

WELCOME!



On behalf of Splash! Publications, we would like to welcome you to *California's People*, one of nine lessons in our *California Government and Economy Unit*. This lesson was designed by teachers with you and your students in mind.

THE FORMAT

Our goal is a lesson that you can use immediately. No comprehension questions to write, activities to create, or vocabulary words to define. Simply make copies of the lesson for your students and start teaching.

THE VOCABULARY

Our lessons feature words in bold type. We have included a Glossary to help students pronounce and define the words. Unlike a dictionary, the definitions in the Glossary are concise and written in context. Remember, we're teachers! Students will be exposed to these vocabulary words in the comprehension activities. They will also be tested on the vocabulary words at the end of the lesson.

Students will be responsible for filling out and studying their vocabulary cards. You may want to have students bring in a small box for storing their vocabulary cards. We don't have to tell you that incorporating these words into your Reading and Spelling programs will save time and make the words more meaningful for students.

THE LESSON PLAN

Before reading *California's People*, students will:

- complete Vocabulary Cards for **Anglos, Asians, citizens, Civil War, cocoons, constitutions, cultures, customs, decades, discrimination, droughts, epidemic, ethnic, executives, federal, forbidden, former, immigrants, independence, industries, kidnapped, Latinos, majority, manufacturing, missions, prospectors, rancherias, reservations, tourism.**

After reading *California's People*, students will:

- answer *California's People* Reading Comprehension Questions.
- read about Walt Disney and answer thought-provoking discussion questions.
- identify and describe each of California's four regions.
- research to complete a puzzle that illustrates a tool used by California's people.
- take a Vocabulary Quiz for California's People.

NOTE: The answers to all activities and quizzes are at the end of the lesson.

OUR OTHER CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMY LESSONS

The United States Constitution, California's Government, Citizenship, California's Tribal Governments, California's Economy, California's Transportation History, the Great Depression, World War II.

VOCABULARY CARD



word: _____

definition: _____



VOCABULARY CARD



word: _____

definition: _____



VOCABULARY CARD



word: _____

definition: _____





CALIFORNIA'S PEOPLE



More people live in California than in any other state. Californians come from many different **cultures**. Native Americans, **Latinos**, **Asians**, Pacific Islanders, African Americans, and **Anglos** are part of more than 30 million people who populate California's cities and towns. Each is part of California's colorful past and promising future.

CALIFORNIA'S NATIVE AMERICANS

You have already studied about California's Native American cultures. Once the largest group of people living in California, Native Americans now only make up one percent of the state's population. From the time the first Spanish explorers entered California, Native Americans have suffered. They were **kidnapped** by Spanish soldiers and forced to work at the Spanish **missions**. Thousands died from **epidemic** diseases brought by Spanish, Russian, and American settlers.

Native Americans watched helplessly as gold miners trampled through their villages and built mining camps right in the middle of their hunting and gathering areas. In the end, the Native Americans were forced from their land to make room for California's settlers.



FIGHTING BACK

During the past 100 years, Native Americans in California and all over the United States have fought back in a different way. They hired lawyers and told their stories to judges. They wanted the United States government to treat them fairly. In 1924, citizenship was granted to all Native Americans born in the United States. Even after becoming United States citizens, it took a long time before Native Americans were allowed to vote in all 50 states.

Today, many of California's Native Americans live on federally recognized **reservations** and **rancherias** (ran•CHAIR•ee•uz). Tribal governments are free to write their own **constitutions**, elect government leaders, and make their own rules and laws.

As United States **citizens**, Native Americans enjoy the same rights and freedoms as other citizens born in the United States. They may vote and become government leaders at the **federal** and state levels. At the same time, Native Americans have the freedom to participate in their tribal governments. We might one day see a Native American president or vice president of the United States.

CALIFORNIA'S LATINO POPULATION

In 1821, Mexico fought for and won **independence** from Spain. The Mexican government took control of present-day California. The Native Americans were set free from the missions. Each Native American family was given a small piece of land.

