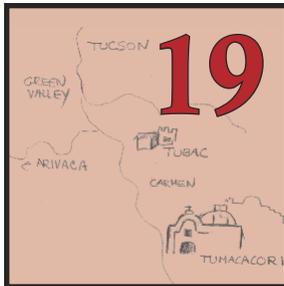


UNIT X

THE PIMERÍA ALTA TODAY



SANTA CRUZ COUNTY - A CULTURAL MELTING POT

By comparing and contrasting different customs and cultures found throughout the USA, students will identify various cultural elements in the Santa Cruz River Valley.

PAGE 10.3



MISSION 2000

Mission 2000 is a computer program that allows you to search mission records including burial records, baptisms, marriages, inventories and other events, in the area historically known as the Pimeria Alta (Southern Arizona and Sonora, Mexico).

PAGE 10.7

UNIT X - ARIZONA STATE STANDARDS - 2006

LESSON 19 - A CULTURAL MELTING POT

SUBJECT	STANDARD	DESCRIPTION
SOCIAL STUDIES	S1 C10 PO4	discuss contributions of diverse populations to Arizona
	S3 C1 PO4	describe the benefits and challenges of diverse populations in AZ.
	S4 C4 PO2	describe the connection between Mexico/ Arizona by people, goods and ideas
	S4 C4 PO4	describe cultural characteristics of Arizona's diverse population.
READING	S1 C6 PO2	predict text content using text features
	S1 C6 PO3	generate clarifying questions
	S1 C6 PO5	connect information and events to experience
	S1 C6 PO6	use reading strategies to comprehend text
	S3 C1 PO4	locate information using organizational features/expository text
	S3 C2 PO1	locate information from functional text
WRITING	S3 C2 PO1	record information related to the topic
	S3 C6 PO1	paraphrase information from a variety of sources
	S3 C6 PO2	organize notes in a meaningful sequence
VISUAL ARTS	S1 C2 PO2	use materials, tools, techniques in personal art

LESSON 20 - MISSION 2000

SUBJECT	STANDARD	DESCRIPTION
SOCIAL STUDIES	S1 C1 PO1	understand and apply basic tools of historical research
	S1 C1 PO3	locate information using primary and secondary sources
	S1 C3 PO1	describe reasons for early Spanish explorations
	S1 C3 PO2 c	describe the contributions of Father Kino
	S1 C3 PO3	describe location/cultural characteristics of Native Americans
	S1 C5 PO1	recognize change of governance from Spain to Mexico
	S1 C10 PO2	discuss connections between current and historical events
	S4 C4 PO4	describe traditions, customs and beliefs of Arizona's population
TECHNOLOGY	1T F2 PO2	use multimedia resources
	1T E2 PO3	demonstrate functional operation of technology devices
	2T E1 PO1 / PO2 / PO3	demonstrate responsible use of technology and software
	5T F1 PO1	identify sources and information about a topic
	5T E1 PO4	locate information in a resource selected by a teacher conduct keyword searches
READING	S3 C1 PO3	locate information using organizational features/expository text
	S3 C1 PO8	draw valid conclusions on information from expository text
	S3 C2 PO1	locate information from functional text
	S3 C2 PO2	interpret details from functional text
WRITING	S3 C2 PO1	record information related to the topic

A Cultural Melting Pot

Mexicans have greatly contributed to our lives in many ways including: culturally through fiestas, language, clothing styles, decorations and architecture; and environmentally through foods, agriculture, and ranching. Starting with the arrival of Cortes in 1504, the Spanish and their successors made incredible contributions to the new world. One significant contribution was that of ranching. Can you imagine America without cowboys?

Starting with the conquistadors, the Spanish brought horses, saddles and ropes. Not long after, the missionaries and other immigrants introduced cattle, wheat, and many other foods.

The source of many traditional American foods originated from Spanish imports, not in the sense that the recipes are Spanish, but the ingredients themselves came from Spain. Take flour tortillas for example: without the Spanish introduction of wheat into this area we might never have enjoyed burritos or chimichangas.

Keep in mind that imported foods used in American recipes are not exclusive to the United States, but were imported from various countries. The English or the Dutch may have been the first to import these foods to other areas of the country.

