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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example, your students will work on a lesson that correlates to their regular reading curriculum as they learn accurate historical content about California missions.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



Contents

A Few Words about <i>Mission Memories</i>	iii
California Missions	1
Introduction	3
Chapter One Early History of Missions	5
Lesson 1: Why Were the Missions Built?	6
Reading Comprehension, Main Idea <i>CCSS Reading Standards for Informational Text</i> <i>Key Ideas and Details (2): Determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details; summarize the text.</i>	
Lesson 2: Father Junípero Serra	8
Capitalization <i>CCSS Language Standards</i> <i>Conventions of Standard English (2a): Use correct capitalization.</i>	
Lesson 3: A Mule Driver Helps Father Serra	10
Quotation Marks <i>CCSS Language Standards</i> <i>Conventions of Standard English (2b): Use commas and quotation marks to mark direct speech.</i>	
Lesson 4: Why Did They Join the Missions?	12
Writing Narratives <i>CCSS Writing Standards</i> <i>Text Types and Purposes (3): Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.</i>	
Lesson 5: Early Missions	14
Homophones and Confusing Words <i>CCSS Language Standards</i> <i>Conventions of Standard English (1g): Correctly use frequently confused words.</i>	
Lesson 6: Presidios	16
Combining Short Sentences <i>CCSS Language Standards</i> <i>Conventions of Standard English (1f): Produce complete sentences, recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments and run-ons.</i>	
Lesson 7: Pueblos	18
Reading Comprehension <i>CCSS Reading Standards for Informational Text</i> <i>Key Ideas and Details (1): Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.</i>	

Lesson 8: Missions, Presidios, and Pueblos	20
Complete Sentences	
<i>CCSS Language Standards</i>	
<i>Conventions of Standard English (1f): Produce complete sentences, recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments and run-ons.</i>	
Chapter Two Construction of Missions	23
Lesson 9: Mission Building Blocks—Adobe Bricks	24
Reading Comprehension, Sequencing	
<i>CCSS Reading Standards for Informational Text</i>	
<i>Key Ideas and Details (1): Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.</i>	
Lesson 10: Adobe Brick Math	26
Math Abbreviations, Understanding Scale	
<i>CCSS Measurement and Data</i>	
<i>Represent and interpret data.</i>	
Lesson 11: The Mission Layout Plan	28
Reading Comprehension, Completing a Diagram	
<i>CCSS Reading Standards for Informational Text</i>	
<i>Integration of Knowledge and Ideas (7): Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.</i>	
Lesson 12: Mission-Style Architecture	30
Vocabulary Development, Completing a Diagram	
<i>CCSS Language Standards</i>	
<i>Vocabulary Acquisition and Use (4a): Use context (e.g., definitions, examples, or restatements in text) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</i>	
Lesson 13: Mission Bells	32
Research Using a Computer	
<i>CCSS Writing Standards</i>	
<i>Research to Build and Present Knowledge (7): Conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.</i>	
Lesson 14: Water Needed	34
Synonyms	
<i>CCSS Language Standards</i>	
<i>Vocabulary Acquisition and Use (4c): Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses) to determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases and to identify alternate word choices.</i>	
Lesson 15: Interior Design	36
Paragraph Writing	
<i>CCSS Writing Standards</i>	
<i>Text Types and Purposes (2): Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.</i>	
Lesson 16: El Camino Real	38
Addition, Calculating the Average	
<i>CCSS Measurement and Data</i>	
<i>(2) Use the four operations to solve word problems involving distances.</i>	

Lesson 17: Traveling along the Mission Trail	40
Interpreting Data	
<i>CCSS Reading Standards for Informational Text</i>	
<i>Integration of Knowledge and Ideas (8): Explain how an author uses reason and evidence to support particular points in a text.</i>	
Lesson 18: Earthquakes Shake the Missions	42
Interpreting Data	
<i>CCSS Measurement and Data</i>	
<i>Represent and interpret data.</i>	
Lesson 19: When Did It Happen?	44
Working with Dates	
<i>CCSS Measurement and Data</i>	
<i>(2) Use the four operations to solve word problems involving intervals of time.</i>	
Chapter Three Mission Life	47
Lesson 20: Lives Scheduled by Bells	48
Compare and Contrast	
<i>CCSS Writing Standards</i>	
<i>Text Types and Purposes (2): Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.</i>	
Lesson 21: Wool Blankets to Trade	50
Sequencing, Reading Comprehension	
<i>CCSS Reading Standards for Informational Text</i>	
<i>Key Ideas and Details (1): Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.</i>	
Lesson 22: Tallow for Soap and Candles	52
Reading Comprehension	
<i>CCSS Reading Standards for Informational Text</i>	
<i>Key Ideas and Details (1): Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.</i>	
Lesson 23: Blacksmiths—Pounding Iron	54
Vocabulary Development	
<i>CCSS Language Standards</i>	
<i>Vocabulary Acquisition and Use (4): Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 4 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</i>	
Lesson 24: Ranching and Farming at the Missions	56
Cause and Effect	
<i>CCSS Reading Standards for Informational Text</i>	
<i>Craft and Structure (5): Describe the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text.</i>	
Lesson 25: Cattle Brands	58
Reading Comprehension, Pattern Recognition	
<i>CCSS Reading Standards for Informational Text</i>	
<i>Integration of Knowledge and Ideas (7): Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.</i>	

