4

History-Social Science Standards 4.1.3. and 4.1.5.

Student Workbook

California Education and the Environment Initiative

Reflections of Where We Live

California Education and the Environment Initiative

Approved by the California State Board of Education, 2010

The Education and the Environment Curriculum is a cooperative endeavor of the following entities:

California Environmental Protection Agency
California Natural Resources Agency
Office of the Secretary of Education
California State Board of Education
California Department of Education
California Integrated Waste Management Board

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Key Partners:

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Name: _____

Instructions: Write the name of your local natural region and the natural region you are going to compare it with. Fill in the correct information in each column. (1 point each)

	Local Natural Region:	**Other Natural Region:**
Major landforms		
Major bodies of water		
Types of vegetation		
Climate		
How area is used for recreation		
Other ways people use area resources		
Examples of wildlife		

Name: _____

Part 1

Instructions: Read about your assigned region in ***California Connections: California's Natural Regions***. Use information from the reading and your maps to fill in the blanks. (4 points each)

Assigned Natural Region: _____

Major landforms in this region: _____

_____

_____

Major bodies of water in this region: _____

_____

_____

Types of vegetation in this region: _____

_____

_____

Type of climate in this region: _____

_____

_____

Example of wildlife in this region: _____

_____

_____

How is the area used for recreation: _____

_____

_____

Name: _____

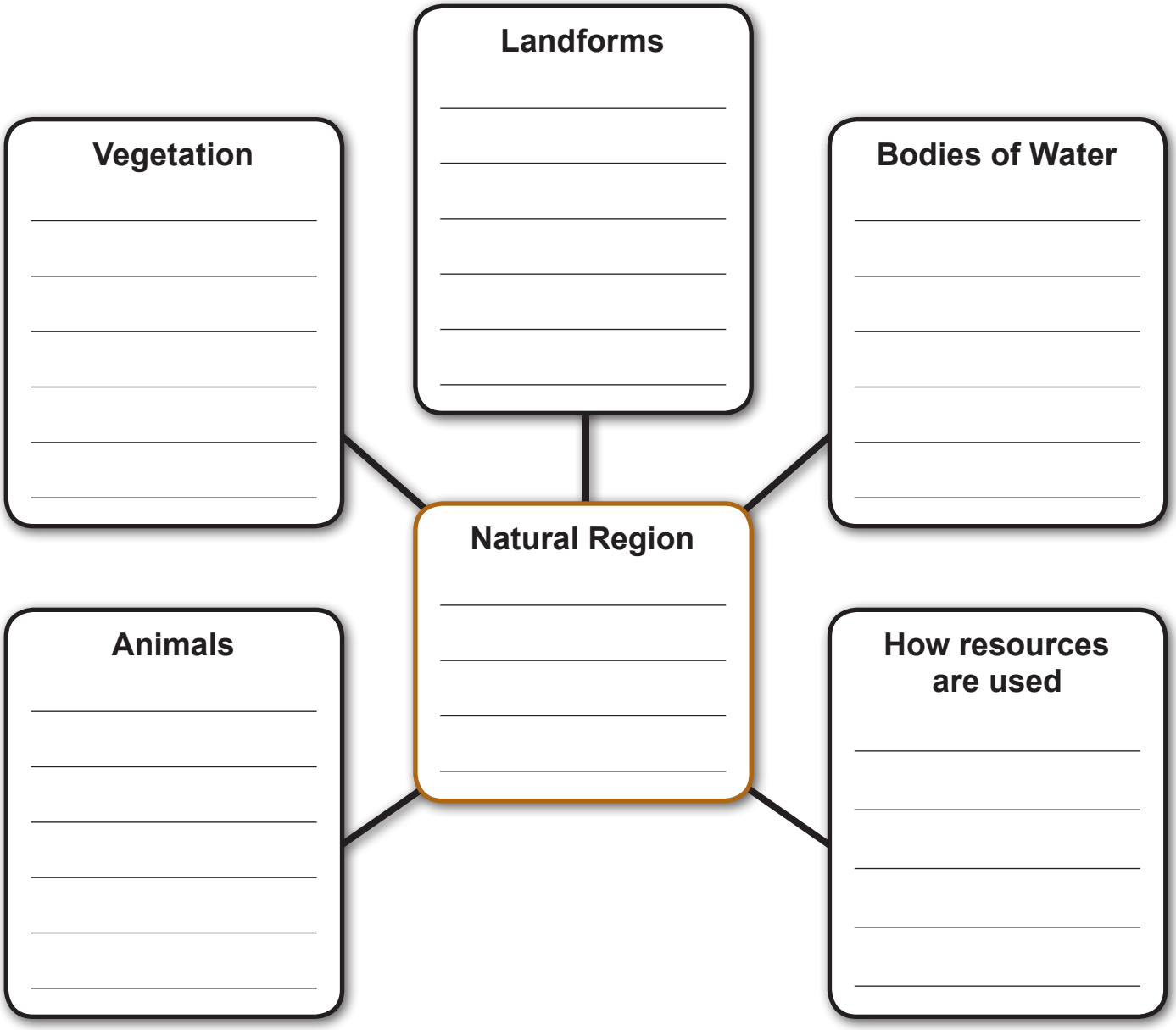
Other ways resources in the area are used: _____