A trip to the local supermarket will provide a small demonstration of just how diverse the Santa Cruz Valley is today.



Mission 2000

is a searchable database of Spanish mission records of the Pimería Alta (*Southern Arizona and Northern Sonora, Mexico*) containing baptisms, marriages, and burials from the late seventeenth century to the mid-nineteenth century. Names of persons associated with each event (*i.e., priest, baptized, parents, godparents, husband, wife, witnesses, deceased, etc.*) And personal information about each person are included. It is an on-going project taken from the original mission records and updated weekly on the internet.

Searching in Mission 2000 is based on names in the database. If you do not find what you are interested in, try a different spelling, or type only the first few letters of the name. Since ancient spellings varied greatly, a partial spelling will list all entries with those particular letters. Each person listed in the results will have a personal ID number shown in blue. Click on the number of the person you are interested in to see his or her specific personal information. Included with the personal information will be a listing of all Event ID numbers, shown in blue, with which that person is associated. Click on any of those numbers for a display of information concerning that particular event.



STUDENT LESSON 1 - SEARCHING FOR GRIJALVA

- Log on to the computer and locate Tumacácori National Historical Park's web page. Type in www.nps.gov/tuma in the address box and then click "Go" or hit the "Enter" key.
- Scroll down the left side of the page and click on the Mission 2000 icon.
- Then in the new window click the [Mission 2000](#) icon.
- In the Personal Information box type **Grijalva** into the Surname box. Then press Enter or click on Search at the bottom of the box.
- The Surname search will bring up a list of people with the surname (last name) of **Grijalva**. Click on the blue **48370**, to the left of the name.

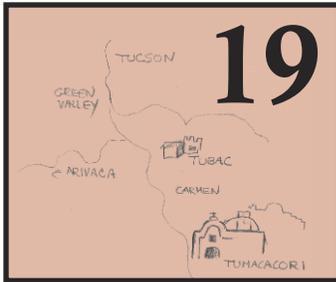
The search results show a table with columns for Event ID, Surname, Given Name, Sex, Race/Tribe, and Date. The first row is highlighted with a blue background and labeled 'Here'.

Event ID	Surname	Given Name	Sex	Race/Tribe	Date
48370	Grijalva	Spanish Indian	M	Indian Indian	
48371	Grijalva	Maria	F	de Pimeria Alta (Mexico)	
48372	Grijalva	Luis	M	Spanish	Junio 24 de 1700 de San
48373	Grijalva	Francisco Xavier	M	Indian Indian	

Mission 2000 - www.nps.gov/tuma Page 5

MISIÓN 2000

es un base de datos en el que puede buscarse nombres contenidos en los registros de las misiones españolas de la Pimería Alta (al sur de Arizona, EEUU, y al norte de Sonora, México), en el cual hay bautismos, casamientos, y enterrados desde el último del siglo diecisiete hasta la mitad del siglo diecinueve. Los nombres de las personas asociadas con cada evento (por ejemplo: sacerdotes, los bautizados, padres, padrinos, esposos, testigos, los muertos, etc.) e información personal de cada persona son incluidos. Es un proyecto en progreso sacado de los documentos originales y revisado cada semana en el internet. La búsqueda en Misión 2000 es fijada en los nombres del base de datos. Si ud. no encuentra la persona en quien tiene interés, pruebe un otro deletreo, o marque solamente las dos o tres primeras letras del nombre. Porque los deletreos antiguos variaron mucho, un deletreo parcial dará todos los nombres con esas letras particulares. Cada persona registrada en la resulta tendrá un número personal de identificación (personal ID) enseñado en azul. Marque el número de la persona con quien Ud. tiene interés a ver su información personal. Incluido con la información será una lista de los números de eventos (Event ID), también enseñados en azul, en cual esa persona está asociada. Marque cualquier número para un despliegue de información concerniente a ese evento particular.



LESSON OVERVIEW

By comparing and contrasting different customs and cultures found throughout the USA, students will identify various cultural elements in the Santa Cruz River Valley.

