



A Ita C alifornia
Here we come!

Juan Bautista de A nza T rail E xpedition
of
1775 to 1776

Instructions

- In PDF, from menu bar select 'View', then 'Full Screen Mode'
- To advance slide, hit return key, left click on mouse, or page down key
- To see previous slide, right click the mouse, or hit page up key

Hardship & hope for a better life...

“Mijo and Mija. We are no longer going to be poor farmers because I joined a Spanish military expedition to Alta California.

“It will be a difficult 1640 miles as we will travel for 8 months across deserts, rivers, and face unknown troubles.

“You and your siblings will help along the journey.”

Instructions

- Read the script and then the slide quote
- Keep in mind that Mijo is male and mija is female for an endearing term that means my special child
- Impress upon the students that they are leaving everything they know behind; their friends and family, any prized possessions, familiar places, their home, church, pets, etc

Script

- Your very excited father has just come home from an important meeting. He says the following...* (Read the quote on the slide)

Your younger sister or brother asks
you the following question...



*“How is moving to San Francisco
better than staying in Mexico?”*

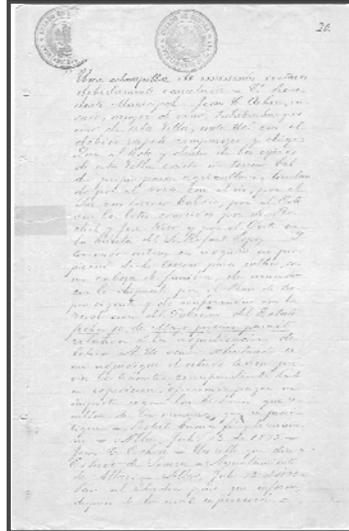
Instructions

- Read the text and pose the essential question to the students
- Inform the students that the photo is showing contemporary Mexico

Possible Answers

- Opportunity to own land
- Ability to build a home
- One of the first families to establish a colony in San Francisco
- A family has a chance to move up in their social stance
- Fertile land for good crops
- Spanish empire will support a new start in Alta California

Men who joined the army gained title to land



Instructions

- Read the text on the slide
- Inform students that the image is a Spanish land title document

Who is Juan Bautista de Anza?



“He is extremely tolerant and patient, generous, and well-liked by the Indians.”

Father Font

Instructions

- Read the text and quote on the slide
- Refer to the script to describe Anza
- Mention that the quote is from Pedro Font, the spiritual leader of the journey, who kept an extensive journal

Script

- Juan Bautista de Anza was a courageous and successful leader*
- He recruited your family to join his expedition to Alta California*
- Born in 1735, in Mexico, to Spanish parents*
- Followed in his father’s footsteps as a military leader and explorer of overland routes*
- Married Ana Maria, but had no children*
- Age 39 as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Spanish military when expedition started in 1775*

Who joined the expedition?



Europeans, Indians, and
Afro-Latinos

Instructions

- Read the slide title, then the script below

Script

- Your father says, “Oh, child, we have a very diverse group. many different people are going...”*
- 300 people*
- 128 of them are children*
- Their parents are soldiers, farmers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cowboys, and servants*
- There are Spanish, native Mexicans, Indian, and descendants of Africans*
- And, of course, we cant forget our priest, Pedro Font.”*
- In addition, there are 1,000 animals comprised of mules, horses, and cattle*
- The people in the picture are Pio Pico and his wife, the last Mexican governor of California and descendant of the 1776 Anza Expedition*
- Here are some images of others who joined the journey (show the next several slides)*

