

WEEK 9

- ❑ Watch Lecture: The Structure of the Universe. Use the guided notes in this section to help you jot down notes as you go to create your notebook pages for this week and reinforce important concepts and ideas.
- ❑ Do Lab: Mixture Separation lab. Write down your observations in your notebook, and make a lab page for your chemistry textbook.

LAB

Mixture Separation

The ability to separate and recover pure substances from **mixtures** is extremely important in scientific research and industry. Chemists need to work with pure substances, but naturally, occurring materials are seldom pure. Often, differences in the **physical properties** of the components in a mixture provide the means for separating them. In this experiment, you will have an opportunity to design, develop, and implement your own procedure for separating a mixture. The mixture you will work with contains salt, sand, iron filings, and poppy seeds. All four substances are in dry, granular form.

EQUIPMENT:

- protective gloves
- beaker, 100 mL or larger
- 1 Tbsp. poppy seeds
- 1 Tbsp. salt
- protective glasses
- tablespoon
- 1 Tbsp. sand
- 1 Tbsp. iron filings

PROCEDURE:

1. Obtain separate samples of each of the four mixture components. Use the equipment you have available to make observations of the components and determine their properties. Look for things like whether the substance is magnetic, whether it dissolves, or whether it floats. Record your observations in your data table.

DATA

PROPERTIES	SAND	IRON FILINGS	SALT	POPPY SEEDS
Dissolves in Water				
Floats in Water				
Magnetic				
Other				

2. Make a plan for what you will do to separate a mixture that includes the four components from step 1. Record your plan below. Ask: Why will this method work? Could it have unforeseen consequences?
3. Combine the elements from step 1 in a single beaker. (Use fresh samples if you need

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CHEMISTRY: Properties of Matter

to.) Using the equipment you have available, run the procedure you developed in step 2.

4. Answer the following questions:

- On a scale of 1 to 10, how successful were you in separating and recovering each of the four components: sand, salt, iron filings, and poppy seeds? Consider 1 to be the best and 10 to be the worst. Justify your rating: _____

- How did you decide on the order of your procedural steps? Would any order have worked? _____

- If you could do the lab over again, what would you do differently? Be specific.

- Name two materials or tools that were not available that might have made your separation easier. _____

- How could you separate each of the following two-part mixtures?
 - Lead filings and iron filings _____

 - Sand and gravel _____

 - Sand and finely ground polystyrene foam _____

 - Salt and sugar _____

 - Alcohol and water _____

- Classify each of the following as either a pure substance or a mixture
 - salt water _____
 - carbon dioxide _____
 - air _____
 - mercury _____

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CHEMISTRY: Properties of Matter

- wood _____
- glass _____
- Identify whether each of the following properties are **extensive** or **intensive**:
 - Iron is magnetic _____
 - Water is a liquid at room temperature _____
 - The density of water is 1.0g/mL _____
 - A sample of water has a mass of 5.5 g _____
 - Hydrochloric acid reacts with magnesium _____
 - The volume of a piece of metal is 6.7 cm³ _____
 - The length of a piece of string is 10.5 cm 8. _____
- In the blank write if the following are chemical or physical properties of matter:
 - color _____
 - smell _____
 - freezing point _____
 - boiling point _____
 - melting point _____
 - attraction (paramagnetic) or repulsion (diamagnetic) to magnets

 - viscosity _____
 - density _____
 - heat of combustion _____
 - reactivity with water _____
 - pH _____

Week 9 Guided Notes

Properties of Matter

• **physical properties:** _____

• examples _____

• **chemical properties:** _____

• examples _____

• **extensive properties:**

• examples _____

• **intensive properties:**

• examples _____

The Four Fundamental Forces

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

TERMS TO DEFINE

nuclear fusion: _____

- ❑ Read and annotate the Anti-Federalist papers, on the following page. Circle any unfamiliar words or ideas, underline important points, and jot notes in the margins.

Letter V

CATO, *The New-York Journal* (1787)

IN MY LAST NUMBER I endeavored to prove that the language of the article relative to the establishment of the executive of this new government was vague and inexplicit, that the great powers of the President, connected with his duration in office would lead to oppression and ruin. That he would be governed by favorites and flatterers, or that a dangerous council would be collected from the great officers of state,—that the ten miles square, if the remarks of one of the wisest men, drawn from the experience of mankind, may be credited, would be the asylum of the base, idle, avaricious and ambitious, and that the court would possess a language and manners different from yours; that a vice president is as unnecessary, as he is dangerous in his influence—that the president cannot represent you because he is not of your own immediate choice, that if you adopt this government, you will incline to an **arbitrary and odious aristocracy** or monarchy the that the president possessed of the power, given him by this frame of government differs but very immaterially from the establishment of monarchy in Great Britain, and I warned you to beware of the fallacious resemblance that is held out to you by the advocates of this new system between it and your own state governments.

