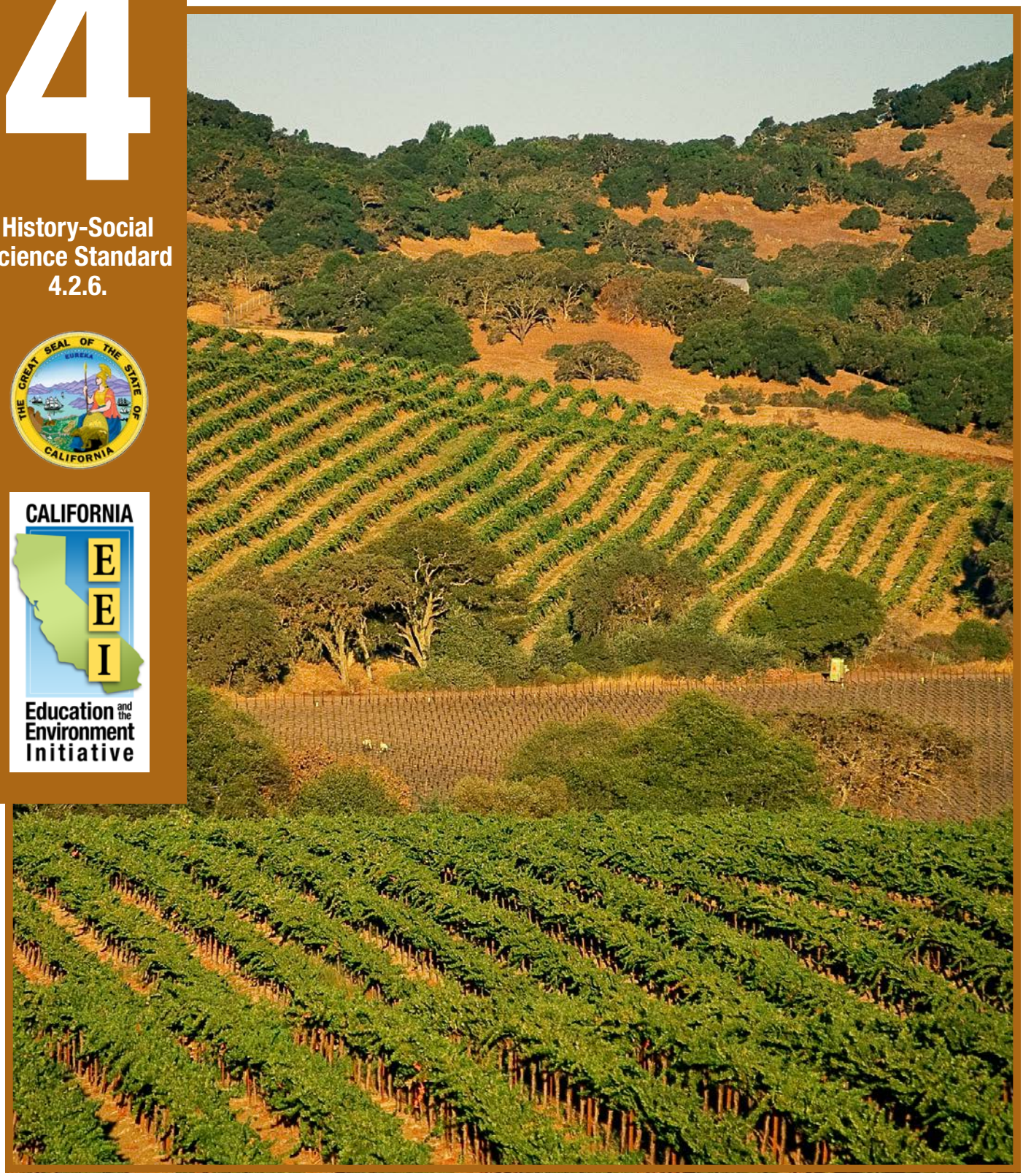
# 4

History-Social Science Standard 4.2.6.

**Student Edition**

California Education and the Environment Initiative



# Cultivating California

**California Education and the Environment Initiative**

Approved by the California State Board of Education, 2010

**The Education and the Environment Initiative Curriculum is a cooperative endeavor of the following entities:**

California Environmental Protection Agency

California Natural Resources Agency

California State Board of Education

California Department of Education

Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)

**Key Partners:**

Special thanks to **Heal the Bay,** sponsor of the EEI law, for their partnership and participation in reviewing portions of the EEI curriculum.

