

ROOSEVELT ELK



YOSEMITE FALLS



◦ THE GOOD AND THE BEAUTIFUL ◦

CALIFORNIA

← STATE STUDY →

SURFING



JOSHUA TREE





Course Overview

California State Study consists of 20 lessons designed to foster a true love of learning through engaging lessons and activities, visually rich maps and illustrations, and stories of the people and events that have shaped the state. The course is designed to be completed by the student independently, but parents/guardians can choose to be as involved in the lessons as they would like to be.

Lesson Overview

Most lessons will take 20–25 minutes to complete. To keep the student focused and engaged with the material, activities and knowledge checks appear on most pages.



Getting Started

Simply open the course book and begin reading. Each lesson begins with a supply list showing what is needed for that specific lesson. Most lessons require only basic school supplies such as pencils, colored pencils, and highlighters. A complete list of supplies needed for the course can be found on the following page. Students will read each lesson and complete the activities directly in the course book.

Christian Worldview

The Good and the Beautiful curriculum takes a Christian worldview. With input from people with diverse ethnic, racial, and religious backgrounds on both our staff and our review panels, this course is built on the common ground and basic biblical principles that apply to all Christians. Rather than focusing on doctrine, the curriculum teaches Christlike character and principles of liberty.

SUPPLIES

Items to Always Have on Hand

- pencils
- highlighters
- colored pencils

Additional Supplies Needed

Lesson 1: none

Lesson 2: ruler

Lesson 3: none

Lesson 4: none

Lesson 5:

- small container such as a shoebox or plastic zipper bag (optional)
- several personal items such as photos, letters, or trinkets (optional)
- items for time capsule such as newspaper articles, photos, etc. (optional)

Lesson 6: none

Lesson 7: none

Lesson 8: none

Lesson 9:

- markers (optional)

Optional supplies to make johnnycakes:

- 1 cup yellow or white cornmeal
- 2 tsps granulated sugar
- ½ tsp salt
- 2 cups water
- butter or oil
- whisk
- mixing bowl
- large saucepan
- cast iron skillet or nonstick frying pan
- spatula
- rack or plate
- paper towels

Lesson 10: none

Lesson 11: none

Lesson 12: none

Lesson 13: none

Lesson 14: none

Lesson 15: none

Lesson 16: laptop or computer (optional)

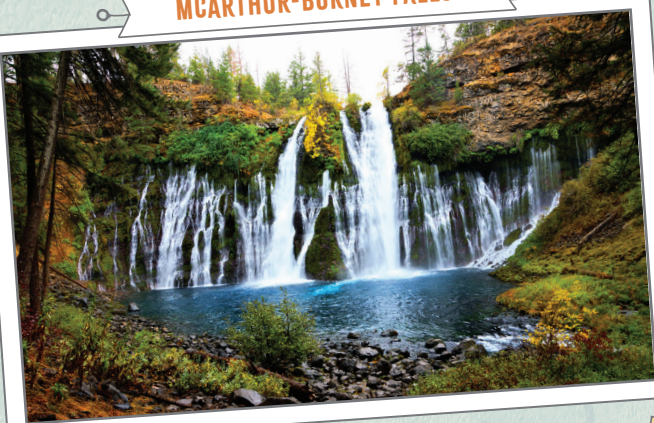
Lesson 17: none

Lesson 18: none

Lesson 19: none

Lesson 20: laptop or computer (optional)

MCARTHUR-BURNEY FALLS



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THE GOLDEN STATE

 **SUPPLIES:** colored pencils

Have you ever read about a fictional place and wished you could visit it? Many historians believe that California got its name because the first Spanish explorers to arrive there were inspired by a popular story. *The Adventures of Esplandián*, a thrilling adventure tale published in 1510, had a character named Queen Calafia, a beautiful Amazon woman who ruled over the island of California. The Spanish explorers thought they had landed on an island and named the region after the setting of one of their favorite stories.



FUN FACTS:

- In Spanish, *alta* means “high,” and *baja* means “low.” Alta California is north of Baja California, so it is higher on a traditional map.
- California’s state code is CA.

The peninsula where the Spanish landed is known today as Baja California, which is now part of the country of Mexico. When the Spanish traveled north, they realized that California wasn’t an island and called the part that now belongs to the United States “Alta California.” Although California is not an island paradise, over the years it has attracted many different groups of people to its beautiful beaches, snowcapped mountains, fertile valleys, and potentially gold-laden deserts. What is your favorite part of California?

