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MISSION MEMORIES

ENHANCING READING AND LANGUAGE ARTS SKILLS

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A Few Words about *Mission Memories*

This book is different from other student mission books.

Two Subjects Taught at Once

This is not just a history book. Your students will be practicing their reading, writing, and math skills while learning social studies content. For example, your students will work on a lesson that correlates to their regular reading curriculum as they learn accurate historical content about California missions.

A Different Format

Student mission books typically contain a small amount of general information about missions, then cover each mission individually. Students often don't get the big picture, that is, an understanding of the enormous impact that the Mission Era had on California history. In *Mission Memories*, students learn why all the missions were first established, why Native Californians chose to join the missions, how they were treated once they joined, and why the Mission Era came to an end. In addition, students will learn about many other elements common to all the missions in California, such as adobe bricks, mission-style architecture, music, candlemaking, mission bells, earthquakes, and disease.



Easy to Use

Besides numerous exciting and creative lessons, this book has many other features to help teachers and students. The Table of Contents lists how every lesson correlates to the Common Core State Standards. The Teacher Pages contain correct answers and many detailed suggestions and tips for enhancing each lesson. Also included are an Index, a Glossary, and Appendixes (including a map of the California missions).

Designed for Your Entire Class

Each lesson is designed to keep your students enthusiastic, involved, and interested in learning. Lessons have been designed for the typical student, with adaptations for both the gifted learner and the student who needs additional guidance. Emphasis has been placed on teaching creative-thinking, problem-solving, and team-building skills to help students reach meaningful conclusions. At the end, your entire class will work together to construct a creative Mission Board Game, which will allow students to make use of all the mission lore they have learned in this book.

Key to Abbreviated California Standards:

R = Reading

W = Writing

NS = Number Sense

MG = Measurement and Geometry

WO = Written and Oral Language Conventions

H-SS = History-Social Studies

SDP = Statistics, Data Analysis, and Probability

VA = Visual Arts



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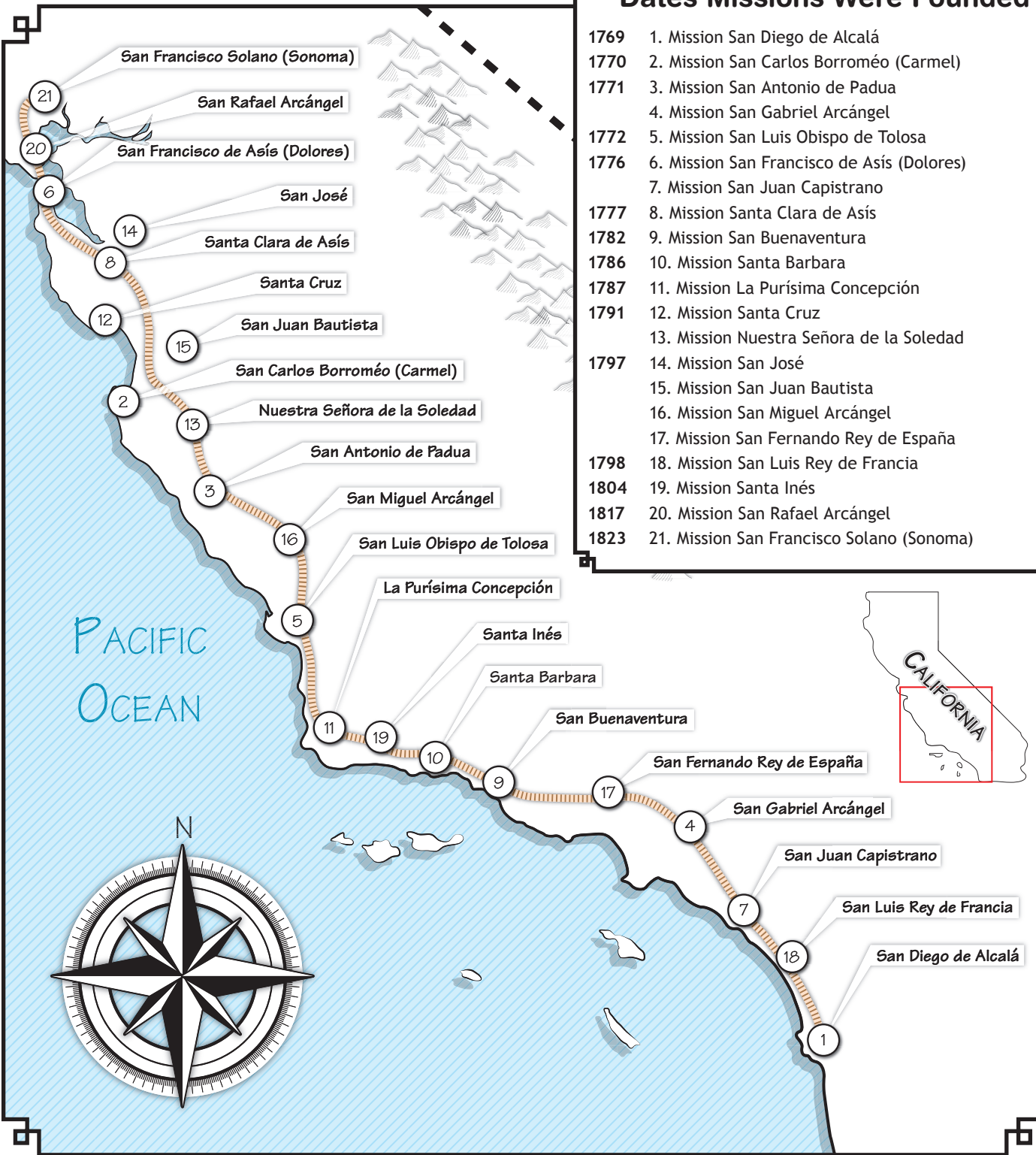
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California Missions

