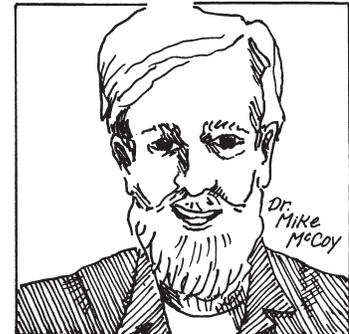
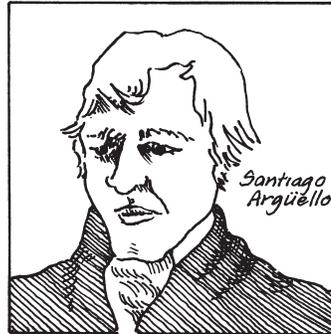


## History Chapter Teacher Sheet



### **Activity #2: Camping Near the Estuary - May 13, 1769**

#### **Objectives:**

To gain an understanding of the impact of the first meeting of the first Spanish settlers and the Kumeyaay on both the native inhabitants of the local area (Goat Canyon) and the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve, and on the Spanish settlers themselves.

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#### **Time:**

One 55-minute class period

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#### **Background:**

The expedition that camped in Goat Canyon on May 13, 1769, in what is now the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve, left Velicatá, Antigua California (Baja Ca.) on March 24, 1769. This portion of the expedition, from Velicatá to San Diego, was only recently mapped by Harry Crosby and recounted in his book *Gateway to Alta California* (2003, Sunbelt Publications). The expedition that camped here in May was led by Captain Fernando Javier de Rivera y Moncada. Father Juan Crespi was the church's representative. The Portolá/ Serra expedition arrived in the area in the end of June 1769. The encampment near the estuary was the last stop before they reached the hill where the first Mission in Alta California was built, San Diego de Alcalá. The mood in the encampment was very joyful since they just had seen the ships in the harbor and they knew they were finally in San Diego.

Tijuana Estuary looked similar to today but perhaps there was more area of salt marsh. The embayment that began 10,000 years ago started silting over 3500 years ago to become today's estuary. The Tijuana River was still flowing in May, in fact, it rained the day they left their encampment in Goat Canyon. The climate in 1769 was very similar. The El Niño data taken from the Nile River indicates that it was a moderate rainfall year.<sup>1</sup> The Kumeyaay vil-

lage of *Milejo* was in the Tijuana River Valley and was probably where the large group of Indians came from. The Kumeyaays had a bountiful life fishing and collecting mollusks in estuaries and the ocean. The Reserve protects 4300 and 7000 year old archeological sites, evidence of long term habitation in this region.

José de Cañizares, the writer of the passage below, was assigned to be the journal keeper of Captain Fernando Javier de Rivera y Moncada. He was most likely born in Spain. Rivera was born in Mexico and became commandant/governor of California in 1774-77.

1. Quinn, W.H. 1992. A study of Southern Oscillation-related climatic activity for A.D. 622-1900 incorporating Nile River flood data in *El Niño: Historical and Paleoclimatic Aspects of the Southern Oscillation*. H.F. Diaz and Vera Markgraf eds.

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### Materials:

Map of the expedition from Velicatá (Figure 1), map of Goat Canyon (Figure 2), student sheet with diary passage, and paper and pencil for journal.

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### Procedure:

1. Map Skills (before reading Cañizares' diary entry)  
Have the students track the Rivera/Crespí expedition to Goat Canyon from Velicatá on a map (see Figure 1).

**Suggestion** - The students can also track the Spanish migration to, and colonization of, La Nueva España (México, Guatemala, etc.); in addition, the students can track the route followed by the Spanish expedition that came from México City and created missions throughout Baja California and eventually in Alta California.

2. Have the students read the passage in a Round Robin Format. (Another option - students can read the passage silently or partner-read before the passage is read as a group.)

3. After reading the passage, you can ask the students to answer higher-order-thinking skills questions, based on Bloom's Taxonomy. Assign questions to the students based on your students' current reading/writing levels. Figure 2 - *May 13, 1769 Encampment of the Rivera/Crespi Expedition* can aid in the understanding and current context of the site.