_____

_____

Part 2

Instructions: Create a diagram that shows the main ideas from Part 1. Start by writing the name of your assigned natural region in the middle. Fill in the other boxes with information about the region. (3 points for each box)



Name: _____

Instructions: Use **Human Geography, Natural Regions,** and **California Climate Zones** student maps, and **Political** wall map, along with the ***California Connections: California's Natural Regions*** reader to complete the tasks below. Locate examples of your assigned natural region on all four maps.

Record your answers about the about the natural region your group has been assigned in the chart below.

- Write the name of your assigned natural region in the chart.
- Use the **California Climate Zones** map to describe the climate of the natural region.
- Identify one type of human activity or land use in the natural region.
- Identify four natural resources that are used as part of this human activity or land use.

Human Activities, Climate, and Natural Resources

Natural Region	Climate	Human Activity	Natural Resources

Write a sentence explaining how a change in the natural resources could affect human activity or land use.

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____

Instructions: Use **Human Geography, Natural Regions,** and **California Climate Zones** student maps, and **Political** wall map to find the local region around the city of Redding. Then answer the following questions. (5 points each)

1. Name two natural regions in this area.

_____

_____

2. Name two ways people use land in this area.

_____

_____

3. How might climate affect what people do in this area?

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. How might landforms affect what people do in this area?

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. How might water affect what people do in this area?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____

Instructions: Use the following table to complete your work. Circle the words in the "Location" column that describe the location of each town or city. (1 point each)

Population Table

City/Town	Population	Population Density	Location (Circle all that apply)		
Oakland	400,000	7,120 people per square mile	urban rural suburban	north south	inland coastal
Rancho Peñasquitos (a neighborhood in San Diego)	49,000	4,480 people per square mile	urban rural suburban	north south	inland coastal
Sacramento	463,000	4,823 people per square mile	urban rural suburban	north south	inland coastal
Markleeville	200	9 people per square mile	urban rural suburban	north south	inland coastal

