## Assessment California History to 1669

Name	
t the following events in the correct order they happened using #1 to represent the ent that happened first, #2 for the second event and so on.	•
Hernando Cortés leads a return expedition to La Paz and plants a small colony there. It fails aft couple of years and the settlers return to the mainland.	ter a
Antonio de Mendoza, Viceroy of New Spain, sends a second sea expedition under Hernando de Alarcon up the Gulf of California where they enter the mouth of the Colorado River and become the first Europeans to stand on California soil.	
Continental drought provokes wide-ranging migrations. The <u>Tongva</u> , or Gabrielinos, who speak Shoson, a Uto-Aztec language, come down from the Mojave and settle in the Los Angeles basin, displate the Hokan speakers, relatives of the Chumash.	
The remains of a young woman were uncovered at the Rancho La Brea tar pits, the only prehishuman remains found at the site. Her skull and partial skeleton is preserved. Also the likely date of Los Angeles Man, excavated in 1936. The mineralized cranium of his skull was discovered in the Ballona Cr West Los Angeles.	5
Chinese records speak of the explorer Hui Shan, who in 458 A.D. sailed the Pacific and may have reached the coast of California. Hui Shan noted tall trees with a red wood.	ve
Sebastian Vizcaino, another Spaniard, explored the coast and Monterey Bay	
Two ships make their way northward from Tehuantepec and land at the very tip of Baja Califor La Paz Harbor. Local residents kill 20 of the landing party and the ships retreat.	rnia at
Francisco de Ulloa explores the gulf of California; he also rounds the tip of Baja and explores u western coast.	p its
Peoples of north-east Asia followed herds of Caribou, bison, and mammoth across the present Bering Strait. Then moved south along ice-free corridors into the American continents.	day
Settlement of the Southern California Coast by Chumash	

The Portuguese-born sailor, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, became the first European to explore California,
landing at San Diego on September 28. He went on to discover the Catalina Islands, the sites of San Pedro
and Santa Monica and the Santa Barbara Channel Islands.
Sir Francis Drake landed north of San Francisco Bay and claimed the territory for England.
José de Gálvez arrives in Mexico as Visitor General of New Spain. Periodically insane—thinks he is
God, Montezuma, or the King of Sweden—he lauches an ambitious program of colonizing Alta California,
implemented by his emissary, Padre Junipero Serra.
Gaspar de Portolo, governor of the Californias, led an expedition up the Pacific coast and established
a colony and California's first mission on San Diego Bay. He later established a presidio at Monterey, which
became the capital of Alta California.