

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### A Timeline of John Wesley Powell's Journey in 1869

May 24	
May 30	
June 8	
June 17	
June 25	
June 28	
July 8	
July 16	
July 23	
July 29	
August 5	
August 10	
August 15	
August 25	
August 28	
August 30	

## A Timeline of John Wesley Powell's Journey in 1869

### Answer Key

Taken from Down the Colorado by Deborah Kogan Ray, Page 40

- May 24 Powell's team begin in Green River City
- May 30 Team encounters Flaming Gorge
- June 8 Disaster Falls takes 1/3 of the supplies and food while destroying one boat
- June 17 Fire begins at Echo Park from their campfire and the team escapes by river
- June 25 Team travels through Split Mountain Canyon on the Green River
- June 28 Team camps at mouth of Uinta River and travels to the Uinta Reservation for supplies.
- July 8 Powell gets stranded in Desolation Canyon but a teammate rescues him
- July 16 Team stops where the Green and Grand Rivers meet to map the area before starting down the Colorado River
- July 23 Team hits worst rapids at Cataract Canyon
- July 29 Team enters beautiful canyon and names it: Glen Canyon
- August 5 Team finds signs of human life in Marble Canyon
- August 10 Team is running out of water and determines start of Grand Canyon
- August 15 Team takes a break from the fierce rapids at Bright Angel Creek
- August 25 Team notices change in rocks at Lava Falls and hopes the journey is soon over
- August 28 Team separates because some think they can't make it through the Separation Rapids so they hike out.
- August 30 Team finally reaches the Virgin River – their journey is complete

## Background Information for the Teacher—Primary Source Materials

<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/stereo.1s00756>

### Boat used by Expedition



### Map of Expedition <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4332g.ct000172>

Contributions of John Wesley Powell to Arizona      The Colorado River was explored by two men: Lt. Joseph Ives, who in 1857 explored the southern stretches below the Grand Canyon; and John Wesley Powell. Ives believed the Colorado above where he had explored would forever be “unvisited and undisturbed.” Powell proved him wrong. Powell’s 2<sup>nd</sup> exploration from Lee’s Ferry brought back enough information to complete a topographic map of the Grand Canyon region which was published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1875. During his travels throughout the West, Powell visited many of the Indian tribes, learned about their cultures, and often took pictures of them. Powell’s research on the Indians and their cultures eventually led to the establishment of the Bureau of Ethnology, a government agency which devoted its efforts to collecting information on the fast-disappearing Indian tribes of North America, including many of those in Arizona.

Source of information-- <http://www.powellmuseum.org/>