And here I cannot help remarking, that inexplicitness seems to pervade this whole political fabric: certainty in political compacts, which **Mr. Coke** calls the mother and nurse of repose and quietness, the want of which induced men to engage in political society, has ever been held by a wise and free people as essential to their security; as, on the one hand it fixes barriers which the ambitious and tyrannically disposed magistrate dare not overleap, and on the other, becomes a wall of safety to the community—otherwise stipulations between the governors and governed are nugatory; and you might as well deposit the important powers of

legislation and execution in one or a few and permit them to govern according to their disposition and will; but the world is too full of examples, which prove that to live by one man's will became the cause of all men's misery. Before the existence of express political compacts it was reasonably implied that the magistrate should govern with wisdom and Justice, but mere implication was too feeble to restrain the unbridled ambition of a bad man, or afford security against negligence, cruelty, or any other defect of mind.

It is alledged that the opinions and manners of the people of America, are capable to resist and prevent an extension of prerogative or oppression; but you must recollect that opinion and manners are mutable, and may not always be a permanent obstruction against the encroachments of government; that the progress of a commercial society begets luxury, the parent of inequality, the foe to virtue, and the enemy to restraint; and that ambition and voluptuousness aided by flattery, will teach magistrates, where limits are not explicitly fixed to have separate and distinct interests from the people, besides it will not be denied that government assimilates the manners and opinions of the community to it. Therefore, **a general presumption that rulers will govern well is not a sufficient security.**—You are then under a sacred obligation to provide for the safety of your posterity, and would you now basely desert their interests, when by a small share of prudence you may transmit to them a beautiful political patrimony, that will prevent the necessity of their travelling through seas of blood to obtain that, which your wisdom might have secured:—It is a duty you owe likewise to your own reputation, for you have a great name to lose; you are characterised as cautious, prudent and jealous in politics; whence is it therefore, that you are about to

precipitate yourselves into a sea of uncertainty, and adopt a system so vague, and which has discarded so many of your valuable rights.—**Is it because you do not believe that an American can be a tyrant?** If this be the case you rest on a weak basis; Americans are like other men in similar situations, when the manners and opinions of the community are changed by the causes I mentioned before, and your political compact inexplicit, your posterity will find that great power connected with ambition, luxury, and flattery, will as readily produce a **Caesar, Caligula, Nero, and Domitian** in America, as the same causes did in the Roman empire.

But the next thing to be considered in conformity to my plan, is **the first article** of this new government, which comprises the erection of the house of representatives and senate, and prescribes their various powers and objects of legislation. The most general objections to the first article, are that biennial elections for representatives are a departure from the safe democratical principles of annual ones—that the number of representatives are too few; that the apportionment and principles of increase are unjust; that no attention has been paid to either the numbers or property in each state in forming the senate; that the mode in which they are appointed and their duration, will lead to the establishment of an aristocracy; that the senate and president are improperly connected, both as to appointments, and the making of treaties, which are to become the supreme law of the land; that the judicial in some measure, to-wit, as to the trial of impeachments, is placed in the senate, a branch of the legislative, and some times a branch of the executive; that Congress have the improper power of making or altering the regulations prescribed by the different legislatures, respecting the time, place, and manner of holding elections for representatives, and the time and manner of choosing senators; that standing armies may be established, and appropriation of money made for their support for two years; that the militia of the most remote state may be marched into those states situated at the opposite extreme of this continent; that the slave trade

is, to all intents and purposes permanently established; and a slavish capitation, or poll-tax, may at any time be levied—these are some of the many evils that will attend the adoption of this government.

But with respect to the first objection, it may be remarked that a well digested democracy has this advantage over all others, to wit, that it affords to many the opportunity to be advanced to the supreme command, and the honors they thereby enjoy fill them with a desire of rendering themselves worthy of them; hence this desire becomes part of their education, is matured in manhood, and produces an ardent affection for their country, and it is the opinion of the great **Sidney**, and **Montesquieu** that this is in a great measure produced by annual election of magistrates.