The Mexican government gave the rest of the mission land to Mexican settlers who were interested in living in California. Most Mexicans who took advantage of the offer settled in Los Angeles and became farmers, ranchers, and miners.

Today, Latinos make up the largest **ethnic** group in California. About 26 percent of the population in California is Latino. This means that one out of every four people living in California is Latino. Latinos represent Mexican, Central American, South American, Cuban, and Puerto Rican cultures. Most speak both English and Spanish.

Latino culture is seen throughout the state in Latino food, Spanish names of cities and towns, and Latino celebrations. Latinos also hold important positions in government, business, and the arts.

CALIFORNIA'S ASIANS AND PACIFIC ISLANDERS

Three times as many Asians and Pacific Islanders live in California than in any other state in the nation. Asians include people from China, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam. Pacific Islanders are from the Philippines, Hawaii, Samoa, Guam, and Tonga.

During the Gold Rush of the 1850s, the first Asians in California were Chinese people. They were facing **droughts**, floods, and other problems in China. They crossed the Pacific Ocean and entered California. They hoped to make a lot of money in California and return home to China.

At first, many Chinese **immigrants** found work in the gold mines. The white miners didn't like them. The Chinese had different **customs**, a different language, and a different lifestyle from the others in the mining camps. They were also willing to work in the mines for less pay than the others. Many miners feared that the Chinese would take their jobs from them. Laws were passed that stopped the Chinese immigrants from mining for gold. The Chinese people found other ways to make money. They developed Chinese restaurants and opened laundries to wash clothes for the **prospectors**.

FAST FACTS



- California, Florida, New Jersey, New York, and Texas are five states with very large Latino populations.
- Most of the Latinos living in California were originally born in Mexico.
- Experts estimate that by the year 2050, Latinos will be the **majority** of the population in California.

CHINESE RAILROAD WORKERS

In 1862, construction began on a railroad that would stretch across the United States. Thousands of Chinese people poured into California to work for low wages in dangerous conditions. Even after working long hours on the railroad for little pay, the Chinese were still not accepted by others in California. They were forced to leave town and their businesses were burned to the ground. Others were attacked, beaten, and even killed.

ASIAN BUSINESSES IN CALIFORNIA

Instead of leaving California, many Chinese stayed. They created small communities called Chinatowns where they opened their own shops, restaurants, theaters, and schools. Outside of Chinatown, they often took the lowest paying jobs chopping wood, cooking, or cleaning.

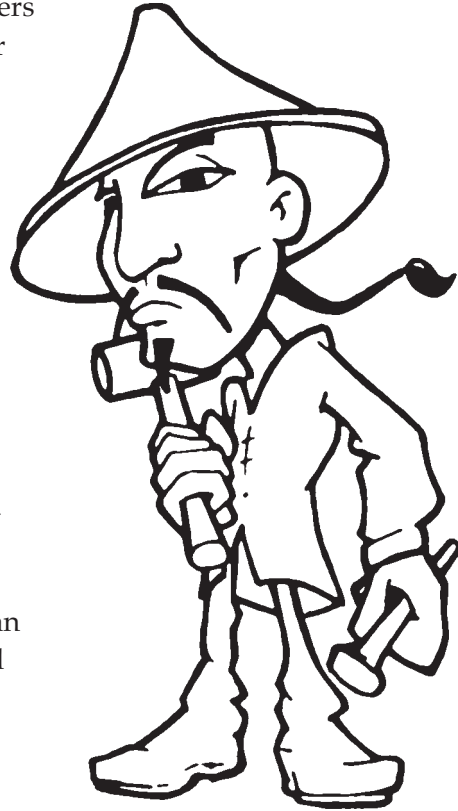
In 1869, a small group of Japanese immigrants settled in California. They brought mulberry trees, silk **cocoons**, tea plants, and bamboo roots with them.

