

Chapter 1 : Capital Punishment

This article continues the history of California in the years and later; for events through , see History of California before After , California continued to grow rapidly and soon became an agricultural and industrial power.

California oil and gas industry In the state was the 13th largest producer of natural gas in the United States, with a total annual production of billion cu feet of gas. California businessmen[edit] In a new California Assembly created a new railroad commission with vastly enlarged powers and brought public utilities under state supervision. Organized businessmen were the leaders of both of these reforms. The driving force for railroad regulation came less from an outraged public seeking lower rates than from shippers and merchants who wanted to stabilize their businesses. Public utility officers spearheaded campaigns for the passage, and later the enlargement of the Public Utilities Act. Legislation proposed by some businessmen was opposed by other business interests. In the s, most progressives came to view the business culture of the day not as a repudiation of progressive goals but as the fulfillment of it. The most important progressive victories of were the passage of administrative reorganization laws, the King Bill, increasing corporate taxes, and a progressive budget. In 1911, governor Clement Calhoun Young brought more progressivism to the state. The state began large-scale hydroelectric power development, and began state aid to the handicapped. California became the first state to enact a modern old-age pension law. The state park system was upgraded, and California like most states rapidly expanded its highway program, funding it through a tax on gasoline, and creating the California Highway Patrol. In California voters, in a special election, narrowly granted women the right to vote, nine years before the 19th Amendment enfranchised women nationally in 1920, but over 41 years later than the women of Wyoming had been granted the right to vote. California women were leaders in the temperance movement , moral reform, conservation , public schools, recreation , and other issues. They helped pass the 18th amendment , which established Prohibition in 1919. Initially, women did not often run for public office. It was the only state where the Progressives took control of the Republican Party. Lincoln-Roosevelt League[edit] California was a leader in the Progressive Movement from the s into the s. A coalition of reform-minded Republicans , especially in southern California, coalesced around Thomas Bard . They helped nominate George C. Pardee for governor in 1915 and formed the " Lincoln-Roosevelt League ". In Hiram W. Johnson won the campaign for governor under the slogan "Kick the Southern Pacific out of politics. Los Angeles population , in 1915 focused on the dangers posed by the Southern Pacific Railroad, the liquor trade, and labor unions; San Francisco population , in 1915 was confronted with a corrupt union-backed political "machine" that was finally overthrown following the earthquake of 1906. Smaller cities like San Jose which had a population of 22, in 1915 had somewhat different concerns, such as fruit cooperatives , urban development , rival rural economies, and Asian labor. United States home front during World War I California played a major role in terms of agriculture, industry, finance and propaganda during World War I. After the war ended, it shipped large quantities of food to central Europe as part of national relief efforts. Hollywood was thoroughly engaged, with feature films and training films. Construction of transports and warships boosted the economy of the Bay area. By the opening decades of the twentieth century, labor efforts had expanded to Los Angeles, Long Beach and the Central Valley. In 1915, the San Francisco-based City Front Federation was reputed to be the strongest trade federation in the country. It grew out of intense organizational drives in every trade during the boom around the start of the 20th century. Employers also organized during the building trades strike of 1915 and the San Francisco City Front Federation strike of 1915, which led to the founding of the Building Trades Council. The open shop question was at stake. Out of the City Front strike came the Union Labor Party , because workers were angry at the mayor for using the police to protect strikebreakers. A combination of corruption and unscrupulous reformers culminated in graft prosecutions in 1915. In 1915, Los Angeles was still an open shop, and employers in the north threatened for a new push to open San Francisco shops. Responding, labor sent delegations south in June 1915. National organizers were sent in during a lockout of 1, idled metal-trades workers. Then occurred an incident that would set back Los Angeles organizing for years: In the decade following, the rapid growth of the Industrial Workers of the World IWW, or Wobblies in un-unionized trades, logging, wheat

farming, and lumber camps began extending its efforts to mines, ports and agriculture. It led to the first legislation protecting field labor. The man who became the most prominent Wobbly of all, Thomas Mooney, soon became a cause-celebre of labor and the most important political prisoner in America. Labor in the s[edit] The Preparedness Day Bombing killed ten people and hurt labor for decades. During the s, the open shop efforts succeeded through a coordinated strategy called the " American Plan ". In one case, the Industrial Association of San Francisco raised over a million dollars to break the building trades strikes in that led to the collapse of the building trades unions. This employers association cut wages twice in one year, and the Metal Trades Council was defeated, losing an agreement that had been in effect since Labor in the s[edit] Labor unions[edit] Unions grew rapidly after with political and legal support from the national New Deal and its Wagner Act of In May, dock workers and longshoremen along the West Coast went on strike for better hours and pay, a union hiring hall and a coast-wide contract. Striking maritime workers, pitting themselves against police, took control of much of the waterfront and warehouse areas of the city. Two workers were killed and hundreds were clubbed and gassed. Arbitration was agreed to, and it resulted in a victory for the strikers and the unionization of all West Coast ports in the United States. An agricultural worker with union membership book and pin against the anti-picketing ballot. Dorothea Lange San Francisco in the late s had, union members. Longshoremen wore union buttons on their white union-made caps, Teamsters drove trucks as unionists, and fishermen, taxi drivers, streetcar conductors, motormen, newsboys, retail clerks, hotel employees, newspapermen and bootblacks all had representation. Against 30, trade union members in 34, Los Angeles by the late thirties had, even against a severe anti-picketing ordinance. But Los Angeles became unionized in the mass production industries of aircraft, auto, rubber, and oil, and at the yards of San Pedro. Later, drives for unionization spread through musicians, teamsters, building trades, movies, actors, writers and directors. Farm labor[edit] Farm labor remained unorganized, the work brutal and underpaid. In the s, farm laborers traveled the state in tune with the seasons. A number of valley towns endorsed anti-picketing ordinances to thwart organizing. In the 30s period, a wave of agricultural strikes flooded the Central Valley, including the Imperial Valley lettuce strike and San Joaquin Valley cotton strike. In the Salinas lettuce strike, vigilante violence shocked the nation. Again, in the spring of, about three hundred men, women and children were driven by vigilantes from their homes in Grass Valley and Nevada City. A ballot proposition against picketing, "Proposition 1", considered fascist by commentators for the state grange, became a huge political struggle. Proposition 1 failed at the polls. Soon, racist distinctions fell as California unions began to admit non-white members. By the advent of World War II, California had an old-age assistance law, unemployment compensation, a four hour work week maximum for women, an apprentice law, and workplace safety rules. Okies[edit] " Okies " were the, hard-luck migrants who fled the Dust Bowl and depression in Oklahoma and neighboring states in the s in search of a better future. Many sought farm labor jobs advertised in the Central Valley. They were harshly disparaged at the time. Police were stationed at the Arizona line to keep them out, and the state legislature passed a law to keep them out, but it was overturned by the United States Supreme Court. Gregory finds that most came from urban backgrounds, and one in six had been a white-collar worker. He notes that in *The Grapes of Wrath*, novelist John Steinbeck saw the migrants becoming active agitators for unions and the New Deal, demanding higher wages and better housing conditions. Steinbeck did not foresee that most Okies would move into well-paid jobs in war industries in the s. The children and grandchildren of the Okies seldom returned to Oklahoma. Long-term cultural impacts include a commitment to evangelical Protestantism especially the Pentecostals and the Southern Baptists [36], a love of country music, [37] populist conservatism of the sort that boosted Reagan, and strong support for traditional moral and cultural values. Voters narrowly rejected it in, and the utopians failed to enact any panaceas; however, the movements did spawn a generation of activists on the left.