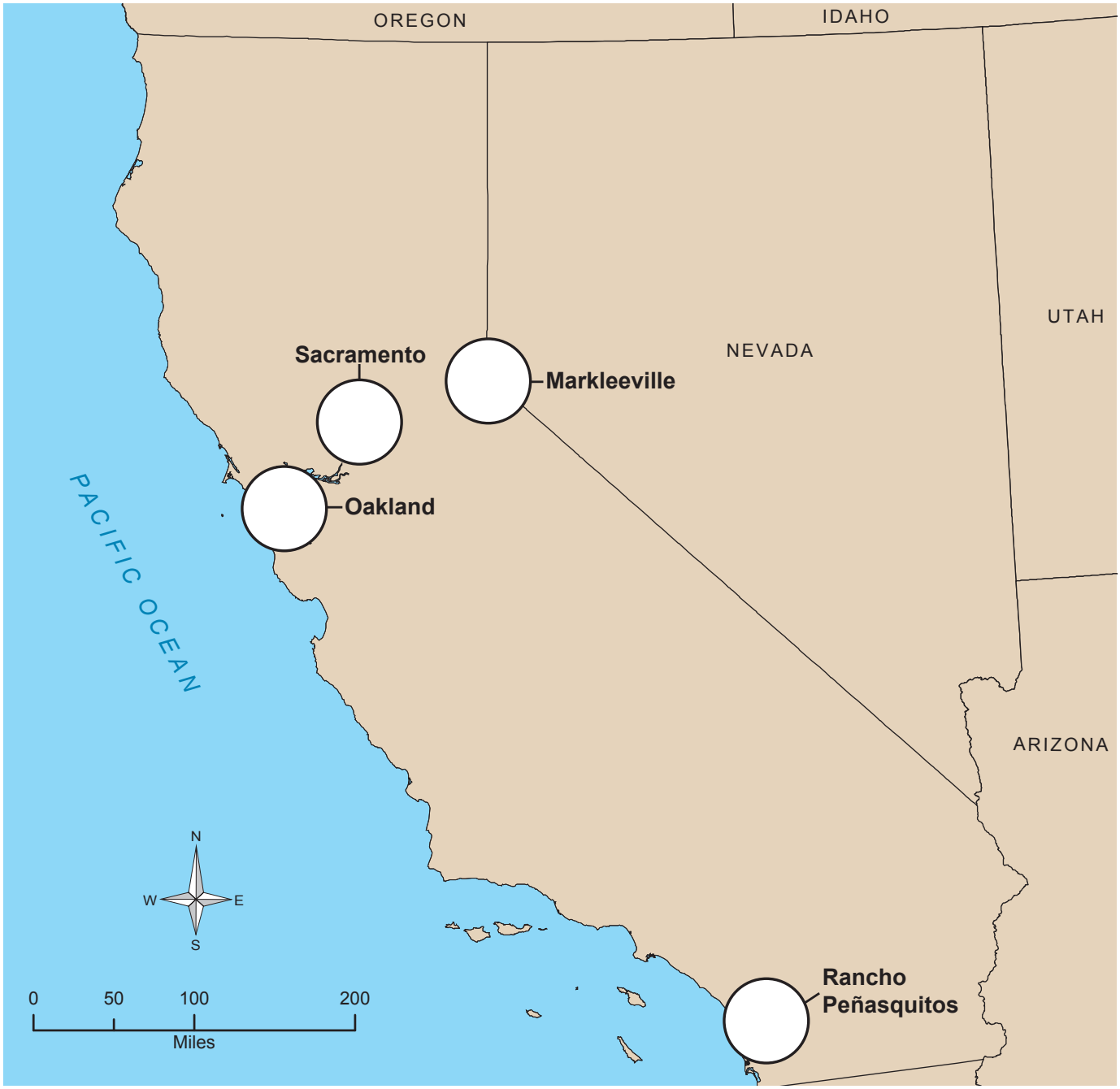
Source: U.S Census Bureau, *American FactFinder,* 2008.

Name: _____

Instructions: Put the following symbols on the map to show the population of each town or city. (2 points per circle)

✱ = 100,000 people ● = 1,000 people

▲ = 10,000 people ■ = 100 people



Source: U.S Census Bureau, *American FactFinder,* 2008.

Name: _____

Instructions: Answer the following questions. (2 points each)

1. Why do you think more people live in Oakland than in Markleeville?

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Why do you think more people live in Rancho Peñasquitos than Markleeville?

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. Which place is located in a rural area?

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. Which place has the highest population density? Why? What is its population density?