Subjects

Geography, Nutrition, Reading, Social Studies, Visual Arts and Writing

Preparation

Collect grocery advertisements and gather materials below; make copies of *Master Page 10.5*

Materials

Food advertisements. Copies of *Master Page 10.5*; chalkboard; lots of magazines, photos, music, foods, memorabilia, objects or props that will illustrate American culture and lifestyle.

Time

Part I - One session.
Part II - One session.

Vocabulary

culture, collage, melting pot, scavenger hunt

Reference to the Encounters Box

O-4 Nogales, Arizona
1880-1980 Centennial Anniversary
O-5 City of Nogales 75th Anniversary flier

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY - A CULTURAL MELTING POT

Part I

1. Write the following categories on the board, then brainstorm and discuss things which are uniquely North American:

- **Food** (*hamburgers, hot dogs, etc.*)
- **Music** (*surfing, rap, bluegrass, etc.*)
- **Sports** (*baseball, football, etc.*)
- **Holidays and Celebrations** (*Birthdays Parties, 4th of July, etc.*)

* Check out the following internet link for details: <http://usinfo.state.gov/usa/infousa/facts/factover/holidays.htm>

Clothing (*cowboy boots, baggy shorts, etc.*)

Transportation (*hot rods, low-riders, etc.*)

2. Using the magazines, photos, etc., have students cut out pictures and/or headlines that emphasize North American culture.

3. Individually, in small groups, or as a class, create a collage, showing different aspects of the unique border culture of Santa Cruz County.



LESSON 19 - SANTA CRUZ COUNTY - A CULTURAL MELTING POT

Part II

1. As a homework assignment, ask students to go on the Cultural Scavenger Hunt (**Master Page 10.5**).
2. Upon completion of the Cultural Scavenger Hunt discuss individual findings, making a list as you go along.
3. Write the following categories on the board, then list items found during the scavenger hunt, comparing and contrasting things that are unique to each category:

North American

Mexican-American

Other

4. Discuss the following with your students:
 - *What makes an American an American?*
 - *How can you tell if someone is American or not?*



RESOURCES AND REFERENCES

Seeds of Change: The Story of Cultural Exchange after 1492, Sharryl Davis Hawke and James E. Davis, Addison-Wesley Pubs., 1992;

Chilies to Chocolates, Foster & Cordell, Univ. of AZ Press, Tucson, AZ, 1992;

Borders & Identity: Identidad & Fronteras (bilingual teacher's guide), Center for Folklife and Programs, Smithsonian Institute, 955 L'enfant Plaza, Suite 2600, MRC 914, Washington DC 26000, (800) 410-9815;

Kids Explore America's Hispanic Heritage, Westridge Young Writers Workshop, John Muir Publications, Santa Fe, NM, 1992;

The Mexican Americans, Julie Catalano, Chelsea House Publishers, NY, 1996;

Songs My Mother Sang to Me, Patricia Preciado Martin, Univ. of AZ Press, Tucson, 1992;

ENRICHMENT

- Expand the activity to include local plants. Which are imported? Which are native?
- Discuss specifically native plants and resources. Trace their Indian and/or Spanish uses.
- Compare and Contrast monetary systems or natural resources shared across the border.
- Expand on the categories in Part II to include subgroups such as Chinese, African American, Vietnamese, etc.
- Research a uniquely North American activity such as the 4th of July. From which culture did it evolve? What was the event's history?

A CULTURAL SCAVENGER HUNT

HOW MANY OF THESE THINGS CAN YOU FIND? DESCRIBE THEM.

Can you find the following?	Describe your findings
Something from nature in your home.	
A shrine or religious symbol.	
Clothing from at least two different cultures.	
Four restaurants (<i>check the phone book</i>).	
Four types of fast food places.	
A billboard or large sign written in Spanish.	
A billboard or large sign written in English.	
Something from a different culture (<i>not American or Mexican</i>)	
A typical North American food.	
A food from a foreign (<i>not North American</i>) culture.	

WHERE DOES IT COME FROM? DRAW A LINE BETWEEN THE FOOD AND THE COUNTRY IT COMES FROM. HINT: SOME MAY HAVE MORE THAN ONE.