California joined the United States on September 9, 1850, becoming the 31st state. Today, it is the second-largest **contiguous state** by area in the United States, and it has the largest population, at 39 million people. Look at the map below and you will see that California’s entire western border is the Pacific Ocean. With 1,352 kilometers (840 miles) of coastline, it’s no wonder that California is known for its beaches.

contiguous states

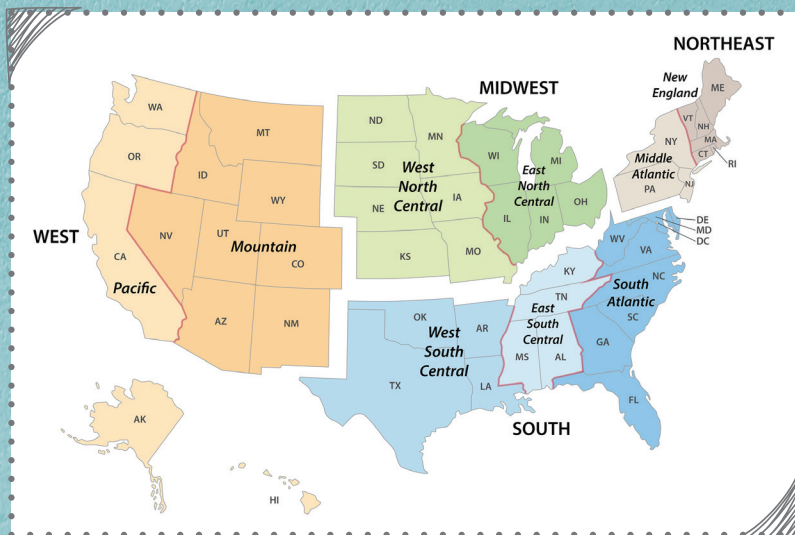
[kun-TIG-yoo-us]

states whose borders touch without another country or ocean between them

- Trace the coastline of California.
- Circle the region in which California lies.
- Write the names of the states that border California. Hint: See the reference map of the USA on page iv if you need help.

Pacific West

Mountain West



State Nickname and Symbols

The Spanish explorers had hoped to find gold in California, but over 300 years passed before that discovery was made. News spread, leading to the Gold Rush, a period when California's population nearly tripled as 200,000 people came to California to look for gold. Around that same time, Captain John C. Frémont named the entrance to San Francisco Bay the Golden Gate since it reminded him of a similar harbor, called the Golden Horn, in what is now Istanbul, Turkey. With the Gold Rush, the Golden Gate, and the golden sandy beaches of Southern California, it is not surprising that California officially adopted the nickname of the Golden State in 1968.

California's state **motto** also has a connection to gold. Many states chose inspirational mottos, but California is the only state whose motto is an exclamation of discovery.

motto [MAH-toe]

a short phrase or sentence that stands for something



Inspiration was drawn from the ancient Greek scholar Archimedes, who cried, "Eureka!"—meaning "I have found it!"—after he solved the problem of how to measure the volume of a golden crown. When

California became a state and delegates included a gold miner on the seal, it was decided that "Eureka!" was a fitting motto.

PANNING FOR GOLD, 1850

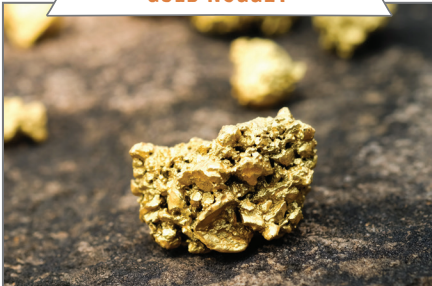


Turn to the activity on page 4 and fill in the first three empty boxes.

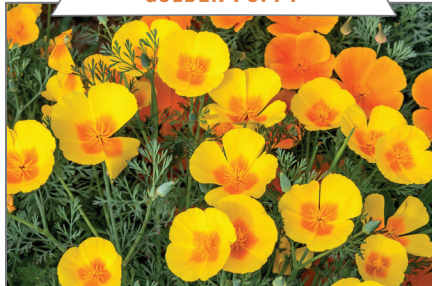
You can probably guess that the state mineral of California is gold! Gold has been found at more than 10,000 locations in the state, but some experts estimate that only 10% of California's gold has been mined.

More references to gold can be found in the state flower, the California golden poppy, and the state mushroom, the California golden chanterelle [shan-tuh-REL]. Golden poppies are bright orange flowers that grow throughout the state. You may have even seen them blooming along the roads. The flowers are toxic, although some Indigenous people have used them in herbal remedies. However, the golden chanterelle mushroom is completely edible. You are most likely to find these mushrooms growing under oak trees on the hills around San Francisco Bay or in the forests of Northern California. Remember, never eat a mushroom you find in the wild until you make sure it's safe by checking with an experienced forager, even if you've eaten similar-looking mushrooms before.

GOLD NUGGET



GOLDEN POPPY



GOLDEN CHANTERELLE



GIANT SEQUOIA



The California state tree is the majestic redwood. Both species of this impressive behemoth, the coast redwood and the giant sequoia, are considered the state tree. The coast redwood lives only on the Pacific Coast of Northern California and Southern Oregon. It is the tallest tree in the world, growing to heights of 122 meters (400 feet). Such a huge tree needs a lot of water; coast redwoods get extra moisture from the fog that develops along the coast, and these trees can live for as long as 2,000 years! Giant sequoias, on the other hand, are the largest tree in the world by volume. They grow only in Central California's Sierra Nevada, which means "snowy mountain range" in Spanish. Their cones need the heat of a fire to open and release seeds. Once planted, they can live for 3,000 years!

California's state animal was also impressively large. Unfortunately, the California grizzly bear had already gone extinct when it was chosen as the state animal in 1953. It was similar in size to other grizzly bears, weighing 180–450 kilograms (400–1,000 pounds) and standing as tall as 2.4 meters (8 feet) on its hind legs. California is the only state whose state animal is extinct.

