

Chapter 1 : calendrierdelascience.com: Teacher Resources

*Earliest Christianity - A History of the Period AD - Books I-V in Two Volumes (Book I: The Primitive Community; Book II: The Gentile Mission & Paul the Missionary; Book III: Paul the Christian & Theologian; Book IV: The Missionary Congregations and the Beginnings of the Church; Book V: The Separate Areas) [Johannes Weiss, Rudolf Knopf.*

Alta California mission planning, structure and culture[ edit ] Coastal mission chain, planning and overview[ edit ] Prior to , grants of mission lands were made directly by the Spanish Crown. But, given the remote locations and the inherent difficulties in communicating with the territorial governments, power was transferred to the viceroys of New Spain to grant lands and establish missions in North America. Plans to build a twenty-second mission in Santa Rosa in were canceled. In September ,the Rev. This mission is architecturally distinctive because of the strong Moorish lines exhibited. Asistencias "satellite" or "sub" missions, sometimes referred to as "contributing chapels" were small-scale missions that regularly conducted Mass on days of obligation but lacked a resident priest; [9] as with the missions, these settlements were typically established in areas with high concentrations of potential native converts. To sustain a mission, the padres required converted Native Americans , called neophytes, to cultivate crops and tend livestock in the volume needed to support a fair-sized establishment. The scarcity of imported materials, together with a lack of skilled laborers, compelled the missionaries to employ simple building materials and methods in the construction of mission structures. Although the missions were considered temporary ventures by the Spanish hierarchy , the development of an individual settlement was not simply a matter of "priestly whim. Once empowered to erect a mission in a given area, the men assigned to it chose a specific site that featured a good water supply, plenty of wood for fires and building materials, and ample fields for grazing herds and raising crops. It was these simple huts that ultimately gave way to the stone and adobe buildings that exist to the present. The first priority when beginning a settlement was the location and construction of the church iglesia. Once the spot for the church had been selected, its position was marked and the remainder of the mission complex was laid out. The workshops , kitchens , living quarters, storerooms, and other ancillary chambers were usually grouped in the form of a quadrangle , inside which religious celebrations and other festive events often took place. Some fanciful accounts regarding the construction of the missions claimed that underground tunnels were incorporated in the design, to be used as a means of emergency egress in the event of attack; however, no historical evidence written or physical has ever been uncovered to support these assertions. It was employed wherever the indigenous populations were not already concentrated in native pueblos. A total of Friars Minor , mostly Spaniards by birth, were ordained as priests and served in California between and Sixty-seven missionaries died at their posts two as martyrs: Once a Native American " gentile " was baptized, they were labeled a neophyte , or new believer. This happened only after a brief period during which the initiates were instructed in the most basic aspects of the Catholic faith. But, while many natives were lured to join the missions out of curiosity and sincere desire to participate and engage in trade, many found themselves trapped once they were baptized. To the padres, a baptized Indian person was no longer free to move about the country, but had to labor and worship at the mission under the strict observance of the priests and overseers, who herded them to daily masses and labors. If an Indian did not report for their duties for a period of a few days, they were searched for, and if it was discovered that they had left without permission, they were considered runaways. Large-scale military expeditions were organized to round up the escaped neophytes. Sometimes, the Franciscans allowed neophytes to escape the missions, or they would allow them to visit their home village. However, the Franciscans would only allow this so that they could secretly follow the neophytes. Upon arriving to the village and capturing the runaways, they would take back Indians to the missions, sometimes as many as to Indians. On the road they did the same with those of the lodge at San Jose. On arriving home the men were instructed to throw their bows and arrows at the feet of the priest, and make due submission. The infants were then baptized, as were also all children under eight years of age; the former were left with their mothers, but the latter kept apart from all communication with their parents. The consequence was, first, the women consented to the rite and received it, for the love they bore their children;