<i>Pizza</i>	<i>NORTH AMERICA</i>
<i>Chop Suey</i>	<i>CHINA</i>
<i>Tacos</i>	<i>ENGLAND</i>
<i>French Fries</i>	<i>ITALY</i>
<i>Pita Bread</i>	<i>MEXICO</i>
<i>Sauerkraut</i>	<i>FRANCE</i>
<i>Steak</i>	<i>GERMANY</i>
<i>Enchiladas</i>	<i>MIDDLE EAST</i>
<i>Spaghetti</i>	<i>JAPAN</i>
<i>Hamburger</i>	<i>INDIA</i>
<i>Sushi</i>	
<i>English Muffins</i>	
<i>Tortillas</i>	



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LESSON OVERVIEW

Mission 2000 is a computer program that allows you to search mission records including burial records, baptisms, marriages, inventories and other events, in the area historically known as the Pimeria Alta (Southern Arizona and Sonora, Mexico).

Subjects

Computer Science,
Reading, Social Studies
Technology and Writing

Preparation

Review the activity on the computer to familiarize yourself with the program. Walk yourself through the activity and attempt to use the data base before instructing students.

Materials

At least one computer that the class can see with access to internet, however, ideally teach this in a computer lab.

Time

5 to 10 minutes per individual student or 30 to 60 minutes in a lab.

Vocabulary

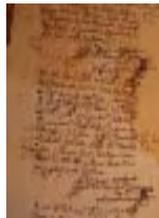
database; Pimería Alta; surname, race

MISSION 2000

1. Log onto Tumacacori National Historical Parks website:
www.nps.gov/tuma



2. Scroll down the page to the **Mission 2000** and select the highlighted **Mission 2000** link .



Mission 2000

Baptismal, marriage, and burial records from the above three Spanish missions and many others are available on the Internet for reading, viewing, and printing in a database called [Mission 2000](#).

Click Here

Getting Help

Help Area

Items open in a new window

Although surnames are often spelled several different ways, Mission 2000 only recognizes one spelling. For example, "**Grijalva**" is the way you must spell the name even though it is often spelled as "Grijalba, Grixalva, and Grixalba." This "help" shows the way you must spell the name for the database to find it.

Check out all sorts of interesting titles such as **Coyote** = offspring of a mestizo male and Indian female.

Shows events that list large numbers of names such as revolts, Apache attacks, epidemics, etc.

Each entry in the system records the book from which it was taken such as Tucson, Aconoché, Altar, Arispe, Horcasitas, Ures, Magdalena, etc.

→ **Surname**

← **Given Name**

→ **Title**

← **Place Names**

→ **Special Searches**

← **Reading Mission Documents**

→ **Sources**

← **Family Trees**

As in a surname, the database will only recognize one spelling. For instance, to find the names "Cathalina, Catarina, Chatalina, etc." you must spell the name as "Catalina."

Lists historical towns and places where the event took place, like Tubac or Guevavi.

Some hints on how to read old documents.

Shows some family trees that have been created to help the researcher make connections between various generations. It is a work in progress.

CONDUCTING A SEARCH

The search engine is divided into two sections: *Personal Information* and *Specific Event*. Search only one section at a time, one or the other, by completing one or more fields. You may use any one of the fields below to search or any combination of any or all of them.

Personal Information

Type in the first name → **Given Name** Enter all or part of the given name

Type in all or part of the last name. ← **Surname** Enter all or part of the surname

Select a name from the pull-down menu such as Pima, Español, etc. → **Title** Enter all or part of the title

Select name, sex, title, etc. from the pull-down menu → **Race or Tribe**

Select male or female from the pull-down menu → **Gender**

Order By: Surname

Search - Personal Information ← **PRESS HERE TO SUBMIT SEARCH**

Enter marido, misionero, vaquero, etc. There are over 160 titles to choose from in the "Title" help list! ←

** Remember that you are not required to write in the entire surname - the first three or four letters is often enough, sometimes better. For example, if you were to type in "Gutierrez" and hit return it would produce no results. However, if you typed in "Gut" you would get 33 results. This is also true for other fields.