Valuable assistance with maps, photos, videos and design was provided by the **National Geographic Society** under a contract with the State of California.

**Office of Education and the Environment**

1001 I Street • Sacramento, California 95814 • (916) 341-6769

**http://www.CaliforniaEEI.org**

© Copyright 2011 by the California Environmental Protection Agency

© 2013 Second Edition

All rights reserved.

This publication, or parts thereof, may not be used or reproduced without permission from the Office of Education and the Environment.

These materials may be reproduced by teachers for educational purposes.

# Contents


## Lesson 1 California's Changing Economy

***California Connections: From Grapevines to Theme Parks*** . . . . . 2

## Lesson 2 Hunters, Gatherers, Farmers, and Franciscans

None required for this lesson.

## Lesson 3 Documents of Changing Lives

Reflections from 1769–1827 . . . . . 7

## Lesson 4 Mission San Gabriel's Influence

None required for this lesson.

## Lesson 5 Changing Natural Systems

None required for this lesson.

## Lesson 6 The End of Hunting and Gathering

None required for this lesson.

# From Grapevines to Theme Parks

It seemed like everyone was moving to California in the mid-1800s. Miners came to look for gold. Farmers arrived and planted new crops in the rich soil. People opened shops and restaurants. Settlers came from the east, the north, and the south. Others came from far-away countries. Everyone was looking for work and a better life.

## A New Beginning

In the year 1850, two men came on a boat from Germany to California. Their names were John Frohling and Charles Kohler. They had grown grapes and made wine in Germany for many years. Frohling and Kohler decided to do the same work in California. First, they bought land and planted 3,000 grapevines in Los Angeles. Next, they opened a shop in San Francisco to sell the wine they had made. Many Germans came to their shop. It was a place to get together and talk. Sometimes the people talked about moving out of San Francisco. They dreamed of planting grapes and farming the land in Southern California. Frohling and Kohler decided to form a group with the German settlers. The group was called the Los Angeles Vineyard Society. Members put their money together to buy land in Southern California. Each family had their own house and grew their own

California vineyard

grapes. They sold their grapes at the markets in Los Angeles and San Francisco. Frohling and Kohler also used the grapes to make wine for their shop.

## Anaheim: A Home by the River

The settlers found some beautiful land south of Los Angeles by the Santa Ana River, a beautiful environment. They divided the land into 20-acre farms for each family. This was the beginning of the major changes to land use in Orange County. The members of the Society also owned the water rights on each farm. They planted thousands of grapevines on the land. The German families called their new home "Anaheim." "Ana" refers to the Santa Ana River. "Heim" means "home" in German. These words together meant "home by the river." The family farms supported the people of Anaheim for many years. The Santa Ana River provided water for their crops. The rich soil and mild climate were perfect for growing grapes. Many wagon roads met at Anaheim. This made it easy to transport their crops to different markets. Wagons carried ripe grapes to Los Angeles. The colonists also built a wharf in Alamitos Bay. They sent their grapes by steamship from "Anaheim Landing" to San Francisco.

Oranges on a tree

The people of Anaheim went through hard times, too. A winter flood in 1861 covered the grapevines with four feet of water and sand. It did not rain at all for the next three years. Strong Santa Ana winds blew the dry topsoil away. People took more and more water from the river to stay alive. Cattle looking for food and water trampled most of the grapevines. Freezing temperatures also hurt the harvest. To make things worse, a grapevine disease killed almost all of the remaining vines. By 1885, there were almost no grapes left.

## From Grapes to Oranges

Even with all of these challenges, the people of Anaheim did not give up on their dream. They went back to work, planting orange trees where their grapes had once grown. They also planted raspberries and blackberries. The climate in Anaheim was perfect

California oranges

for growing these new crops. Mild ocean breezes cooled the land in the hot summer months. The Anaheim Hills protected the fruit from cold winter winds that blew off the Santa Ana Mountains.

Anaheim farmers sold their oranges in California for the first few years. However, the Transcontinental Railroad changed everything. It became possible to ship oranges all over the country. A short wagon ride from the orange groves to the Sante Fe Train Depot in the city made transport easy. The oranges could be shipped to Chicago, Boston, or New York. The farmers had only one problem; they had to figure out how to pack, crate, and ship all those oranges! Orange packers came up with a great idea. They created a special shipping box for the oranges. The box was made out of wood. It had a beautiful label on one end. Each town or grower had a different picture. The pictures on the boxes showed ripe oranges hanging from the vine. Sometimes there were people in the pictures or scenes of beaches and mountains. These colorful orange crates made people want to move to California.