128 Children



Spanish Soldier's Wife

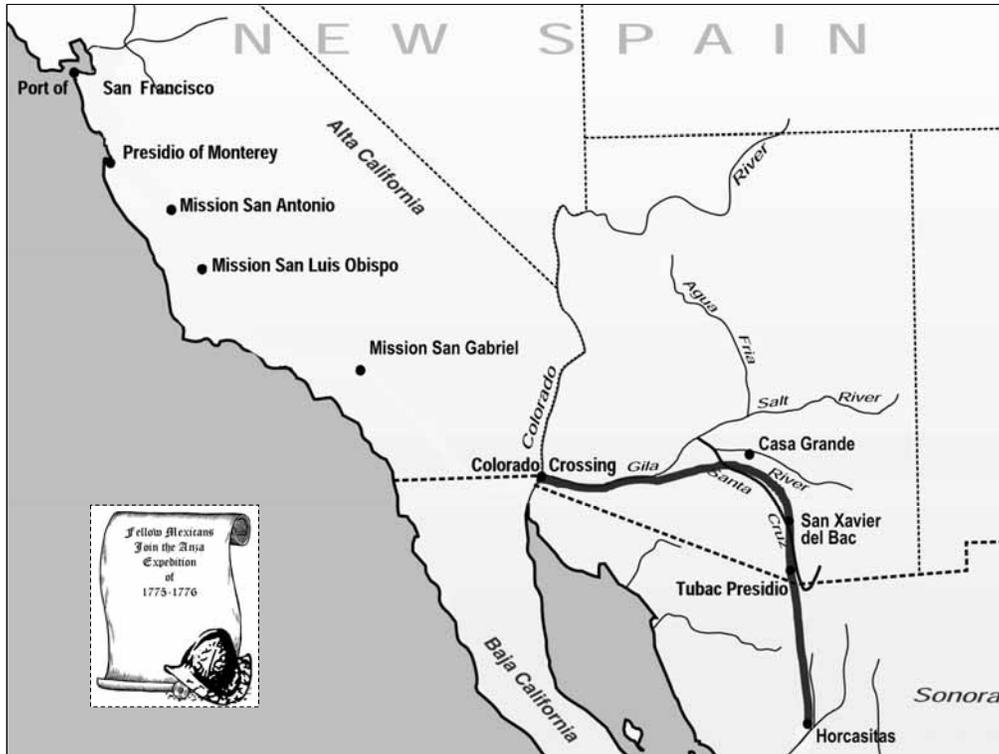


Spanish Soldier



Indians





Instructions

- Hand out a *Student Map* worksheet to each student
- Instruct students to cut out the four images at the bottom of the page
- Model how to draw trail route and glue a picture
- Direct students find Horcasitas and Colorado Crossing on their map
- Using a pencil, instruct the student to draw a line connecting the two places, following the same route on this slide
- Instruct the students to paste the “scroll & helmet” image in the box near Horcasitas (illustration of Anza’s recruitment scroll)

Horcasitas, New Spain to Colorado Crossing

- No minivan
- Pack mules
- Last fort for 1000 miles



Instructions

- Read the slide title
- Compare with the students the differences between packing today vs. packing for this 1776 journey
- Use the list on the slide as a guide and expand with the script

Script

- Expedition members are recruited in Horcasitas, Mexico*
- Entire expedition organized at the Tubac Presidio, Arizona*
- There would be no more large military or supply line after Tubac Presidio (Instruct students to look for Tubac on their map)*

Choose one important item that you will pack on your journey. It has to be useful.



Instructions

- Encourage students to choose a practical item reflecting the historical time of 1775
- Consider taking a class vote on each item
- Discuss why student would or would not take items on the slide
- Discuss additional items they might pack for the journey to their new home
- Remember, space is limited to one or two mules per family

Possible Answers

- Tools
- Hat
- Blanket
- Boots
- Toys or games

Clothes and food provided to families by Spanish military



Instructions

- Read the text on the slide and then the script

Script

- *Everyone is issued clothing for the journey*
- *Soldiers wear uniforms like the coat and leather shield in the picture*
- *Women are given skirts, blouses, shoes, ribbons, and rebozas (shawls)*
- *Families are given extra fabric to make clothes for their children*
- *Some of the staple foods supplied by the military include beans, flour, chocolate, and sugar*
- *Tubac Presidio is the final staging area, the Spanish frontier, where everyone receives their supplies*

“¡Vayan subiendo!”
“Everyone mount up!”

- Mass every morning
- Pack up
- Sing ‘Alabado’



Instructions

- Read the slide title
- Use the list on the slide as a guide and expand with the script

Script

- Pedro Font starts everyday by saying mass for the expedition members*
- Families and vaqueros (cowboys) gather their mules and horses and pack up all their supplies*
- Once everyone is ready, Anza shouts “¡Vayan subiendo!” (everyone mount up)*
- As the expedition heads out of camp, everyone sings the Alabado hymn*