Chapter 2 : California Historical Resources

Baja California Sur's glorious colonial past has made it a center for historical architecture and traditional art forms, and it's also a great place to surf and fish.

On February 14, 1850, capital punishment was incorporated into the Penal Code, stating: A judgment of death must be executed within the walls or yard of a jail, or some convenient private place in the county. The Sheriff of the county must be present at the execution, and must invite the presence of a physician, the District Attorney of the county, and at least twelve reputable citizens, to be selected by him; and he shall at the request of the defendant, permit such ministers of the gospel, not exceeding two, as the defendant may name, and any persons, relatives or friends, not to exceed five, to be present at the execution, together with such peace officers as he may think expedient, to witness the execution. But no other persons than those mentioned in this section can be present at the execution, nor can any person under age be allowed to witness the same. The various counties may have some records of the executions conducted under the jurisdiction of the counties, but the department knows of no compilation of these. State Executions Capital punishment on a county level continued until an amendment by the Legislature in 1872 provided: A judgment of death must be executed within the walls of one of the State Prisons designated by the Court by which judgment is rendered. In this statute, the warden replaced the sheriff as the person who must be present at the execution and invitation to the attorney general, rather than to the district attorney, was required. There apparently was no official rule by which judges ordered men hanged at Folsom rather than San Quentin or vice versa. However, it was customary to send recidivists to Folsom. The first state-conducted execution was held March 3, 1850, at San Quentin. The first execution at Folsom was December 13, 1850. Lethal Gas On August 27, 1893, the California State Legislature replaced hanging as the method of capital punishment with lethal gas. The law did not affect the execution method for those already sentenced. As a result, the last execution by hanging at Folsom was conducted December 3, 1893. The last execution by hanging at San Quentin was held May 1, 1893; the defendant had been convicted of murder in 1887. A total of 115 inmates were hanged at San Quentin and 92 were hanged at Folsom. The gas chamber was installed at San Quentin State Prison in 1896. On December 2, 1896, the first execution by lethal gas was conducted. From that date through 1967, 1,000 people – including four women – were executed by gas, all at San Quentin. Legal Challenges and Changes Beginning in 1967, as a result of various state and United States Supreme Court decisions, there were no executions in California for 25 years. In 1972, the United States Supreme Court held that the death penalty was unconstitutional as it was being administered at that time in a number of states. In November 1975, the California electorate amended the state constitution and in 1976, legislation was enacted making the death penalty mandatory in specified criminal cases. Among these were kidnapping if the victim dies, train wrecking if any person dies, assault by a life prisoner if the victim dies within a year, treason against the state, and first-degree murder under specific conditions for hire, of a peace officer, of a witness to prevent testimony, if committed during a robbery or burglary, if committed during the course of a rape by force, if committed during performance of lewd and lascivious acts upon children, by persons previously convicted of murder. In 1976, the California Supreme Court, basing its decision on a United States Supreme Court ruling earlier that year, held that the California death penalty statute was unconstitutional under the U. Constitution because it did not allow mitigating circumstances to be admitted as evidence. Following this ruling, 70 inmates had their sentences changed to other than death. Under the new statute, evidence in mitigation was permitted. The death penalty was reinstated as a possible punishment for first-degree murder under certain conditions. These special circumstances include: In 1976, the Penal Code also was revised to include the sentence of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. At that time, the punishment for kidnapping for ransom, extortion or robbery was changed from death to life without parole. Treason, train derailing or wrecking, and securing the death of an innocent person through perjury became punishable by death or life imprisonment without parole. California voters approved Proposition 7 in November 1978, reaffirming the death penalty in California. It superseded the statutes and is the death penalty statute under which California currently operates. Under state law, cases in which the death penalty has been decreed are automatically reviewed by the California Supreme

Court which may: Affirm the conviction and the death sentence; Affirm the conviction but reverse the death sentence which results in a retrial of the penalty phase only ; or Reverse the conviction which results in a complete new trial. Even if the California Supreme Court affirms the death sentence, the inmate can initiate appeals on separate constitutional issues. Called Writs of Habeas Corpus, these appeals may be heard in both state and federal courts and can be used to introduce new information or evidence not presented at trial. Although the death penalty was reinstated in , executions did not resume in California until April 21, , when Robert Alton Harris was put to death in the San Quentin gas chamber. Lethal Injection In January , California law changed to allow condemned inmates to choose either lethal gas or lethal injection as a method of execution. San Quentin State Prison developed lethal injection protocols based on protocols from other jurisdictions Operations Procedure or OP On August 24, , condemned inmate David Mason was executed after voluntarily waiving his federal appeals. Because Mason did not choose a method of execution, he was put to death by lethal gas, as the law then stipulated. In October , a U. District judge, Northern District San Francisco , ruled the use of cyanide gas was cruel and unusual punishment and barred the state from using that method of execution. The ruling was upheld by the U. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in February That same year, the California Penal Code was modified to state that if either manner of execution is held invalid, the punishment of death shall be imposed by the alternative means. The law further stipulated that lethal injection become the "default" method of execution should an inmate fail to choose. Serial killer William Bonin was executed on February 23, , by lethal injection, the first California execution using that method. Morales is on death row for the kidnap, rape and murder of Terri Winchell. On December 15, , the U. The specific deficiencies identified were: Inconsistent and unreliable screening of execution team members; A lack of meaningful training, supervision, and oversight of the execution team; Inconsistent and unreliable record keeping; Improper mixing, preparation, and administration of sodium thiopental by the execution team; and Inadequate lighting, overcrowded conditions, and poorly designed facilities in which the execution team must work. The governor immediately directed the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation CDCR to undertake a thorough review of all aspects of its lethal injection protocols. CDCR informed the court it would undertake a thorough review and submit to the Court by May 15, , a revised process. CDCR assembled a team to conduct its review. In addition to reviewing and revising OP and focusing on the deficiencies identified by the court, CDCR sought to identify other improvements to the lethal injection protocol. The team consulted with experts and visited other jurisdictions. On May 15, , CDCR released a report to the court proposing revisions to the lethal injection protocol. Established a screening process for selection of execution team members and a periodic review process for team members. Established a comprehensive training program for all execution team members including supervision and oversight. The training regimen focused on custody and care of the condemned inmate, the infusion process, intravenous application and vein access, characteristics and effects of each chemical used in the process, proper preparation and mixing of chemicals, the security of the lethal injection facility, proper record keeping and other areas. Developed standardized record-keeping to ensure there are complete and reliable records of each execution. The state developed specific forms, processes and formats to ensure completeness, accuracy and consistency and provided specialized training. Developed training processes for the proper use of sodium thiopental. Training processes were developed for proper mixing, preparation and administration of sodium thiopental. Recommended improvements to the lethal injection facility at San Quentin State Prison, including steps to ensure adequate equipment, lighting and space. Current law requires that all executions be conducted within the walls of San Quentin State Prison. In , construction of a lethal injection facility began to address the U. Proposed revisions to the lethal injection protocol OP , including modifying the procedures used to administer the lethal injection. A one-drug protocol and a three-drug protocol were both considered. The revised protocol was created to ensure the procedure did not create an undue and unnecessary risk that an inmate would suffer extreme pain. A lethal injection protocol had been in effect since No court had required it to be promulgated as a regulation. The public comment period began on May 1, In January CDCR issued a notice of modification to the text of the proposed lethal injection regulations. The changes in the re-notice were in response to comments received regarding the originally proposed regulation text. On June 11, CDCR published a second re-notice to the