By 1870, there were 33 Japanese immigrants living in California. During the next 20 years, more than 1,000 Japanese settled in California. Many Chinese and Japanese became the first farm workers in California. Still, many people were afraid that the Asian men were taking too many jobs.

DISCRIMINATION

In 1904, the government passed a law. The Chinese people were stopped from coming into the United States. A short time later, Japanese immigrants were also **forbidden** from entering the United States. In 1943, this law was changed. Asian immigrants were once again permitted to live in California and the rest of the United States.

It took **decades** for Chinese and Japanese people to move back to California. They were still afraid. When they did return, they were joined by people from Korea and Vietnam. Many became United States citizens. Today, about ten percent of California's population is Asian and Pacific Islander.



CHINESE RAILROAD WORKER

CALIFORNIA'S AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION

Most people think that all cowboys were white men. Actually, many of the cowboys who herded cattle into and through the Old West were black men. In fact, Jim Beckwourth, an African American man from Virginia, was among the famous mountain men who traveled to California.

Beckwourth lived among the Native Americans while trapping and trading beaver skins. Beckwourth Pass is named after Jim Beckwourth because he discovered the trail in the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range that led to the settlement of the Sacramento Valley in California.

In 1848, when the Gold Rush began, free African Americans were among the first to arrive and work in the mines. After the **Civil War**, **former** black slaves moved into California.

Even though the Civil War had ended and slaves all over the United States were set free, African Americans in California and the rest of the United States did not automatically enjoy the same freedoms and rights as white citizens.

Even in California, where slavery had never been permitted, African Americans struggled to find jobs and housing. Black children and white children in California were sent to separate schools.

California's African Americans worked hard to include equal rights for black citizens in the state's constitution. Today, about seven percent of California's population is African American.



JIM BECKWOURTH

CALIFORNIA'S ANGLO POPULATION

Almost 56 percent of California's population is white. In 1834, the first of many white settlers were offered land by the Mexican government. They settled on the former mission lands and became ranchers and farmers. Fifteen years later, thousands more entered California to mine for gold and hopefully strike it rich. When the Gold Rush ended, they stayed and became wheat farmers, ranchers, opened businesses, or helped build California's first towns.

Today, white Californians work side by side in the same **industries** as California's Native Americans, Latinos, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and African Americans. They work as lawyers, **executives**, miners, farmers, and in industries that include **manufacturing**, fishing, and **tourism**. Like all Californians, Anglos flock to the Golden State for the beautiful weather, outdoor activities, cultural events, and opportunities for a better way of life.



CALIFORNIA'S PEOPLE



Directions: Read each question carefully. Darken the circle for the correct answer.

- 1 Before the arrival of explorers and Spanish priests, the entire population of California was –
- A Latino
B Anglo
C Native American
D African American
- 2 How were California's Native Americans affected by Spanish, Russian, and American settlers?
- F Most of the Native Americans moved to Spain to get away.
G California's Native Americans mysteriously disappeared.
H Epidemic diseases and starvation killed many of California's Native Americans.
J California's Native American population doubled during this period in history.
- 3 After reading about California's Asians and Pacific Islanders, you get the idea that –
- A they were not always welcome in California
B thousands of Chinese came to California during the 1800s to work at high paying jobs for the railroad
C Asians and Pacific Islanders don't want to live in California
D California does not allow Asians and Pacific Islanders to live in the state
- 4 Which phrase about California's Asians makes you think that they were willing to do whatever it took to make a life for themselves in California?
- F ...the first Asians in California were Chinese people...
G ...the other miners didn't like them...
H ...poured into California to work for low wages in dangerous conditions...
J ...construction began on a railroad that would stretch across the United States...
- 5 The largest ethnic group in California is made up of –
- A Native Americans
B Latinos
C Anglos
D African Americans
- 6 What can you learn by reading about California's African American population?
- F Many of the Old West cowboys were black.
G Black children and white children have always gone to the same schools in California.
H After the Civil War, blacks were not allowed to live in California.
J There aren't any African Americans living in California today.