and finally the males gave way for the purpose of enjoying once more the society of wife and family. Marriage was then performed, and so this contaminated race, in their own sight and that of their kindred, became followers of Christ. Two epidemics of measles, one in and the other in , caused many deaths. The mortality rates were so high that the missions were constantly dependent upon new conversions. The foremost dancer is ornamented all over with down feathers, which gives him a monkey-like appearance; the hindermost has had the whimsical idea of painting his body to imitate the uniform of a Spanish soldier, with his boots, stockings, breeches, and upper garments. Women only left the convent after they had been "won" by an Indian suitor and were deemed ready for marriage. Following Spanish custom, courtship took place on either side of a barred window. After the marriage ceremony the woman moved out of the mission compound and into one of the family huts. The cramped and unsanitary conditions the girls lived in contributed to the fast spread of disease and population decline. So many died at times that many of the Indian residents of the missions urged the priests to raid new villages to supply them with more women. The policy of the Franciscans was to keep them constantly occupied. Willard, "he was starved and flogged. If he ran away he was pursued and brought back. The bells were rung at mealtimes, to call the Mission residents to work and to religious services, during births and funerals, to signal the approach of a ship or returning missionary, and at other times; novices were instructed in the intricate rituals associated with the ringing the mission bells. The daily routine began with sunrise Mass and morning prayers, followed by instruction of the natives in the teachings of the Roman Catholic faith. After a generous by era standards breakfast of atole, the able-bodied men and women were assigned their tasks for the day. The men worked a variety of jobs, having learned from the missionaries how to plow, sow, irrigate, cultivate, reap, thresh, and glean. In addition, they were taught to build adobe houses, tan leather hides, shear sheep, weave rugs and clothing from wool, make ropes, soap, paint, and other useful duties. About 90 days out of each year were designated as religious or civil holidays, free from manual labor. The labor organization of the missions resembled a slave plantation in many respects. Each presidio was provided with land, el rancho del rey, which served as a pasture for the presidio livestock and as a source of food for the soldiers. Theoretically the soldiers were supposed to work on this land themselves but within a few years the neophytes were doing all the work on the presidio farm and, in addition, were serving domestics for the soldiers. While the fiction prevailed that neophytes were to receive wages for their work, no attempt was made to collect the wages for these services after It is recorded that the neophytes performed the work "under unmitigated compulsion. They were ill-equipped"nor did most truly desire"to understand complex and radically different Native American customs. Using European standards, they condemned the Indians for living in a "wilderness," for worshipping false gods or no God at all, and for having no written laws, standing armies, forts, or churches. The sign at the lower right-hand corner proclaims the site as being " Farming, therefore, was the most important industry of any mission. Barley, maize, and wheat were among the most common crops grown. Cereal grains were dried and ground by stone into flour. Even today, California is well known for the abundance and many varieties of fruit trees that are cultivated throughout the state. The only fruits indigenous to the region, however, consisted of wild berries or grew on small bushes. Spanish missionaries brought fruit seeds over from Europe, many of which had been introduced from Asia following earlier expeditions to the continent; orange, grape, apple, peach, pear, and fig seeds were among the most prolific of the imports. Grapes were also grown and fermented into wine for sacramental use and again, for trading. Ranching also became an important mission industry as cattle and sheep herds were raised. Serra set aside a portion of the Mission Carmel gardens in for tobacco plants, a practice that soon spread throughout the mission system. It was a constant point of contention between missionaries and the soldiers as to how many fanegas [37] of barley, or how many shirts or blankets the mission had to provide the garrisons on any given year. At times these requirements were hard to meet, especially during years of drought, or when the much anticipated shipments from the port of San Blas failed to arrive. The Spaniards kept meticulous records of mission activities, and each year reports submitted to the Father-Presidente summarizing both the material and spiritual status at each of the settlements. Livestock was raised, not only for the purpose of obtaining meat, but also for wool, leather, and tallow, and for cultivating the land. In, at the height of their prosperity, the missions collectively owned:

Chapter 2 : Jesus Mission Period coloring pages | Free Coloring Pages

*Esselen & Spanish Courage: A Story Of The California Mission Period [Al M. Rocca] on calendrierdelascience.com*  
*\*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. The year is Rodrigo DeSilva is twelve-years old and he has just landed in Monterey, California.*

