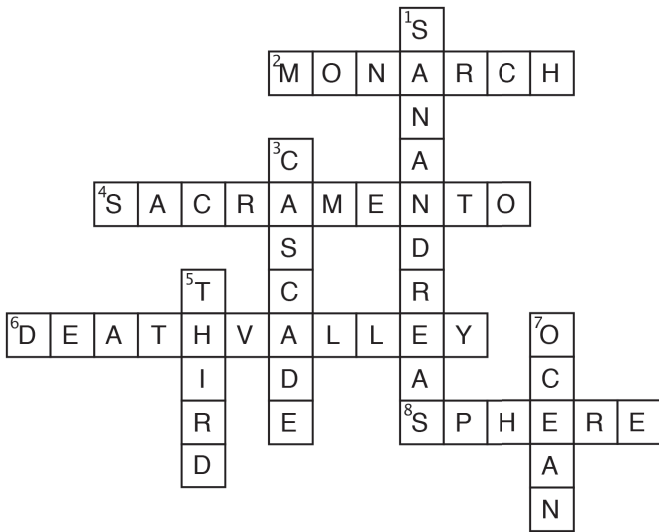


# California Studies Weekly

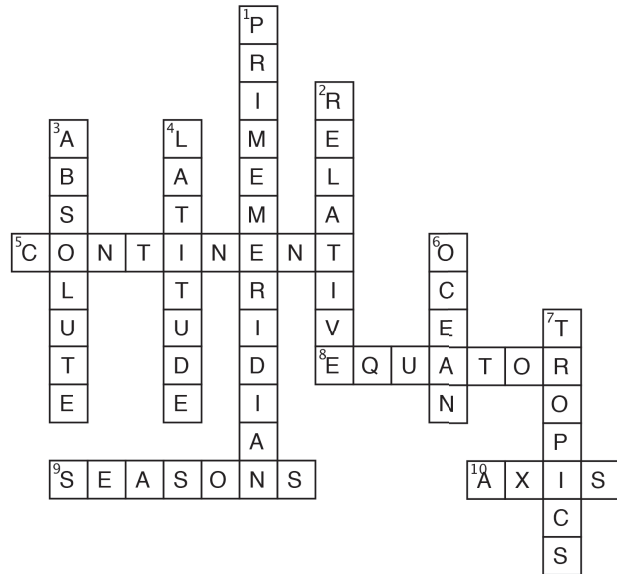
## Teacher Supplement

### 1st Quarter Crossword Puzzle Answer Keys

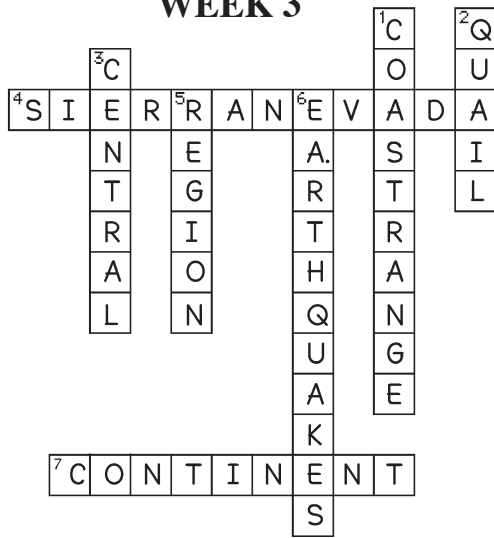
#### WEEK 1



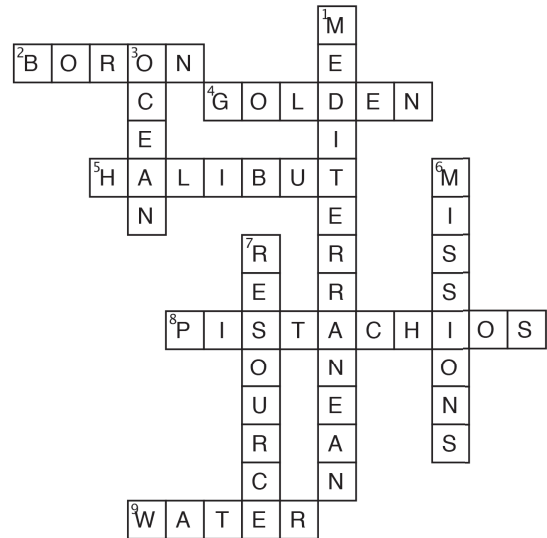
#### WEEK 2



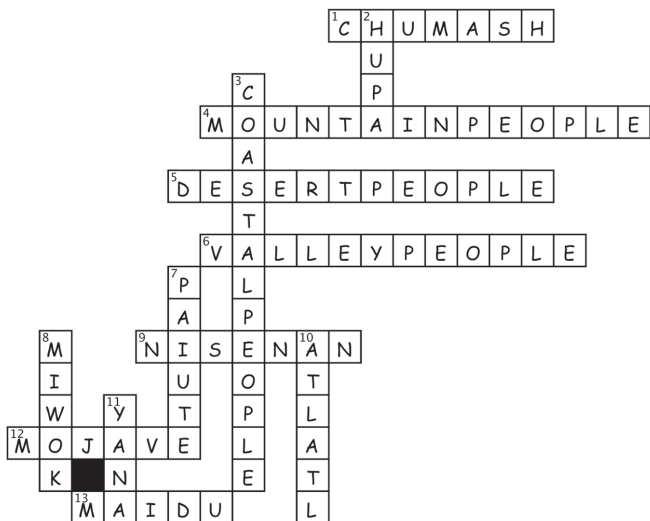
#### WEEK 3



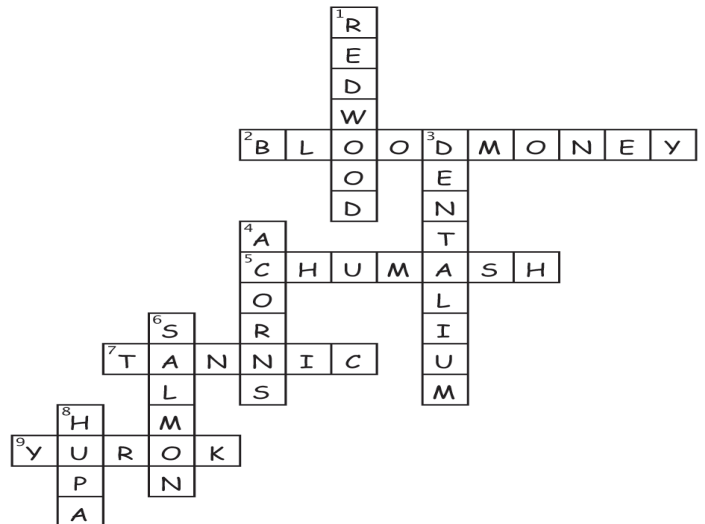
#### WEEK 4



#### WEEK 5



#### WEEK 6

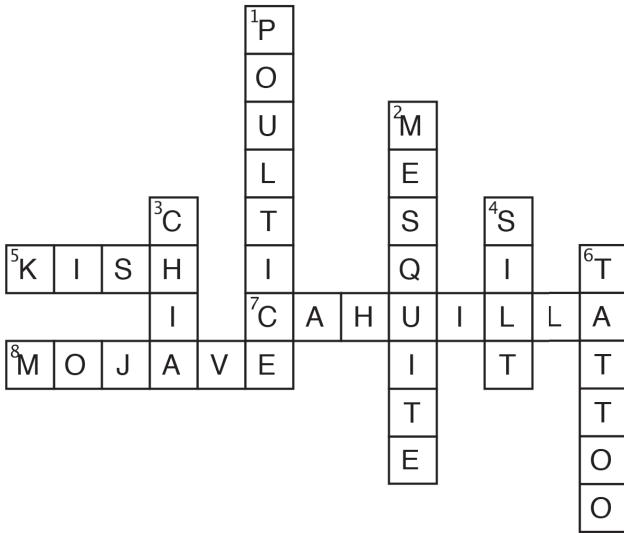


# California Studies Weekly

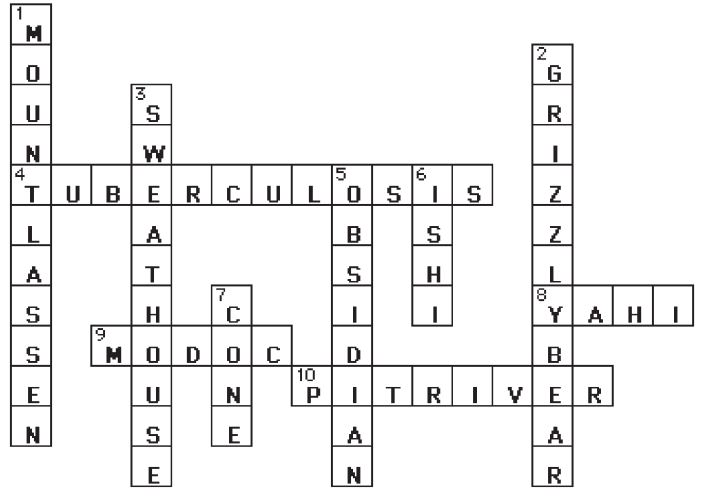
## Teacher Supplement

### 1st Quarter Crossword Puzzle Answer Keys

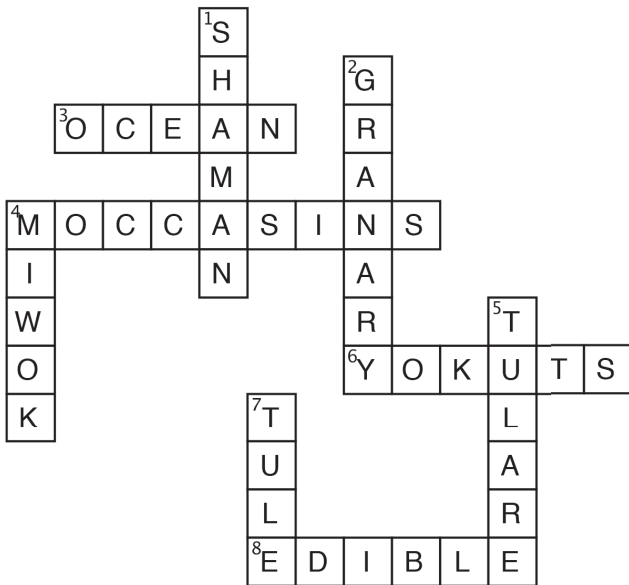
#### WEEK 7



#### WEEK 8



#### WEEK 9



# California Studies Weekly

## Teacher Supplement

### 1st Quarter Answer Keys

#### Pre-test, Weeks 1-4

1. C LOW/1
2. D LOW/1
3. C LOW/1
4. D LOW/1
5. D LOW/1
6. B LOW/1
7. C LOW/1
8. A LOW/1
9. D LOW/1
10. B LOW/1

#### Week 1

##### Student Edition Activities

##### Page 2 Activity

##### Unscramble Our Neighbors

1. Washington
2. Oregon
3. Idaho
4. Nevada
5. Utah
6. Arizona

##### Page 4 Activity

##### Match It Up

1. D
2. A
3. B
4. E
5. C

##### Think & Review Answers

1. The states that border California are Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Arizona. The Pacific Ocean and Mexico also border the state.
2. The capital of California is Sacramento. It is located in the northern central part of the state. It was founded in 1849.