READING

Answers

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| 1 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 4 | (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 2 | (F) (G) (H) (J) | 5 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 3 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 6 | (F) (G) (H) (J) |

FAMOUS PEOPLE: WALT DISNEY

Walter Elias Disney was born on December 5, 1901, in Chicago, Illinois. Walt, as he was called, was one of five children, four boys and a girl. Shortly after Walt's birth, the Disney family moved to Marceline, Missouri. Walt's parents became farmers.

WALT DISNEY'S EARLY YEARS

Walt had a very early interest in drawing and art. Instead of doing his school work, Walt drew pictures of animals and nature. He even talked his sister into helping him paint the side of the family's house with tar. At the age of seven, Walt was selling some of his drawings to his neighbors.

Walt's love of art continued in high school, where he drew pictures and took photographs for the school newspaper. Against his father's wishes, Walt attended the Academy of Fine Arts at night to better his drawing abilities. There was often little money in the Disney household for spending on hobbies like art. Still, Walt was encouraged by his mother and older brother to continue sharpening his talents. Besides drawing, Walt enjoyed acting and performing. He would often sneak out of the house at night to perform comedy skits at local theaters.

MOVING TO HOLLYWOOD

In 1918, at the young age of 16, Walt tried to join the United States Army. He was rejected because of his age. Walt joined the Red Cross instead. He was sent to France where he drove an ambulance that he decorated with colorful cartoons.

After returning from France, Walt created the company Laugh-O-Grams. He produced his first animated comedy about a real girl in an animated world. Walt's company ran out of money. He packed his suitcase and his unfinished copy of *The Alice Comedies*. With just twenty dollars in his pocket, Walt headed for Hollywood, California. His brother Roy was already living in Hollywood. Together, the two brothers started a new company in their uncle's garage and finished *The Alice Comedies*. Within a short time, they received an order from New York for the first *Alice in Cartoonland*.

MICKEY MOUSE

On July 13, 1925, Walt married Lillian Bounds. The couple had two daughters, Diane and Sharon. Three years later, Walt created his most famous animated character, Mickey Mouse. Walt cast Mickey Mouse as Steamboat Willie in the world's first animated cartoon with sound. He went on to make and win awards for the first color cartoon entitled *Flowers and Trees*.

WALT DISNEY STUDIOS

In 1937, Walt Disney produced the first full-length animated musical, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*. The cost to produce the film was a whopping \$1,499,000.00. Over the next five years, Walt Disney Studios completed *Pinocchio*, *Fantasia*, *Dumbo*, and *Bambi*.

In 1940, Walt Disney built the Burbank Studio. More than 1,000 artists, animators, and story tellers worked at the Burbank Studio.

During World War II, the studio made training and health films for the United States **military**. Famous animated musicals like *The Three Caballeros*, *Song of the South*, *Mary Poppins*, and more than 100 other features were produced by Walt Disney's Burbank Studio. The studio also produced true-life adventure films on important subjects like protecting our wildlife and saving our environment.

DISNEYLAND PARK

In 1955, Disneyland Park opened for the first time. The 17 million dollar project was Walt's dream for a clean and organized amusement park. Soon afterwards, Walt Disney began television production. *The Mickey Mouse Club* was a favorite during the 1950s. In 1961, Disney's *Wonderful World of Color* was among the first full color programs ever produced.

After such a huge success in television and films, Walt Disney turned his attention to making the world a better place to live. He designed the Experimental **Prototype** Community of Tomorrow, known simply as EPCOT.

Walt purchased 43 square miles of land in the middle of Florida where he built the Walt Disney World **Resort**. The resort included the Magic Kingdom Park, EPCOT Center, and the Disney MGM Studios Theme Park.

