

Presidio Life: Understanding the Life and Impact of the Spanish

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Grade Level	3-4
Duration	3 class periods

National Standards

GEOGRAPHY

Element 1: The World in Spatial Terms

1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information

Element 4: Human Systems

9. The characteristics, distribution and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

10. The characteristics, distribution and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

14. How human actions modify the physical environment.

AZ Standards

ELA

Reading

Informational Text

Key Ideas and Details

3.RI.3 Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect.

4.RI.3 Explain events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.

Writing

Text Types and Purposes

3.W.2 Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly. a. Introduce a topic and group related information together; include illustrations when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, and details. c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., also, another, and, more, but) to connect ideas within categories of information. d. Provide a concluding statement or section.

4.W.2 Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

Arizona Social Science Standards

GEOGRAPHY

The use of geographic representations and tools helps individuals understand their world.

3.G1.1 Use and construct maps and graphs to represent changes in Arizona over time.

Key concepts include but are not limited to distinct physical and cultural characteristics of Arizona including landforms, the 5C's, climate zones, elevations, plants, animals, Arizona's 22 Indian Nations, diverse ethnic, racial, and religious cultures

4.G1.1 Use and construct maps and graphs to represent changes in the Americas over time.

Key concepts include but are not limited to human and physical features of the Americas, trade and exploration routes, the location of civilizations and societies in the Americas including indigenous peoples, and settlement patterns including the development of the Southern, Middle, and New England Colonies

Human-environment interactions are essential aspects of human life in all societies.

3.G2.1 Explain how people modify and adapt to the Arizona environment. Key concepts include but are not limited to modification and adaptation of the environment by Paleo-Indians, Prehistoric-Indians, explorers, settlers, farmers, immigrants, migrants, and the 22 Arizona Indian Nations, and the use of Arizona's natural resources.

Human-environment interactions are essential aspects of human life in all societies.

4.G2.1 Compare the diverse ways people or groups of people have impacted, modified, or adapted to the environment of the Americas. Key concepts include but are not limited to disease, farming, family structure, housing, cultural assimilation, cultural amalgamation, climate,

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- a. Introduce a topic clearly and group related information in paragraphs and sections; include formatting (e.g., headings), illustrations, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic.
- c. Link ideas within categories of information using words and phrases (e.g., another, for example, also, because).
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the information or explanation presented.

transportation, domestication of animals, clothing, recreation, and utilization of renewable and non-renewable natural resources

Examining human population and movement helps individuals understand past, present, and future conditions on Earth's surface.

3.G3.1 Describe the movement of people in and out of Arizona over time. Key concepts include but are not limited to factors contributing to settlement, economic development, growth of major cities, major economic activities, and land use patterns

Examining human population and movement helps individuals understand past, present, and future conditions on Earth's surface.

4.G3.1 Explain how the location and use of resources affects human settlement and movement. Key concepts include but are not limited to theories about the peopling of the Americas, the Columbian Exchange, treatment of indigenous people, triangular trade, searches for trade routes to Asia that led to exploration and settlement of the Americas

Global interconnections and spatial patterns are a necessary part of geographical reasoning.

3.G4.1 Describe how Arizona has changed over time. Key concepts include but are not limited to Paleo-Indians, explorers, settlers, farmers, immigrants, migrants, the 22 Arizona Indian Nations, plants, land use, and animals.

HISTORY

The development of civilizations, societies, cultures, and innovations have influenced history and continue to impact the modern world.

3.H1.1 Utilize a variety of sources to construct a historical narrative exploring Arizona's cultures, civilizations, and innovations.

Key concepts include but are not limited to impact of prehistoric peoples, Native Americans, Latinx, African Americans, Asian Americans, and newcomers from the United States and world on art, language, architecture, mining, agriculture, and innovations

Key concepts include but are not limited to explorers, settlers, trappers, missionaries, and colonizers

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Key events include but are not limited to statehood
 Influential individuals and groups in the history and development of Arizona
The development of civilizations, societies, cultures, and innovations have influenced history and continue to impact the modern world.

4.H1.1 Utilizing a variety of multi-genre primary and secondary sources, construct historical narratives about cultures, civilizations, and innovations in the Americas.