3. The San Andreas Fault is a crack in the ground where two of the Earth's plates meet. Many earthquakes happen here.
4. The Sierra Nevada-Cascade Range has lush forests, and they are rich in minerals. Many lumber and mining companies have developed here.

5. Monarchs migrate to California during the winter to survive cold temperatures.

##### Teacher Supplement Activities

##### Weekly Literacy Connection:

##### Migrating Monarchs

Check students' work for accuracy.

##### California Fact Sheet

1. third
2. May include raisins, walnuts, almonds, pistachios, olives, artichokes, dates, figs, kiwi fruit, prunes and clovers
3. Mt. Whitney, Death Valley
4. Sierra Nevada-Cascade Range
5. Sacramento, north central
6. Check students' answers for accuracy on the map.
7. Check students' answers for accuracy on the map.

##### Assessment

1. Monarch butterflies must migrate to California during the winter because where they live is too cold. The butterflies will die in the cold temperatures. Also, there are no flowers to provide the nectar that these butterflies eat. California has warmer temperatures and the food the monarchs need to survive. MODERATE/2-3
2. C LOW/1
3. D LOW/1
4. A LOW/1
5. A MODERATE/2
6. D LOW/1
7. C MODERATE/2
8. B LOW/2
9. A LOW/2
10. California is considered a successful agricultural state because it provides half of the food Americans eat. It grows almost all of the raisins, walnuts, almonds, pistachios,

olives, artichokes, dates, figs, kiwi fruit, prunes and clovers the United States consumes. MODERATE/2

#### Week 2

##### Student Edition Activities

##### Page 4 Activities

##### Mapping and Charting

Check for accuracy.

##### Think & Review Answers

1. Absolute location is a point on the Earth's surface that can be found using exact latitude and longitude numbers. Relative location is the location of a place in relation to another place. Examples will vary.
2. The Tropic of Cancer lies 23.5 degrees north of the equator, and the Tropic of Capricorn lies 23.5 degrees south of the equator. The area in between these two lines is known as the tropics. This area does not experience changes in the seasons because the sun is always high in the sky over this section of the Earth.
3. If the Earth's axis was not tilted, we would have the same season year-round and day and night would always be equal.
4. Muir believed that everything in nature was connected and that we must preserve the land in order to be at peace. His efforts helped create Yosemite National Park and have helped keep California's natural wonders around for us to enjoy today.

# California Studies Weekly

## Teacher Supplement

### 1st Quarter Answer Keys

#### Teacher Supplement Activities

##### **Weekly Literacy Connection:**

##### **Timeline**

Check for accuracy. Students should have five to six important dates in chronological order.