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### Question examples:

#### Knowledge

- (1). What did the soldiers give the Indians?
- (2). What did the land look like from Goat Canyon to the San Diego harbor?
- (3). How did the Captain make the fire for making tortillas?

### Comprehension

- (1). Using your own words, describe the events Cañizares refers to in his diary entry.
- (2). Retell these events from the perspective of an Indian.
- (3). Explain from one of the character's point of view your role in these events.

### Application

- (1). Why was the exploration of what would later be called Goat Canyon significant in the expedition for the first Spanish settlement in Alta California?
- (2). How was this encounter between Indians and Spaniards compared to other encounters the Spaniards had with other Native groups, was it any better? Was it worse? Was it similar? Explain why.
- (3). Sketch an illustration depicting Goat Canyon and the estuary the day of the events described by Cañizares.
- (4). Students can do an "illustration summary" ( a white blank paper can be folded in sections to show sequence) of the original passage to help with comprehension of the event in Goat Canyon.

### Analysis

- (1). Using a Venn Diagram, compare and contrast the interest that Indians and Spaniards had over California's land.
- (2). Analyze the motives the Spanish missionaries and soldiers might have had in exploring and colonizing upper California. Were they the same? Where they different?
- (3). What evidence can you list to support or reject Spanish colonialism in 18th century California?

### Synthesis

- (1). Based on Cañizares' journal entry, what do you predict is going to happen the next day?
- (2). What possible solutions would you suggest to avoid any animosity between the Spanish explorers and the Natives?
- (3). How would you explore new land without entering into conflict with the native inhabitants?

### Evaluation

- (1). Do you agree with the Spanish in their intentions to explore and colonize Alta California?
- (2). Explain why one of the natives might have put an arrow in his bow and pointed a Spanish soldier with it?
- (3). Judge the positive and negative outcomes of the Spanish settlement in San Diego, including Goat Canyon and the Tijuana Estuary.

### Personal Reflection

- (1). What do you think the relationship was like between the soldiers and the local Indians?
- (2). Do you think the soldiers were frightened by the Indians? How can you tell?
- (3). Do you think the Indians felt threatened by the Spanish encroachers? What evidence can you list?

(4). Let students pick a character (Indian, soldier, missionary) and, working with a partner, let them write a text explaining and justifying the actions they took on May 13th, 1769. Then let each couple present their case in front of the class. Each student presents his/her partner's case.

NOTE: to make this activity more interesting, have students write another text justifying the actions of the other side. This way they will have to get into the Indians' as well as the Spaniards' shoes.

### Writing Application

(1). Now you can write your own journal entry. Write about a day from a trip you went on with your family or a trip you would like to take. Be sure to write in the date and place on the top of the page.

Suggestion: Have the students write a journal entry about the next day (May 14th, 1769) as if they were the Captain of the Spanish expedition, or the leader of the Indians.

NOTE: To make this activity more enriching for the learners, have them write two journal entries, one from the Spanish point of view and one more from the Indians' point of view.

4. After the students have written answers to the questions you have chosen, have them discuss their answers in small groups, and then in a whole class discussion.

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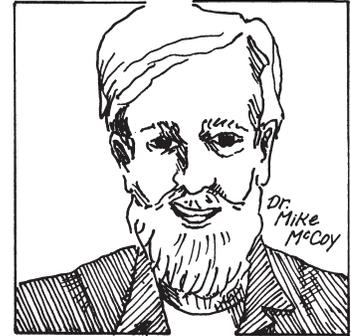
### **Diary Entry:**

#### May 13,th 1769 - Goat Canyon

In the morning we set out along the edge of the beach. After traveling about a league I saw the rocky point above the port of San Diego, at a distance of six or seven leagues. We followed the shore and discovered a bay which extended more than five leagues inland. We followed along it, going northwest, but having found a running stream, we stopped to water the animals. Some Indians came to camp, and we gave them beads. Nothing unusual occurred aside from the great caution we took because so many Indians had assembled. ... [They set up camp and stationed guards]. Today we traveled one and a half leagues. When the Indians came to the camp, one of them, who must have been their captain, made a great oration. Another put an arrow in his bow in order to shoot a soldier, and if the captain and his man had not taken the usual precautions, something unfortunate might have happened. All the country from here to the port of San Diego appears to be very flat and has an abundance of grass. At this place we had no firewood to make tortillas so the captain decided to burn the poles of his ... tent.