public addressing the issues raised by the OAL, and after accepting and responding to public comments, re-submitted its regulations on July 6, The rulemaking record was filed with the Secretary of State the same day to take effect with the force of law in 30 days. August 29, , was the permanent effective date of the regulations. The execution of condemned inmate Albert Greenwood Brown, Jr. It was rescheduled to September 30 after the governor issued a temporary reprieve to allow inmate Brown to exhaust all appeals under the law and to allow the California Supreme Court time to review lower court decisions in the various legal challenges surrounding the scheduled execution. Although the State prevailed in the Court of Appeal, it could not carry out the execution until the California Supreme Court proceedings were final. The California Supreme Court indicated that more time was needed to review legal challenges by the involved parties. The court issued an injunction prohibiting CDCR from executing anyone until such time as new lethal injection regulations were promulgated in compliance with the APA. The court permanently enjoined CDCR from carrying out the execution of any condemned inmate by lethal injection unless and until new regulations are promulgated in compliance with the APA. California Voters Retain the Death Penalty Proposition 34, the Death Penalty Initiative Statute, was a ballot measure to repeal the death penalty as the maximum punishment for people found guilty of murder. On November 6, , 52 percent of California voters voted against it. District Judge Cormac J. Such an outcome is antithetical to any civilized notion of just punishment. Cate on behalf of Bradley Winchell. It asserted excessive delay in carrying out the judgment of death and asked the court to order CDCR to promulgate a single-drug lethal injection protocol for the execution of inmate Michael Morales, on death row for the kidnap, rape and murder of Terri Winchell. On November 7, , Bradley Winchell and Kermit Alexander, whose mother, sister and two nephews were murdered by condemned inmate Tiequon A. Winchell and Alexander v. Beard asserted that CDCR had abused its discretion, failed its duty and violated their rights because of unnecessary delays. CDCR filed its response to the petition in December and stated that Winchell and Alexander lacked legal standing and that the Legislature had given CDCR discretion over how and when to develop lethal injection regulations. The judge allowed a hearing later that month and affirmed her tentative ruling on February 6,

Chapter 3 : www.nxgvision.com: Mission History

Historical Development – Juan Cabrillo discovered California in 1542, claimed it for Spain, but it was 70 years before first Spanish colony (San Diego) was established – Spanish built 22 missions but also destroyed most Natives by overwork, disease, brutality.

Housing in California has long been more expensive than most of the rest of the country. Between 1980 and 2000, California home prices went from 30 percent above U.S. average. This trend has continued. California is a desirable place to live. In these areas, community resistance to housing, environmental policies, lack of fiscal incentives for local governments to approve housing, and limited land constrains new housing construction. This competition bids up home prices and rents. In addition to a shortage of housing, high land and construction costs also play some role in high housing prices. Amid high housing costs, many households make serious trade-offs to afford living here. Households with low incomes, in particular, spend much more of their income on housing. High home prices here also push homeownership out of reach for many. Californians are also four times more likely to live in crowded housing. In recent decades, the state has approached the problem of housing affordability for low-income Californians and those with unmet housing needs primarily by subsidizing the construction of affordable housing through bond funds, tax credits, and other resources. Because these programs have historically accounted for only a small share of all new housing built each year, they alone could not meet the housing needs we identify in this report. For this reason, we advise the Legislature to consider how targeted programs that assist those with limited access to market rate housing could supplement broader changes that facilitate more private housing construction. Though the exact number of new housing units California needs to build is uncertain, the general magnitude is enormous. On top of the 1.5 million units California is expected to build each year, the state probably would have to build as many as 2 million additional units annually – almost exclusively in its coastal communities – to seriously mitigate its problems with housing affordability. Facilitating additional housing of this magnitude will be extremely difficult. It also would require the state to make changes to a broad range of policies that affect housing supply directly or indirectly – including policies that have been fundamental tenets of California government for many years. Introduction Living in decent, affordable, and reasonably located housing is one of the most important determinants of well-being for every Californian. More than just basic shelter, housing affects our lives in other important ways, determining our access to work, education, recreation, and shopping. Unfortunately, housing in California is extremely expensive. Many households struggle to find housing that is affordable and meets their needs. Amid this challenge, many households make serious trade-offs in order to live here. The report covers four main questions: How expensive is housing in California? What has caused housing prices to increase so quickly over the past several decades and what would it take to moderate this trend? Though this report focuses on high housing costs, California also faces other significant housing challenges meriting legislative consideration, including: These challenges are beyond the scope of this report. Additional information on housing in California will be posted on our California Economy and Taxes blog www.nxgvision.com. How Expensive Is Housing in California? As shown in Figure 1, home prices in California are much higher than they are in other large states. Among all states, only Hawaii is more expensive, on average, than California. California renters also face higher costs. In a state as large and economically diverse as California, some areas have much higher home prices and rents and other areas much lower than the statewide average. Throughout our report we use the U.S. Census metros are comprised of counties – or, in some cases, a single county – that share similar socio-economic characteristics and surround a common urban core. Rents vary throughout the state as well. Single-family home prices and apartment rents in less costly areas of the state, such as Fresno and Bakersfield, though considered inexpensive by California standards, are about average compared with the rest of the country. Average Since the 1980s. Figure 3 shows how average U.S. In 1980, the average California home cost about 20 percent more than the average U.S. Over the next 20 years – through 2000 – California home prices increased about as quickly as the national average. Beginning in about 2000, however, home prices throughout the state began to accelerate. Prices were 80 percent above U.S. As of 2007, average California home prices were

