CALIFORNIA MISSIONS:
A JOURNEY ALONG THE EL CAMINO REAL

Name: ___________________________  Date: ___________________________  Class: ___________________________

1. Read the “Missions Shaped California” introductory panel. How did the missions help create modern California?
   A. introduced new crops and livestock
   B. influenced settlement patterns
   C. developed a major transportation route
   D. all of the above

2. Look at the timeline. What year were the mission and presidio founded in San Francisco?
   ___________________________________________
   What other major event in U.S. history occurred that same year?
   ___________________________________________

3. Study the map of California missions. If it takes one day to travel between missions, how many days would it take to travel from Santa Inéz to Soledad?
   ___________________________________________
   ___________________________________________

4. Read the exhibit panel “Securing an Empire.” What year did the explorer Juan Cabrillo land in California?
   ___________________________________________

5. Read the panel “Agriculture in the Missions.” List two types of crops the Franciscans introduced to California?
   ___________________________________________
   ___________________________________________

6. Read the panel “Native Peoples and the Missions.” How did some Indians resist Spanish colonization? (circle all that apply)
   A. They ran away.
   B. They revolted.
   C. They went on strike.
   D. none of the above

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In 1863, after California became a state, which U.S. President returned the mission lands to the Catholic Church?

7

8 Take a look at the diseños, or hand drawn maps, in the exhibit. The Mexican Land Grant maps like these show the features of the land to document the boundaries of the grants. What types of land features do you see in these maps?

| Antonio | Buenaventura | Carlos | Diego | Francisco | Rafael | Juan | Luis | Santa |

Using the list of words below, complete the sentences to learn some interesting facts on the California Missions. (helpful hint: use a list of all the California Missions to find where the words match)

Father Junipero Serra founded the first of the twenty-one missions, San ______________ de Alcalá, in 1769.

Built in 1770, San ______________ Borromeo de Carmelo is also known as the Father of the Alta California Missions.

Located in the Santa Lucia Mountains, the Spanish missionaries established San ______________ de Padua in the land of the Salinan people.

The missionaries at San ______________ Arcángel are credited with introducing large scale grape production, or viticulture, to California. It is no surprise that this mission was the site of the largest vineyard in Spanish California.

San ______________ Obispo is in the La Cañada de los Osos (Ravine of the Bears). The Spanish chose that name because of the many grizzlies living there.

San ______________ de Asís, also known as Mission Dolores, survived the great fire and earthquake of 1906.

Cliff swallows return every year to San ______________ Capistrano on or about March 19 from their wintering grounds 6000 miles away.

The Spanish built Mission ______________ Clara de Asís in the land of the Ohlone people. Today, this mission sits in the middle of a large university.

Known as the Mission of the Sea, the mission at San ______________ provided food and cattle hides for ships coming to trade during the Mission era and later in the Rancho period in California.