Key concepts include but are not limited to Olmec, Maya, Inca, Aztec, American Indians living in the Americas before and after European exploration, enslaved and free Africans living in the colonies, British, French, Dutch, Spanish explorers and settlers, and the thirteen colonies

SIOP Elements

<p>Preparation Adapting content Linking to background Linking to past learning Strategies used</p>	<p>Scaffolding Modeling Guided practice Independent practice Comprehensible input</p>	<p>Grouping Option Whole class Small groups Partners Independent</p>
<p>Integrating Processes Reading Writing Speaking Listening</p>	<p>Application Hands on Meaningful Linked to objectives Promotes engagement</p>	<p>Assessment Individual Group Written Oral</p>

Arizona English Language Proficiency Standards

Grade 3

Basic

Listening and Reading

Standard 1 By the end of each language proficiency level, an English learner can construct meaning from oral presentations and literary and informational text through grade appropriate listening, reading, and viewing.

B-2: determine the central topic or message.

B-3: identify key details that support the main idea or message.

Speaking and Writing

Standard 3 By the end of each language proficiency level, an English learner can speak and write about grade appropriate complex literary and informational texts and topics.

B-3 compose informational text that includes details to develop a topic while using appropriate conventions.

Grade 4

Basic

Listening and Reading

Standard 1 By the end of each language proficiency level, an English learner can construct

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meaning from oral presentations and literary and informational text through grade appropriate listening, reading, and viewing.

B-1: determine the central idea (in informational text) and theme (in literary text) and explain how they are supported by key details.

B-2: recount a text including specific details and information.

B-4 utilize visual information to understand the text

Speaking and Writing

Standard 3 By the end of each language proficiency level, an English learner can speak and write about grade appropriate complex literary and informational texts and topics.

B-3 compose informational text that includes details to develop a topic while using appropriate conventions.

Overview

Children should have an awareness of the cultural diversity of their state's population. In Arizona, they can investigate the influence of the Spanish in their area.

Purpose

In this lesson, the students will investigate how the Spanish made changes to the Tucson area in both geographical and cultural ways. This lesson includes strategies for teaching diverse learners.

Key Vocabulary

cultural impact: traditions from one group affecting another group

presidio: a Spanish fort

blacksmith: a person who makes tools with metal

barracks: a building where soldiers lived

stables: a building where animals like horses are kept and fed

adobe: a building material of clay mixed with straw that has been dried by the sun and made into bricks

plaza: a public square or open space in the center of a town

demolished: to tear down or destroy

Materials

- Brochure Scoring Guide
- Brochure Template
- Brochure Requirements
- Artifact Notetaking Sheet and Answer Key
- Vocabulary Cards
- Vocabulary Test and Answer Key
- Presidio Information Sheet
- Map Requirements

- Map Scoring Guide
- Royal Presidio de San Agustin Map
- Different Citizens Reading and Answer Key
- Crayons/Colored Pencils/Drawing Paper
- Computer with internet access
- Projection Device

Objectives

The student will be able to:

1. Describe the life of citizens in the time of the Spanish Presidios.
2. Explain the impact of the Spanish citizens as positive or negatively affecting their environment.

Procedures

Prerequisites: Students need to know why Spaniards initially came to the Americas. Also, they must have an understanding of the indigenous people who were already in the Arizona area at this time. Good background information for the teacher can be found at:

<http://www.legendsofamerica.com/az-forttubac.html>

SESSION ONE

Engage:

1. Ask students to recall some of the reasons that Spaniards originally came to the Americas. Link their knowledge to the understanding that eventually the Spanish come to Arizona and develop presidios (at this point, don't give them too many details on what presidios are).
(Presentation: Linking to Background)
2. Tell students that they are going to become archaeologists. Show them the following video to introduce them to what an archaeologist is and does. Take time to discuss how archaeologists "dig" to find artifacts and what tools would be used. **(Integrating Process: Listening)**