The synopsis below may give away important plot points. Synopsis The film is set during the Jesuit Reductions, a program by which Jesuit missionaries set up missions independent of the Spanish state to teach Christianity to the natives. In the opening scene, a Jesuit missionary is lashed to a cross by the Guarani Indians who live above the spectacular Iguazu Falls. The missionary is then sent over the falls, cross and all, while praying fervently to God. His martyrdom inspires the gentle Father Gabriel to scale the hazardous falls and try to reach out to the tribe. Initially, the Guarani warriors prepare to kill him, but after Gabriel plays an unforgettable solo on his oboe, they allow him to live and he gradually wins their trust. Mercenary and slaver Rodrigo Mendoza Robert De Niro makes his living kidnapping natives and selling them to nearby plantations, including the plantation of the Spanish Governor Cabeza Chuck Low. Mendoza subsequently finds his fiancée Cherie Lunghi and his younger half-brother Felipe Aidan Quinn in bed together. He kills Felipe in a duel. Although he is acquitted of the killing by Cabeza, Mendoza spirals into depression. Father Gabriel visits and challenges Mendoza to undertake a suitable penance. Mendoza accompanies the Jesuits on their return journey, dragging a heavy bundle containing his armor and sword. The Jesuit missions were safe, because they were protected under Spanish law. The Treaty of Madrid in the year reapporitions the land in South America. The land on which the Jesuit missions were located was transferred to the Portuguese, and Portuguese law allows slavery. The Portuguese colonials seek to enslave the natives, and as the independent Jesuit missions might impede this, Papal emissary Cardinal Altamirano Ray McAnally , a former Jesuit priest himself, is sent from the Vatican to survey the missions and decide which, if any, should be allowed to remain. If he rules in favor of the colonists, the indigenous peoples will become enslaved; if he rules in favour of the missions, the entire Jesuit Order may be condemned by the Portuguese and the European Catholic Church could fracture. Altamirano visits the missions and is amazed at their industry and success, both in converting the Indians and, in some cases, economically. They are, however, divided on how to do this, and they debate how to respond to the impending military attack. Father Gabriel believes that violence is a direct crime against God. Mendoza, however, decides to break his vows to militarily defend the Mission. They are no match for the military force and Mendoza is shot and fatally wounded. The soldiers are reluctant to fire at a Mass. Only a handful escape into the jungle. Fielding sacrifices himself by killing the Portuguese commander and a few more soldiers before he himself is killed. In a final exchange between Cardinal Altamirano and Don Hontar, Hontar laments that what happened was unfortunate but inevitable because "we must work in the world; the world is thus. Thus have I made it. They set off up the river, going deeper into the jungle, with the thought that the events will remain in their memories. A final title declares that Jesuits and others continue to fight for the rights of indigenous people. The text of John 1:

Chapter 3 : calendrierdelascience.com: Mission History

*The Mission is a British period drama film about the experiences of a Jesuit missionary in 18th-century South America. Written by Robert Bolt and directed by Roland Joff , the film stars Robert De Niro, Jeremy Irons, Ray McAnally, Aidan Quinn, Cherie Lunghi, and Liam Neeson.*