Lesson 26: Music in the Missions	60
Prepositional Phrases	
<i>CCSS Language Standards</i>	
<i>Conventions of Standard English (1e): Form and use prepositional phrases.</i>	
Lesson 27: Supplies for the Missions.....	62
Antonyms	
<i>CCSS Language Standards</i>	
<i>Vocabulary Acquisition and Use (5c): Demonstrate understanding of words by relating them to their opposites (antonyms).</i>	
Chapter Four The Effect of the Mission Era on Native Californians	65
Lesson 28: Diseases at the Missions	66
Vocabulary Development, Reading Comprehension	
<i>CCSS Language Standards</i>	
<i>Vocabulary Acquisition and Use (4): Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 4 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</i>	
Lesson 29: Learning to Eat New Foods	68
Reading Comprehension	
<i>CCSS Reading Standards for Informational Text</i>	
<i>Key Ideas and Details (1): Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.</i>	
Lesson 30: Hunter-Gatherers or Farmers?.....	70
Making Comparisons	
<i>CCSS Reading Standards for Informational Text</i>	
<i>Key Ideas and Details (1): Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.</i>	
Lesson 31: Population of Native Californians during the Mission Era	72
Interpreting and Graphing Data	
<i>CCSS Reading Standards for Informational Text</i>	
<i>Integration of Knowledge and Ideas (7): Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.</i>	
Lesson 32: Found! Lone Woman on San Nicolas Island	74
Writing a Newspaper Article	
<i>CCSS Writing Standards</i>	
<i>Production and Distribution of Writing (4): Produce clear and coherent writing (including multiple-paragraph texts) in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</i>	
Chapter Five The Mission Era Ends and the Rancho Period Begins.....	77
Lesson 33: Secularization of the Missions.....	78
Cause and Effect	
<i>CCSS Reading Standards for Informational Text</i>	
<i>Craft and Structure (5): Describe the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text.</i>	