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qMzpA5oCGNY>

- Using the ArcGIS website: <https://goo.gl/xaSVrg> have students look at the “artifacts” found for the different citizens. (At this point they are just observing.)
- Pass out the Artifact Notetaking Worksheet. Have student just fill in the names of the artifacts that they saw in the images and the location on the map. **(Grouping Option: Whole Class)**
- As a class, infer and give these citizens “names” based on the artifacts associated with them. Your discussion should lead to the names: *blacksmith, priest, homemaker/housewife, and soldier* Give ELL students sentence frames to give an answer (e.g. *I believe the citizen is a/an because*) Once the names are decided upon, have students write the names on the Artifact Notetaking Worksheet. **(Integrating Process: Speaking and Listening)**
- At this time, pass out the Vocabulary cards and introduce the vocabulary to the students. Have students put aside the Artifact Notetaking Worksheet. The last two questions will be answered later.

SESSION TWO

Explore:

Note: The Royal Presidio de San Agustín (1775-1850) map is included in the materials. Depending on the ability of your students, you might want to show them the map prior to beginning this part of the lesson so they have an image of what they are to include in their map. Or if your students are capable, use the map as a conclusion so they see various elements that were part of the presidio.

- Show students the following video and tell them that they will work with a partner to draw out a map using the video and the Presidio of Tucson Information Sheet.
<https://www.archaeologysouthwest.org/2015/05/21/tucson-ancient-historic-and-modern/>
- Give each partner group time to discuss where they should put items. Make sure to pass out the Map Requirements sheet, so that they know what is required.
- Distribute paper to each set of partners. Ask them to sketch what they think should be in a presidio. Tell them to make sure to look back at the Vocabulary Sheet. You may replay the video if it is requested. Students must add a location for the priest, the blacksmith, the soldier, and the homemaker. Students must add four more items of their choice but they must

add symbols in their legends. **(Grouping Option: Partners)**

- Before sharing ideas and sketches with the large group, have students share within their small groups so that ELLs have an opportunity to rehearse their answers. You may break it up so that one student shares about the drawing itself, and the other shares what was chosen as a symbol for the legend. It is key that both participate in sharing. **(Integrating Process: Speaking)**
- Ask groups to share out their ideas in a large or small groups. **(Integrating Process: Listening)**

SESSION THREE

Explain:

- Start off the day with a review of the vocabulary words from Session One. Give some clear examples of cultural impact that can come from the teacher and students (e.g. religion, foods, practices, building materials, etc.). **(Scaffolding: Comprehensible Input)**
- Pass out the Different Citizens Reading . Read these paragraphs of information together, and have students add to their Artifact Notetaking Sheet. Also have each student answer the questions and follow the directions in order to answer the questions. Model the coloring process using the Blacksmith portion. **(Integrating Process: Reading and Writing) (Scaffolding: Modeling)**

Elaborate:

- Have students return to their partners to make any final changes to their maps and apply color to them.
- Next, they should receive the Brochure Template and explain the Brochure Requirements. Show some brochure examples and model one portion of the brochure emphasizing that they must summarize ideas. Remind students that they should use complete sentences and correct spelling and color when making the brochure. **(Integrating Process: Writing) (Scaffolding: Modeling)**
- Students will work individually using their notes and reading information to complete the brochure. **(Grouping Option: Individual)**

Evaluate:

- After the brochure is done, the Vocabulary Test can be given.

Presidio Life: Understanding the Life and Impact of the Spanish Assessment

ELA and Social Sciences

The brochure can be graded according to the Brochure Scoring Guide. Mastery will be considered a score of 80% or higher.

The Vocabulary Test and the Artifact Notetaking Sheet can be graded for correctness. Mastery will be considered a score of 80% or higher.

ELA

The Different Citizens Reading can be scored for correctly identifying the sentences that show information about water, plants, and soil. Mastery will be considered a score of 80% or higher.

Extensions

- Students may create a presentation to try to persuade other Spaniards to come to the Presidio.
- The teacher may take students to the Presidio San Augustin del Tucson.
- Write a journal entry about life as a child or another kind of citizen during this time period.

Sources

City of Tucson. (2016). In Search of El Presidio de Tucson. *City of Tucson*, Retrieved July 13, 2016, from <https://www.tucsonaz.gov/info/search-el-presidio-de-tucson>

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Drawings were done by Mabel Rivera