If annual elections were to exist in this government, and learning and information to become more prevalent, you never will want men to execute whatever you could design—Sidney observes “that a well governed state is as fruitful to all good purposes as the seven headed serpent is said to have been in evil; when one head is cut off, many rise up in the place of it.” He remarks further, that “it was also thought, that free cities by frequent elections of magistrates became nurseries of great and able men, every man endeavoring to excel others, that he might be advanced to the honor he had no other title to, than what might arise from his merit, or reputation,” but the framers of this perfect government, as it is called, have departed from this democratical principle, and established biennial elections for the house of representatives, who are to be chosen by the people, and sextennial for the senate, who are to be chosen by the legislature. Let us look to the first article of the proposed new constitution, which treats of the legislative powers of Congress; and to the eighth section, which pretends to define those powers. We find here that the Congress in its legislative capacity, shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, and excises; to borrow money; to regulate commerce; to fix the rule for naturalization and the laws of bankruptcy; to coin money; to punish counterfeiters; to establish post offices and post

the different states, and **have given to the executive the unprecedented power of making temporary senators, in case of vacancies**, by resignation or otherwise, and so far forth establishing a precedent for virtual representation (though in fact their original appointment is virtual) thereby influencing the choice of the legislatures, or if they should not be so complaisant as to conform to his appointment—offence will be given to the executive and the temporary members will appear ridiculous by rejection; this temporary member, during his time of appointment, will of course act by a power derived from the executive, and for, and under his immediate influence.

It is a very important objection to this government, that the representation consists of so few; too few to resist the influence of corruption, and the temptation to treachery, against which all governments ought to take precautions—how guarded you have been on this head, in your own state constitution, and yet the number of senators and representatives proposed for this vast continent, does not equal those of your own state; how great the disparity, if you compare them with the aggregate numbers in the United States. The history of representation in England, from which

we have taken our model of legislation, is briefly this: before the institution of legislating by deputies, the whole free part of the community usually met for that purpose; when this became impossible by the increase of numbers the community was divided into districts, from each of which was sent such a number of deputies as was a complete representation of the various numbers and orders of citizens within them; but can it be asserted with truth, that six men can be a complete and full representation of the numbers and various orders of the people in this state? Another thing [that] may be suggested against the small number of representatives is, that but few of you will have the chance of sharing even in this branch of the legislature; and that the choice will be confined to a very few; the more complete it is, the better will your interests be preserved, and the greater the opportunity you will have to participate in government, one of the principal securities of a free people; but this subject has been so ably and fully treated by a writer under the signature of Brutus, that I shall content myself with referring you to him thereon, reserving further observations on the other objections I have mentioned, for my future numbers.

CATO. ▸

THE ANTIFEDERALIST NO. 46

Where Then Is the Restraint?

"AN OLD WHIG" (1788)

LET US LOOK TO the **first article** of the proposed new constitution, which treats of the legislative powers of Congress; and to the **eighth section**, which pretends to define those powers. We find here that the Congress in its legislative capacity, shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, and excises; to borrow money; to regulate commerce; to fix the rule for naturalization and the laws of bankruptcy; to coin money; to punish counterfeiters; to establish post offices and post roads; to secure copy rights to authors; to constitute tribunals; to define and punish piracies; to declare war; to raise and support armies; to provide and support a navy; to call forth the militia; to organize,

arm and discipline the militia; to exercise absolute power over a district ten miles square, independent of all the State legislatures, and to be alike absolute over all forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings thereunto belonging. This is a short abstract of the powers given to Congress. These powers are very extensive, but I shall not stay at present to inquire whether these express powers were necessary to be given to Congress? Whether they are too great or too small?

My object is to consider that undefined, unbounded and immense power which is comprised in the following clause—"And to make all laws which shall

be **necessary and proper** for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States; or in any department or offices thereof.” Under such a clause as this, can anything be said to be reserved and kept back from Congress? Can it be said that the Congress have no power but what is expressed? “To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper”—or, in other words, to make all such laws which the Congress shall think necessary and proper—for who shalt judge for the legislature what is necessary and proper? Who shall set themselves above the sovereign? What inferior legislature shall set itself above the supreme legislature? To me it appears that no other power on earth can dictate to them, or control them, unless by force; and force, either internal or external, is one of those calamities which every good man would wish his country at all times to be delivered from. This generation in America have seen enough of war, and its usual concomitants, to prevent all of us from wishing to see any more of it—all except those who make a trade of war. But to the question—without force what can restrain the Congress from making such laws as they please? What limits are there to their authority? I fear none at all. For surely it cannot be justly said that they have no power but what is expressly given to them, when by the very terms of their creation they are vested with the powers of making laws in all cases—necessary and proper; **when from the nature of their power, they must necessarily be the judges what laws are necessary and proper.**