Los Angeles County was divided into two parts in 1889. The land south and east of the San Gabriel River (and its tributary, Coyote Creek) was established as the new and independent "Orange County." Anaheim was the first city in Orange County. Can you guess how the county got its name? That's right, oranges! Farmers also grew berries and several other crops. For many years, the economy of Orange County was based on the sale of agricultural products.

## Buena Park

Walter Knott lived in a town just west of Anaheim. It was called

Man picking oranges

Buena Park. He and his wife rented a small piece of land on Highway 39 in the 1920s. They grew berries and sold them at a roadside stand. Walter Knott's wife, Cordelia, began to sell fried chicken dinners to people who stopped by. Everyone loved her cooking! Soon the Knotts were able to buy the land they lived on. The restaurant they built on Highway 39 was a perfect stopping point for people driving from L.A. to the beach. Walter Knott loved the towns of the old West. He built his own town with buildings from real ghost towns. Knott wanted to give his customers something to do while they waited for a table in his restaurant. Walter and Cordelia ran the restaurant and sold berries, jams, and gifts from Knott's Berry Farm. They welcomed visitors from all over the world. The Knotts added a small railroad, a ghost town, and rides over the years. They liked to call their 160 acres "America's First Theme Park."

## The Happiest Place on Earth

In 1923, Walt Disney opened a film studio in Hollywood with his brother. Walt drew the cartoons and his brother ran the business. Disney gave his cartoons names like Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck. He was very good at bringing his drawings to life on film. Over the years, he made many movies with the characters he drew. Like Walter Knott, Walt Disney also had a dream

Knott's Berry Farm ghost town train

Aerial view of Anaheim amusement park

for a theme park. He loved trains when he was a boy. He also loved children. Disney dreamed for years of building a large amusement park. He imagined train tracks, rivers, lakes, and a beautiful castle. He wanted to create a place that would feel like a happy home for both children and adults.

Walt Disney finally found 160 acres of land for sale in Anaheim. The land was covered with acres of orange trees. It was hard for Walt Disney to earn enough money to pay for his dream. He had his own television show, but he still needed more money. Disney finally asked his friends in the Hollywood film industry to help him buy the land. Disneyland opened on July 17, 1955. Thousands of people lined up that day to see the "Magic Kingdom" for the first time. It was a huge success.

## Vacation Spot

Most of the farms in Anaheim had disappeared by the late 1960s. Sports stadiums, convention centers, and houses replaced the grapes, berries, and oranges of the past. Tourism took the place of agriculture as the main industry in Orange County. Freeways brought millions of people from Los Angeles. Planes of tourists landed at Orange County Airport, now called John Wayne Airport. People surfed, swam, and sailed in the beautiful coastal waters. Visitors from all over the world came to see Disneyland and Knott's Berry Farm.

This new economy provided more jobs for the people of Anaheim. Hotels were needed to give visitors places to stay. New restaurants and shopping malls opened. Schools were built for families who made Anaheim their home. Today, Anaheim is the tenth largest city in California. There have been many changes in the land since John Frohling and Charles Kohler arrived so long ago.

# Reflections from 1769–1827

## Reflections from 1769 by a Member of the Portola Expedition

"Great numbers of Indians came to the camp. They had presents of seeds, acorns, and honeycombs on stick frames.

"The natives came with roasted and fresh fish, seeds, acorns, and other foods. They wanted us to eat. We treated them all kindly. We gave them glass beads, ribbons, and other small things. In trade they gave us baskets, furs, and feather plumes.

"Two large bands of Indians met us on the road. They gave us presents of pine nuts and some large trays of hot cereal. These helped meet the needs of our men."

*Adapted from Costanso (1911).*

Crop seeds

Making an arrowhead

## Reflections from 1770 by a Member of the De Anza Expedition

"The Indians use only two tools to make their beautiful things. The tool used by women is an awl. It is a piece of sharp bone from the leg of a deer. The tool used by men is a knife. It is made of stone with very sharp edges, put in a small handle of polished wood. The stone is like natural glass. These knives are made by rubbing and rubbing the stone with sand and water against a harder stone. They work hard to make these knives. With these knives they make up for their lack of iron and steel.