José Cañizares

## History Chapter Student Sheet



### Activity #2: Camping Near the Estuary - May 13, 1769

#### PURPOSE:

After completing this activity, you will know how a local area (Goat Canyon) and the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve played a part in the expedition for the first Spanish settlement in what would later be called Alta California.

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#### INTRODUCTION:

The expedition that camped in Goat Canyon on May 13, 1769, in what is now the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve, left Velicatá, Antigua California (Baja Ca.) on March 24, 1769. This portion of the expedition, from Velicatá to San Diego, was only recently mapped by Harry Crosby and recounted in his book *Gateway to Alta California* (2003, Sunbelt Publications). The expedition that camped here in May was led by Captain Fernando Javier de Rivera y Moncada. Father Juan Crespí was the church's representative. The Portolá/ Serra expedition arrived in the area at the end of June 1769. The encampment near the estuary was the last stop before they reached the hill where the first Mission in Alta California was built, San Diego de Alcalá. The mood in the encampment was very joyful since they just had seen the ships in the harbor and they knew they were finally in San Diego.

In 1769, Tijuana Estuary looked similar to today with maybe a little bit more area of salt marsh. The embayment that began 10,000 years ago started silting over 3500 years ago to become today's estuary. The Tijuana River was still flowing in May when the Rivera/Crespí expedition arrived; in fact, it rained the day the expedition left their encampment in Goat Canyon. The climate in 1769 was also very similar to the climate today. The El Niño data taken from the Nile River indicates that it was a moderate rainfall year. The Kumeyaay village of *Milejo* was in the Tijuana River Valley and was probably where the large group of Indians from the diary passage came from. The Kumeyaays had a bountiful life fishing and collecting mollusks in estuaries and the ocean. The Reserve protects 4300 and 7000 year old archeological sites, evidence of long term habitation in this region.

The passage you are about to read was written by José de Cañizares. He was assigned to

be the journal keeper of Captain Fernando Javier de Rivera y Moncada. He was most likely born in Spain. Rivera was born in Mexico and became commandant/governor of California in 1774-77.

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## MATERIALS:

You will need:

1. A map of the expedition from Velicatá (Figure 1)
2. A map of Goat Canyon (Figure 2)
3. A student sheet with the diary passage
4. Pencil and paper or a journal

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## PROCEDURE:

1. Using the map of the Expedition (Figure 1), track the Rivera/Crespí expedition to Goat Canyon from Velicatá.
2. Read the passage "***Camping Near the Estuary - May 13, 1769***" according to your teacher's directions.
3. In the passage, the author writes about a distance called a "league." A league is equal to about 2 ½ miles. Convert all of the leagues in the passage to miles.
4. Answer questions about the passage as directed by your teacher.

### ***Camping Near the Estuary - May 13, 1769***

May 13,th 1769 - Goat Canyon

In the morning we set out along the edge of the beach. After traveling about a league I saw the rocky point above the port of San Diego, at a distance of six or seven leagues. We followed the shore and discovered a bay which extended more than five leagues inland. We followed along it, going northwest, but having found a running stream, we stopped to water the animals. Some Indians came to camp, and we gave them beads. Nothing unusual occurred aside from the great caution we took because so many Indians had assembled. ... [They set up camp and stationed guards]. Today we traveled one and a half leagues. When the Indians came to the camp, one of them, who must have been their captain, made a great oration. Another put an arrow in his bow in order to shoot a soldier, and if the captain and his man had not taken the usual precautions, something unfortunate might have happened. All the country from here to the port of San Diego appears to be very flat and has an abundance of grass. At this place we had no firewood to make tortillas so the captain decided to burn the poles of his campaign tent.