_____

_____

_____

_____

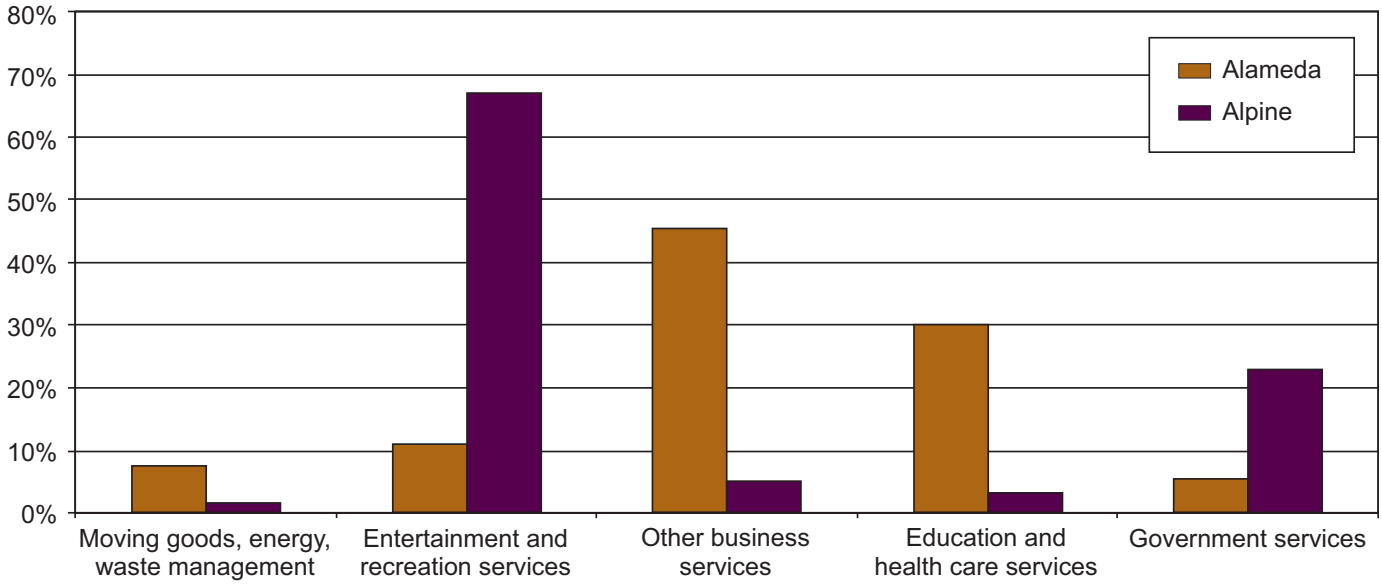
Name: _____

Instructions:

- Review the **Services in Alameda and Alpine Counties** graph.
- Identify the percentage of each type of service in each county.
- Record the percentages on the county charts in Part 1 and Part 2.
- Answer the questions in Part 1 and Part 2 with your group.

This graph shows the percentages of different service industries that are part of the economies of Alameda and Alpine counties.

Services in Alameda and Alpine Counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. "2007 County Business Patterns."
http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsel.pl

Name: _____

Part 1

Alameda County

Population: 1,443,741
Population Density: 1,956 people per square mile

Source: U.S Census Bureau, *American FactFinder,* 2008.

Services	Percentage
Moving goods, energy, waste management	
Entertainment and recreation	
Other businesses	
Education and health care	
Government	

1. Which two industries provide the most services in this county?

_____

_____

2. Why are there a lot of other business services in this county?

_____

_____

3. Why are so many education and health care services provided?

_____

_____

4. What are some government services that you think are provided?

_____

_____

Name: _____

Part 2

Alpine County

Population: 1,145
Population Density: 1.65 people per square mile

Source: U.S Census Bureau, *American FactFinder,* 2008.

Services	Percentage
Moving goods, energy, waste management	
Entertainment and recreation	
Other businesses	
Education and health care	
Government	

1. Which two industries provide the most services in this county?

_____

_____

2. Why are there so many entertainment and recreation services?

_____

_____

3. Why is there a low percentage of education and health care services?

_____

_____

4. What are some government services that you think are provided?

_____

_____

Name: _____

Part 3

Instructions: Answer these questions with the class.

1. Why are there more entertainment and recreation services in Alpine County than in Alameda County?

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Why are there fewer businesses in Alpine County than in Alameda County?

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. Why are there fewer education and health care services in Alpine County than in Alameda County?