The British act of Parliament, declaring the power of Parliament to make laws to bind America in all cases whatsoever, was not more extensive. For it is as true as a maxim, that even the British Parliament neither could nor would pass any law in any case in which they did not either deem it necessary and proper to make such a law, or pretend to deem it so. And in such cases it is not of a farthing consequence whether they really are of opinion that the law is necessary and proper, or only pretend to think so, for who can overrule their pretensions? No one; unless we had a **Bill of Rights**, to which we

might appeal and under which we might contend against any assumption of undue power, and appeal to the judicial branch of the government to protect us by their judgments. This reasoning, I fear, is but too just. And yet, if any man should doubt the truth of it, let me ask him one other question: What is the meaning of the latter part of the clause which vests the Congress with the authority of making all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all other powers (besides the foregoing powers vested, etc., etc.)? Was it thought that the foregoing powers might perhaps admit of some restraint, in their construction as to what was necessary and proper to carry them into execution? Or was it deemed right to add still further that they should not be restrained to the powers already named? Besides the powers already mentioned, other powers may be assumed hereafter as contained by implication in this constitution. The Congress shall judge of what is necessary and proper in all these cases, and in all other cases—in short, in all cases whatsoever.

Where then is the restraint? How are Congress bound down to the powers expressly given? What is reserved, or can be reserved? Yet even this is not all. As if it were determined that no doubt should remain, by the sixth article of the Constitution it is declared that “this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitutions or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.” The Congress are therefore vested with the supreme legislative power, without control. In giving such immense, such unlimited powers, was there no necessity of a Bill of Rights, to secure to the people their liberties?

Is it not evident that we are left wholly dependent on the wisdom and virtue of the men who shall from time to time be the members of Congress? And who shall be able to say seven years hence, the members of Congress will be wise and good men, or of the contrary character? ❀

WEEK 9
GOVERNMENT: Federalism

- ❑ Answer the following questions about the reading. Write your answers in your history notebook. (You don't need to write them for anyone else to read, so don't worry about grammar or sentence structure. You just want to get your ideas down.)
- What specific arguments does Cato make against the structure of the executive branch? Which are valid?
 - What specific arguments does Cato make against the structure of the legislative branch? Which are valid?
 - According to Cato, how does the Constitution violate the principles of separation of powers and actual representation?
 - Why does Cato believe there are too few representatives?
 - In Anti-federalist #46, what is the main objection to the powers of Congress?
 - In Anti-federalist #46, what restraint is suggested to prevent Congress from becoming too powerful?
 - Is the criticism of the Supremacy Clause justified?

- ❑ Watch Lecture: Josefa Segovia and the California Gold Rush. Take notes as you go to help reinforce important concepts and ideas.
- ❑ Read “Josefa Segovia and the California Gold Rush.” Annotate and take notes as you read.

Josefa Segovia and the California Gold Rush

THE 1851 FOURTH OF JULY celebration in Downieville, California was one big party. The California Gold Rush, which had started two years earlier, was still in full swing, and new prospectors were arriving all the time. The surge of people had propelled far-away California to statehood much faster than expected, and this was the brand-new state’s first Fourth of July celebration as an official state of the United States. (They’d been added to the union on September 9 of the previous year.) California’s first governor delivered a patriotic address, parades marched down the town streets, and the camp-brewed moonshine was flowing. This was what being an American was all about—but so was what happened at the end of the night, when Josefa Segovia was hanged for stabbing a man who broke into her house (twice) to try to rape her.

We talk a lot about the gritty glamor of the Gold Rush camps, but we don’t talk about the racism that was an intrinsic piece of that part of history. Young men from all of the United States came to seek their fortune in California, and not all of them were white. Neither were the people already living in this part of the world: If you visited a Gold Rush town, you would immediately notice that it was full of all kinds of people: free Black people, Chinese and Mexican immigrants, descendants of French and Chilean immigrants, people from various Native American nations—it was the melting pot the United States has always liked to believe that it is. For many prospectors, this would have been the most diverse place they’d ever experienced, and some of them probably embraced the differences they found. Most settled for treating the differences as punch-lines, embracing gross stereotypes: The French can’t control themselves! Chinese people are deceitful! Jews are money-grubbing! Mexicans are lazy and prone to vio-

lence! Black people just aren’t smart! There was an icky stereotype for everybody from the very beginning, but there wasn’t much overt violence early on.