In 1961, Walt Disney concentrated again on California, where he **founded** the California Institute of Arts. His dream was to have a place where artists of all talents could receive professional training under one roof. Before his death in 1966, Walt Disney said, "If I can help provide a place to develop talent of the future, I think I will have accomplished something."



DISNEYLAND CASTLE

FAMOUS PEOPLE: WALT DISNEY



Directions: Use the selection about Walt Disney to answer these questions. Circle the answers to questions 1 and 2. Write your answers on the lines provided for questions 3-6.

1 According to the selection, Walt Disney could not join the Army because –

- A he wasn't old enough
- B he had been injured in an accident
- C his father wouldn't let him
- D he was too old

2 After reading about Walt Disney, you get the idea that –

- A his father supported his dreams to become an artist
- B he believed he could accomplish many things in his life
- C he wasn't very successful
- D he was raised in a very wealthy family

3 Why do you think Walt Disney's father frowned on him becoming an artist?

4 Give three examples of positive contributions that Walt Disney made during his life.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

5 Are Walt Disney's accomplishments still important to us today? Explain your answer.

6 Why do you think Walt Disney viewed the California Institute of Arts as his greatest accomplishment? Do you agree? Explain your answer.

ARE YOU PUZZLED?

More people live in California than in any other state. Native Americans, Latinos, Asians, Pacific Islanders, African Americans, and Anglos are part of more than 30 million people who populate California's cities and towns. In this activity, you will answer questions about California's people and then use your answers to solve a puzzle.

DIRECTIONS:

1. Use your information about California's People to answer the questions below.
2. Write your answers in the spaces provided, one letter on each line.
3. After you have answered all of the questions, use the letters that are circled to color in the boxes of the puzzle on the next page. For example, if the letter "d" is circled in one of your answers, you must color in all of the boxes containing the letter "d" in the puzzle.
4. Coloring in the correct boxes of the puzzle will reveal something once used by California's people.

1. These people make up California's largest ethnic group.

— — — — — —

2. In 1821, Mexico won independence from this country.

— — — — —

3. Before the arrival of Spanish priests and Russian explorers, more than 300,000 of these people roamed California.

— — — — — — — — — — —

4. Today, California's Native Americans live on reservations or smaller areas of land known as:

— — — — — — — — —

5. This black cowboy was among the first mountain men to arrive in California.

— — — — — — — — — — —

6. These people were the first Asians in California.

— — — — — —

7. Asians include people from China, Korea, Vietnam, and this country.

— — — —

8. Today, about seven percent of California's population is made up of this type of person.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

VOCABULARY QUIZ

CALIFORNIA'S PEOPLE

DIRECTIONS: Match the vocabulary word on the left with its definition on the right. Put the letter for the definition on the blank next to the vocabulary word it matches. Use each word and definition only once.

1. _____ majority
2. _____ former
3. _____ tourism
4. _____ Anglos
5. _____ forbidden
6. _____ citizens
7. _____ constitutions
8. _____ Asians
9. _____ cultures
10. _____ customs
11. _____ decades
12. _____ Civil War
13. _____ epidemic



- A. people who come from the world's largest continent with more than half of the Earth's population.
- B. people in a city, town, state, or country who enjoy the freedom to vote and participate in government decisions.
- C. not being under the control or rule of someone else.
- D. took a person without permission.
- E. white North Americans who speak English and are not Hispanic or French.
- F. the government at the national level elected to set up a system of rules and laws for our country.
- G. not allowed.
- H. making something from raw materials by hand or machinery.
- I. more than half.
- J. coming from the past.
- K. Spanish speaking people from Latin America.
- L. types of churches.
- M. the war fought from 1861 to 1865 between the Union and the Confederacy over the issue of slavery.