##### **California Latitude and**

##### **Longitude**

1. Bakersfield
2. Santa Cruz
3. Madera
4. Eureka
5. 34°N, 118°W
6. 42°N, 124°W

##### **Assessment**

1. Absolute location is the exact location of a place. Absolute location is found using latitude and longitude. Latitude parallels are lines that run east to west around the Earth. The number of a latitude line shows how far north or south of the equator the location is. The longitude lines run north to south from the poles. The number of a longitude line shows how far east or west of the prime meridian a location is. When listed together, the latitude and longitude can give the exact location of any place on Earth.
2. C LOW/2
3. D LOW/1
4. A LOW/1
5. B LOW/2
6. B LOW/2
7. D LOW/1
8. A LOW/1
9. D LOW/1
10. There is no change in the tropics because this area receives the same amount of sunlight all year long. This

region has an equal number of daytime and nighttime hours, and the land heats evenly all year long. MODERATE/2

#### **Week 3**

##### Student Edition Activities

##### **Page 4 Activities**

##### **Map A:**

bordering states  
major cities  
roads

##### **Map B:**

California regions  
rivers, lakes, deserts  
national/state parks  
mountain ranges

##### **Both Maps:**

state capital  
map legend  
map scale

##### **Think & Review Answers**

1. Pacific Coast Region, Deserts, Central Valley, Mountains; California is divided into regions to help us understand the similarities and differences in climate, geography and landforms throughout the state.
2. Central Valley Region; this region has so many farms because of its rich, fertile soil, abundant sunshine and frequent rainfall.
3. Mojave Desert, Colorado Desert, Great Basin; coyotes, owls, lizards, rabbits, Gila monsters, horned toads, roadrunners, etc. Opinion, but answers might include that they are able to survive by adapting to the climate and conserving water, seeking shade, sleeping during the day, etc.
4. Most of California's gold is found in the Mountain Region.

Silver, copper, granite and marble are also found here.

#### Teacher Supplement Activities

##### **Weekly Literacy Connection:**

##### **Film Strip**

Check for accuracy. Make sure pictures depict events in the order from the reading.

##### **Region Facts**

Check for accuracy.

##### **Assessment**

1. All of the regions of California have some kind of agriculture including farming or livestock. The Pacific Coast and the mountain regions both have a mountain range. The other land features of each region are very unique from the others. The Pacific Coast has rocky cliffs that lead to the ocean. The Central Valley is found between the Coast Range and Sierra Nevada mountain ranges. The Desert Region is excessively hot, and fewer people live in this area of California. The mountain region has tall peaks, beautiful canyons and rushing rivers. MODERATE/2
2. C LOW/1
3. D LOW/1
4. B LOW/1
5. B LOW/1
6. C LOW/1
7. A LOW/1
8. A LOW/1
9. B LOW/1
10. Many people like to visit the Pacific Coast region to swim, fish and soak up the sun. People also visit the mountain region for the giant sequoias, lakes, glaciers, Lake Tahoe, wildlife

# California Studies Weekly

## Teacher Supplement

### 1st Quarter Answer Keys

and wilderness experiences.  
MODERATE/2-3

#### Week 4

##### Student Edition Activities

##### Page 4 Activities

##### Mapping and Charting: Mapping

##### Our Natural Resources

- A. fish – Pacific Coast Region
- B. hay – Mountain Region
- C. wine grapes – Pacific Coast Region, Central Valley Region
- D. cattle – Mountain Region
- E. fruit – Central Valley Region, Pacific Coast Region
- F. boron – Desert Region
- G. timber – Mountain Region
- H. artichokes – Desert Region, Pacific Coast Region

##### Think & Review Answers

1. Most of our state enjoys a Mediterranean climate, or one that is similar to the climate of the lands bordering the Mediterranean Sea. This type of climate has mild, rainy winters and warm, dry summers.
2. California produces 90 percent of all the wine made in the United States and is among the top wine producers in the world. California's warm, sunny days, cool nights, and rich, fertile soil are perfect for growing grapes.
3. Boron is located in the Desert Region. It was found because of the rich borax deposits nearby. It is now home to the largest borax mine in the world.
4. A specialty crop is a crop that is hard to find anywhere else in the nation. California's rich, fertile soil and nearly perfect weather conditions make it possible to grow specialty

crops that are nearly impossible to grow anywhere else in the United States. Answers will vary but should include the idea that specialty crops bring money into our state.

##### Teacher Supplement Activities

##### Weekly Literacy Connection:

##### Identifying Main Ideas

Students' answers should include some of the following information from the article:

**Main Idea:** California has a pleasant, healthy climate and many important natural resources.

**Key Detail:** Depending on which part of California you choose, you can enjoy sunshine, gentle breezes and moderate temperatures year-round.

**Supporting Details:** Near the coast, there are mild, rainy winters and warm, dry summers. In the high mountain areas, such as the Sierra Nevada, there is mountain climate, snow in the winter and mild temperatures in the summer.