two-and-a-half times higher than average national home prices. In most instances, these trade-offs are particularly challenging for households with low incomes. Notable and widespread trade-offs include 1 spending a greater share of their income on housing, 2 postponing or foregoing homeownership, 3 living in more crowded housing, 4 commuting further to work each day, and 5 in some cases, choosing to work and live elsewhere. Federal, state, and local government housing programs generally work in one of two ways, by: Programs That Build New Housing. Federal, state, and local governments provide direct financial assistance—typically tax credits, grants, or low-cost loans—to housing developers for the construction of new rental housing. In exchange, developers reserve these units for lower-income households. Until recently, local redevelopment agencies also provided this type of financial assistance. Data suggests these programs together have subsidized the new construction of about 7, rental units annually in the state—or about 5 percent of total public and private housing construction—since the mid-’s. In addition to constructing new housing, governments have also taken steps to make existing housing more affordable. About , California households receive this type of housing assistance. In other cases, local governments limit how much landlords can increase rents each year for existing tenants. Why Is Housing Expensive in California? As a result, households bid up the cost of housing in coastal regions. In addition, some of the unmet demand to live in coastal areas spills over into inland California, driving up prices there too. Homebuilders typically respond to high land costs by building more housing units on each plot of land they develop, effectively spreading the high land costs among more units. While these higher building costs contribute to higher prices throughout the state, building costs appear to play a smaller role in explaining high housing costs in coastal areas. This section describes how each of these factors increase home prices and rents in California. California is a very desirable place to live, with temperate weather, long stretches of coastline, and highly educated and culturally diverse economic centers. Many households wish to live in California. The lack of housing on the California coast means households wishing to live there compete for limited housing. This competition bids up housing costs. Rising home prices and rents are a signal that more households would like to live in an area than there is housing to accommodate them. Housing developers typically respond to this excess demand by building additional housing. Building activity during the recent housing boom demonstrates this. During the mid-’s, housing prices were rising throughout the country and, in most locations, developers responded with additional building. During this 30-year period, the number of housing units in the typical U. Home building was even slower in Los Angeles and San Francisco, where the housing stock grew by only around 20 percent. This gap has widened considerably since that time. Homes in the coastal metros are now more than three times more expensive than the rest of the country. Similarly, rents have grown more expensive, with the gap between the coastal metros and the rest of the country increasing threefold since from 16 percent more expensive to around 50 percent more expensive. The same relationship between growth of housing supply and housing costs exists throughout the country, suggesting that what has occurred in California is not coincidental. Looking broadly at major metropolitan counties comprising metros with a population of , or greater throughout the country, places with slower housing growth generally have more expensive housing. Our review indicates that that the relationship between growth of housing supply and increased housing costs is complex and affected by other factors—such as demographics, local economies, and weather. Nonetheless, using common statistical techniques to account for the influence of these other factors, there remains a strong relationship between home building and prices. For example, our analysis suggests that—after controlling for other factors—if a county with a home building rate in the bottom fifth of all counties during the s had instead been among the top fifth, its median home price in would have been roughly 25 percent lower. Similarly, its median rent would have been roughly 10 percent lower. Yet housing costs in much of inland California are above average relative to the rest of the country. This displaced demand places pressure on inland housing markets and results in higher home prices and rents there. Examining the relationship between housing costs in neighboring counties throughout the country using U. Census data from and , we find that this spillover effect is substantial. Our analysis suggests that—after accounting for a variety of other factors that can affect housing costs—a 10 percent increase in housing costs in a county is associated with a roughly 5 percent increase in housing costs in its neighboring counties. Land

prices on the California coast are among the highest in the country. In contrast, land prices in inland California typically are at or below the national average. Comparing land prices across metropolitan areas can be difficult, largely due to data limitations. We also examined existing data to better understand the value of single-family home lots in different areas. Using American Housing Survey data from , we found an even greater divergence between California and the rest of the country. Residential land in an average U. Although high land costs can translate into higher home prices and rents, it is possible to offset the effects of high land costs through more dense development. The density of housing refers to the number of housing units per unit of land—typically measured in units per acre. Higher-density housing, such as an apartment building, has more housing units per acre. Building more units on the same plot of land allows a developer to spread land costs across more units, lessening the impact of land costs on the cost of each unit. This is because land costs are fixed and do not increase if a developer builds additional units. Builders faced with high land costs, therefore, generally will build more dense housing. When this occurs, the effect of high land costs on home prices and rents is reduced.

Chapter 4 : English Language Development Standards - Resources (CA Dept of Education)

The history of California can be divided into: the Native American period; European exploration period from to ; the Spanish colonial period, to ; the Mexican period, to ; and United States statehood, from September 9, (in Compromise of) which continues to this present day.

Different tribes of Native Americans lived in the area that is now California for an estimated 13, to 15, years. Over tribes and bands inhabited the area. The natives controlled fire on a regional scale to create a low-intensity fire ecology which prevented larger, catastrophic fires and sustained a low-density agriculture in loose rotation; a sort of "wild" permaculture. This popular Spanish fantasy was printed in several editions with the earliest surviving edition published about 1590. In exploring Baja California the earliest explorers thought the Baja California peninsula was an island and applied the name California to it. European explorers flying the flags of Spain and of England explored the Pacific Coast of California beginning in the mid-16th century. Francisco de Ulloa explored the west coast of present-day Mexico including the Gulf of California, proving that Baja California was a peninsula, [8] but in spite of his discoveries the myth persisted in European circles that California was an island. Rumors of fabulously wealthy cities located somewhere along the California coast, as well as a possible Northwest Passage that would provide a much shorter route to the Indies, provided an incentive to explore further. He died in southern California in 1592. Cabrillo and his men found that there was essentially nothing for the Spanish to easily exploit in California, and located at the extreme limits of exploration and trade from Spain it would be left essentially unexplored and unsettled for the next years. The Cabrillo expedition depicted the Indians as living at a subsistence level, typically located in small rancherías of extended family groups of 20 to 30 people. Traditional clothing was minimal in the summer, with tanned deerhide and other animal leathers and furs and coarse woven articles of grass clothing used in winter. Feathers were sewn into prayer pieces worn for ceremonies. Some tribes around Santa Barbara, California and the Channel Islands California were using large plank canoes to fish and trade, while tribes in the California delta and San Francisco Bay Area were using tule canoes and some tribes on the Northwest coast carved redwood dugout canoes. Despite this, the natural abundance of California, and the environmental management techniques developed by California tribes over millennia, allowed for the highest population density in the Americas north of Mexico. This tradition of landscape management through fire ecology maintained acorn groves and other food sources, which along with knowledge of migratory herds such as elk and anadromous runs of salmon in the rivers, supported villages, small tribes, and extended family groups. A dietary staple for most Indian tribes in interior California was acorns, which were dried, shelled, ground to flour, soaked in water to leach out their tannin, and cooked. The grinding holes worn into large rocks over centuries of use are still visible in many rocks today. Acorn preparation was a very labor-intensive process nearly always done by women. There are estimates that some Indians might have eaten as much as one ton of acorns in one year. Acorns were gathered in large quantities, and could be stored for a reliable winter food source. Local trade between Indian tribal groups enabled them to acquire seasonings such as salt, or foodstuffs and other goods that might be rare in certain locales, such as flint or obsidian for making spear and arrow points. Native cultures in California are much different from other Indian cultures in North America, and some have survived to the present day. California indigenous language diversity numbered 80 to 90 languages and dialects, some surviving to the present although endangered. Spanish trading route [edit] In the Spanish developed a trading route where they took gold and silver from the Americas and traded it for goods and spices from China and other Asian areas. The Spanish set up their main base in the Philippines. The trade with Mexico involved using an annual passage of Manila galleons. The Eastbound galleons first went north to about 40 degrees latitude and then turning East they could use the westerly trade winds and currents. San Francisco Bay escaped discovery for two centuries until it was finally discovered by land exploration in 1792. It is believed Drake put ashore somewhere north of San Francisco, where the Golden Hind underwent extensive repairs and accumulated needed supplies for a trip across the Pacific. Leaving California, he completed the second recorded circumnavigation of the world after Ferdinand Magellan in 1580. He claimed all the land south of 42