Crossing the Colorado River

- Indian Guides
- Colorado River
- Children rode horses

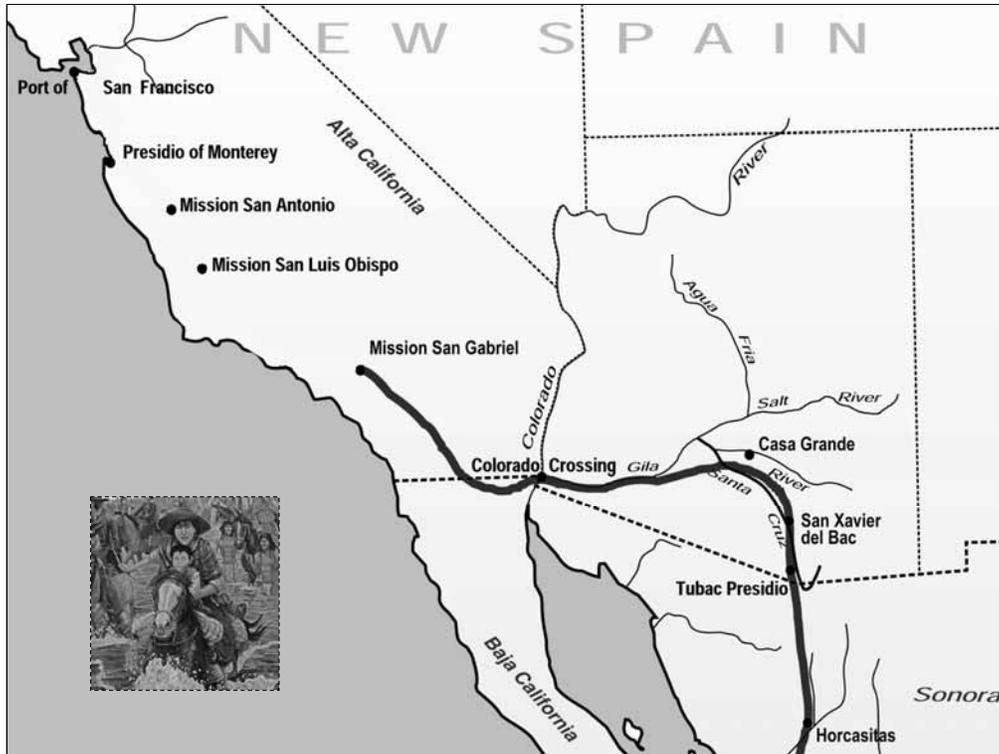


Instructions

- Read the slide title
- Use the list on the slide as a guide and expand with the script

Script

- One of the first obstacles on the journey is to safely cross the Colorado River*
- Local Yuma Indians (Quechan) guide your expedition across the Colorado River*
- Most of you cannot swim and you ride horses across the river*
- Your father says, "Mijo and mija, you and all of the children will ride the horses across the river"*
- Once you are safely across the river, you help your father tie up the horses and count the cattle*



Instructions

- Direct students to find Colorado Crossing and Mission San Gabriel
- Using a pencil, instruct the student to draw a line connecting the two places, following the same route on this slide
- Instruct the students to paste the “river crossing” image in the box closest to the Colorado Crossing (illustration settlers crossing the river)

Colorado Crossing to Mission San Gabriel

- 3,000 melons from Yuma Indians
- Washing clothes
- Next challenge?
Crossing the desert



Instructions

- Read the slide title
- Use the list on the slide as a guide and expand with the script

Script

- *While visiting with the Yuma Indians (Quechan), they provide you with 3,000 refreshing melons from their farm fields*
- *This is a good opportunity to wash some of your clothes*
- *Meanwhile, Anza is making plans the next obstacle...safely crossing the desert*
- *Even though the expedition wants to head northwest, they travel south to go around the large sand dunes*
- *Anza successfully leads you cross the desert....almost...*

Snow Storm in the Desert?



- 4 days
- Only 13 tents
- Who stays in a tent?
- Sense of community

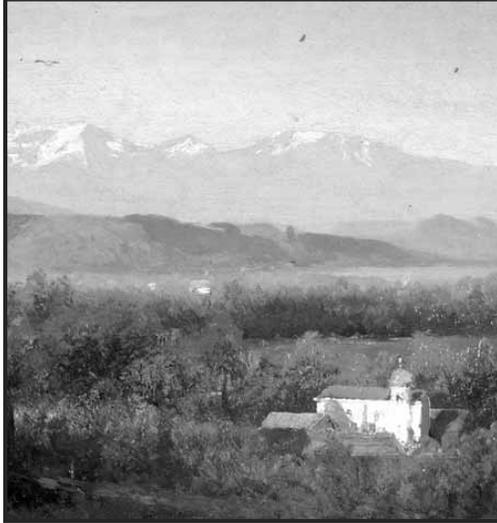
Instructions

- Read the slide title
- Use the list on the slide as a guide and expand with the script

