



NATURE'S BOUNTY

Video Guide

The school program *Providing Plenty: The Natural Resources of San Mateo County* is based on the permanent exhibit *Nature's Bounty*. The exhibit explores how the early residents of the Peninsula have used its natural resources to support daily life and to develop San Francisco, the most important city in the West in the mid-nineteenth century. *Nature's Bounty* is divided into eight exhibit areas. The video is divided into the same eight sections:

- The Ohlone (6 minutes)
- Spanish Mission Outposts (5 minutes)
- Mexican Ranchos (3 minutes)
- Forests of Gold (3 minutes)
- Water for a Thirsty City (3 minutes)
- The Rugged Ocean Coast (2 minutes)
- Peninsula Agriculture (2 minutes)
- Harvesting the Bay: Shrimp, Oysters, Salt & Cement (9 minutes)

The video can be shown in segments. The Ohlone, Spanish, Mexican and Early American worksheets are designed to accompany the video. The matching terms can be done during or after each segment. The true and false questions can be answered at the end of each section. The Early American worksheet includes Forests of Gold, Water for a Thirsty City, The Rugged Ocean Coast, Peninsula Agriculture and Harvesting the Bay. The crossword puzzle can be completed after watching the video or after the visit to the History Museum.

The video must be returned to the History Museum the day of the school program.



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Teacher's Key

The Ohlone

Matching Terms

1. b: semi-nomadic 2. i: Acorns 3. d: tule 4. f: clams 5. g: shaman

True-False

1. True 2. False: The Ohlone wore few clothes. 3. True 4. False: The Ohlone seldom went to war with their neighbors. 5. False: There are Ohlone living in the area today.

The Spanish

Matching Terms

1. e: missions 2. c: Saint 3. b: convert 4. h: epidemic 5. i: outposts

True-False

1. True 2. True 3. False: Many Ohlone were forced to live at the mission. 4. False: The padres discovered that the San Francisco Mission was a bad place to grow crops. 5. True

The Mexicans

Matching Terms

1. c: land grants 2. e: Dons 3. j: hides 4. a: Tallow 5. h: brand

True-False

1. True 2. False: During the Mexican period, there was a decrease in local population. 3. False: Most adobes had simple dirt floors. 4. True 5. True

The Early Americans

Matching Terms

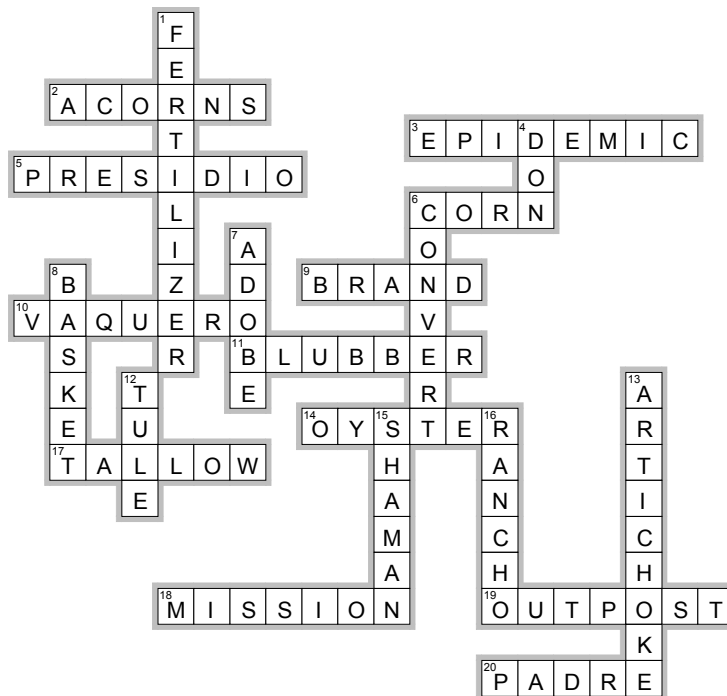
1. c: dairy 2. a: lumber 3. f: oxen 4. h: cement 5. b: blubber 6. d: artichokes

7. i: fertilizer 8. e: oysters 9. g: evaporation 10. j: shells

True-False

1. True 2. False: There were few successful businesses on the ocean coast. 3. True 4. False: Today, shrimp fishing and oyster gathering are not done in San Francisco Bay. 5. True

Crossword



name: _____

Nature's Bounty: The Ohlone

A. Choose the term that *best* completes each sentence.

1. The Ohlone were _____ because they had a major village, but often moved to favorite hunting and gathering areas.
2. _____ were the main part of Ohlone meals.
3. Homes were made of _____ placed over willow poles.
4. Shells from _____ were used for cutting tools, necklaces and trading.
5. When people were sick, the _____ danced and sang to contact the spirit world.