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. What government services do you think are the same in both counties?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____

Instructions: Answer the questions next to each photograph. (2 points each)

1. Look at the shape of this house. How might it be helpful if you had a lot of snow?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Look at the design of the roof on this house. How might it be helpful if you lived in a hot, sunny climate?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. If you used materials from your local region to build this house, where would you be living? (Circle your answer.)
   a. in a desert
   b. in a forest
   c. on the coast

Name: _____

4. Look at the materials used to build this house. Where would you most likely see this house? (Circle your answer.)
   a. in a Southern California desert
   b. in a northern California forest

   Why?

   _____

   _____

5. Look at the size and shape of these buildings. Where would you most likely see these buildings? (Circle your answer.)
   a. in the middle of a city
   b. in a suburb or rural area

   Why?

   _____

   _____

6. Look at the size and shape of this house. Where would you most likely see this house? (Circle your answer.)
   a. in the middle of a city
   b. in a suburb or rural area

   Why?

   _____

   _____

Name: _____

7. Look at the design of this house. Where would you most likely see this house? (Circle your answer.)
   a. in a desert
   b. in a canyon
   c. in a city

   Why?

   _____

   _____

8. Look at this yard. Where would you most likely see this yard? (Circle your answer.)
   a. in northern California
   b. in Southern California

   Why?

   _____

   _____

   _____

9. Where would you most likely see this fireplace? (Circle your answer.)
   a. in a beach community
   b. in the desert
   c. in northern California

   Why?

   _____

   _____

   _____

Name: _____

10. Where would you most likely see this type of building? (Circle your answer.)
    a. in a beach community in Southern California
    b. in a forested area in northern California

    Why?

    _____

    _____

    _____

11. Where would you most likely see this type of building? (Circle your answer.)
    a. northern California
    b. Southern California

    Why?

    _____

    _____

    _____

12. Where would you see this building? (Circle your answer.)
    a. northern California
    b. Southern California

    What makes you think so?

    _____

    _____

    _____

Name: _____

Instructions: As a group, read the text and study the photographs. Use the information to answer the questions on the following page.

Mountain pass

Snowplow

Early settlers in the mid 1800s had to cross the Sierra Nevada range. The people looked for openings between the mountains. An opening between mountains is called a pass. Mountain passes are often narrow and very steep.

Many stories are told about the mountain passes. The first time people tried to get a wagon train through a pass, they had to leave their wagons behind. At a place called Roller Pass, people used long chains to pull wagons up. The people stuck a log at the edge of a sharp rock. They pulled the chains over the log. One group of people, called the Donner Party, got stuck in snow when crossing the mountains in winter. Forty-one people from that group died.

Many people traveled a long time to get to California. It often took four or five months to make this trip by land from the East Coast. Some people came by boat instead. This sea route still took over four months from the East Coast.

Today, there are many highways in California that go through mountains. It can still be dangerous to drive on steep and curved mountain roads. Tunnels sometimes make the travel safer.

Ice and snow also can make highways very dangerous. In some places, people put chains on their tires. That makes it safer to drive over snow and ice. Sometimes, people spread sand on icy roads so that the roads will not be as slippery.

Name: _____

What do you see in these two photographs that show transportation challenges?

_____

_____

_____

_____

What do people do today to deal with these challenges?

_____

_____

_____

_____

What did early settlers do to get across the mountains?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____

Instructions: As a group, read the text and study the maps. Use the information to answer the questions on the following page.

Siskiyou Trail

Interstate 5

The Siskiyou Trail connected early settlements in California. Early California Indians walked this path on foot. The trail followed the path of some rivers. The Indians relied on fish from the rivers for food. Later, early settlers used this trail to go from one place to another. Some of them were hunters and trappers. They found animals near the rivers. Other settlers were miners. They mined for copper, iron, and gold. They also traveled on this trail.

During the Gold Rush, thousands of people traveled the Siskiyou Trail. Today, parts of Interstate 5 follow the path of the Siskiyou Trail. Thousands of people travel this route every day. In some places, I-5 is close to rivers, forests, lakes, and farmland. Some trucks on I-5 carry produce from farms. Others carry logs from the forests.

Name: _____

What food did early California Indians find close to the Siskiyou Trail?