California also has areas that enjoy a desert climate with hot, dry summers and mild winters.

**Key Detail:** California also has many important natural resources.

**Supporting Details:** You can find rich soils for growing lumber, fruits, vegetables and grains that are shipped all over the world. There are over 60 kinds of valuable minerals and natural products, including gold, natural gas, oil, boron, soda ash and salt. At least 400 species of mammals and 600 species of birds call this area home, and there are thousands of lakes and 26,000 miles of fishing streams.

##### Resource Mural

Each section of the mural should contain pictures of the resources and related industries from each region.

##### Pacific Coast Resources—

ocean, tourism, fishing, construction and shipping businesses, grapes used to make wine

##### Desert Resources—

gold, silver, soda ash, salt, boron, natural gas, oil

##### Central Valley Resources—

rich, fertile soil and long, sunny days, fruits, vegetables and nuts, special crops including artichokes, olives, pomegranates, kiwis and pistachios and grapes used to make wine

##### Mountain Resources—

huge trees, lumber for fences, furniture and paper, pastures that grow hay and raise cattle, water

##### Assessment

1. Specialty crops are fruits, vegetables and nuts that have a difficult time growing places. Some of the specialty crops that are grown in California are artichokes, olives, pomegranates, kiwis and pistachios. LOW/1
2. A MODERATE/2
3. D MODERATE/2
4. B LOW/1
5. B LOW/1
6. C LOW/1
7. D LOW/1
8. A LOW/1
9. B LOW/1
10. The nickname of Golden State likely comes from the fact that settlers found gold in California in 1848. California is also

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### 1st Quarter Answer Keys

known for gold-colored poppies that grow in the spring. The state has sparkling beaches, rich farmland and lots of sunshine.

In addition, the state is home to a booming television and movie industry that makes the state golden, as well. LOW/1

#### Post-test, Weeks 1-4

1. Absolute location is the exact location of a place. Absolute location is found using latitude and longitude. Latitude parallels are lines that run east to west around the Earth. The number of a latitude line shows how far north or south of the equator the location is. The longitude lines run north to south from the poles. The number of a longitude line shows how far east or west of the prime meridian a location is. When listed together, the latitude and longitude can give the exact location of any place on Earth. MODERATE/2
2. California is considered a successful agricultural state because it provides half of the food Americans eat. It grows almost all of the raisins, walnuts, almonds, pistachios, olives, artichokes, dates, figs, kiwi fruit, prunes and clovers the United States consumes. MODERATE/2
3. D LOW/1
4. B LOW/1
5. A LOW/1
6. C LOW/1
7. C LOW/1
8. B LOW/1
9. D LOW/1
10. C LOW/1
11. B LOW/1
12. A LOW/1
13. D LOW/1
14. B LOW/1

15. A LOW/1
16. A LOW/1
17. D LOW/1
18. D LOW/1
19. Specialty crops are fruits, vegetables and nuts that have a difficult time growing places. Some of the specialty crops that are grown in California are artichokes, olives, pomegranates, kiwis and pistachios. LOW/1
20. There is no change in the tropics because this area receives the same amount of sunlight all year long. This region has an equal number of daytime and nighttime hours, and the land heats evenly all year long. MODERATE/2

#### Pre-test, Weeks 5-9

1. D LOW/1
2. B LOW/1
3. D LOW/1
4. D LOW/1
5. A LOW/1
6. B LOW/1
7. B LOW/1
8. B LOW/1
9. A LOW/1
10. B LOW/1

#### Week 5

##### Student Edition Activities

##### Page 4 Activities

##### Match It Up

1. A
2. D
3. B
4. C

##### Think & Review Answers

1. The Coastal People lived off the sea. They harvested resources from the ocean, such as kelp, salmon, sea slugs, halibut, whales and sea otters and used them to make food, clothing, fishing line, ropes, tools, etc.

The sea supported their way of life in every way.

2. There was so much food available in the wild that the Valley People did not have to raise crops at first. They lived by using the wild game, nuts, berries, acorns, etc. that were plentiful in the California valleys.
3. The Mountain People lived in a much colder climate and had to deal with the snow and cold that other California Indians did not confront. They also needed to preserve food for the winter months when it was not available.
4. The Desert People were always on the move because they had to follow their food sources. They moved from place to place as the seasons changed, traveling to where the food was most plentiful.

##### Teacher Supplement Activities

##### Weekly Literacy Connection: Text Feature Finder

Possible text features students may identify are pictures, captions, pronunciation guide, map, title and headings.

##### California Indians

Check for accuracy.

