



Quick Guide



Time to Complete



Preparation Time: Up to 30 minutes



Preparation Time: Up to 45 minutes



Key Question

How did the Native Californians and the Franciscans impact one another?



Key Take Away

While it can be easy to come to simple conclusions about their relationship, the Native Californians and the Franciscans affected each other in varied and complex ways.



Key Task

Use the presentation to generate comparative conversation through investigation of the primary source material provided.

PART 1



Start Presentation

PAUSE ON SLIDE #9



Retrat de fra Juníper Serra (Portrait of Serra), 1790
Painted by Fra Francesc Calmari Rotger
Ayuntamiento de Palma, Mallorca

What were
Father
Junípero
Serra's
beliefs?



Conversation to Explore

Introduce the topic of Catholicism and missionary work



Things to Point Out

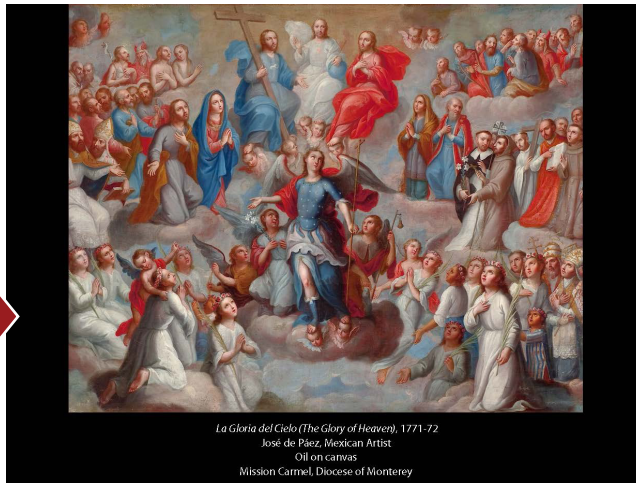
- Father Serra lived most of his adult life in Mallorca before coming to the Americas in his 60s.
- He traveled to the Americas with Catholic Franciscans, Spanish soldiers, seamen and other workers, who wanted to convert the Native Californians to Catholicism.
- He believed the “first order of business was to change the Native Californians from being hunter-gatherers to being European-style farmers. This would keep them at the missions year round, altering their lifestyle of moving seasonally as the food supply changed.
- Once the Native Californians were living at the missions year round, it was easier to explore the Catholic faith with them.

PART 2



Continue Presentation

PAUSE ON SLIDE #10



Encourage Careful Looking

ELICIT student responses:
“What do you notice?”



Things to Point Out

- This painting, known as *Glory of Heaven*, was commissioned by Father Serra and was created as a teaching tool to help the Native Californians learn about the Catholic faith.
- It contains a representation of the Holy Trinity (Father, Son and Holy Spirit), and other holy people like Mary, Joseph, St. Michael, St. Ignatius, and Father Serra.
- It also contains symbols that represent the virtues of Catholicism such as the lily, a symbol of purity.
- Learning through pictures was not uncommon, because most Europeans were illiterate at this time.



Advance Presentation

PAUSE ON SLIDE #15



Encourage Careful Looking

ELICIT student responses:

- “What do you notice?”
- “How is this painting, *The Last Judgment*, similar to or different from *The Glory of Heaven*?”

Explore

- The earlier image of *The Glory of Heaven* explored the Catholic path to salvation of this image, in addition to the heavenly path, also shows the alternative. The world below (Hell) is shown as dark, frightening, and undesirable.
- What do you notice in this painting and what conclusions can you draw about Catholic beliefs?



**Advance to
Next Slide**

PAUSE ON SLIDE #20

Native California peoples
had their own beliefs about
living and the afterlife



**Things to
Point Out**

- There were many different groups of Native Californians in the 1770s, all with their own unique spiritual views and practices.
- While there were some commonalities, there were also many differences.
- All cultures develop systems and beliefs to identify, explain and cope with the unknown. (Why does the sun rise in the morning; what are earthquakes; what happens when we die).
- This segment will help your class explore differences and similarities between traditional Native ideas and Catholicism.