As the number of white prospectors increased (fueled in part by then-President **James Polk**’s official confirmation that there was gold to be found in California) though, so did the aggressively racist sentiment in California. Coming to California wasn’t a guarantee you’d get rich there—and white men coming from the eastern United States started to feel like the Mexican and Spanish-speaking prospectors (whom, you remember, had actually been there first) were stealing gold from “true citizens.” It didn’t help that a large percentage of Mexican and Chilean miners actually had mining experience and so were better equipped to make the most of their claims. White vigilantes banded together to drive out Spanish-speaking prospectors in camps throughout the California territory. Sometimes Spanish-speakers would be arrested on trumped-up charges that they couldn’t understand and hanged by mobs before they even had a chance to stand trial. (That’s how one California Gold Rush town got its name: Hangtown.)

One of the first laws that California passed after it became an official U.S. state perfectly illustrates the racism and xenophobia of the Gold Rush. **The Foreign Miners’ Tax of 1850**—sponsored by a notoriously racist Texas senator who was still angry that he’d been run off his own claim because of his enslaved miner workforce (California was technically a free state, though it did not grant civil rights to Black or Native American people and quickly passed a fugitive slave act allowing white slave owners to reclaim people who had escaped from slavery) and who infamously said he’d have a harder time killing a louse than a

Mexican—imposed a \$20 per month tax on all foreign miners. This was enough to drive Spanish-speakers from many claim sites.

So Josefa Segovia already had one big strike against her because of her Mexican birth. She had another strike just being a 19th century woman living in a town full of men who embraced the rough-and-ready spirit of the prospector camps. We don't know much about her life—later accounts would suggest that she was a sex worker and that she lived with a man who wasn't her husband, but neither of those things seem to be true. Segovia (who for about 100 years was erroneously called Juanita—a generic Spanish name—or “the little woman” in accounts of her death) was probably in her 20s, and the man she lived with, José Loaiza, was almost certainly her husband. Contemporary record keepers didn't bother with her occupation (unknown), place of birth (unknown), or family (unknown), they were more interested in her appearance, which was universally agreed to be very attractive. The little evidence available suggests that she was well-liked in Downieville—there's no record of anyone having a problem with her before the Fourth of July festivities.

Most people in Downieville also liked Joe Cannon (sometimes called Fred or Jack), a big, strong Scottish immigrant who was always ready for a drink or a laugh. On the Fourth of July, he and his friends had had a few too many drinks and were carousing through town, making noise and a little trouble. They busted through the door of Segovia's home attempted to rape her. She fought them off, but when Cannon came back the next morning—contemporary accounts say that he entered her house again without her consent “to apologize,” though people also said he called Segovia a “whore” while standing on her doorstep—Segovia stabbed him with the Bowie knife she had hidden under her blouse. Cannon died instantly.

Let's just be clear about this: Cannon broke into Segovia's house and tried to rape her. He came back again, forced his way into her house again, and she stabbed him. If she had been the white wife of a white miner,

this would have been a clear case of self-defense. Certainly she would not have been summarily tried and executed for murder. But because she was a Mexican woman and her attacker was white, Cannon's death was a capital offense. She tried to take refuge at the local gambling house where her friends attempted to protect her, but the enraged gold miners threatened to burn down the house and succeeded in dragging her out into the street, where they held a “trial.” The trial was anything but fair: Segovia obviously had no attorney, and when a San Francisco lawyer offered to represent her and mounted a barrel to make his case, the mob kicked the barrel out from under him and rolled him down a hill without allowing him to speak at all. A doctor examined Segovia and told the crowd that she was three months pregnant—which usually would have been enough to save her life, but the crowd of drunk miners didn't care. They told the doctor he had two hours to get her out of town, or they were going on with the hanging.

And they did—just two hours later, the townspeople had built a scaffold over the Yuba River, and Segovia was hanged. She was remarkably calm—maybe she was in shock from the events of the past two days or maybe she had grown to expect this kind of treatment from the white miners. When asked if she had anything to say, witnesses reported that she replied: “Nothing, but I would do the same thing again if so provoked” and asked that her remains be “decently taken care of.” She placed the rope around her neck herself.

Segovia's case—the only hanging of a woman in California's history—was particularly repulsive, and history tried to smooth its jagged edges, implying that she was a loose woman, that the drunk miners were just boys being boys, and that the hanging was an anomaly. Segovia was just one of thousands of Mexican and Mexican-American people lynched during the Gold Rush and its aftermath. California was second only to Texas in the number of anti-Mexican mob murders. ❀

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❑ Read and annotate the selections on the following pages. Answer the questions that follow each reading.