"Indian men teach the boys how to use the bow and arrow. The boys practice their lessons in the field. They hunt squirrels, rabbits, rats, and other animals. Indian women teach girls how to gather seeds. They take the girls with them so that they get used to carrying the baskets.

"The Indians of this area have more than enough seeds to store and use. And those along the beach have all the fish they want. I fear it will be difficult to make them live in the missions."

*Adapted from Fages (1911) and Fages (1972).*

American Indians cultivating maize

Bow and arrow

## Reflections from 1786 by an Early Visitor to the Carmel Mission

"The missionaries want the Indians to change the way they build their houses. But the Indians build their houses the way they always have. They say they love the open air. They will set fire to a house when fleas bother them. Then they can build another house in less than two hours.

"The Indians get less than an hour to eat their meal. After that, they all go to work. Some plow the ground with oxen. Some dig in the garden. Others do housework. They are all under the eye of one or two missionaries."

*Adapted from La Pérouse (1989).*

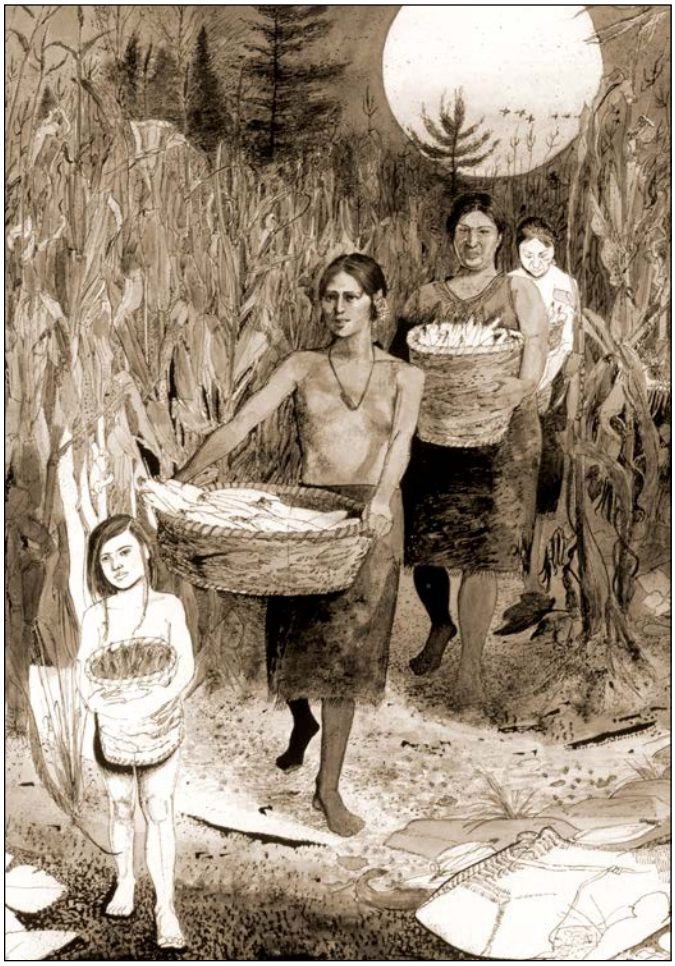
## Reflections from 1827 by a Visitor to the Established Missions

**Mission San Luis Rey:**

"The *padre* has established four *ranchos*. They are within ten leagues of the mission. Each rancho has an Indian village, a house for the overseer, storehouses for the harvests, and a chapel. Most of the great herds that the mission owns are on the ranchos. The mission owns about 30,000 horned cattle and more than 20,000 sheep.

"The wool from animals is not used in trade. The missions use the wool to make coarse clothing and blankets for the Indians. Each mission has mills for spinning yarn and looms for weaving. That is where Indian boys and girls are put to use."

Spinning wheel



Gathering corn

**Mission Santa Clara:**

"It was the time of the corn harvest. In France, this would be a time of joy. But here the Indians showed no happiness. It was quite simple. It did not matter whether they harvested little or much. They got only their small share every day. They would not get anything more if there was extra harvest."

*Adapted from Duhaut-Cilly (2003) and Duhaut-Cilly (1999).*

California Education and the Environment Initiative

426SE

Printed on post-consumer recycled paper