_____

_____

_____

_____

What natural resources did early settlers find close to the Siskiyou Trail?

_____

_____

_____

_____

What cities are connected by parts of the Siskiyou Trail?

_____

_____

_____

_____

What kinds of products are shipped on I-5 today?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____

Instructions: As a group, read the text and study the map and photograph. Use the information to answer the questions on the following page.

Port of San Francisco, 1901

San Francisco, California

San Francisco is a city with water on three sides. The Pacific Ocean is on one side. The San Francisco Bay is on the other side. These waters are usually cool. It is often windy around San Francisco. Parts of the city are often covered with fog during spring and early summer. This makes it hard for drivers to see where they are going.

San Francisco is very hilly. There are more than 50 hills in the city. Cable cars are often used on the hills. Cable cars were first used in San Francisco after there was a terrible accident. Five horses were trying to pull a streetcar up a steep hill. The streetcar had a heavy load. The horses could not make it up the hill. The horses and the streetcar rolled backward. All five horses died. A man who saw this accident said wire ropes should be used instead of horses to pull the streetcars.

Then and now, barges move heavy loads on the water. Long ago people discovered that they could travel faster and more easily on water than on land. On barges and ships, people could carry much more than they could with horses and wagons.

Name: _____

Look at the map. Find San Francisco.

What are some of the natural features near San Francisco that you read about?

_____

_____

_____

What did you see in the photograph or read about that shows transportation challenges?

_____

_____

_____

Why would fog be a transportation challenge?

_____

_____

_____

What might have been a transportation opportunity in this coastal area? Why?

_____

_____

_____

Why do people use barges?

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____

Instructions: As a group, read the text and study the map and photograph. Use the information to answer the questions on the following page.

Golden Gate Bridge

San Francisco, California

Interstate 5 does not go to San Francisco. Other major highways connect San Francisco to other parts of California. Drivers read maps to figure out which highway to take. People need more than cars and roads to get to all the places in the state. They need to use many kinds of paths connected to one another.

We call those connected paths a transportation system. Transportation systems can include travel by land, air, and water. They also include places like airports, bus stops, and train stations. We use these systems to move people and goods from place to place.

Bridges are an important part of the transportation system in and around San Francisco. Several large bridges carry many cars across the San Francisco Bay. The most famous is the Golden Gate Bridge. Without the bridges, it would take a very long time for people to drive from one place to another.

Name: _____

Name some parts of a transportation system that you saw in the photograph or that you read about.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Find Redding on the map. What parts of the transportation system do you see in the photograph that would not be in Redding?

_____

_____

_____

_____

What transportation challenge did you see in the photograph or did you read about?

_____

_____

_____

_____

What transportation opportunities did you see in the photograph or read about?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____

Instructions: As a group, read the text and study the map and photographs. Use the information to answer the questions on the following page.

Mule-drawn wagon on Lake Tahoe Road

U.S. Highway 50 on a mountain curve

U.S. Highway 50

A long time ago, horses pulled wagons on the Lake Tahoe Wagon Road. They often carried produce from the farms in the Central Valley. The produce was sold in markets in other places.

Sometimes the road was very muddy. Sometimes it had lots of snow. Trips to the market could take a very long time. People wanted the road fixed. They wanted a road with pavement. They made signs that said, “Get the farmer out of the mud.”

The state of California bought the Lake Tahoe Wagon Road over one hundred years ago. The road became the first state highway. It is now called Highway 50.

Name: _____

What was the Lake Tahoe Wagon Road used for a long time ago?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Look at the map and photographs. Name two things you saw that were transportation challenges on the Lake Tahoe Wagon Road.

_____

_____

_____

_____

How did people want to make the road better?

_____

_____

_____

_____

What transportation problems might people have today using parts of U.S. Highway 50?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____

Instructions: Answer the following questions. (2 points each)

1. How could a river help with transportation?

_____

_____

_____

2. How could a river make it harder to transport people and goods?

_____

_____

_____

3. How could a tunnel help with transportation?

_____

_____

_____

4. Why is pavement used on most roads?

_____

_____

_____

5. Name two ways that weather conditions can affect transportation.

_____

_____

_____

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