California's other state animals still live today (except for the state dinosaur, *Augustynolophus morrisi*). California has chosen more than a dozen animals as state symbols, including the California valley quail as state bird,



the Dungeness crab as state crab, the California gray whale as state marine mammal, and even the banana slug as state slug! Some of California's symbols are endangered, such as the state reptile, the desert tortoise, and the state amphibian, the red-legged frog. Granting these animals recognition as state symbols may help protect them by increasing awareness.

California also has some unusual state symbols. The state fabric is denim because the tough material was popular with laborers and miners who were looking for gold. A San Francisco merchant named Levi Strauss and a Nevada tailor named Jacob Davis came together to patent work clothes made of denim and held together with rivets. Today, blue jeans with rivets are an American staple!

DENIM



California even has a state sport—surfing! Pacific Islanders first came up with the idea of riding a board on a wave, and they introduced it to California in the late 1800s. The sport quickly became popular here when hotel owners began holding surfing demonstrations. If your family likes to go to the beach, you've probably seen surfers riding the waves that make California such a great place for the sport!

Now finish the activity on the next page.

SURFING





THE GOLDEN STATE

- Fill in these three boxes with the correct word(s), and then continue reading the previous pages.

STATE CODE

STATE MOTTO

YEAR CALIFORNIA
BECAME A STATE

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- Draw a line from each state-symbol category to the corresponding state symbol. You may refer to pages 2-3, if needed.

STATE ANIMAL

STATE SPORT

STATE TREE

STATE FLOWER

STATE MUSHROOM

CALIFORNIA
GRIZZLY BEAR

REDWOOD

GOLDEN POPPY

GOLDEN
CHANTERELLE

SURFING



State Flag

On June 14, 1846, a small group of settlers decided that California should be free from Mexico. William Todd, a nephew of Abraham Lincoln's wife, Mary, quickly designed a flag, and the settler men

attacked a Mexican garrison at Sonoma and took the commander prisoner. They declared California an independent republic, and the uprising became known as the Bear Flag Revolt. Only a month later, American military forces took over and claimed California for the United States. The original bear flag was lost, and most people forgot about it. California did not have a state flag for over 50 years.

In 1911, the members of the California legislature agreed that the state needed a flag. They determined that the design should have a red star for sovereignty, a red stripe for courage, a white background for purity, the California grizzly bear (which didn't go extinct until the 1920s), and the words "California Republic." People made several flags that contained those elements, and it wasn't until 1953 that the current design became official.



The Pledge of Allegiance



I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.



These words likely feel familiar to you. This is the Pledge of Allegiance, a promise of loyalty to our country that is often recited at schools and sports games. Baptist minister Francis Bellamy penned the original pledge in 1892, after which it was the subject of much debate and went through several rewordings.

In 1942 President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Flag Code, which included an official version of the pledge for people to recite. President Dwight D. Eisenhower asked Congress to add "under God" to the pledge in 1954, and thus the version people say today was finalized.

The Flag Code also included guidelines for how to display and treat the United States flag and state

flags respectfully. Have you ever seen someone take a flag down from a flagpole? If so, you may have noticed that they were careful to not let the flag touch the ground and folded it neatly to store it. A few other ways we show respect for these great symbols of our state and nation are making sure the flag is properly illuminated at night and disposing of a worn-out or damaged flag properly by burning it rather than throwing it away.

To show devotion to our country, we recite the pledge respectfully by standing, facing the flag, removing any hats, and placing our right hands over our hearts.

Think about the words "indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." What does that mean to you?

SPRING IN DEATH VALLEY



California is one of only three states whose flag represented an independent country before becoming a state flag (the other two being Texas and Hawaii). Even though the California Republic only lasted about a month, whenever people see the state flag, they are reminded that California was its own country for a brief time!

Climate

California is such a large state that it has multiple **climates**, including desert, highland, and Mediterranean. The Mediterranean climate is found along the coast of California and only a few other places on Earth. What makes this temperate climate unusual is that most of the precipitation falls during the winter months instead of the summer months, the opposite of what happens in most of the rest of the contiguous United States.

Although the state has so many different climates, it deserves its reputation as “sunny California.” Both the southern city of San Diego and the northern city of San Francisco average more than 250 days of sunshine a year—even though San Francisco also gets a lot of fog.

Much of California is mild, with statewide average

high temperatures ranging from 17 °C (63 °F) in the winter to 30 °C (86 °F) in the summer. If you’re like many Californians, you may not even own a winter coat unless your family likes to go skiing!

Even so, California does experience some extremes. The hottest temperature ever recorded on the earth was in Death Valley. On July 10, 1913, the temperature hit 56.7 °C (134 °F)! The coldest temperature ever recorded in California was -42.7 °C (-45 °F) in the small mountain town of Boca, on January 20, 1937. Rainfall also varies quite a bit across the state. The statewide yearly average is 60 centimeters (23.5 inches), but the deserts may receive 13 centimeters (5 inches) or less a year, while the northern coast can get more than 250 centimeters (100 inches)!