Script

- *After crossing the desert, you are stuck in a snow storm near Borrego Springs for four days*
- *Pedro Font wrote in his journal, “The animals are so dried up and thin they bear no resemblance to the ones that began the march, especially those that weren’t used to the cold, which is most of them”*
- *There are only 13 tents for 300 people*
- *How would you decide who stays in a tent and who does not? (Discuss answers with students)*
- *By working together and solving problems, such as this one, the expedition begins building a sense of community for their future in Alta California*

Arrive at Mission San Gabriel



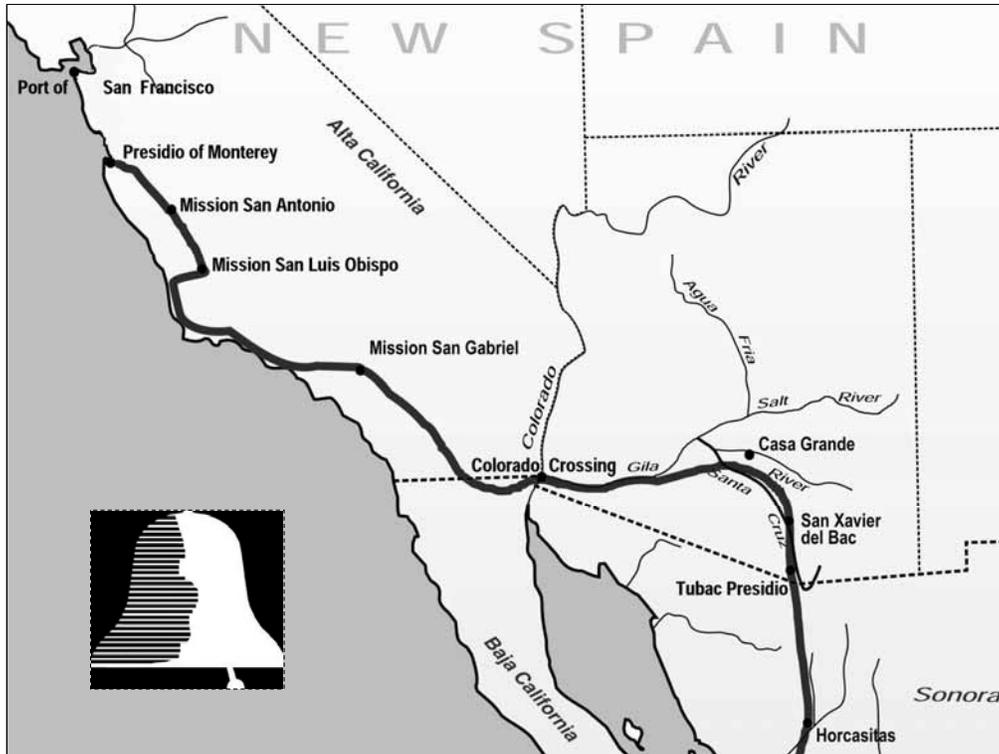
- Rest for 1 month
- Mission Indians
- Cooking
- Games
- Earthquake

Instructions

- Read the slide title
- Use the list on the slide as a guide and expand with the script
- Inform the students that the illustration is of Mission San Gabriel

Script

- *After almost 3 months of traveling, you arrive at the first Spanish outpost in Alta California, Mission San Gabriel*
- *While resting at Mission San Gabriel, you over hear your family talk about the fertile land and their excitement about raising cattle and planting crops*
- *You also see the native Indians working at the mission; the Spanish missionaries had been converting them to the Spanish way of life from hunter and gathers to farmers, practicing a new religion, and learning a new language, changing their native way of life*
- *Daughters help their mothers prepare meals of beef, beans, and corn*
- *A mission Gabrielino Indian girl shows you how to take the yucca plant and braid it into rope. you then take this rope and create bracelets decorated with shell beads and black walnut shells*
- *You experience your first earthquake*



Instructions

- Direct students to find Mission San Gabriel and Presidio of Monterey
- Using a pencil, instruct the student to draw a line connecting the two places, following the same route on this slide
- Instruct the students to paste the “Mission bell” image in the box closest to the Mission San Gabriel

Mission San Gabriel to Presidio of Monterey

- Abundant wildlife
- Staying at missions



Instructions

- Read the slide title
- Use the list on the slide as a guide and expand with the script

Script

- *After resting at Mission San Gabriel for a month, Anza leads the expedition north towards San Francisco*
- *Along the way, Pedro Font writes this in his journal about the abundant wildlife, "In the plain an endless herd of deer ran like the wind. Geese, ducks, cranes, and other birds crowded the river."*
- *Before you reach Monterey, you at Mission San Luis Obispo and Mission San Antonio (Instruct students to find these mission on their map)*
- *Your expedition is able to get some extra food and rest for a short while before continuing to San Francisco*
- *While camping just north of Mission San Luis Obispo, you are attacked by a very large and aggressive swarm of fleas*

What is your chore?