Event Information

Choose a place from the pull-down menu → **Event Place**

Select event from pull-down-menu such as baptism, burial, etc. ← **Event**

Select year of event ← **Event Year**

Select event, place or date from the pull-down menu → **Order By:** Event

Search - Event Information ← **PRESS HERE TO SUBMIT SEARCH**

Search Results

By clicking on Personal ID:
Blue Numbers: you expand the available information on a specific person.

Personal ID	Given Name	Surname	Race or Tribe	Gender	Title
1234	John	Smith	White	Male	Farmer
5678	Mary	Johnson	White	Female	Homemaker
9012	John	Smith	White	Male	Farmer
3456	Francisco	Jimenez	Hispanic	Male	Farmer

By Clicking on Event ID: Blue numbers it will expand the information even further

Event Information

Event ID: 1234

Event Name: Baptism

Event Date: 1850

Event Place: San Antonio

Event Type: Religious

Event Description: Baptism of John Smith, son of John Smith and Mary Johnson.

Some records have links that you can click on to view the actual historical document.

Under Event Relationship you can explore further by clicking on the Personal ID: Blue Numbers

Event Relationship

Event ID	Event Name	Event Date	Event Place	Event Type	Event Description
1234	Baptism	1850	San Antonio	Religious	Baptism of John Smith, son of John Smith and Mary Johnson.
5678	Marriage	1855	San Antonio	Religious	Marriage of John Smith and Mary Johnson.
9012	Death	1860	San Antonio	Religious	Death of John Smith, son of John Smith and Mary Johnson.

STUDENT LESSON 1 - SEARCHING FOR GRIJALVA

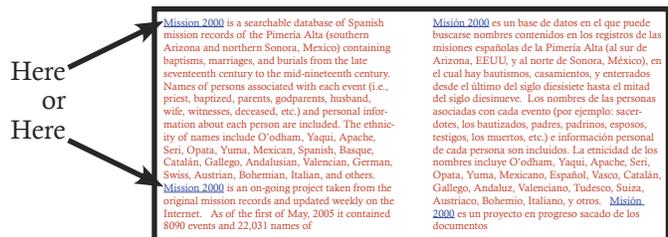
1. **Log on to the computer and locate Tumacacori National Historical Park's web page.** Type in www.nps.gov/tuma in the address box and then **click** "Go" or **hit** the "Enter" key.



2. **Scroll down the left side of the page and click on the Mission 2000 icon ...**



3. Then in the new window **click "Mission 2000"**



4. In the **Personal Information** box **type Grijalva into the Surname box.** Then **press Enter or click on Search** at the bottom of the box.

Personal Information

Surname
Enter all or part of the surname

Given Name
Enter all or part of the given name

Title
Enter all or part of the title

Race or Tribe

Gender

Order By:

5. The **Surname** search will bring up a list of people with the surname (last name) of "Grijalva." **Find** Luis Grivalva in the list and click on the blue #4870, to the left of the name.

Your search found 1 - 50 of 99 records. [Next](#)

ID	Surname	Given Name	Sex	Race/Tribe	Title
5764	Grijalva	Ignacia Antonia	F		Andrés Grijalva
4266	Grijalva	Maria	F		de Francisco Reyes Hurtado
4870	Grijalva	Luis	M	Español	Andrés Grijalva y Luisa de Leiva
4979	Grijalva	Francisco Xavier	M		Juan Grijalva

Here

STUDENT LESSON 1 - SEARCHING FOR GRIJALVA

6. You now see [Personal Information](#) and [Event Relationship](#).
Using the Personal Information above, answer the following questions:

What is his race or tribe? _____

Who were his parents? _____

When did he die? _____

Personal Information

Surname: Grijalva	Given Name: Luis	Sex: M
Place of Birth:	Date of Birth:	Order:
Place of Death:	Date of Death: 10/15/1739	Cause of Death:
Race or Tribe: Español	Residence: Suamca	Title: Hijo de Andrés Grijalva y Luisa de Leiva
Place of Service:	Burial Place: Suamca-in the church	Translation: (Spanish - evergreen oak)

Notes: "Luis Grijalva, son of Andres Grijalva and María Luisa de Leiva, died on October 15, 1739 and was buried in the church of Santa María [Suamca]. Ignacio Xavier Keller, Minister of Doctrine for his Majesty."