José Cañizares

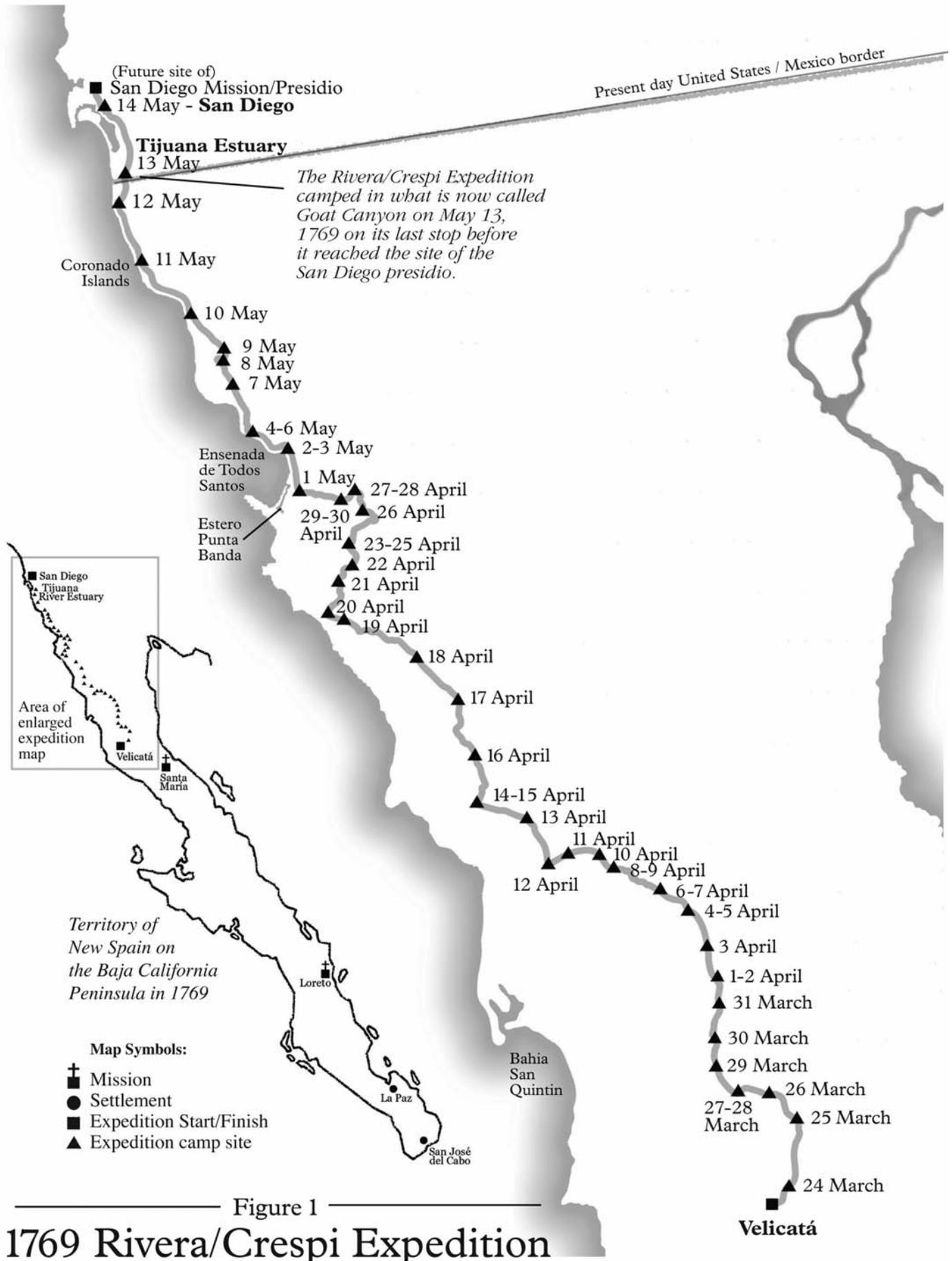


Figure 1  
**1769 Rivera/Crespi Expedition**

Figure 1: Expedition from Velicatá