The story goes over his crew and the events that unfold after a mission. I dont want to spoil the book, but I really did like it Sep 24, Nathan Togstad rated it liked it This review has been hidden because it contains spoilers. To view it, click here. The Last Mission is a book about a boy becoming a man. In the beginning, all he wanted to do was kill Hitler. When he realized what he had gotten into, he just wanted to live through every mission. I thought that the book was ok. I think that they shorted the time while he was captured and when he finally got home. The ending was ok, but it made him seem crazy to everyone. Jack want Personal response: Jack wanted to be in the military badly. His older brother could not be in the military because of his disability. When he first got in, he was nervous. He thought about telling his friends about it. He decided that he was not going to tell anyone. When they were out of training, he met a girl on the beach. He became friends with her. Dotty thought that he was older because he was in the military. She gave Jack her number and told him to write her. He went back to training and was given his gunner wings. When he went back to New york, he went to call Dotty. They talked and decided to meet with each other. The next day he went out and bombed Berlin. It was nothing like training. He was unmotivated when each mission went by. Then when they made it past their 25th mission, they had an incident. The plane was shot down, and only Jack lived. All of his friends died. He was captured after he ran for two days. He was with all the injured German soldiers when Hitler was killed. Jack and his new found friend Stan went back home. When back in the USA, Jack did not have enough points to leave. He was going to have to go to Japan. He told his officer that he was only After being held for a while, he was released. He went back home and talked to his parents face to face for the first time in over a year. After the summer, he was sent back to school. He did not fit in because everyone was less mature than him. When they were going to honor the veterans, he was asked to speak. He told them that it was the worst mistake that he could make. Jack was just a kid when he decided to join the military. He figured that he would come back a hero. He wanted everyone to look at him as a hero. When he first joined, he thought of all the things that he was going to do in the military. He joined the barracks when the war just started. He had high hopes of what he was going to accomplish. Then reality hit him. His first bombing mission changed his outlook on everything. It was a mission over Berlin. He had no motivation anymore. When he became prisoner, he saw that a lot of innocent lives were lost because of him. He was not just bombing Natzies everytime. When he returned home, he was way more mature than any 16 year old should be. He saw that war was useless. Over the course of the book, Jack matured rapidly. The setting made me see why Jack changed his mind about how fun the military was going to be. When he was in training, he had nothing to worry about. World War 1 had already started. When he had his first real bombing mission, he realized that it was not what he dreamed it would be. Their first mission over Berlin was when reality struck. The only reason they lived is because they landed in a British territory. When they made impact, I could feel the second they slammed into the water. When Jack was parachuting down from the destroyed bomber, I could hear the bullets flying by your face. The author could have been more descriptive about their living quarters, but he did a good job of while they were in flight. This book shows that when soldiers go off to war, it is a commitment. This book would be good for teens that think they will go into the military and become a hero. It would really open their eyes and let them see that you are not just killing the enemy. This book is not necessarily for a specific gender. I would say that teens around the age of 15 would be able to understand this book. There is also some stronger language, so younger audiences may not be ready for the book.

Chapter 4 : Spanish missions (in U.S. history) | Scholastic

*Your Holiness, I write to you in this year of Our Lord from the southern continent of the Americas, from the town of Asunción, in the Province of La Plata, two weeks march from the great mission of San Miguel.*

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 5 : Why Natalie Byrne's Inclusive Book On Periods Deserves Shelf Space In Your Bathroom | The**

*The padres used the books in the mission libraries for information and for mental stimulation. Each of the California missions had a library or collection of books of some sort. Sometimes the books were kept in the reception room of the guests quarters, or in the padre's office.*

Spain had already opened several Missions in Baja California, what would later be Mexico, and as far South as Guatemala. Mission sites had to have access to water, good soil for crops, grazing land for livestock, and be close to native California villages. Tribes were initially intrigued by the Spanish tools, gifts, and their domestication of animals. Twenty-one Spanish missions were founded in a chain that ran over miles from San Diego to north of the San Francisco Bay. The Missions were secularized by the Mexican government in 1823. In the 1970s the rugged beauty of the crumbling missions and the romanticism of a bygone era led many Californians to begin the restoration of the Mission chain. To date all 21 missions have been restored or rebuilt and are explored by millions of visitors each year. The Missions provide us with a rare opportunity to see and touch real primary sources--not just those available online or in a book. The most important factor in designing any Missions project is the Curriculum Standard and objectives being addressed by the project. The following standards address the Mission Period: Discuss the major nations of California Indians, including their geographic distribution, economic activities, legends, and religious beliefs; and describe how they depended on, adapted to, and modified the physical environment by cultivation of land and use of sea resources. Identify the early land and sea routes to, and European settlements in, California with a focus on the exploration of the North Pacific e. Describe the Spanish exploration and colonization of California, including the relationships among soldiers, missionaries, and Indians e. Describe the mapping of, geographic basis of, and economic factors in the placement and function of the Spanish missions; and understand how the mission system expanded the influence of Spain and Catholicism throughout New Spain and Latin America. Describe the daily lives of the people, native and nonnative, who occupied the presidios, missions, ranchos, and pueblos. Discuss the role of the Franciscans in changing the economy of California from a hunter-gatherer economy to an agricultural economy. Describe the effects of the Mexican War for Independence on Alta California, including its effects on the territorial boundaries of North America. Discuss the period of Mexican rule in California and its attributes, including land grants, secularization of the missions, and the rise of the rancho economy. Many of us have completed this type of project or assigned it to our students as a culmination of a California Missions unit. In addition to the model many of us may have created a report. Models and simple reports were great project ideas in an era before the Missions were rebuilt. Research has shown that students learn best through a balance of personal narratives, the presentation of historical information within a concrete context such as a timeline, and a discussion of the political and societal pressures of the period. In addition, students show highest motivation with simulations and self-directed activities. With all 21 Missions being available to visitors there are a number of ways to bring the Mission period to life.