Event Relationship [1 Records]

Event ID: 1824	Relationship: Deceased	Event Date: 10/15/1739	View Document A
--------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	---------------------------------

7. Under [Event Relationship](#) click on the blue event ID #1824.
Then click on the picture to enlarge it.

Look for the 1739 entries and try to read them.
To close the document window, click on the red box in the upper right hand corner of the window.

	Event ID: 1824	Book: Suamca	Page Number: 82
	Event: Burial	Event Date: 10/15/1739	Event Place: Suamca
Notes:			

Click to Enlarge
Credit Bancroft Library, Berkeley, CA

Event Relationship [4 Records]

Personal ID: 81	Given Name: Ignacio Xavier	Surname: Keller	Relationship: Priest
Personal ID: 469	Given Name: Andres	Surname: Grijalva	Relationship: Father
Personal ID: 470	Given Name: Luisa de	Surname: Leiva	Relationship: Mother
Personal ID: 4870	Given Name: Luis	Surname: Grijalva	Relationship: Deceased

On Your Own

Find additional information by clicking on the blue [Personal ID](#) numbers [81](#), [469](#), and [470](#). **Try to answer** the following questions for each of the following events:

Personal ID 81: Who was Ignacio Xavier Keller? When was he born?
What happened in 1751?

Personal ID 469: Who was this person? When did he die? How did he die?

Personal ID 470: Who was this person? How many brothers and sisters did Luis have?

You have now searched the first Grijalva family who came to the Pimería Alta. Go back and check out other family members and events. There are 89 more links for the Grijalva family.

STUDENT LESSON 2 - HOW OLD IS DOMINGO ALVISO?

1. Log onto the computer and locate the Mission 2000 website.

Do a search for Tumacácori National Historical Park or else enter www.nps.gov/tuma



2. Follow the links to Mission 2000.

Click Here →  [Mission 2000 »](#)
Mission Records
Datos Misionales

Then Here or Here →

Mission 2000 is a searchable database of Spanish mission records of the Pimería Alta (southern Arizona and northern Sonora, Mexico) containing baptisms, marriages, and burials from the late seventeenth century to the mid-nineteenth century. Names of persons associated with each event (i.e., priest, baptized, parents, godparents, husband, wife, witnesses, deceased, etc.) and personal information about each person are included. The ethnicity of names include O'odham, Yaqui, Apache, Seri, Opata, Yuma, Mexican, Spanish, Basque, Catalán, Gallego, Andalusian, Valencian, German, Swiss, Austrian, Bohemian, Italian, and others. **Mission 2000** is an on-going project taken from the original mission records and updated weekly on the Internet. As of the first of May, 2005 it contained 8090 events and 22,031 names of

Misión 2000 es un base de datos en el que puede buscarse nombres contenidos en los registros de las misiones españolas de la Pimería Alta (al sur de Arizona, EUU, y al norte de Sonora, México), en el cual hay bautismos, casamientos, y enterados desde el último del siglo diecisiete hasta el mitad del siglo dieinueve. Los nombres de las personas asociadas con cada evento (por ejemplo: sacerdotes, los bautizados, padres, padrinos, esposos, testigos, los muertos, etc.) e información personal de cada persona son incluidos. La etnicidad de los nombres incluye O'odham, Yaqui, Apache, Seri, Opata, Yuma, Mexicano, Español, Vasco, Catalán, Gallego, Andaluz, Valenciano, Tedesco, Suizo, Austríaco, Bohemio, Italiano, y otros. **Misión 2000** es un proyecto en progreso sacado de los documentos

3. Type in Alviso into the Surname field and hit enter or click on the Search bar.

What happened?

The reason why you found no records is that the name may be spelled differently in the database.

Personal Information

Surname: Enter all or part of the surname

Given Name: Enter all or part of the given name

Title: Enter all or part of the title

Race or Tribe:

Gender:

Order By:

4. Check the name in the Help section

to see how the computer spells it by double-clicking on [Surname](#). Scroll down until you find it listed under *Albizu*.