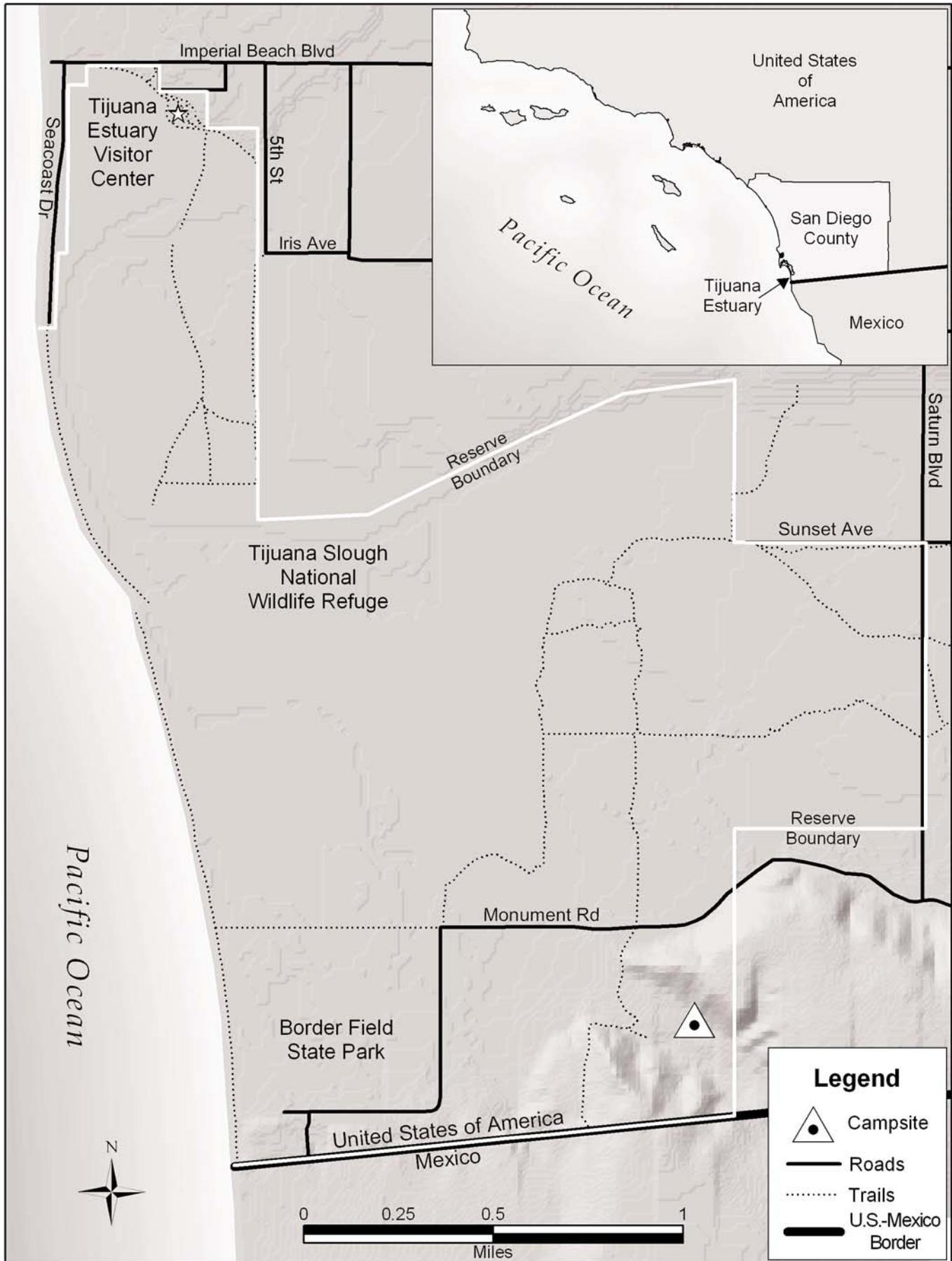


Figure 2: May 13, 1769 Encampment of the Rivera/Crespi Expedition.