degrees latitude, north of the imprecise Spanish claims and eastward from coast to coast for England, calling it Nova Albion. The term "Nova Albion" was often used on European maps to designate territory north of the Spanish claims. Spanish maps, explorations etc. As was typical in this era, there were conflicting claims to the same territory, and the indigenous peoples who lived there were never consulted. He named San Diego Bay. He also put ashore in Monterey, California and made glowing reports of the Monterey bay area as a possible anchorage for ships with land suitable for growing crops. He also provided rudimentary charts of the coastal waters, which were used for nearly years. The eastern and northern boundaries of Alta California were very indefinite, as the Spanish, despite a lack of physical presence and settlements, claimed essentially everything in what is now the western United States. After the establishment of Missions in Alta California after , the Spanish treated Baja California and Alta California as a single administrative unit, part of the Viceroyalty of New Spain , with Monterey, California , as its capital. Nearly all the missions in Baja California were established by members of the Jesuit order supported by a few soldiers. After the forcible expulsion of the Jesuit order, most of the missions were taken over by Franciscan and later Dominican friars. Both of these groups were under much more direct control of the Spanish monarchy. This reorganization left many missions abandoned in Sonora Mexico and Baja California. This map by British cartographer R. Seale misrepresented California as an island. Spain and Britain were the only colonial powers left. Britain, as yet, had no Pacific colonies in North America. The Bourbon King Charles III of Spain established missions and other outposts in Alta California out of fear that the territory would be claimed by the British, who not only had 13 colonies on the East Coast , but also several islands in the Caribbean, and had recently taken over Canada from the French. These furs could be traded in China for large profits. Approximately half the cost of settling Alta California was borne by donations and half by funds from the Spanish crown. In particular, the sexual exploitation of Native American women by Spanish soldiers sparked violent reprisals from the Native community and the spread of venereal disease. A few soldiers and friars financed by the Church and State would form the backbone of the proposed settlement of California. All five detachments of soldiers, friars and future colonists were to meet on the shores of San Diego Bay. Spanish colonial coat of arms for the Californias. That group arrived in San Diego on May 4. Fernando de Rivera was appointed to command the lead party that would scout out a land route and blaze a trail to San Diego. Many Indian neophytes died along the way; even more deserted. The part of the expedition that took place over land took about 40â€”51 days to get to San Diego. The contingent coming by sea encountered the south flowing California Current and strong head winds, and were still straggling in three months after they set sail. After their arduous journeys, most of the men aboard the ships were ill, chiefly from scurvy , and many had died. Out of a total of about men who had left Baja California, little more than survived. The survivors established the Presidio of San Diego on May 14, Mission San Diego de Alcalá was established on July 16, As the first of the presidios and Spanish missions in California, they provided the base of operations for the Spanish colonization of Alta California present-day California. On July 14, , an expedition was dispatched from San Diego to find the port of Monterey. The expedition returned to San Diego on January 24, They subsisted by eating some of their cattle, wild geese, fish, and other food exchanged with the Indians for clothing, but the ravages of scurvy continued because there was then no understanding of the cause or cure of scurvy a deficiency of vitamin C in fresh food. A small quantity of corn they had planted grew well, only to be eaten by birds. The Spanish settlement of Alta California would continue. Mojave and Sonoran deserts block easy land travel to California. The easiest way across was to use the Gila River corridor. Typical sand dunes west of Yuma Arizona Anza explorations â€” [edit] Juan Bautista de Anza , leading an exploratory expedition on January 8, , with 3 padres, 20 soldiers, 11 servants, 35 mules, 65 cattle, and horses set forth from Tubac south of present-day Tucson, Arizona. They went across the Sonoran desert to California from Mexico by swinging south of the Gila River to avoid Apache attacks until they hit the Colorado River at the Yuma Crossing â€”about the only way across the Colorado River. The friendly Quechan Yuma Indians , he encountered there were growing most of their food, using irrigation systems, and had already imported pottery, horses, wheat and a few other crops from New Mexico. It took Anza about 74 days to do this initial reconnaissance trip to establish a land route into California. The return trip only took 23 days, and he encountered several peaceful and populous agricultural

tribes with irrigation systems located along the Gila River. They took horses and mules, Texas Longhorn bulls and cows with them. The approximately surviving cattle and an unknown number of horses many of each were lost or eaten along the way started the cattle and horse raising industry in California. In California the cattle and horses had few enemies and plentiful grass in all but drought years. They essentially grew and multiplied as feral animals, doubling roughly every two years. In 1791, the Spanish established two combination missions and pueblos at the Yuma Crossing: Both these pueblos and missions were on the California side of the Colorado River but were administered by the Arizona authorities. On July 17, 1791, the Yuma Quechan Indians, in a dispute with the Spanish, destroyed both missions and pueblos—killing soldiers, colonists, and Friars and capturing about 80 prisoners, mostly women and children. In four well-supported punitive expeditions in and against the Quechans, the Spanish managed to gather their dead and ransom nearly all the prisoners, but failed to re-open the Anza Trail. The Yuma Crossing was closed for Spanish traffic and it would stay closed until about 1828. California was nearly isolated again from land based travel. About the only way into California from Mexico would now be a 20 day voyage by sea. The average of 2. The only expeditions anywhere close to the Central Valley and Sierras were the rare forays by soldiers undertaken to recover runaway Indians who had escaped from the Missions. Traders, whalers, and scientific missions followed in the next decades. These Missions were typically manned by two to three friars and three to ten soldiers. Virtually all the physical work was done by indigenous people convinced to or coerced into joining the missions. The padres provided instructions for making adobe bricks, building mission buildings, planting fields, digging irrigation ditches, growing new grains and vegetables, herding cattle and horses, singing, speaking Spanish, and understanding the Catholic faith—all that was thought to be necessary to bring the Indians to be able to support themselves and their new church. Nearly all of the Indians adjoining the missions were induced to join the various missions built in California. Once the Indians had joined the mission, if they tried to leave, soldiers were sent out to retrieve them. In the 1820s, Richard Henry Dana, Jr. The rest of the land was considered the property of the Spanish monarchy. To encourage settlement of the territory, large land grants were given to retired soldiers and colonists.