Help Area

Items open in a new window

[Surname](#)

[Given Name](#)

[Title](#)

[Place Names](#)

[Special Searches](#)

[Reading Mission Documents](#)

[Sources](#)

[Family Trees](#)

Surnames

Surnames were often spelled in many different ways by the priest or scribe recording them. Since a surname can appear with several different spellings for a single person, it is necessary to standardize the spelling. Following is a list, in bold type, of some of the surnames in Mission 2000 as they are spelled in the system.

Albizu – Albiso, Albisso, Albisu, Albissu, Arbiso, Arbisso, Arbisu, Arbissu, Arbizo, Arbizu, **Alviso**, Alvisso, Alvisu, Alvissu, Arviso, Arvisso, Arvisu, Arvissu, Arvizo, Arvizu

5. Type Albizu instead of Alviso into the Surname field and hit enter or click "Search."

6. Scroll down until you find Domingo.

7. Double-click on blue #.

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Your search found 1 - 42 of 42 records.

ID	Surname	Given Name	Sex	Race/Tribe	Title
7402	Albizu	Alejandra	F		Mujer de Juan José de Moraga
8155	Albizu	Domingo	M	Vizcalino	Marido de Angela Trexo

STUDENT LESSON 2 - HOW OLD IS DOMINGO ALVISO?

8. Read the notes. If Domingo was 39 years old in 1775, then $1775 - 39 = 1736$.
He was born in 1736.

Personal Information

Surname: Albizu	Given Name: Domingo	Sex: M
Place of Birth:	Date of Birth:	Order:
Place of Death:	Date of Death:	Cause of Death:
Race or Tribe: Vizcaino	Residence: Horcasitas	Title: Marido de Angela Trexo
Place of Service:	Burial Place:	Translation: (Basque - hay meadow)

Notes: He and his family were recruited to go on the Anza Expedition to the Rio San Francisco in Alta California on May 5, 1775. He was 39 years old and a soldier at the Presidio of San Miguel de Horcasitas at the time.

9. Click on Blue numbers to learn more. What is his mother's name?

Event Relationship [2 Records]

Event ID: 3034	Relationship: Father	Event Date: 12/12/1763
Event ID: 3035	Relationship: Father	Event Date: 05/01/1770

ADVANCED EXERCISES

Now try to do it on your own by answering the the following.
 Remember to pay close attention to any clues.

EXERCISE 1

Catalina Ozuna had another last name. What was it?
Hint: Make sure you have the right spelling of Ozuna.
 How many children did she have?
Hint: Check the events in which she is listed as "mother" or "mother of the deceased."

EXERCISE 2

Find an ox driver named Tomás who lived at Guevavi.
Hint: Use both the Given Name and the Title Field. Be sure to use the Spanish word for ox driver. If you do not know how to make an accent mark over the "a" you can type just the letters "tom."
 How many wives did he have?
 What were their names?

EXERCISE 3

How many people did Father Keller baptize at Casa Grande in the summer of 1743?
Hint: Use the Special Searches field in the Help Area for this and the next two questions.
 How many people were killed in the Pima uprising of 1751?
 Nine people died in the awful epidemic at Tumacácori in 1805. How many were Apaches?

EXERCISE 4

How many captains of the Tubac Presidio are listed in Mission 2000?
Hint: You will want to use the Spanish words for "Captain of Tubac" in the title field to find them.
 What were their names?
 Who was the first Captain and where is he buried?

EXERCISE 5

How many women were named José?
Hint: Type <josé> in the Given Name field and <F> in the Gender field. (Remember the accent mark.)
 How many women were named Jesús?
 Hint: Remember to use the accent mark.
 How many men were named María?
Hint: Remember to use the accent mark.

EXERCISE 6

Who is most responsible for our State having the name "Arizona?"
Hint: His son was buried in the old Jesuit church at Tumacácori by Franciscan Father Ximeno in 1772. (It will take at least 12 clicks with the mouse and at least 2 words typed into search fields.)
Hint: Begin by finding out which Father Ximeno was a Franciscan.