California sometimes experiences extreme **weather**. Droughts, flooding, mudslides, and fires all plague the state at times. Despite these occasional events, people love living in California because the weather and climate are generally pleasant.

climate [KLY-mut]

the weather patterns over a *long period of time*

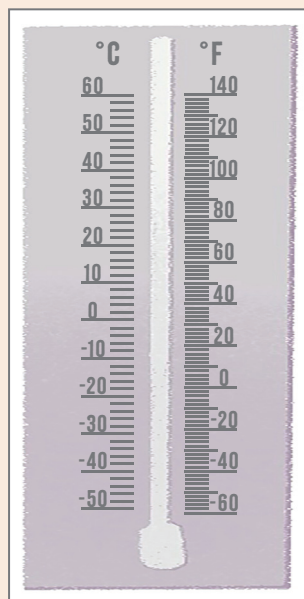
weather

the conditions of the air at a *particular time*

- Color in the blank thermometers below to show California's highest and lowest recorded temperatures. Then write the names of the locations where those temperatures were recorded in the spaces provided.

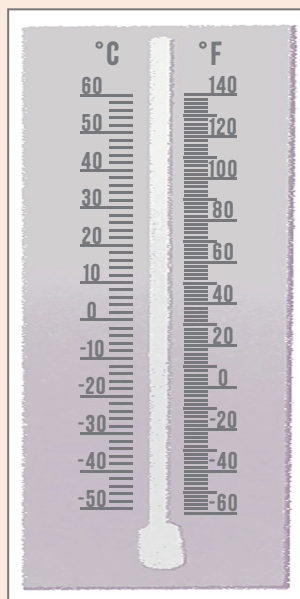
HOTTEST RECORDED
TEMPERATURE

LOCATION



COLDEST RECORDED
TEMPERATURE

LOCATION



WINTER IN YOSEMITE PARK





PRE-COLUMBIAN PEOPLE

 **SUPPLIES:** none

California was home to many **Indigenous** [in-DIH-jin-us], or Native, people long before Europeans arrived. Estimating the number of people is difficult because Native tribes did not leave written records, but historians think that as few as 300,000 up to as many as 700,000 people may have lived in California before the Spanish arrived. It is believed that European diseases reached California before the Europeans themselves, so many Native people, sadly, had already died by the time Spanish explorers set foot here.

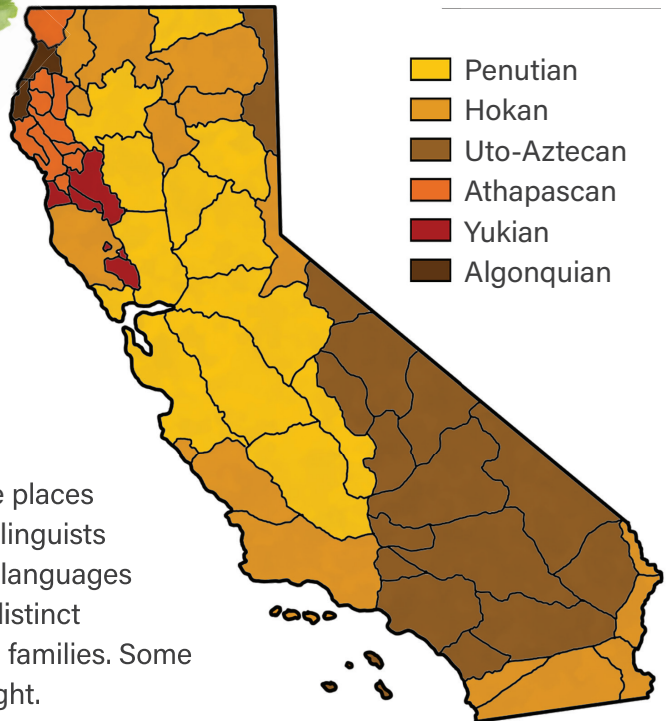
GRINDING STONE



If you sit outdoors on a fall day, you will likely see squirrels scurrying around, collecting acorns to store for the winter, pausing every so often to nibble on one. You might be curious and ask yourself, *What do acorns taste like?* Actually, most of the Indigenous people of California relied on acorns as one of their staple foods, grinding the nuts into flour to make porridge, soup, or bread. Oak trees are abundant throughout the state, so acorns were easy to gather. However, processing acorns was a difficult task. Women spent hours grinding them with stones. Visitors to Indian Grinding Rock State Park east of Sacramento can see a slab of limestone covered with small holes where women from the Miwok tribe ground acorns into flour. Grinding was only part of preparing acorn flour, however. Acorns contain a bitter substance called tannin, which tastes unpleasant and can even be poisonous. The acorn flour needed to be soaked and rinsed multiple times to remove the tannins. Because other grains and nuts are easier to work with, most people today no longer eat acorns, although some Native people still use them to prepare traditional foods.

Cross out the statement that is not true about acorns.

- Acorns were difficult for Native people to find.
- Turning acorns into flour was time-consuming.
- Tannins must be removed from acorn flour before it can be eaten.
- Most Indigenous Californians ate acorns.



Scholars agree that California was one of the most diverse places in North America. By studying different Native languages, linguists have determined that pre-Columbian California had more languages than almost any other place on the earth. As many as 90 distinct languages have been recorded from 23 different language families. Some of these language families are shown on the map to the right.