19th Century California History Timeline Late 's - The trans-continental railroad system was established with funding from the "Big Four," a group of men whose economic influence helped shape California's industrial industry--Charles Crocker, Mark Hopkins, Collis P. Huntington, and Leland Stanford.

State History Native Americans California has been inhabited for thousands of years. These tribes spoke a number of different languages. They were often separated by geography such as mountain ranges and deserts. As a result, they had different cultures and languages from the Native Americans to the east. They were mostly peaceful people who hunted, fished, and gathered nuts and fruit for food. Spanish Missions In , the Spanish began to build missions in California. They built 21 missions along the coast in an effort to convert the Native Americans to Catholicism. They also built forts called presidios and small towns called pueblos. One of the presidios to the south became the city of San Diego while a mission built to the north would later become the city of Los Angeles. Part of Mexico When Mexico gained its independence from Spain in , California became a province of the country of Mexico. Under Mexican rule, large cattle ranches and farms called ranchos were settled in the region. Also, people began to move into the area to trap and trade in beaver furs. They arrived using the Oregon Trail and the California Trail. Soon these settlers began to rebel against Mexican rule. In , settlers led by John Fremont revolted against the Mexican government and declared their own independent country called the Bear Flag Republic. When the war ended in , California became a territory of the United States. Two years later, on September 9, , California was admitted into the Union as the 31st state. This started one of the largest gold rushes in history. Tens of thousands of treasure hunters moved to California to strike it rich. Between and , over , people moved to California. The state would never be the same. Agriculture Even after the gold rush ended, people continued to migrate west to California. In , the First Transcontinental Railroad made traveling west much easier. California became a major farming state with plenty of land in the Central Valley for growing all sorts of crops including apricots, almonds, tomatoes, and grapes. Hollywood In the early s, many major motion picture companies set up shop in Hollywood, a small town just outside of Los Angeles. Hollywood was a great location for filming because it was close to several settings including the beach, the mountains, and the desert. Also, the weather was generally good, allowing for outdoor filming year round. Soon Hollywood became the center of the filmmaking industry in the United States. They build 21 total missions along the coast. The Gold Rush begins. It is named the permanent capital in More US State History:

Chapter 6 : San Diego, California: Brief History and Development

San Diego, California: Brief History and Development. Historical records show that the earliest people who have settled in San Diego, California date back up to years go.

Architecture of the missions was created by what each individual Mission needed. They all had several requirements in common: Protection from unfriendly natives and wild animals Protection from the weather hot and cold Living and working areas to run the Mission The church buildings were normally built in a square or quadrangle so that all sides were protected by buildings. The quadrangle had two entrances that were closed at night to protect the Mission. The Missions had to use what was on hand. That meant the early missions were built with wood beam walls and roofs with tulle reeds a water plant with long, thin leaves and other vegetation covering the roof. Nails were not available so the beams were tied together with leather straps made from cow hides. Early mission buildings made of these materials had trouble keeping dry and caught fire very easily. Many of the early Mission churches burned down. Eventually the fathers made more durable structures made of adobe, or mud bricks. They also learned how to make mud tiles for the roofs and floors. This limited how tall and wide buildings could be built. Using adobe and clay tiles was better, but adobe eventually crumbled and rain caused it to melt. The fathers built long, wide eaves, usually with arches, attached to buildings. Not only did this keep the water from melting the adobe, but it kept the corridors cool during hot days. Arches and corridors are common in Mission architecture. Arches are one of the oldest and most stable building elements. The arch is able to take the weight of what is above it and transfer that weight through its sides to the ground. Corridors were used to protect both the buildings and those walking from bad weather as well as providing an area of cool air that would spill into the rooms off the corridors providing fresh, cool air during hot days. My classroom is off of a corridor at Mission San Carlos and I can tell you that the temperature is easily 15 - 20 degrees cooler under the corridor roof on a hot day. Many Missions had fountains, some inside the courtyard, and some outside. The neophytes used these fountains for washing and cleaning clothes. The Franciscans took a vow of poverty and the living quarters at the Mission were simple with very little furniture or decoration. The churches, though, belonged to God and the Fathers felt that God should have the best decorations and buildings. Most of the Mission Churches were beautifully decorated with paintings, gold, and statues brought from Europe. To make the churches look more important, most Missions added a bell tower, wall with cutouts for the bells, called a campanario, or a false front called an espanada. Spain was already busy with a war with France. Unable to send money to the Missions or to pay the soldiers, life at the Missions became more difficult. The Missions needed land to grow crops and raise livestock. The Missions found it more difficult to support themselves. In Spain lost the war of independence with New Spain. The Mexican government passed another law in to free any neophyte that had been a Catholic for over 15 years, and some left, but many stayed. In the Mexican government passed a law that except for the church buildings and religious artifacts the Missions should be divided between the pueblos, or towns, and the native Californians living at the Missions. Most Missions were sold for much less than what they were worth just a few years before. Some native Californians did receive land, but most of it was sold off to wealthy landowners for a small fraction of what it was actually worth. Understanding the importance of the Missions brings up difficult questions. Some argue that westward expansion of the United States would have taken their lands anyway, especially after the Gold Rush, and that at least the Missionaries provided the Native tribes with some way to move into western society, even if it was as servants and ranch hands. The Missionaries had planned to eventually turn over the Missions to the tribes but this never really happened. They looked at them as primitive and that by changing them they were helping the primitive civilizations to join the modern world. Another problem were the diseases that the Europeans brought with them. The Natives had no immunity to the diseases and thousands died. Before the Spanish came scholars estimate that there were about , Native Californians. By records show that there were about 20, and by that number had dropped to about 17, The Missions helped preserve art and cultural artifacts from the Mission tribes. The records kept by the Missions allow us to see the evolution of California. Water is a crucial element in growing crops and sustaining a population. Many of the Missions had

large aqueduct projects that brought water to the Missions and fields. Many of these aqueducts were the basis of local water systems and some are still in use today. Agriculture provided a stable food source which allowed a large increase in population.

Chapter 7 : California History Timeline: California Important Dates

History of California, experience the modern and ancient historic past events, people and governments of California - Lonely Planet Lonely Planet Travel Guides and Travel Information Hi there, we use cookies to improve your experience on our website.