Terms

- a. Arrows
- b. Semi-nomadic
- c. Fish
- d. Tule
- e. Hides
- f. Clams
- g. Shaman
- h. Warriors
- i. Acorns
- j. Baskets

B. Write *true* or *false* for each sentence below. If the sentence is *false*, rewrite it to make it true.

1. _____ Thousands of years ago, there was much more water available for the Ohlone to use.
2. _____ The Ohlone wore many different kinds of clothes.
3. _____ Some games helped teach skills such as hunting.
4. _____ The Ohlone went to war every year with their neighbors.
5. _____ There are no Ohlone living in the area today.

name: _____

Nature's Bounty: The Spanish

A. Choose the term that *best* completes each sentence.

1. By 1800, most of the California Indians lived at _____ where they worked and received religious instruction.

2. Padre Font named the area after _____ Matthew.

3. The padres wanted to _____ the Ohlone to the Catholic religion.

4. An _____ killed many of the Ohlone.

5. _____ provided grain, fruit, cattle and sheep to feed the people at the mission in San Francisco.

Terms	
a.	Presidio
b.	Convert
c.	Saint
d.	Padre
e.	Missions
f.	Adobe
g.	Colony
h.	Epidemic
i.	Outposts
j.	Corn

B. Write *true* or *false* for each sentence below. If the sentence is *false*, rewrite it to make it true.

1. _____ California was colonized to make Spain a more powerful country.

2. _____ Spanish soldiers lived at the presidio.

3. _____ Only the Ohlone who wanted to lived at the mission.

4. _____ The padres discovered that the San Francisco Mission was a good place to grow crops.

5. _____ At mission outposts, Ohlone worked in the fields and built adobe buildings.

name: _____

Nature's Bounty: The Mexicans

A. Choose the term that *best* completes each sentence.

1. The Mexican government took the land belonging to the Catholic Church and gave _____ to individuals.
2. _____ owned land, but not a lot of money.
3. Trading of _____ and tallow became important to California ranchos.
4. _____ could be made into candles.
5. During the rodeo, vaqueros would _____ the calves.

Terms

- a. Tallow
- b. Rancho
- c. Land grants
- d. Adobe
- e. Dons
- f. Vaqueros
- g. Cattle
- h. Brand
- i. Corn
- j. Hides

B. Write *true* or *false* for each sentence below. If the sentence is *false*, rewrite it to make it true.

1. _____ Soldiers received large land grants in this area.
2. _____ During the Mexican period, there was an increase in local population.
3. _____ Most adobe homes had beautiful carpets on the floor.
4. _____ Cattle were the most valuable animal on a rancho.
5. _____ Bear and bull fights were part of the entertainment at a rodeo.

name: _____

Nature's Bounty: The Early Americans

A. Choose the term that *best* completes each sentence.

1. The long-horn cattle were replaced by _____ cattle.
2. The growth of San Francisco during the 1850s created a demand for _____ for houses.
3. Lumber was hauled out of the forests with _____.
4. The Crystal Springs Dam was built with _____ blocks.
5. Whales were killed for their _____ to make candles.
6. By the 1890s, many different crops were grown including _____, strawberries, cauliflower and brussel sprouts.
7. Dried shrimp was used as _____.
8. The most popular seafood in the world was _____.
9. Solar _____ is used to harvest salt from San Francisco Bay.
10. Oyster _____ were used to create cement.