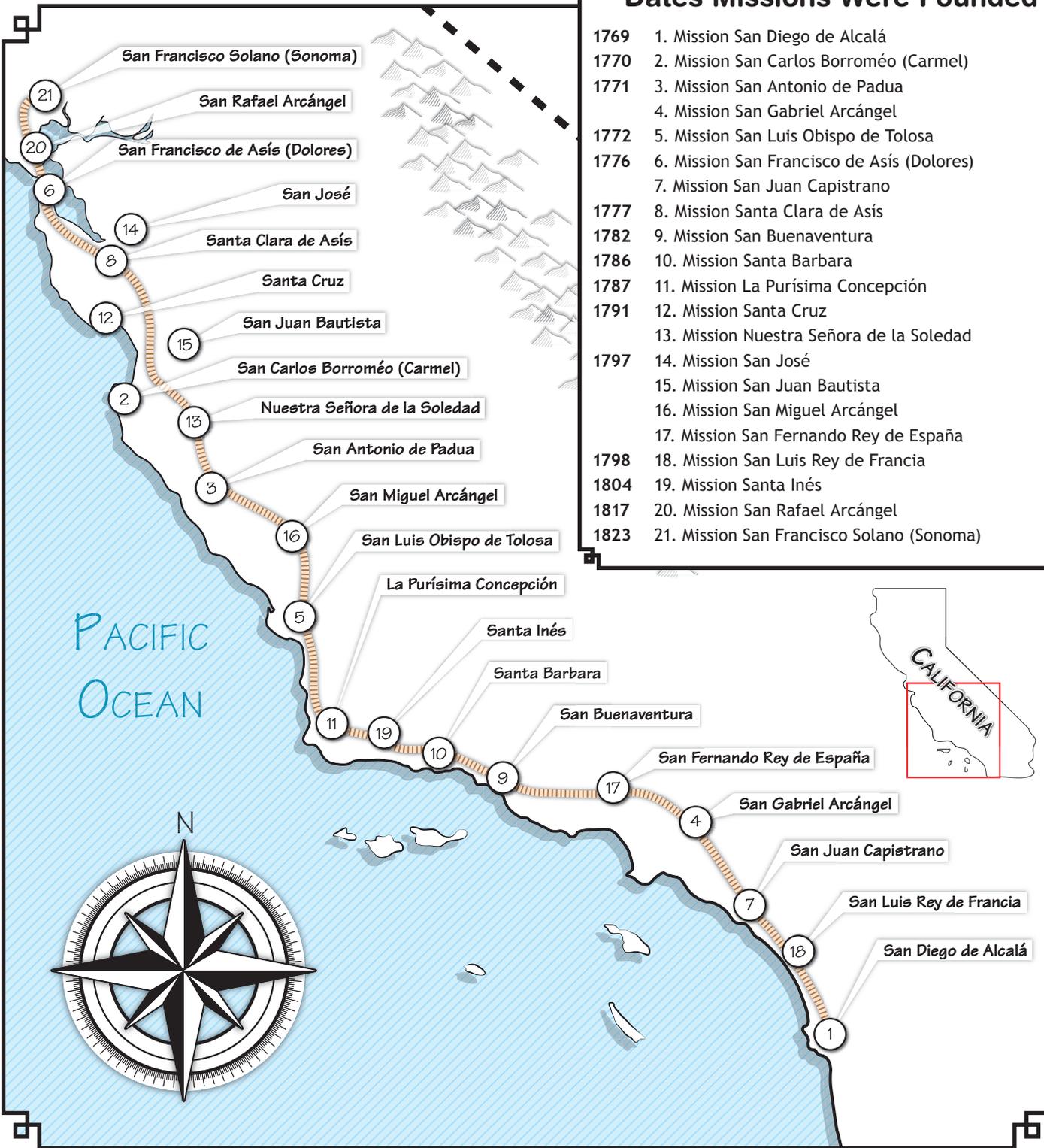
Lesson 34: The Rancho Period Begins	80
Vocabulary Development, Map Drawing	
<i>CCSS Language Standards</i>	
<i>Vocabulary Acquisition and Use (6): Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that are basic to a particular topic.</i>	
Lesson 35: Life on the Rancho	82
Narrative Writing	
<i>CCSS Writing Standards</i>	
<i>Text Types and Purposes (3): Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.</i>	
Lesson 36: Frida María	84
Understanding a Character in Literature	
<i>CCSS Reading Standards for Literature</i>	
<i>Key Ideas and Details (3): Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).</i>	
Lesson 37: The Americans Are Coming!	86
Using There, Their, and They're	
<i>CCSS Language Standards</i>	
<i>Conventions of Standard English (g): Correctly use frequently confused words (e.g., there, their).</i>	
Lesson 38: Making a Time Line	88
Representing a Sequence of Dates	
<i>CCSS Reading Standards for Informational Text</i>	
<i>Integration of Knowledge and Ideas (7): Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.</i>	
Chapter Six Mission Influence in Today's California	91
Lesson 39: Spanish Place-Names	92
Interpreting Spanish Place-Names	
<i>CCSS Language Standards</i>	
<i>Vocabulary Acquisition and Use (4): Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 4 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</i>	
Lesson 40: Times Have Changed	94
Comparing Mission Times to the Present	
<i>CCSS: Reading Standards for Informational Text</i>	
<i>Integration of Knowledge and Ideas (7): Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.</i>	
Lesson 41: Missions—Through the Years	96
Evaluating Effects of the Mission Era, Thinking Skills, Oral Presentation	
<i>CCSS Speaking and Listening Standards</i>	
<i>Comprehension and Collaboration (1): Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 4 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.</i>	

Lesson 42: Creating a Mission Board Game	98
Using Knowledge Gained about Missions to Create a Game	
CCSS Writing Standard	
<i>Research to Build and Present Knowledge (8): Gather relevant information from print and digital sources, take notes, paraphrase, and categorize information.</i>	
Teacher Pages and Answers.....	105
Appendixes	140
Appendix A: Mission Layout	140
Appendix B: Mission Entrance	141
Appendix C: Map of Missions	142
Glossary	143
Image Credits.....	147
Index	149



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.

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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 _____

”

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