It was in this frame of mind that prominent San Francisco businessmen schemed to create a coast railroad from San Francisco to Santa Cruz. It was initially called the Ocean Shore Electric Railway. Initial work began in 1899. The San Francisco Chronicle launches a series which accuses Japanese immigrants of debauching white women, deliberately undermining the school system, and causing crime and poverty in California. April 18 - Earthquake and Fire History -In the first decade of the twentieth Century, organized labor in San Francisco exercised "more power and influence than labor in any other major American metropolitan area. At this time, with the city considered a "closed shop" town and labor firmly in control of its political machinery, circumstances began to change. Between and the street railway strike of May , an earthquake, charges of corruption against the mayor and almost all the supervisors, and a struggle for political control between local reform elements and controlling labor interests changed San Francisco politics. For 30 years, Angel Island served as a point of entry to the United States for many immigrants. Like Ellis Island in New York, it processed the entry of people from different parts of the world. Unlike Ellis Island, it also served as a prison for hundreds of Chinese immigrants. The immigration compound at Angel Island was built to enforce an exclusionary law passed in 1882. This law, The Chinese Exclusion Act, was passed to deny entry to Chinese - Ishi straggles into Oroville, the last surviving member of his tribe. In California a special election was held on 10 October to vote on Senate Constitutional Amendment no. 1. The amendment passed by a margin of 3, votes. April 15 - Titanic sinks California Alien Land Law prohibited "aliens ineligible to citizenship" ie. The Raker Bill, which eventually became the Raker Act, granted the city of San Francisco the right to dam the Hetch Hetchy Valley as a reservoir, and the unfulfilled right of municipalized electricity for the city. Maybeck, then fifty years old and known for his innovative ideas. Setting to work on this new project, he chose as his theme a Roman ruin, mutilated and overgrown, in the mood of a Piranesi engraving. Isolationism and anti-preparedness feeling remained strong in San Francisco, not only among radicals such as the Industrial Workers of the World otherwise known as the IWW, or the Wobblies , but also among responsible labor leaders. The Chamber of Commerce organized a Law and Order Committee, despite the diminishing influence and political clout of local labor organizations. Radical labor was a small but vociferous minority which few took seriously. Violence, however, was imminent. The huge Preparedness Day parade of Saturday, July 22, , was the target date. The bomb was concealed in a suitcase; ten bystanders were killed and forty wounded in the worst terrorist act in San Francisco history. Citizens were sitting in jail for holding antiwar views. US Attorney General Palmer was conducting raids upon aliens suspected of holding unorthodox opinions. Racial segregation was the law of the land and violence against blacks was routine. Grown-up fat boy of American silent cinema whose career was ruined after his involvement in a scandal in which starlet Virginia Rappe died. US, the Supreme Court reaffirmed that Asian immigrants were not eligible for naturalization. More than 50,000 people massed at the end of Lincoln Way. Music from a band of musicians filled the air in joyous riot, while thousands of autoists tooted horns to add to the noise of the occasion. The lives of Florence Wyckoff and Helen Hosmer indicate that a more complex and organic process occurred in San Francisco. Both women came of age in the early 1900s and were profoundly influenced by the human suffering and injustice they witnessed during the Depression. Alcatraz made a prison. The first running battles between unionists and police began Tuesday, July 3, 1904. There was a lull during the July 4 holiday when no freight was moved, but disturbances picked up again Thursday, July 5, - known as "Bloody Thursday. The meaning of our movement to End Poverty In California and its polling the largest vote ever cast in a California primary, is that our people have reached the saturation point as regards suffering. We are just about to begin the sixth year of the depression. That is too heavy a burden of suffering for any civilized community to carry. It cruised at miles per hour and had a range of 3, miles. It was not until 1904, however, that the idea of a bridge was revived by James Wilkins,

newspaper editor of the San Francisco Call Bulletin. The majority of engineers said a bridge could not be built. The Bridge was completed and opened to pedestrian traffic on May 27, The following day it was opened to vehicular traffic. First proposed in by town eccentric "Emperor Norton"; groundbreaking in World War 2 was the most destructive war in human history. It began in Asia with the Japanese invasion of China that led to the outbreak of war between the two nations in and ended with the US dropping the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan in During the war in which 40,, people died, Hitler sent 6,, European Jews to their deaths in the Holocaust. The untold suffering caused by the German and Japanese war machines was ended by the brave resistance of people around the globe. Two and a half months after Pearl Harbor, , Japanese Americans, two-thirds of whom were citizens, were evacuated from their homes and relocated in a series of inland US concentration camps. The episode was called by the ACLU "the worst single wholesale violation of civil rights of Americans citizens in our history. Because the FBI had arrested the individuals whom it considered security threats, FBI Director Hoover took the position that confining others was unnecessary. The President and Attorney General, however, chose to support the military assessment that evacuation and internment were imperative. Ultimately, the FBI became responsible for arresting curfew and evacuation violators. A Japanese submarine shells an oil field near Goleta. The Evacuation Claims Act authorized payment to Japanese Americans who suffered economic loss during imprisonment: Attempts by the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission to close down The Black Cat, a gay bar owned by Sol Stuman, end when the California State Supreme Court rules that bars cannot be discriminated against because they choose to cater to gays or lesbians. It became a turning point in the San Francisco gay rights movement. ACLU took the case, which was dismissed. Shrouded in a mystique of anonymity, they took their name from the original English Diggers of the s. The San Francisco Diggers combined street theater, anarcho direct action, and art happenings in their social agenda. Their most famous activities revolved around Free Food every day in the Panhandle , and the Free Store where everything was free for the taking. Since many different tribes were represented, the name "Indians of All Tribes" was adopted for the group. They claimed the island in the name of Indians of all tribes and left the island to return later that same evening. In meetings following the November 9th occupation, Oakes and his fellow American Indian students realized that a prolonged occupation was possible. A collection of photographs which historically document the occupation of Alcatraz Island by Indians of All Tribes, Inc. These rare photographs were contributed by Ilka Hartmann, Michelle Vignes, and the National Park Service - Charles Garfield founds Shanti Project to provide free volunteer counseling to people with life-threatening illnesses. He became a successful Wall Street investment analyst and supported Barry Goldwater for president. He got involved in Broadway theatre which began eroding his conservative views. He moved west and decided that he wanted to be Mayor of San Francisco! His new found liberalism, charisma, weird sense of humor, and belief in politics as theatre, set the stage for his San Francisco political career. The startling news comes to us from KSAN, the popular rock-and-roll station. Dianne Feinstein, President of the Board of Supervisors, in a shaking voice says: The suspect is Supervisor Dan White. He was a policeman and then a fireman and then ran for Supervisor in the heavily conservative Irish-Catholic working class neighborhood known as District 8. He promised to restore traditional values to San Francisco city government. He promised to rid San Francisco of "radicals, social deviates, and incorrigibles" However, he did not bother to contact White at any time during the weekend. He entered City Hall through an open basement window to avoid the metal detectors at the entrances. He asked Harvey for a few minutes in private and led him into his former office where he slew him in the same manner including two bullets to the brain Dan White was paroled from Soledad Prison on January 6, after serving a minimal sentence for manslaughter. He committed suicide on October 21, Their goal was to create a memorial for those who had died of AIDS, and to thereby help people understand the devastating impact of the disease. If there is a mecca for AIDS patents this is it. John "I knew that there were doctors in the San Francisco area that were very knowledgeable about treatments and I wanted that for myself. Police Chief Hongisto is fired after he orders his officers to clear the racks of copies of an issue of the gay Bay Times which criticizes his tactics against King demonstrators.