CALIFORNIA'S NATIVE LANGUAGES

We are going to learn more about a few of California's Native nations and tribes. Let's look at a few of their words and see how different they are from each other. You will notice that some of these languages include symbols. These marks stand for sounds that are not used in English.

Draw a line from the word to the picture it represents.

KWIÑILL

[kween-yeel]
"acorn" (Cahuilla)

MIKYOW'

[meek-yow]
"bear" (Hupa)

'UTA

[oo-tah]
"mother" (Miwok)

K'IWINYA'N

[k-ee-win-yah-n]
"acorn" (Hupa)

UZUMATI

[oo-zoo-mah-tee]
"bear" (Miwok)

?A:MI-T?E

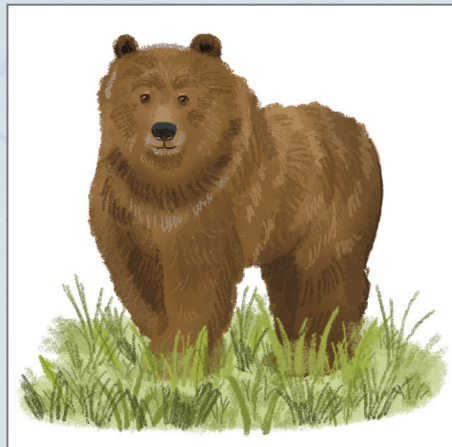
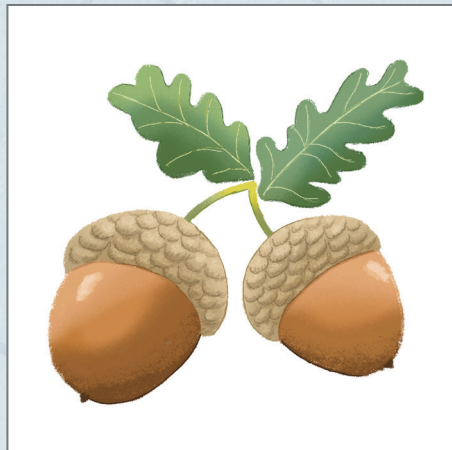
[ah-muh-tay]
"mother" (Pomo)

K'ETE

[k-ay-tay]
"mother" (Chumash)

HÚNWET

[hoon-wait]
"bear" (Cahuilla)



-YE

[yay]
"mother" (Cahuilla)

MISI

[mee-see]
"acorn" (Chumash)

XUS

[khoos]
"bear" (Chumash)

DISHIY

[dish-ee]
"acorn" (Pomo)

BITAA

[bih-tah]
"bear" (Pomo)

WHUNCHWING

[hwoon-chwing]
"mother" (Hupa)

WATUK:A

[wah-too-kah]
"acorn" (Miwok)

FUN FACT:

The Miwok word for bear, *uzumati*, was mispronounced by settlers and became the word "yosemite," from which we get Yosemite National Park.

California was home to hundreds of unique Native tribes, including those discussed on this page. Because California has so many diverse landscapes, the varied groups adapted differently to the distinct regions where they lived. The tribes shared some similarities, though. Most groups were hunters and gatherers. Farming was rare because people were able to provide for their needs without farming. Tribes who lived along the coast were skilled at fishing and hunting sea mammals. Unlike groups from other southwestern states such as Arizona and Utah, California's Native people did not make much pottery. Instead, many cultures were skilled at basketry—weaving containers for storing food and other items—and making clothing items such as sandals. Homes were often constructed out of reeds, grasses, bark, or planks. Many tribes, especially those who lived along the coast, used shells for money. California's tribes traded with one another, and many modern roads follow ancient trade routes.

CHUMASH HOME REPLICA



CAHUILLA HUT REPLICA



Miwok

The Miwok people lived in Central California in the fertile Central Valley, in the Sierra Nevada, and along the coast. Some groups moved

up the mountains to hunt as the weather grew warmer. In the winter they built their homes partially underground for warmth, while in the summer they made homes out of bark. Miwok women were skilled basket weavers, and individual women created their own unique designs that helped others identify their work. The Miwok people used bird feathers to make headdresses and special garments used for religious purposes.

MIWOK HOUSE REPLICA



Cahuilla

The Cahuilla [kuh-WEE-uh] people lived in southwestern California, in the Mojave Desert. Due to the isolation of the desert, they did not have much contact with Europeans until the mid-1800s, and they adapted to their harsh environment by hunting deer and growing some crops, including corn, beans, and squash. They also made use of the native desert plants. The Cahuilla wove clothing, baskets, and sandals from the California fan palm, and they ate desert berries and mesquite.

CAHUILLA WOMAN



Ishi

In the summer of 1911, a starving man wandered into a small town called Oroville in Central California. The man had been living alone on the slopes of Mount Lassen for more than three years. It turned out that this man was the last living member of a small tribe called the Yahi. Newspapers at the time called him "The Last Wild Indian," which is outdated, insensitive terminology today. The people of Oroville contacted the University of California, and anthropologists came and took the man to live at the Museum of Anthropology.

Over time, the professors were able to teach the man some English and learn his story. They called the man Ishi, which is a Yahi word meaning "man." In Yahi culture, a person had to be introduced by another member of the tribe, and since Ishi was the last remaining member of his tribe, he had no one to introduce him. He told researchers that there was no one to name him, and he could not share his own name.