##### Assessment

1. When people first arrived in California, they lived near water because it provided everything they needed to survive. Weather changes, new migrations, failing food supplies and contact with other people forced tribes to move around and sometimes



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### 1st Quarter Answer Keys

combine with other tribes.  
MODERATE/2

2. D LOW/1
3. B LOW/1
4. C LOW/1
5. C LOW/1
6. A LOW/1
7. B LOW/1
8. C LOW/1
9. D LOW/1
10. Native hunters used decoys to attract ducks to the area where they would be hiding in brush. When the ducks came in, the hunters would throw nets made of willow to capture the ducks.  
MODERATE/2

#### Week 6

##### Student Edition Activities

##### Page 4 Activities

##### What Do You Know?

Answers will vary, but could include the following:

##### Hupa:

built plank houses; created many pieces of art; excellent carvers and woodworkers; held special dance ceremony every September; devised ways to hide human smell before hunting; used nets, baskets, spears and hooks to catch fish

##### Chumash:

most advanced of Coastal groups; built large, dome-shaped homes; skilled carvers of wood and soapstone; built 30-foot plank canoes

##### Miwok:

settled near San Francisco; rarely went to war; ate all kinds of animals; famous for making watertight baskets; homes built partly in the ground; held

ceremonies each year to bring good harvest of acorns; used acorns for food

##### Yurok:

not made up of tribes but of individual families; wealthy men consulted for advice; priestesses believed to have power to cure illness; built redwood canoes for river travel; whales divided up according to wealth of the group members

##### Think & Review Answers

1. Planks were used to make canoes, and asphalt was put in the cracks to stop leaks.
2. Acorns were used for food, trade and money.
3. Miwok and Yurok did not have tribes, but they lived in groups.
4. The shells were used to purchase goods and used as blood money to keep the peace.

##### Teacher Supplement Activities

##### Weekly Literacy Connection:

##### Pacific Coast Indian Tools

Check illustrations for accuracy. Possible tools include:

**Hupa:** nets, baskets, spears, hooks

**Chumash:** crooked knife, baskets, canoes

**Miwok:** crooked knife, baskets

**Yurok:** canoe, bow and arrow

##### Pacific Coast Indians Flipbook

Check for accuracy.

##### Assessment

1. American Indians of the Pacific Coast depended on the ocean

and freshwater rivers for food such as fish, sea lions, whales and mussels. Tribes also used the waterways as a means of transportation to get from place to place. Coastal Indians also used the ocean and freshwater rivers for resources like shells for money and driftwood for canoes. MODERATE/2-3

2. D MODERATE/2
3. B LOW/1
4. A LOW/1
5. D LOW/1
6. A MODERATE/2
7. B LOW/1
8. C LOW/1
9. A LOW/1
10. Acorns were important to the Coastal American Indians because they were used for food. American Indians used acorns to make mush, fried pancakes and soup. Acorns were also used in trade. The Hupa Indians traded acorns with Yurok Indians for redwood canoes, seaweed, ocean fish and mussels. MODERATE/2-3

#### Week 7

##### Student Edition Activities

##### Page 4 Activities

##### Describe the Tribe

##### Mojave

Houses:

summer houses—simple wooden poles covered with grass and raised on stilts

winter houses—built of clay, away from river

Farming:

used irrigation to plant squash, corn, beans and pumpkins

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### 1st Quarter Answer Keys

Food:  
fish, sheep, small animals, deer,  
pumpkins, beans, corn, cactus and  
desert plants

Trade:  
traded beaded collars for valuable  
seashells

#### **Cahuilla**

Houses:  
houses (kish) made of adobe or  
grass and branches

Farming:  
mostly hunted and gathered but  
grew some crops

Food:  
mesquite, sunflower, pine, chia  
seeds and nuts, acorns, some crops

Trade:  
traded baskets and pottery for  
shells, dried fish and other foods

#### **Think & Review Answers**

1. They survived by settling near water and learning to rely on the plants and animals available in this harsh climate.
2. The Mojave Indians relied more on farming because they lived near the Colorado River, where they had access to water year-round. The Cahuilla Indians lived near streams and lakes that often dried up in the summer, so they did not have as much water available to grow crops.
3. mesquite, acorns, sunflower, pine, chia; chia seeds are very popular today and are used for pottery pets and as a nutritional supplement added to drinks, yogurt, salads and breads.

4. He knew which type of plants grew at each point along the journey, so when they showed him their twigs, he knew immediately how far they had gone.

#### **Teacher Supplement Activities**

##### **Weekly Literacy Connection: Desert Indians Compare and Contrast**

**Mojave Indians:**  
lived in clay homes  
ate fish, sheep, small animals, deer,  
pumpkins, beans, corn, cactus  
depended on the Colorado River  
for water  
dug ditches for irrigation  
artistic, created beaded collars and  
made bowls, dishes and dolls out  
of clay

**Cahuilla Indians:**  
lived in kish  
ate mesquite, sunflower, pine, chia  
seeds and nuts; acorns  
got water from small lakes, springs  
and wells  
lived on a major trade route

**Both:**  
grew crops  
hunted  
traded for shells  
gathered and ate desert plants

##### **American Indian Agriculture Cause and Effect**

**Effects:**  
They built homes near springs,  
streams, lakes or rivers.  
The flood also brought silt for  
farming.  
They grew corn, pumpkins and  
beans.  
The Cahuilla spent a lot of time  
hunting deer and rabbits. They also

gathered wild desert plants to eat.

