



# WHO WAS SACAGAWEA?

1 There are more statues of her than of any other American woman. Her face is **represented** on a U.S. one-dollar coin. **Clearly**, she was an important person in U.S. history. But what do we know about the **identity** of the real Sacagawea?

▼ We know she was a teenage mother and could speak several languages. But much of Sacagawea's life remains a mystery.

Sacagawea was part of a Native American tribe called the Shoshone. At the age of 11, she was taken away by the Hidatsa people. She was living **among** Clark were mapmakers. They were exploring the **land** in the west. Sacagawea spoke two **different** Native American languages, so they asked her to travel with them. Sacagawea soon became an important member of the expedition. On May 14, 1805, a **strong** storm tipped over one of the boats. Sacagawea was able to reach many of the maps and other items in the water. Her quick actions saved important **knowledge** from being lost. Sacagawea helped Lewis and Clark find a way across the mountains to the Pacific. She helped them make peace and trade with Native Americans. She also took care of her baby son. Today, a Native American woman named Amy Mossett teaches people about Sacagawea's life. At the **site** of an old Hidatsa **village**, Mossett says, "This is where I feel closest to Sacagawea." Sacagawea died when she was about 25. Two hundred years later, she is remembered as an important woman in U.S. history.

## Vocabulary Practice

**A. Completion.** Complete the information with words from the box.

knowledge represented strong village land site

### THE WOMAN WHO WAS KING

On the west side of Egypt's Nile River is a small ancient village. These were the people who helped build the tombs<sup>1</sup> where thousands of workmen once lived. Nearby is the **2.** of one of Egypt's most magnificent buildings—the temple of Hatshepsut, Egypt's greatest female leader.

There are many stories and legends about Hatshepsut, but much of her life is a mystery. "Nobody can know what she was like," says Catharine Roehrig, author of *Hatshepsut: From Queen to Pharaoh*. But from the historical records, we do know that Hatshepsut was a **3.** leader. "She ruled for 20 years because she was capable<sup>2</sup> of making things work," says Roehrig.

Much of our **4.** of Hatshepsut comes from statues and images created 3,500 years ago. In many of these, she is **5.** as a man wearing male clothing and a false beard.<sup>3</sup> It seems that, although Hatshepsut was a woman, she ruled the **6.** of Egypt as a king.

▼ As ruler of a strong Egypt, Hatshepsut was given gifts from many foreign lands.



**B. Completion.** Complete the information with words from the box. One word is extra.

among clearly different identity knowledge land

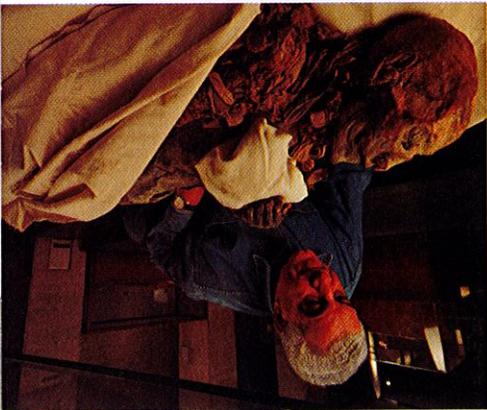
### MYSTERY OF THE MISSING MUMMY

For years, archaeologists had no **1.** of what happened to Hatshepsut after her death. When archaeologist Howard Carter found Hatshepsut's tomb in 1902, he discovered many of the queen's items, but her body (or "mummy") was missing. What happened to it?

More than 80 years later, the question was answered. In 1989, archaeologists began studying a(n) **2.** tomb called KV60, which was close to Hatshepsut's. The body of a woman was found in the tomb, but no one was sure of her **3.** In 2006, archaeologist Dr. Zahi Hawass decided to send the mummy for a CT scan. The scan showed the woman was missing a tooth. In Hatshepsut's tomb, a tooth had been found inside a royal box. The royal tooth was a close match for the mystery woman's missing tooth. The study showed that the woman was **4.** the lost queen.

**5.** the most important finds in the history of Egypt.

▼ Archaeologist Zahi Hawass gets a close look at the mummy of Hatshepsut.



### Usage

A town is bigger than a village. A city is bigger than a town. About 90 people live in that village. My town has 7,000 people. Tokyo is the world's biggest city.