ISHI



ISHI 1914



Ishi was about 50 when he came to live at the museum. His tribe had suffered from disease and conflicts with white settlers, and by the time he was 10 years old, only about 15 people remained alive. They went into hiding, but by 1908, only Ishi and his mother, sister, and uncle were still alive. When a group of surveyors found the cave where they were living and frightened them, Ishi's sister and uncle ran away and were never seen again. Ishi's elderly mother died of illness not long afterward, leaving Ishi all alone.

Before Ishi came to the university, he had never seen a group larger than about 40 people. He was amazed by modern technology, like automobiles, airplanes, electricity, and indoor plumbing, and he loved ice cream and music. He taught the anthropologists a lot about his culture and even got a job working at the museum as a custodian. People went to the museum to see Ishi, and he demonstrated tribal skills. Unfortunately, Ishi was vulnerable to European disease, and he contracted tuberculosis and died five years after arriving at the university.



Activity

THROUGH BIDWELL'S EYES

Read the passages below from Bidwell's journal, *A Journey to California*, to capture the experience from his perspective. As you read, do the following:

- Put a circle around the number of carts, wagons, and oxen in the party.
- Put a dot above the name of the river from which they departed.
- Draw a box around the number of miles they traveled on their first day.
- In the second passage, underline what the party was searching for.

This morning, the wagons started off in single file; first the 4 carts and 1 small wagon of the Missionaries, next 8 wagons drawn by mules and horses and lastly, 5 wagons drawn by 17 yoke of oxen. It was the calculation of the company to move on slowly till the wagon of [Joseph] Chiles overtook us. Our course was West, leaving the Kansas no great distance to our left, we traveled in the valley of the river which was prairie excepting near the margin of the stream. The day was very warm and we stopped about noon, having traveled about 12 miles.

Started early, hoping soon to find fresh water, when we could refresh ourselves and animals, but alas! The sun beamed heavy on our heads as the day advanced, and we could see nothing before us but extensive arid plains, glimmering with heat and salt. . . .

The mid-day sun, beaming with uncommon splendor upon these shining plains, made us fancy we could see timber upon the plains.





OPTIONAL ACTIVITY: JOHNNYCAKES

AN AFFORDABLE AND EASY MIGRANT MEAL

Johnnycakes were a very popular breakfast item for those traveling the California Trail and for miners living in mining camps. They were less expensive to make than many other foods and easy to prepare because they only required a few ingredients: cornmeal, water, and maybe a little bit of salt or sugar for flavor. With the help of a parent, try making this simple but delicious cornmeal pancake.



Johnnycakes

Ingredients

1 cup yellow or white cornmeal

1/2 teaspoon salt

Butter or oil for frying

2 teaspoons granulated sugar

2 cups water

Instructions

Whisk together the cornmeal, sugar, and salt in a bowl. In a large saucepan, bring the water to a boil.

Slowly pour the dry-ingredient mixture into the boiling water, whisking as you pour. Continue whisking the mixture until it is a smooth batter.

Heat a cast iron skillet or nonstick frying pan over medium-high heat and add a little butter or oil to the pan.

Drop large spoonfuls of the batter onto the hot, greased pan, a couple of inches apart. Fry for

roughly 10 minutes, until the edges turn brown.

Use a spatula to carefully flip the johnnycakes over and press them down flat, frying for several more minutes until the outsides of your cakes are a crispy golden brown.

Transfer them to a rack or a plate lined with paper towels and let them cool several minutes before eating.

Optionally, serve with butter, syrup, or fruit topping.