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Dates Missions Were Founded

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1769 | 1. Mission San Diego de Alcalá |
| 1770 | 2. Mission San Carlos Borromeo (Carmel) |
| 1771 | 3. Mission San Antonio de Padua |
| | 4. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel |
| 1772 | 5. Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa |
| 1776 | 6. Mission San Francisco de Asís (Dolores) |
| | 7. Mission San Juan Capistrano |
| 1777 | 8. Mission Santa Clara de Asís |
| 1782 | 9. Mission San Buenaventura |
| 1786 | 10. Mission Santa Barbara |
| 1787 | 11. Mission La Purísima Concepción |
| 1791 | 12. Mission Santa Cruz |
| | 13. Mission Nuestra Señora de la Soledad |
| 1797 | 14. Mission San José |
| | 15. Mission San Juan Bautista |
| | 16. Mission San Miguel Arcángel |
| | 17. Mission San Fernando Rey de España |
| 1798 | 18. Mission San Luis Rey de Francia |
| 1804 | 19. Mission Santa Inés |
| 1817 | 20. Mission San Rafael Arcángel |
| 1823 | 21. Mission San Francisco Solano (Sonoma) |

Reading Comprehension, Main Idea
R: 2.4 W: 1.1, 1.5 H-SS: 4.2.3

Name: _____



Lesson 1: Why Were the Missions Built?

In about 1750, the king of Spain (Carlos III) was starting to get worried. Even though explorers had claimed Alta California for Spain many years earlier, no Spanish ship had traveled there in more than 150 years. Meanwhile, it looked like Russia—and maybe England or France—might be interested in building settlements near one of California's bays. The Spanish king realized that he needed to establish some permanent towns in California, or Spain might lose this valuable land to another country. He wondered how he could find a way to convince the Native Californians to become Spanish subjects.

Father Junípero Serra was asked to travel from **Mexico** up the **California** coast with a group of Spanish citizens led by Gaspar de Portolá. It was a long, hard struggle—and many died along the way. In all, they walked more than 1,000 miles, arriving in an area called San Diego in July 1769. Father Serra began immediately to establish the first mission there. A primitive building with a large wooden cross was built from brush, grass, and tules. Serra blessed this rustic building and then started trying to convince the Native Californians in the area to come to the mission.

Why did Father Serra want to establish the missions? He was anxious to convert the Native Californians to the Christian religion. He thought that he could bring a better life to the native peoples by teaching them about the Christian god and by educating them about another way of life. He wanted to teach them skills that they did not have, such as how to grow their own food and how to care for cattle and sheep. It must not have occurred

to him that the Native Californian tribes had been living on this land successfully for thousands of years by following their ancestral ways. While the Spanish king was more interested in making them Spanish citizens, Father Serra's main goal was to convert them to Christianity.



➔ **Directions:** Imagine that you had the chance to ask both the king of Spain and Father Junípero Serra the same question: “Why did you want to build missions in California?” Write down what you think their answers would have been.



Carlos III, King of Spain

“I want some missions built in California right away because _____

_____”



Father Junípero Serra

“If I could build some missions in California, I would be able to _____

_____”

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Capitalization
WO: 1.6 H-SS: 4.2.3

Name: _____



Lesson 2: Father Junípero Serra

Capitalization

Capitalize the first word in a sentence.

The ship was lost at sea.

Capitalize *proper nouns*, such as the names of specific people, places, or things. Months of the year are also capitalized.

Junípero Serra arrived in San Diego in July. The San Carlos was already there.

Directions: Circle all the letters with capitalization errors. Make sure you capitalize the first word in a sentence and all proper nouns.

1 junípero serra was determined to establish many missions for spain in california.
2 the first one would be in san diego. he wanted to convert the native californians to his religion.
3 at the same time, spain planned to extend its empire up through california and to keep other
4 countries, such as russia, england, and france, from settling in that area.

5 the expedition that headed toward california consisted of two ships, the *san carlos*
6 and the *san antonio*, plus a supply ship named
7 the *san josé*. there were also two groups that
8 headed north by land. the second group was led
9 by the commander of the expedition, gaspar de
10 portolá, and father junípero serra. this trip came
11 to be called the sacred expedition.

12 it was a long trip and very difficult for
13 the 56-year-old padre. he had left mexico in
14 early spring 1769 but didn't arrive in san diego
15 until july 1 of that year. he had walked or ridden a mule the entire way even though he had an
16 infected leg, which caused him a great deal of pain. father serra was delighted to see that the
17 first land group and the *san carlos* and *san antonio* had already arrived. however, his happiness
18 quickly disappeared when he learned that many of the sailors had died from scurvy during the