Terms

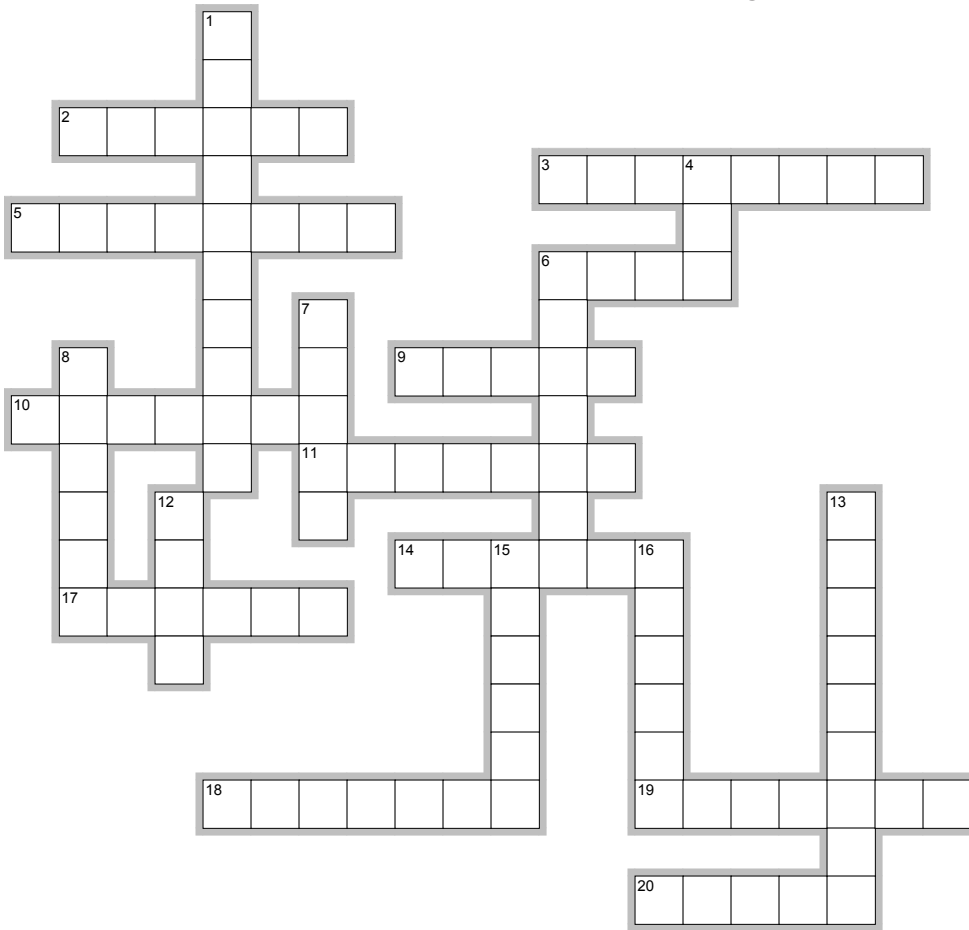
- a. Lumber
- b. Blubber
- c. Dairy
- d. Artichokes
- e. Oysters
- f. Oxen
- g. Evaporation
- h. Cement
- i. Fertilizer
- j. Shells

B. Write *true* or *false* for each sentence below. If the sentence is *false*, rewrite it to make it true.

1. _____ Loggers faced many dangers in their work.
2. _____ There were many successful businesses on the ocean coast.
3. _____ Most of San Francisco's milk and cheese came from San Mateo County.
4. _____ Today, shrimp fishing and oyster gathering are important industries in San Francisco Bay.
5. _____ Fishermen protected their oysters from pirates.

name: _____

Nature's Bounty Crossword



Terms:

Acorns
Adobe
Artichoke
Basket
Blubber
Brand
Convert
Corn
Don
Epidemic
Fertilizer
Mission
Outpost
Oyster
Padre
Presidio
Rancho
Shaman
Tallow
Tule
Vaquero

Across

- The main food in the Ohlone diet
- Many people in a community having a disease
- Place where Spanish soldiers lived
- Plant introduced to the area by the Spanish
- To mark animals with a ranch owner's symbol
- A Mexican cowboy
- Fat from whales
- Shells used to make cement
- Fat from cattle
- Place where Ohlone were taught to live like the Spanish
- Place where food was grown to support a mission
- A Catholic priest

Down

- Anything placed in soil to make crops grow better
- Mexican landowner
- To teach someone a new religion
- Bricks made from dirt mixed with water and straw
- Ohlone women made to carry resources
- Plant used to make Ohlone homes
- Vegetable brought to the area during the late 1800s
- An Ohlone village healer
- Place where Mexicans raised cattle