A BLEND OF CULTURES

 **SUPPLIES:** colored pencils

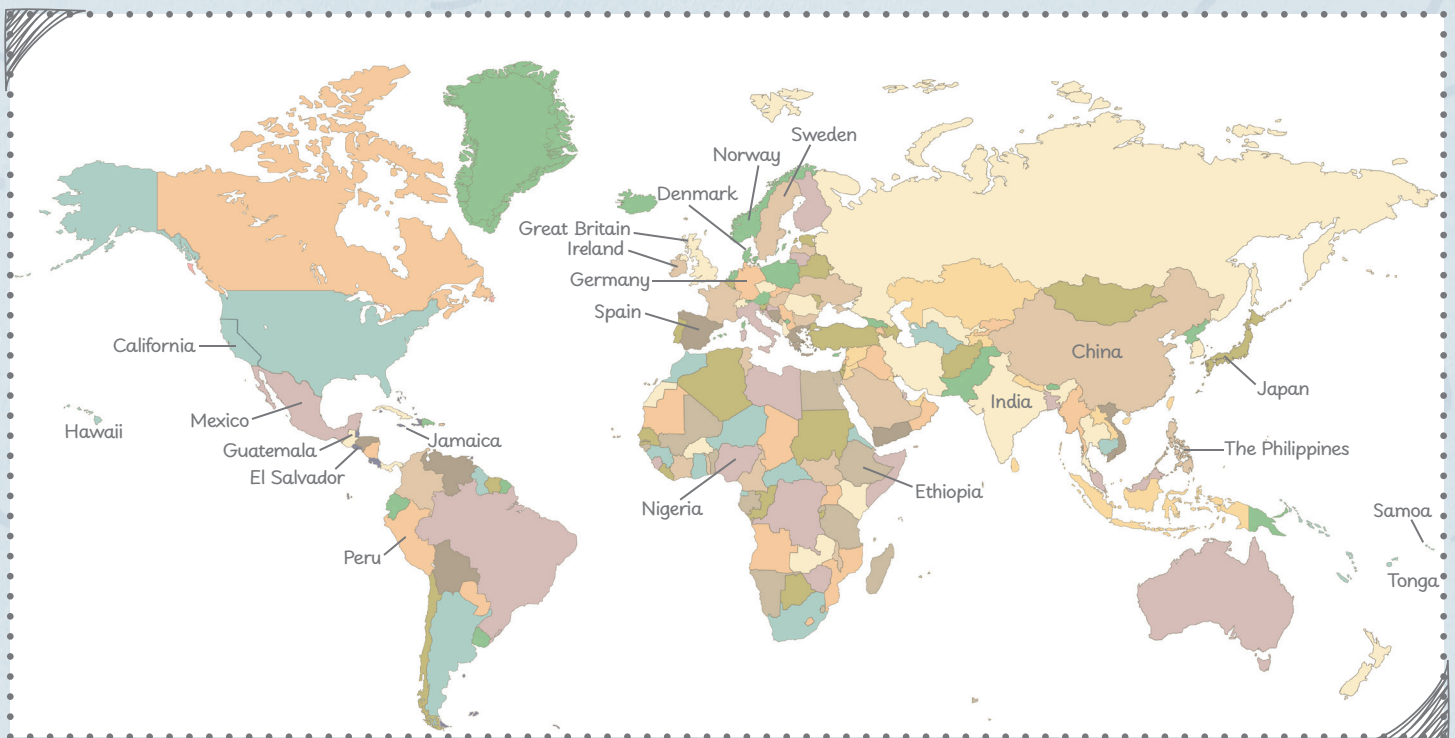
California's one-of-a-kind atmosphere is the result of a beautiful blending together of many unique cultures from all over the world. **Culture** is a combination of beliefs, traditions, and creations of a person's family or community. We can better understand different groups of people by exploring their culture, which includes their language, art, music, food, literature, customs, games, and traditions. Let's explore some prominent California cultures and learn about some of the ways they can be experienced and celebrated today.



Activity

CALIFORNIA CULTURES

Ancestors of Californians came from all over the world and have made California what it is today. Follow the instructions in each section of this lesson to label the map below.



Native American Culture

Life has changed drastically for California tribes such as the Hupa [HOO-puh] and Pomo [POH-moh], but the Native people have worked hard to preserve their culture. The state has a designated Native American Day that is celebrated on the fourth Friday in September.



Special types of celebrations called powwows have taken place for generations and are still held today to symbolize unity between different tribes. At powwows, the air is filled with the melodies and rhythms of tribal songs shared by members of the tribes. Unique dances are performed, with each beat of the music, each strand of clothing, and each movement representing sacred beliefs.

While some cultural events are only open to members of a certain tribe, non-Native people are often welcome to attend as a sign of friendship and willingness to share Native American culture. Each September, the San

Bernardino branch of California State University hosts one of the state's largest and most popular powwows: the San Manuel Powwow. Filled with three days of festivities, it draws a crowd of over 20,000 people.

You may remember that acorns were a staple food for certain Indigenous groups. To share and preserve their food customs, some California restaurants serve traditional Native American acorn dishes such as bread, porridge, and soup. Among other California museums that specifically honor the history and culture of Native Americans, California State Indian Museum in Sacramento hosts an "Acorn Day" to showcase the many uses of this nut.



Native American creations known as rock art, made by painting or carving images on the surface of rocks, can still be admired in various locations throughout the state.



CALIFORNIA CULTURES MAP

In yellow, circle California on the map on page 94. This is to remember the native tribal nations and their descendants.



Asian American Culture

While some Asian immigration occurred earlier, it was the hope of Gold Rush fortune and work opportunities that brought many Chinese immigrants to California in the mid-1800s. Life was not easy, and they, as well as other Asian American groups, faced discrimination and **segregation**.

Although segregation is no longer acceptable, the practice resulted in the creation of communities within San Francisco called Chinatown and Japantown. There, Chinese and Japanese immigrants could open their own businesses and practice their traditional ways of life. Today, people still live and work in Chinatown and Japantown, and tourists are drawn to these important historical landmarks.

Many exciting Asian festivals and celebrations are observed in California, featuring traditional dancing, martial arts, and delicious food from countries such as Japan and Korea in East Asia, the Philippines and Thailand in Southeast Asia, India in South Asia, and more. One of the largest and best known is San Francisco's Chinese New Year parade, in which a Golden Dragon with a length of almost 91 meters (300 feet) is carried through the streets!

Perhaps you've eaten in a Japanese restaurant and tasted a California roll. This delicious mixture of crab meat, cucumber, and avocado wrapped in seaweed and rolled in rice was inspired in California by a traditional Japanese sushi roll, in which the seaweed is on the outside while the rice and other fillings are on the inside.

segregation

laws or practices that force people to remain separate based on their race or ethnicity

CHINATOWN IN SAN FRANCISCO



CHINESE NEW YEAR PARADE



CALIFORNIA CULTURES MAP

Asian American Californians have ancestors who came from many places. Find the following countries on the map on page 94. In green, draw lines from these places to California.

