

**Unit 1: The Land of California**

Vocabulary				
compass rose	prime meridian		desert	rural area
line of latitude	hemisphere	region	border	agriculture
line of longitude	climate	landform	settle	architecture
absolute location	Tropic of Capricorn	capital	natural resource	transportation
equator	Tropic of Cancer	coast	urban area	population density

**Overarching Concepts**

1. Places in California and on Earth have absolute locations that can be identified by their latitude and longitude.
2. The North and South Poles are at the opposite ends of Earth.
3. The equator and prime meridian divide Earth into Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western Hemispheres.
4. The Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn represent points farthest north and south at which the sun shines directly overhead.
5. California can be divided into regions.
6. The physical environment of a place affects the people who live, work, and visit there.
7. Different regional resources support different industries.
8. The physical geography of California lends itself to population growth in certain areas.
9. California has urban, suburban, and rural communities.
10. Communities in different regions of California have unique vegetation and wildlife.

**Unit 2: Early People in California**

Vocabulary					
trade	explore	Catholicism	pueblo	hunter-gatherer	government
tradition	current	fort	land grant	dam	territory
custom	colony	occupy	rancho	cultivate	boundary
belief	expedition	presidio	economy	irrigation	tax
religion	legendmission	missionary			

**Overarching Concepts**

1. Many Native American groups have lived and continue to live in what is now California.
2. The Cahuilla and the Chumash have lived in Southern California.
3. European explorers came to California starting in the 1500s.
4. Explorers faced many challenges once they reached what is now California.
5. The Spanish began to settle California in the 1760s by establishing missions.
6. There were some conflicts between missionaries and California Indians at the missions.
7. The Catholic Church had a strong influence in California.
8. Many California Indians worked on missions.
9. Presidios were forts built to protect missions.
10. Ranchos were settlements where cattle, horses, and other animals were raised.
11. Franciscan missionaries taught California Indians how to farm.
12. The Mexican War for Independence changed the physical boundaries of California and North America.
13. Mexican rule ended Spain's power in California.

### **Unit 3: Early History to Statehood**

<b>Vocabulary</b>				
pioneer	immigrate	slavery	petition	delegate
expand	entrepreneur	compromise	republic	ratify
migrate	boomtown	fugitive	constitution	representative

#### **Overarching Concepts**

1. Fort Ross was established north of San Francisco.
2. Many Mexican settlements were located near the coast.
3. Sutter's Fort was established near what is now the city of San Francisco.
4. The United States started to expand in the early 1800s.
5. Settlers followed trails leading west to California from the eastern United States.
6. Gold was discovered in 1848, and "gold fever" spread across the world.
7. California's population grew quickly during the Gold Rush.
8. Mining life was hard and few people became rich.
9. The Gold Rush changed California's government.
10. Women who traveled west to California faced many challenges.
11. Early women of California made a difference in the lives of other Californians.
12. Bidy Mason gained freedom in California and made a difference in many people's lives.
13. Changes in the control of California happened in the 1840s.
14. California became the thirty-first state in the Union in 1850.

### **Unit 4: Growth and Development Since 1850**

<b>Vocabulary</b>				
communication	merchant	migrant worker	aqueduct	trade school
technology	diversity	stock market	reservoir	private college
telegraph	discrimination	depression	delta	university
engineer	export	drought	renewable resource	degree
investor	squatter	inflation	nonrenewable resource	culture
import	strike	ration	bay	actor
product	exclusion	aerospace	public	

#### **Overarching Concepts**

1. California's location made travel difficult.
2. Communication improved in the 1860s.
3. The transcontinental railroad was finished in 1869.
4. Many railroad workers were Chinese immigrants.
5. The Gold Rush changed the economy of California.
6. As the economy of California shifted, towns and cities changed as well.
7. There was a major boom in agriculture as the Gold Rush ended.
8. Between the 1850s and 1890s, groups of people came to California from countries such as China, Mexico, and Russia.
9. Immigrants faced many challenges once they arrived in California.
10. Migrant workers have affected California's agricultural development.
11. The Great Depression caused many people to move to California.
12. Many of California's wartime workers manufactured military supplies.

13. Californians faced many wartime hardships.
14. During World War II, internment camps were set up in California and other western states.
15. Since 1900, the aerospace, electronic, communications, and defense industries have become important to California's economy.
16. The oil boom helped California's economy grow.
17. California has important trade links with countries in the Pacific Basin.
18. The people of California rely on a network of dams, aqueducts, and reservoirs.
19. Water resources must be conserved and rationed.
20. California's first schools opened in the mid-1800s.
21. Trade schools and community colleges are two types of schools students can attend after high school.
22. California also has an extensive network of public and private universities and colleges.
23. The movie industry began in California in the early 1900s.
24. Today the entertainment industry is still important to California's economy.
25. Many Californians have made significant contributions to the arts.

### **Unit 5: California Government**

<b>Vocabulary</b>				
convention	citizenship	executive branch	election	rancheria
principle	jurisdiction	judicial branch	mayor	district
amendment	branch	function	city council	superintendent
responsibility	legislative branch	vote	reservation	school board

### **Overarching Concepts**

1. When the colonies decided to fight for their independence from England, they wrote the Declaration of Independence, which stated their goals.
2. Once the colonies gained their freedom, they created a new government, guided by the principles laid out in the U.S. Constitution.
3. There are different levels of government in the United States.
4. The California Constitution works in conjunction with the U.S. Constitution.
5. The second California Constitution was written in 1879. It describes the key purposes of the state government.
6. There are three levels of government in the United States.
7. Each branch of the federal government has different responsibilities.
8. The California state government is structured into three branches.
9. The branches of state government use checks and balances.
10. Local governments serve and protect people.
11. Tribal governments run rancherias and reservations.
12. A school district is a type of local government.