#### **Assessment**

1. The Mojave Indians lived near the Colorado River in order to get water to survive. The Cahuilla depended on small lakes, as well as springs and wells, to provide the water they needed to survive.  
MODERATE/2
2. A LOW/1
3. B LOW/1
4. D LOW/1
5. D LOW/1
6. A LOW/1
7. B LOW/1
8. C LOW/1
9. B MODERATE/2
10. The Cahuilla spent a lot of time hunting deer and rabbits. They also gathered wild desert plants to eat, such as mesquite seeds and flowers, sunflower, pine and chia seeds. Some Cahuilla may have grown some food.  
MODERATE/2

#### **Week 8**

##### **Student Edition Activities**

##### **Page 4 Activities**

##### **Match It up!**

1. C
2. A
3. B

##### **Think & Review Answers**

1. The leader of the tribe didn't have to work, but relied on others to support him. This gave the chief a sense of power and control over others, including other tribes and settlers. The tribe was also very protective of its land and didn't allow others to use it. It appears that the tribe was very



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### 1st Quarter Answer Keys

set in its ways and didn't like to compromise.

2. They went into hiding in their traditional homeland in the foothills of Mount Lassen in Tehama County. They lived this way for 40-50 years.
3. The Modoc were a very religious people who believed in guardian spirits that kept them safe from harm. They built sweathouses where they prayed to these guardian spirits and held other religious ceremonies.
4. They made their homes along the Pit River and spent their summers in Lassen Park. They built cone-shaped houses out of wooden poles covered with tule. They spent their summers hunting deer and fishing in the many nearby streams and rivers. They also gathered seeds, berries and roots and were very good at making baskets, moccasins and other items out of tule and other grasses. They got along well with other tribes.

#### Teacher Supplement Activities

##### **Weekly Literacy Connection:**

##### **Ishi's Story**

Check for accuracy.

#### **Northeast and Mountain**

##### **American Indians**

##### Modoc

- hunters and gatherers
- ate seeds, roots, berries, fish and other small animals
- lived near water and made rafts out of tule
- in winter built mostly under the ground
- in summer built huts out of tule

and other plants

- very religious and believed in guardian spirits
- used sweathouses

##### Achomawi and Atsugewi

- made their homes along the Pit River
- in winter lived in underground houses near river
- in spring lived in Lassen Park in cone-shaped houses made out of wooden poles and tule
- in summer hunted deer and fished as well as gathered seeds, berries, roots and grasses to help them survive the coming winter
- very good at making baskets, moccasins and other items out of tule and other grasses
- kept to self, but often married into other tribes

##### Yahi

- lived in the Deer Creek and Mill Creek canyons near Mount Lassen
- hunted, fished and gathered, living on deer, salmon, seeds, berries and acorn
- believed in a sky god and an evil coyote spirit
- very protective of their land and didn't allow others to use it

##### **Assessment**

1. Since the Shasta Dam's construction in the early 1940s, the number of salmon in the McCloud River has dropped. The members of the Winnemem Wintu tribe traveled to New Zealand to ask the salmon to return as well as to learn about rivers and visit the hatcheries to help improve the salmon

numbers in the McCloud River.

MODERATE/2-3

2. B LOW/1
3. C LOW/1
4. A LOW/1
5. B LOW/1
6. A LOW/1
7. C LOW/1
8. D LOW/1
9. C LOW/1
10. As white settlers moved into California, staking out homesteads, herding cattle, building farms and looking for gold, food became scarce for the Yana tribe. New diseases brought by the settlers infected the American Indians, and conflicts between the settlers and Indians caused the Yana numbers to fall drastically. MODERATE/2-3

## **Week 9**

### Student Edition Activities

#### **Page 4 Activities**

##### **Alike or Different?**

##### **Miwok:**

lived in large domed houses made of earth  
stored acorns in large granaries  
had 100 villages when Europeans arrived

##### **Yokut:**

built houses of out mats made from tule  
wore clothing made of bark, tule or skins  
were peaceful people

##### **Both Indian Groups:**

lived in California's Central Valley  
didn't grow crops

##### **Think & Review Answers**

1. A legend is a story with

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### 1st Quarter Answer Keys

a purpose. Many of our California Indian legends are used to explain the forces of nature and the creation of the Earth. This Yokut legend explains how the ocean came to be.

