Indians, more of a naturalist, and less a fan of slavery and less capable in organizational details and finances. Lieutenant Clark, who Lewis considered equal in authority on the mission, was less articulate and more attuned to military hierarchy. He was more wary about trusting Indians due to his Kentucky militia experience in fighting Indians. He was a great hand at navigation, mapping, hunting, and organizational management of the expedition. A teenaged Shoshone woman and wife of a French Canadian trapper, she served as a guide and translator, defusing much wariness over many first encounters with Indian tribes on their journey. It was amazing how she gave birth to a son on the trip and managed with aplomb to bring the infant along on the harrowing excursion over the mountains and down the Columbia River to the Pacific Coast. Ambrose excels in portraying the perspectives of this band of travelers, their wonder over the beauty and vastness of this wilderness and their awe and special challenges in encounters with many tribes for the first time. Their separation from the rest of the world for more than 20, years made some of them essentially aliens, yet recognizably human with a sophisticated culture and successful way of life. Others had knowledge of Europeans from encounters with French trappers and mountain men, and, beyond the mountains, with Spanish missionaries, from whom horses were adopted and disseminated. The threat of the white man was more in the way of their weapons and trade goods giving advantage to one tribe over the other. Even before that happened the diseases from the Europeans, especially smallpox, would devastate all the tribes due to their lack of resistance. The mapping and documentation of Indian tribes, new animals and plants was an amazing geographical and scientific accomplishment. However, these successes could not sustain Lewis. He had trouble writing up the official account of the expedition and could not master the challenges of administration required in his appointment as Governor of the Louisiana Territory. Financial troubles and alcohol abuse appear to have contributed to his decline and the suicide inferred by Ambrose. Clark did better in reaping the rewards of his success, assuming a succession of positions in military and civilian administration. The impact of what Lewis and Clark accomplished is well respected these days. Do yourself a favor and read this book and gain some pride about being human. Read the book review Steve Sckenda for more articulate praise of the book. See the wonderful Ken Burns documentary if you get a chance often posted as here to Youtube.

Chapter 6 : Undaunted Courage | Introduction & Overview

Undaunted Courage brought alive many details about the Lewis and Clark "Corps of Discovery". I gained a better understanding of the political mind of Jefferson and political thought of the time; specifically from the colonists' perspective but with plenty of opportunity to see things from the natives' perspective.

Opening the iTunes Store. Progress Indicator Opening Apple Books. We are unable to find iTunes on your computer. To download from the iTunes Store, get iTunes now. Click I Have iTunes to open it now. Lewis and his partner, Captain William Clark, made the first map of the trans-Mississippi West, provided invaluable scientific data on the flora and fauna of the Louisiana Purchase territory, and established the American claim to Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. Ambrose has pieced together previously unknown information about weather, terrain, and medical knowledge at the time to provide a vivid backdrop for the expedition. Lewis is supported by a rich variety of colorful characters, first of all Jefferson himself, whose interest in exploring and acquiring the American West went back thirty years. There are numerous Indian chiefs, and Sacagawea, the Indian girl who accompanied the expedition, along with the French-Indian hunter Drouillard, the great naturalists of Philadelphia, the French and Spanish fur traders of St. Louis, John Quincy Adams, and many more leading political, scientific, and military figures of the turn of the century. High adventure, high politics, suspense, drama, and diplomacy combine with high romance and personal tragedy to make this outstanding work of scholarship as readable as a novel. Here he takes on half of the two-headed hero of American exploration: Meriwether Lewis, as secretary to Thomas Jefferson and living in the White House for two years, got his education by being apprenticed to a great man. Their friendship is at the center of this account. Jefferson hand-picked Lewis for the great cross-country trek, and Lewis in turn picked William Clark to accompany him. The two men shook hands in Clarksville, Ohio, on October 14, , then launched their expedition. The journals of the expedition, most written by Clark, are one of the treasures of American history. Lewis acts as surveyor, builder and temperance officer in his effort to get his boat into the river. Alcohol continues to cause him problems both with the men of his expedition and later, after his triumphant return, in his own life, which ended in suicide at the age of Without adding a great deal to existing accounts, Ambrose uses his skill with detail and atmosphere to dust off an icon and put him back on the trail west. It makes you feel like you are there. Well written as usual, by Ambrose!! Fascinating story by Kstcin I truly enjoyed the book! I felt as if I were on the trail with the Corps of Discovery. It makes me want to visit and explores these places for myself. There are times in the book where you get bogged down in politics or science but all proves worth while in the end. I wish there was a bit more on Clark. I would recommend this book to anyone.

Chapter 7 : Undaunted Courage Quotes by Stephen E. Ambrose

*Undaunted Courage [Stephen E. Ambrose, Photos] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. In this sweeping adventure story, Stephen E. Ambrose presents the definitive account of one of the most momentous journeys in American History.*

Chapter 8 : Lewis & Clark Undaunted Courage Tour by Stephen Ambrose Tours | Reviews by Stride Travel

Stephen Ambrose's nonfiction work Undaunted Courage: Meriwether Lewis, Thomas Jefferson, and the Opening of the American West () is an examination of the life of Meriwether Lewis, half of the historic Lewis and Clark Expedition. The text is based on the journals and letters of Lewis, William Clark, and Thomas Jefferson.

Chapter 9 : Undaunted Courage by Stephen E. Ambrose on Apple Books

Undaunted Courage: Meriwether Lewis, Thomas Jefferson, and the Opening of the American West (ISBN), written by Stephen Ambrose, is a biography of Meriwether Lewis of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.