- China
- Japan
- the Philippines
- India





STATE GOVERNMENT

SUPPLIES: none

California's state government is made up of three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. Does that sound familiar? Probably so, because that's exactly how the federal, or national, government is set up too. These branches are designed to balance each other. Let's explore how they work together.

Executive Branch

The executive branch is led by the governor, who is elected to serve a four-year term. Even if California voters are happy with a governor, that person can only serve as governor for two terms, or eight years, in their entire life. Being eligible isn't as difficult as you might expect. In order to become the governor of California, a person must be a citizen of the United States, a registered voter in California, and at least 18 years old. When California was ceded to the United States in 1848, many of the residents had not been US citizens before. Because of this, the original constitution did not require candidates to have a long residence in the state before running for office. The

CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S MANSION, 1907



CALIFORNIA'S CAPITOL ROTUNDA



state's first governor had only lived in California for about a year before being elected.

The governor's job is to enforce the laws that are passed by the legislature. They make sure the laws are put into effect by establishing a variety of divisions and departments, such as public safety, health and human services, and natural resources. Another duty of the governor is acting as the commander in chief of the state militia, with the authority to direct the militia to help enforce the laws of the state.



INTERPRETING THE LAW

Use the hints to interpret portions of California's constitution. In the blank boxes below, write your interpretation of each part, or what you think each one means, in the clearest way you can.

"The people shall have the right to freely assemble together to consult for the common good, to instruct their Representatives, and to petition the Legislature for redress of grievances."



HINT A petition is a written request to an authority, such as the government. Redress means to set right or correct a wrong.

Your interpretation

"The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of California."

Your interpretation

HINT In this case, the word supreme means highest, and styled means called or named. To be vested with power means that power has been given to a person.

"The State of California is an inseparable part of the American Union, and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land."



HINT Inseparable means that it cannot be divided.

Your interpretation



NOTABLE CALIFORNIANS

SUPPLIES: none

“I alone cannot change the world, but I can cast a stone across the water and create many ripples.”

—Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa’s words remind us that small actions can make a big difference. Our behaviors and choices have the power to impact others’ lives in ways we may never know. This has proven true for many of the explorers, settlers, and trailblazers you previously studied in this course. Let’s meet some other interesting and influential Californians who contributed to the Golden State’s rich history.

A Man, a Mouse, and a Legacy

What do a famous black mouse wearing white gloves and a massive theme park in California have in common? Mickey Mouse and Disneyland both exist thanks to mastermind and visionary Walt Disney.

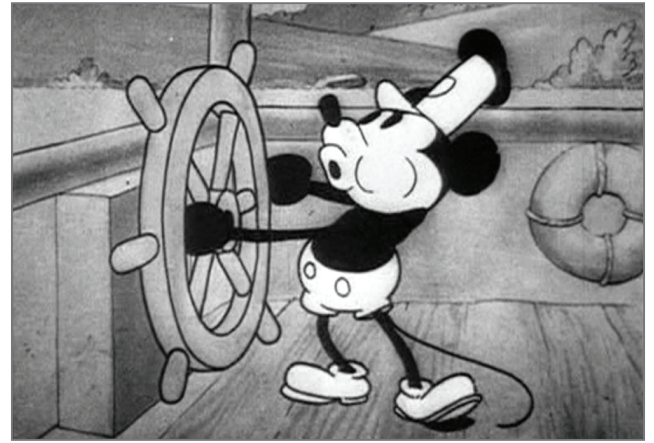
WALT DISNEY



Born in 1901, Disney spent his early childhood on a Missouri farm. He often lounged beneath his “Dreaming Tree,” a huge cottonwood tree where he would observe the insects and animals nearby and draw them in his sketchbook.

His future stories and characters were already taking shape in his mind!

The Disney family moved to Kansas City in 1911, where for six years Disney woke at 3:30 AM to deliver newspapers. During this time he also began to love theater and movies, and he practiced his art while taking classes in drawing, painting, and



photography. By 1920 Disney was focused on creating animated cartoons by using a series of hand drawings.

Before his prosperous career, Disney was no stranger to failure. He started a cartoon company with his older brother Roy, but it quickly went bankrupt. Having little money, Disney then moved to Los Angeles, California, to explore directing live-action films. Once there, he tried acting but struggled in front of the camera. In 1923 things began to look up when Walt once again joined forces with Roy. Together they established what is now known as The Walt Disney Company and soon found success in animation and filmmaking.

Walt Disney was also determined to create a clean and friendly place for family fun. In 1955 he opened Disneyland in Anaheim, California, and his vision took flight! Twelve Disney theme parks filled with rides and attractions exist around the world today. California’s Disneyland boosts the state economy greatly by creating jobs and bringing in 28 million visitors every year. Disney died in 1966, but he is remembered for his outstanding improvements to the field of animation as well as the creation of many well-known characters and movies that are considered classics around the world. And just think, it all started underneath his “Dreaming Tree.”



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
★	☆	⚡	🌊	✕	■	●	◀	😊	⊗	⚡	🎵	◻

N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
												

- [illegible]