2. They enjoyed some of the richest farmland in the world. They also had some of the best hunting and fishing grounds in the state, and temperatures were very pleasant and comfortable. These favorable living conditions made it possible for them to enjoy an easy way of life without having to plant crops or struggle with a harsh climate.
3. The shaman was a healer, an adviser, a teacher, a prophet and a messenger. The most important role of the shaman in the California Central Valley tribes was the role of healer.
4. Tule is a reedy grass from the bulrush family. American Indians used strips of tule to make mats and clothing. They also used the stalks for building houses and making baskets.

#### **Teacher Supplement Activities**

#### **Weekly Literacy Connection:**

#### **Story Map**

1. When California was formed, it was a wide prairie without any water at all.
2. Thunder told Earthquake to take the bird Kingfisher with him to get water for the people, and he gave Earthquake and Kingfisher a large abalone shell and sent them on their way.
3. Earthquake and Kingfisher went to the top of the world, where saw a huge body of water.

Earthquake began to run around so much that the ground began to shake and the Earth sank down.

4. Earthquake and Kingfisher scooped water into their shells and began to go south, to the other end of the Earth. They wanted to bring water from both the north and the south to join together and surround the dry land.
5. Thunder shook the Earth and broke down trees so there would be room for the water. Earthquake and Kingfisher came back with water from both the north and the south.
6. Kingfisher poured water from his abalone shell and filled the sunken ground from the south. His water filled up the ground from the south halfway to the north of the Earth. Earthquake poured his water and filled up the ground from the north, and ocean began to grow and was filled with useful creatures.

#### **Two Column Notes**

#### **Miwok:**

- lived in large domed houses made of earth
- stored acorns in large granaries
- had 100 villages when Europeans arrived
- lived in California's Central Valley
- didn't grow crops

#### **Yokut:**

- built houses of out mats made from tule
- wore clothing made of bark, tule or skins
- were peaceful people
- lived in California's Central

Valley

- didn't grow crops

#### **Miwok or Yokut**

1. M
2. Y
3. Y
4. Y
5. M
6. M
7. M
8. Y

#### **Assessment**

1. They also used the good land for hunting and fishing. California's Central Valley was a wonderful place to live. All kinds of animals roamed the land, and many edible plants grew in the fertile soil. There was so much food that the Miwok people did not even need to farm. Yokut settled near water and lived off the land. They gathered berries and acorns, fished and hunted. There was no need for them to farm because the land provided what they needed as well.

MODERATE/2-3

2. C LOW/1
3. A LOW/1
4. B LOW/1
5. D LOW/1
6. B LOW/1
7. A LOW/1
8. A LOW/1
9. C LOW/1
10. A shaman is a religious or spiritual leader of a group of American Indians. They were healers, teachers, prophets who told the future and messengers who communicated with the spirit world. The shaman was honored as a holy person and

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was expected to care for the spiritual and physical needs of the tribe. One of the most important roles a shaman had in the California Indian tribes was to be a healer. If several people from the tribe got sick or died from a disease, members of the tribe might accuse the shaman. Sometimes a tribe might even kill a shaman who was not able to heal the sick. MODERATE/2-3

**Post-test, Weeks 5-9**

1. When people first arrived in California, they lived near water because it provided everything they needed to survive. Weather changes, new migrations, failing food supplies and contact with other people forced tribes to move around and sometimes combine with other tribes. MODERATE/2
2. Acorns were important to the Coastal Indians because they were used for food. American Indians used acorns to make mush, fried pancakes and soup. Acorns were also used in trade. The Hupa Indians traded acorns with Yurok Indians for redwood canoes, seaweed, ocean fish and mussels. MODERATE/2-3
3. D LOW/1
4. B LOW/1
5. D LOW/1
6. D LOW/1
7. B LOW/1
8. B LOW/1
9. C LOW/1
10. C LOW/1
11. A LOW/1
12. D LOW/1
13. C LOW/1
14. C LOW/1
15. D LOW/1
16. C LOW/1

17. B LOW/1
18. D LOW/1
19. They also used the good land for hunting and fishing. California's Central Valley was a wonderful place to live. All kinds of animals roamed the land, and many edible plants grew in the fertile soil. There was so much food that the Miwok people did not even need to farm. Yokut settled near water and lived off the land. They gathered berries and acorns, fished and hunted. There was no need for them to farm because the land provided what they needed as well. MODERATE/2-3
20. Pacific Coast Indians depended on the ocean and freshwater rivers for food such as fish, sea lions, whales and mussels. Tribes also used the waterways as a means of transportation to get from place to place. Another way Coastal Indians used the ocean and freshwater rivers was for resources like shells for money and driftwood for canoes. MODERATE/2-3

**California Studies Weekly  
Notes**

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