**Advance to
Next Slide**

PAUSE ON SLIDE #21

This story is called
"The Three Worlds"





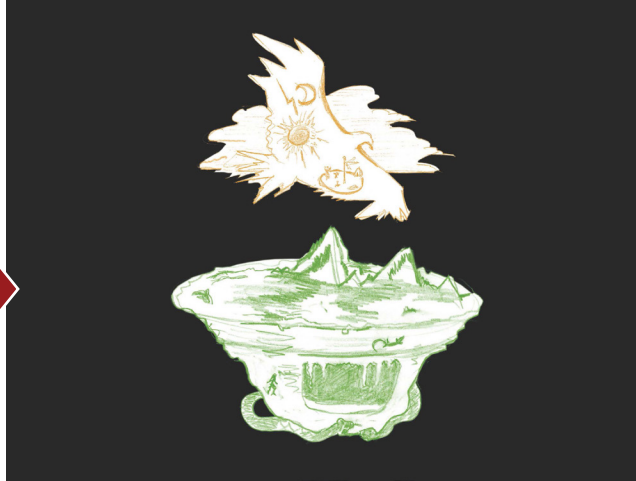
Things to Point Out

- Spiritual beliefs varied among the different California Native groups. The Three Worlds is just one example.
- This is a spiritual belief held by some Chumash people.
- The universe is made up of three distinct worlds layered one atop the other: Upper World, Middle World, Lower World.



Continue to Next Slide

PAUSE ON SLIDE #23



Things to Point Out

UPPER WORLD

- Home to the most powerful beings such as Sun, Moon, and Thunder
- These beings use their great strength for good or evil depending on their satisfaction with the rest of the universe at any given point
- This layer is held up by a large, powerful eagle
- When it stretches and moves its wings, the eagle creates the varied phases of the moon

MIDDLE WORLD

- The earth – the world in which the Chumash people live.
- It is an island surrounded by the sea
- This layer is held up by two great serpents
- When the serpents grow tired, they shift and move, creating earthquakes





Things to Point Out (cont.)

LOWER WORLD

- The Lower World is home to frightening beasts and monsters that come up to the Middle World at night to scare people



Conversation to Explore

Recap Catholic and Three World Images

- How were these two understandings different?
- Were they at all similar? How?
- How do Heaven, Hell, and earthly life reflect the Three Worlds view?

PART 5



Advance Presentation

Listen to both audio slides

LISTEN TO #26 & #27

"Purisimeño Dancing Song"
Native Californian (Chumash)
Play on YouTube: http://youtu.be/va_0-5dkQQk

"Salve"
Traditional Catholic Hymn
Play on YouTube: <http://youtu.be/gI2Z1xccW6c>



Encourage Careful Listening

ELICIT student responses:

- **"What do you notice about each recording?"**
- **"How are they similar?"**
- **"How are they different?"**



Things to Point Out

- Purisimeño Dancing Song, Chumash
- Traditional solo Latin chant, known as "Salve." Words are sung as a hymn to implore the aid of Mary, Mother of God.





Advance Presentation

Pause on “El Fuego” slide.

LISTEN TO SLIDE #30



“El Fuego”

California Mission Music

Play on YouTube: <http://youtu.be/ORA-z1VKxl>



Encourage Careful Listening

ELICIT student responses:

- “What do you notice?”
- How is this audio track different than the previous examples?”



Things to Point Out

- Music was common to both cultures.
- Franciscan music at this time did not use percussion instruments. The addition of drums to this music results from the influence of Native Californians.
- Listen again to the track for the percussion.

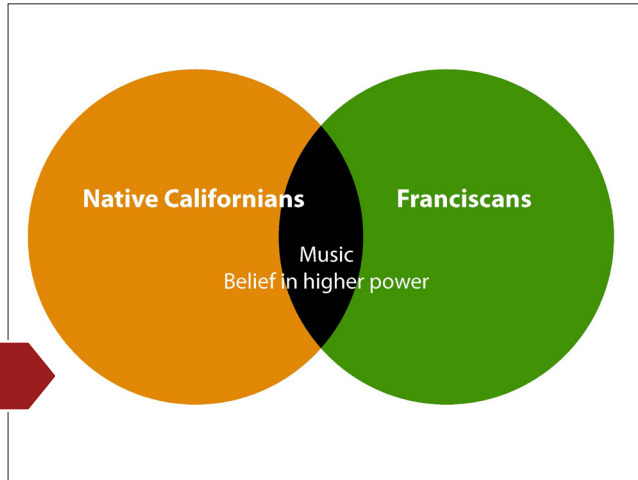


Conversation to Explore

How did common appreciation for things like art, music, and food give Franciscans an entry point to introduce the Catholic faith, a set of beliefs that were not held in common by both groups?



**Advance
Presentation**



**Conversation
to Explore**

- “How did the Native Californians and the Franciscans impact one another?”
- “What would your class add or remove from this diagram?”
- “How did your thoughts about the Franciscans and the Native Californians change as you learned more about them?”
- “What other questions did this investigation generate for you?”