Chapter 6 : Usborne Books & More - Welcome to Usborne Books & More

*Finally a website that has the Mission period recipes for my child's Mission project. We have been searching for weeks and we are down to the wire. We'd like to get permission for my child to use your recipes and pictures for cookbook due this Thursday 2/18/*

Father Gabriel travels to the falls, climbs to the top, and plays his oboe. Mercenary and slaver Rodrigo Mendoza makes his living kidnapping natives such as the Guarani community and selling them to nearby plantations, including the plantation of the Spanish Governor Don Cabeza. Mendoza later finds them in bed together and in a fit of rage kills Felipe in a duel. Although he is acquitted of the killing of Felipe, Mendoza spirals into depression. Father Gabriel visits and challenges Mendoza to undertake a suitable penance. Mendoza accompanies the Jesuits on their return journey, dragging a heavy bundle containing his armour and sword. The Jesuit missions were safe because they were protected under Spanish law. The Treaty of Madrid reapportioned South American land the Jesuit missions were located on, transferring the area to the Portuguese, who allowed slavery. The Portuguese colonials seek to enslave the natives, and as the independent Jesuit missions might impede this, Papal emissary Cardinal Altamirano, a former Jesuit priest himself, is sent from the Vatican to survey the missions and decide which, if any, should be allowed to remain. If he rules in favour of the colonists, the indigenous peoples will become enslaved; if he rules in favour of the missions, the entire Jesuit Order may be condemned by the Portuguese and the European Catholic Church could fracture. Altamirano visits the missions and is amazed at their industry and success, both in converting the Indians and, in some cases, economically. They are, however, divided on how to do this, and they debate how to respond to the impending military attack. Father Gabriel believes that violence is a direct crime against God. Mendoza, however, decides to break his vows to militarily defend the Mission. They are no match for the military force and Mendoza is shot and fatally wounded after the soldiers destroy a trap, allowing them to enter the village. Fielding sacrifices himself by killing the Portuguese commander before he is killed. Upon seeing the Church at the mission village the soldiers become reluctant to fire. Gabriel leads carrying a monstrance with the Blessed Sacrament. Gabriel is shot, a child picks up the Blessed Sacrament and leads the procession. Only a handful escape into the jungle. In a final exchange between Cardinal Altamirano and Don Hontar, Hontar laments that what happened was unfortunate but inevitable because "we must work in the world; the world is thus. Thus have I made it. They set off up the river, going deeper into the jungle, with the thought that the events will remain in their memories. A final title declares that many priests continue to fight for the rights of indigenous people. The text of John 1:

**Chapter 7 : The Mission ( film) - Wikipedia**

*A total of 20, natives were "attached" to the California missions in (the highest figure recorded during in the Mission Period); under Mexican rule the number rose to 21, (in , the record year during the entire era of the Franciscan missions).*

Add the flour, blend well, then add the chili pulp, oregano, salt, and water. Simmer for 30 minutes. If the sauce seems too hot, add a little tomato sauce or a small chopped fresh tomato. Or just tough it out! But, in actuality, they WERE eyes staring at you. Steam for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove the chilies from the water and rub through a colander, adding a little of the water in which the chilies were cooked this aids in removing the pulp from the skins. You should have a rich red puree. Pour in the vinegar, stir and add the chili puree. Cook for 20 minutes. Pour the sauce into a casserole, drop in eggs one at a time and allow to stand in a warm oven until the eggs are set. To garnish, sprinkle around edge with finely chopped ripe black olives and onion.

**Nixtamal** The Indians in New Spain taught the Spaniards and the padres how to make nixtamal and how to use it. This is the base of many mission foods as well as Mexican foods: Add the corn and stir until the mixture no longer effervesces. Bring to a boil, then lower the heat so that the mixture cooks but does not boil "stir frequently. When the skins can be easily rubbed from the kernels after about one hour of cooking and the corn is moist through, remove from the heat. Drain and wash in several changes of cold water until all trace of lime is removed. Rub the kernels between the hands until free of hulls. You will have a clean corn much like hominy but not so well cooked. This is nixtamal, ready to be ground into masa.