14. _____ federal
15. _____ prospectors
16. _____ cocoons
17. _____ ethnic
18. _____ industries
19. _____ executives
20. _____ immigrants
21. _____ kidnapped
22. _____ reservations
23. _____ manufacturing
24. _____ discrimination
25. _____ missions
26. _____ Latinos
27. _____ droughts
28. _____ independence
29. _____ rancherias



- N. small villages of Native American settlements.
- O. people who explore areas for gold or other minerals.
- P. the label given to a large group of people who share the same culture but live outside of their place of national birth.
- Q. plans for states or nations that outline the duties of governments and guarantee the rights of the people.
- R. people who permanently settle in another country.
- S. shared sets of beliefs, goals, religious customs, attitudes, and social practices within a group.
- T. businesses that provide a certain product or service.
- U. long periods with no rain.
- V. usual ways of doing things.
- W. treating some people better or worse than others without a good reason.
- X. people who have authority in an organization or business.
- Y. periods of ten years.
- Z. the business of providing services for people who are on vacation.
- AA. a disease that spreads quickly and affects many people at the same time.
- BB. protective cases of silk spun by silkworms.
- CC. areas of land set aside by the United States government for Native Americans.

GLOSSARY



An•glos white North Americans who speak English and are not Hispanic or French.

A•sians people who come from the world's largest continent with more than half of the Earth's population.

cit•i•zens people in a city, town, state, or country who enjoy the freedom to vote and participate in government decisions.

Civ•il War the war fought from 1861 to 1865 between the Union and the Confederacy over the issue of slavery.

co•coons protective cases of silk spun by silkworms.

con•sti•tu•tions plans for states or nations that outline the duties of governments and guarantee the rights of the people.

cul•tures shared sets of beliefs, goals, religious customs, attitudes, and social practices within a group.

cus•toms usual ways of doing things.

dec•ades periods of ten years.

dis•crim•i•na•tion treating some people better or worse than others without a good reason.

droughts long periods with no rain.

ep•i•dem•ic a disease that spreads quickly and affects many people at the same time.

eth•nic the label given to a large group of people who share the same culture but live outside of their place of national birth.

ex•ec•u•tives people who have authority in an organization or business.

fed•er•al the government at the national level elected to set up a system of rules and laws for our country.

for•bid•den not allowed.

for•mer coming from the past.

im•mi•grants people who permanently settle in another country.

in•de•pen•dence not being under the control or rule of someone else.

in•dus•tries businesses that provide a certain product or service.

kid•napped took a person without permission.

La•ti•nos Spanish speaking people from Latin America.

ma•jor•i•ty more than half.

man•u•fac•tur•ing making something from raw materials by hand or machinery.

mis•sions types of churches.

pros•pec•tors people who explore areas for gold or other minerals.

ran•che•ri•as small villages of Native American settlements.

res•er•va•tions areas of land set aside by the United States government for Native Americans.

tour•ism the business of providing services for people who are on vacation.

ANSWERS



ANSWERS TO COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. C
2. H
3. A
4. H
5. B
6. F

ANSWERS TO VOCABULARY QUIZ

- | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|
| 1. I | 11. Y | 21. D |
| 2. J | 12. M | 22. CC |
| 3. Z | 13. AA | 23. H |
| 4. E | 14. F | 24. W |
| 5. G | 15. O | 25. L |
| 6. B | 16. BB | 26. K |
| 7. Q | 17. P | 27. U |
| 8. A | 18. T | 28. C |
| 9. S | 19. X | 29. N |
| 10. V | 20. R | |

FAMOUS PEOPLE: WALT DISNEY

1. A
2. B
3. Answers will vary.
4. Joined the Red Cross; created Mickey Mouse; created first animated cartoon with sound, first full-length animated musical; built Burbank Studio and employed 1,000 people; made training and health films for military during WW II; made films about saving wildlife and environment; created Disneyland, Disneyworld, EPCOT; California Institute for the Arts.
5. Answers will vary.
6. Answers will vary.

ANSWERS TO ARE YOU PUZZLED?

1. Latinos
2. Spain
3. Native Americans
4. Rancherias
5. Jim Beckwourth
6. Chinese
7. Japan
8. African American