Instructions

- Ask the students what chores they do at home (take out trash, unload dishwasher, fold clothes, etc.)
- Read the script

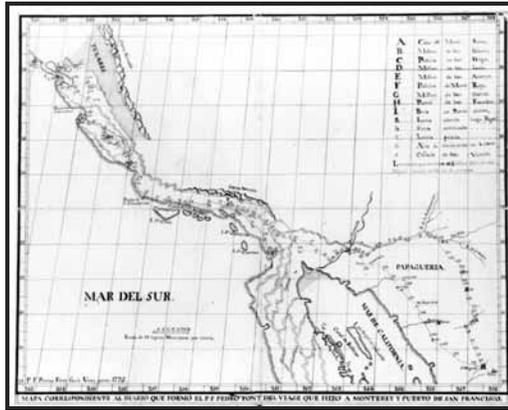
Script

•*What chores might you have to do on this 1776 journey? (Either on the trail, at camp, or while staying at the missions)*

Possible Answers

- Prepare food for cooking
- Help find the lost animals
- Washing clothes
- Collect firewood

Presidio of Monterey



- Traveling 4 months
- Rest for 3 months
- Explore San Francisco Bay
- Anza returns to Mexico

Instructions

- Read the slide title
- Use the list on the slide as a guide and expand with the script
- Inform students that the illustration is a map Pedro Font drew of the San Francisco Bay Area

Script

- *You have reached Monterey after 4 months of traveling from the Tubac Presidio*
- *While resting, your father joins Anza's small exploration group to find a location for the new San Francisco Mission and Presidio*
- *They are successful in finding both locations and return to Monterey*
- *Anza accomplished his goal by delivering the settlers to Alta California, so he returned to Mexico City to give his report*
- *In the meantime, you and the settlers are waiting for permission to leave for San Francisco*



Instructions

- Direct students to find Presidio of Monterey and Port of San Francisco
- Using a pencil, instruct the student to draw a line connecting the two places, following the same route on this slide
- Instruct the students to paste the “fort” image in the box closest to the Port of San Francisco (illustration of 1776 Presidio de San Francisco)

Monterey to San Francisco



- June 27, 1776
- Build the Presidio
- New home and community

Instructions

- Read the slide title
- Use the list on the slide as a guide and expand with the script
- Inform students that this illustration is the first San Francisco Presidio of 1776
- Discuss with the students if they think the life of the expedition members will be better in San Francisco than in Mexico

Script

- *Three months later, on June 27, 1776, your family arrives in San Francisco and you have completed your journey*
- *While your parents are busy building the Presidio, your older sister cares for the you and your younger siblings*
- *How does it feel to finally reach your new home?*
- *As Anza promised, the land is much more fertile than at home in Mexico and your group is large enough to build a new community*

“How is moving to San Francisco better than staying in Mexico?”

- Crops and cattle
- One peso a day
- How could you help?



Instructions

- Read the slide title which is the essential question asked at the beginning
- Use the list on the slide as a guide and expand with the script

Script

- Expedition members grew crops on fertile land, raised cattle, had earned one peso a day on the journey, and a community to grow with*
- They ended the journey with 8 more members than they started with because 8 babies were born along the way, and only one death*
- Do you think the expedition member’s lives were better in San Francisco than in Mexico? Why or why not?*
- How could you have helped your family create a better life in 1776 Alta California?*

Californios



- Changed California history
- Family names and descendants today

Instructions

- Read the slide title
- Use the list on the slide as a guide and expand with the script
- Inform students that the picture is the Golden Gate in San Francisco today, the location of the original 1776 Spanish Presidio

Script

- *These expedition members created a new community and referred to themselves as 'Californios'*
- *They grew and prospered, changing the course of California human and natural history*
- *Today, you can see their family names on streets, cities, counties, and buildings (Alviso, Moraga, Anza, Berryessa, Pinole, Peralta, etc.)*
- *Descendants still live in California*



A Ita C California
Here we come!

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of
1775 to 1776

Script

•*In 1990, the National Park Service established the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail to commemorate the 1776 Anza Expedition, and the significant role it played in the history of California*

For additional information

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

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