**Masa** 1 cup nixtamal Water Place on cup of nixtamal on a metate the Indian grain grinder ; sprinkle with water to keep it moist. With a small hand-stone, rub back and forth, over and over, until the corn kernels have formed a medium-fine dough. Cover with a damp cloth to keep from drying.

**Torrejas** Torrejas are corn dough fritters, or sweet corn wafers. Mold into small balls, then pat into thin 2-inch wafers. Bake on a ungreased griddle, then fry in deep fat for a few minutes until crisp. Torrejas are usually served with dishes having an abundance of gravy, or combined with a cooked red chili sauce. They may also be served with a sweet syrup.

**Tortillas** Form the masa into 2-inch balls; press and pat with the hand into a 6-inch round cake. Bake on a hot, ungreased griddle until slightly brown and blistered on both sides.

**Jiricalla custard** This is a nearest to ice cream that the early Californians knew.

## Chapter 8 : The Last Mission by Harry Mazer

*The Mission Period is an important part of California's history and is included in the History/Social Studies Curriculum Standards for fourth grade students. Why Study the Missions? Some would answer this question, "Because we have to, it's part of the Standards.*

We are proud to offer an outstanding program designed to get you off to a great start. Here are a few of the advantages available to new consultants. The ending date is very important: The exciting "Success Story" Reward Program offers many generous rewards including free and discounted product, cash, and recognition for your sales and for every recruit who joins you. You can even earn cash beyond your incentive period. To realize the full earning potential set a goal to reach Express Success and promote to Team Leader by the 1st of the month following your first twelve weeks. You will want to take full advantage of this program so be sure to read the Consultant Guide for all the details. OR you can offer the current host special, whichever is best for your host. Chat with your friends and family now about helping you schedule bookings. They will love all the free books you can provide them. Double Merchandise Allowance orders must be received at the Home Office by For a quick reference guide on your UBAM business websites go to your back office page, then toolbox top right , click on New Consultant in the links bar on the left, then select Quick Reference Guide. Enter your consultant ID and password initially set as the last four digits of your social security number - you can change your password if you wish. Once you have successfully logged in you will be at your Dashboard. From the Dashboard you can access your Back Office by clicking on the house icon upper right hand corner. Here you will be able to track your orders, check your sales, find monthly specials, download flyers, check message boards, monitor the progress of your recruits, find your sponsor and Team Leader contact information, and much more. Your e-Commerce shopping website This site gives your friends, family and customers the opportunity to shop online in your own virtual bookstore and allows visitors to easily sign-up to become a consultant. Here you can also look up orders, create events, create wish lists and much more. Login to your ecommerce Dashboard using your email address and the last four digits of your social security number unless you were an ecommerce customer before signing up, in which case the password is the same as it was when you were a customer. We start you off with a six-month basic subscription. All you need is a computer with an Internet connection and you are ready to go! You may access OrderPro Online 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Simply visit our site at <https://> All consultants are eligible to earn Bonuses From the very start you can look forward to receiving a monthly Personal Sales Bonus in addition to the commission you earn on each order. Minimums apply refer to the Consultant Guide for details. Boost your earnings by promoting to Team Leader and earn overrides and bonuses on your own sales and the sales of your personal recruits and all recruits that they bring onboard. Read it thoroughly and make a note of any questions you have for your sponsor or Team Leader. This informative, fun, inspiring e-newsletter contains all the latest announcements from the Home Office. The Consultant Toolbox icon found at the upper right of your back office page leads to a huge amount of training tools and guides. Audio recordings of convention workshops and teleconference calls are located on your Back Office page under Resources, Training. If you need any help with your business your Sponsor and Team Leader are there for you. This could be the best decision in your life!

## Chapter 9 : Catholic Cuisine: Celebrating Bl. Junipero Serra with California Mission Foods

*Super coloring - free printable coloring pages for kids, coloring sheets, free colouring book, illustrations, printable pictures, clipart, black and white pictures, line art and drawings. [calendrierdelascience.com](http://calendrierdelascience.com) is a super fun for all ages: for boys and girls, kids and adults, teenagers and toddlers, preschoolers and older kids at school.*