Chapter 8 : Unemployment Rate and Labor Force

California went from a hunter/gatherer economy with no written records to one of sustainable agriculture and ranching. Water is a crucial element in growing crops and sustaining a population. Many of the Missions had large aqueduct projects that brought water to the Missions and fields.

They lived by hunting and fishing, and gathering plants and seeds. Though Spain had claimed California for more than years, it was not until that the first efforts were made to colonize the area. Catholic missionaries and Spanish soldiers were sent north to establish a chain of missions and forts. Mission San Juan Capistrano was founded on November 1, These two missions laid claim to much of what is now Orange County, grazing cattle, horses, and sheep here until the s. Under Spanish rule, all lands were considered property of the King. But a few retired soldiers were granted grazing permits. Part of his lands would later be granted to his heirs as five separate ranchos. Mexico broke away from Spain in , taking California with them. In , the Mexican government began the secularization of the California missions, restricting the padres to their religious duties, and placing civil administrators in charge of the operation of the missions. The Mexican government also authorized land grants of up to 44, acres to Mexican citizens who would occupy and improve the land. By , almost all of Orange County was part of one rancho or another. Cattle ranching became the backbone of the local economy. Trading vessels from the United States and other countries sailed up and down the California coast, collecting cattle hides and tallow in return for manufactured goods. The Gold Rush of brought tens of thousands of new settlers to California. This gave the rancheros a new market for their cattle, which were sold as beef to feed hard-working miners. The local economy soared. But a series of droughts, floods, and diseases " along with the cost of defending the ownership of their lands in the American courts " eventually drove many of the rancheros to ruin. Some of the old ranchos were sold to American owners with names like Stearns, Bixby and Irvine. With cotton production disrupted by the Civil War, sheep ranching began replacing cattle. Other ranchos were broken up and sold off in pieces to settlers and developers. Anaheim was the first American town founded in Orange County. In , a group of German immigrants living in San Francisco bought a portion of the Rancho San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana to start a new community, built on wine making. The area was subdivided, an irrigation ditch dug, and the vineyards planted before the first colonists moved to Anaheim in Farming became the backbone of the local economy. Wine and raisin grapes, wheat, barley, and corn were all successful. In the s, new irrigation systems were built, which allowed more trees crops to be planted, including walnuts, apricots, and oranges. In , the first commercial vessel entered Newport Bay, which soon became a regular shipping point along the coast. The Southern Pacific built the first local railroad in , extending its tracks south from Los Angeles to Anaheim. The line was extended to Santa Ana two years later. Competition brought a burst of advertising and a sharp drop in ticket prices, setting off a great real estate boom throughout the region. Existing communities expanded, and new towns and subdivisions sprang up by the dozens as tourists and settlers poured into Southern California. But in less than two years, the boom had collapsed, and with it, many of the new towns. Carlton, San Juan-by-the-Sea, St. The burst of economic growth and local pride in the late s led to the formation of the County of Orange in As early as , local residents had tried to break away from Los Angeles and form their own county, but it was not until that the California Legislature passed a bill to allow a vote on county division. Originally, the proposed county line was drawn at the San Gabriel River, but the line was moved south to Coyote Creek to help gain support in Sacramento. This angered Anaheim and some of the other northern communities that had hoped to be near the center of the new county. They voted against the measure. But the rest of the area voted overwhelming for division. Santa Ana was selected as the county seat, and the County of Orange was officially formed on August 1, As other crops disappeared, citrus became more and more popular. The grape industry never recovered from a devastating blight in Apricots had all but disappeared by Growers began planting celery, sugar beets, and lima beans in the s. Cattle still grazed on the vast ranches in the southern end of the county, while dairy farms grew up in the north. But it was citrus that came to dominate the area. The oil industry also played a key role in the development of Orange County. The first successful wells were drilled locally in the s

along the northern edge of the county. Major strikes in Placentia and Huntington Beach started an oil boom that swept the county. While agriculture has all but disappeared, many local oil wells are still pumping. The Santa Ana line prompted the founding of Cypress and Stanton. And the La Habra line ran all the way down to the new community of Yorba Linda. Several small communities later developed along Beach and Manchester boulevards, and the completion of the Coast Highway in brought new growth to places like Laguna Beach and Dana Point. Freeway construction began in the s with the opening of the Santa Ana I-5 Freeway, and continued almost unabated into the s. Beginning in the s, toll roads were added in some areas to meet the needs of growing communities. At the end of the war, many veterans decided to settle in Southern California, and the region began to grow at an unprecedented rate. Existing cities began annexing territory in every direction, and new cities incorporated almost every year. In , the county population topped one million. Tourism, manufacturing, and the service industry began to dominate the local economy. The opening of Disneyland in made Orange County an international tourist destination. In the late s, aerospace firms and light industry began expanding here, and the increasing population meant more and more jobs at hospitals, restaurants, and stores. Today, Orange County is home to more than three million residents, with 34 incorporated cities.

Chapter 9 : Orange County Historical Society: A Brief History of Orange County, California

The California Historical Building Code is applied by the Development Services Department when reviewing plans for projects involving designated structures. What advantage would it be to me to use the California Historical Building Code?

California Famous People Famous Americans: History and Biographies Links to histories and biographies of the famous people of California. Many famous people of California have made significant contributions to the history of our nation and the state of California. These famous Americans, famous entertainers, famous players, famous scientist, famous singers, famous statesmen, famous women, heroes, great explorers, and others California famous Americans have all made California their home. This list includes California historical figures, celebrities and those individuals of California who have influenced the lives of others. Robert Bower - Inventor; born in Santa Monica. Clint Eastwood born May 31, is an American actor, film director, producer and composer. June 11, - July 21, , a steelworker and migrant worker. These roles, among others, have made him an enduring cultural icon of masculinity James H. Doolittle - Air force general who led the first carrier-based bomber attack on mainland Japan in ; born in Alameda Robert Frost - Robert Frost was born in San Francisco in He won a Pulitzer Prize for poetry in , , , and Frost died in William Randolph Hearst was an American journalist and publisher. Born in San Francisco, he created a publishing empire that, at its peak, included 28 major newspapers and 18 successful magazines. Hearst hired only the very best American journalists. Hearst also served as a congressman in the U. House of Representatives from Monroe died of a drug overdose on August 5, , at only 36 years old. Ride - , American astrophysicist and astronaut, was born in Encino, California in After earning a Ph. In , Ride became the first American woman in space. Steinbeck was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in Eldrick "Tiger" Woods - Famous golfer who has revolutionized the sport since becoming a pro in ; born in Cypress. You may not even realize many of these famous people were born in California or notable associated with California, including actors, actresses, explorers, historical figures, inventors, musicians, novelists, professional athletes, important politicians, singers, sport stars and more.