DOCUMENT 9-A

U.S. Government Report on the Gold Discovery

AUGUST 17, 1848

THE MOST MODERATE ESTIMATE I could obtain from men acquainted with the subject was, that upwards of 4,000 men were working in the gold district, of whom **more than one-half were Indians**, and that from 30,000 to 50,000 dollars' worth of gold, if not more, were daily obtained. The entire gold district, with very few exceptions of grants made some years ago by the Mexican authorities, is on land belonging to the United States. It was a matter of serious reflection to me, how I could secure to the Government certain rents or fees for the privilege of securing this gold; but upon considering the large extent of country, the character of the people engaged, and the small scattered force at my command, I resolved not to interfere, but permit all to work freely, unless broils and crimes should call for interference.

The discovery of these vast deposits of gold has entirely changed the character of Upper California. Its people, before engaged in cultivating their small patches of ground, and guarding their herds of cattle

and horses, have all gone to the mines, or are on their way thither. Laborers of every trade have left their work-benches, and tradesmen their shops; sailors desert their ships as fast as they arrive on the coast; and several vessels have gone to sea with hardly enough hands to spread a sail. Two or three are now at anchor in San Francisco, with no crew on board. Many desertions, too, have taken place from the garrisons within the influence of these mines; twenty-six soldiers have deserted from the post of Sonoma, twenty-four from that of San Francisco, and twenty-four from Monterey. I have no hesitation now in saying, that there is more gold in the country drained by the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers than will pay the cost of the present war with Mexico a hundred times over. No capital is required to obtain this gold, as the laboring man wants nothing but his pick and shovel and tin pan, with which to dig and wash the gravel, and many frequently pick gold out of the crevices of rocks with their knives, in pieces of from one to six ounces.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- This document is an official report from the US Army. Would people be more likely to believe this account of the conditions in California?
- According to this document, what is needed to make a fortune in California?
- The author claims there is enough gold to pay for the Mexican War ten times over. The Mexican War cost about \$150 million dollars. Is this estimate an exaggeration?

DOCUMENT 9-B

“A Wondrous Gold Region”

ARKANSAS WEEKLY GAZETTE (FEBRUARY 22, 1849)

Highly important from California!—Great excitement among the people!—Gold region inexhaustible!!!—A new people, and a gold forest!!!!

By the arrival of the bark *Ariel*, Capt. Tudacher, we are placed in possession of despatches from California to the very latest date, and a little later. The *Ariel* sailed from Provincetown on a whaling voyage, but has returned with a cargo of gold dust, valued at \$7,500,000, besides a quantity of hides and tallow.

When Capt. Tudacher left San Francisco, the people were returning from the gold washings. "The excitement was tremendous. "Not finding vacant storehouses in which to place the precious metal, the people were piling it up in the public streets, as **tom-cods** used to be of yore, in the streets of Watertown, Mass. barricades erected of solid ingots of gold actually impeded the travel. Iron had become scarce, and nails and bolts, manufactured out of pure gold, were in common use.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- What would this article from Arkansas do to people's view of the opportunities in California?
- What exaggerations are seen in this article? Do you think people believed them?
- The article describes the gold regions as "inexhaustible." Should people have known better than to think there was limitless gold?

DOCUMENT 9-C

The Miner's Ten Commandments

JAMES M. HUTCHINGS (1853)

II

Thou shalt not make unto thyself any false claim, nor any likeness to a mean man, by jumping one: for I, a miner, am a just one, and will visit the miners around about, and they will judge thee; and when they shall decide, thou shalt take thy pick, thy pan, thy shovel and thy blankets with all thou hast and shall depart seeking other good diggings, but thou shalt find none. Then when thou hast paid out all thy dust, worn out thy boots and garments so that there is nothing good about them but the pockets, and thy patience is like unto thy garments, then in sorrow shall thou return to find thy claim worked out, and yet thou hath no pile to hide in the ground, or in the old boot beneath thy bunk, or in buckskin or in

bottle beneath thy cabin, and at last thou shalt hire thy body out to make thy board and save thy bacon.

VII

Thou shalt not grow discouraged, nor think of going home before thou hast made thy "pile," because thou hast not "struck a lead," nor found a "rich crevice," nor sunk a hole upon a "pocket," lest in going home thou shalt leave four dollars a day, and going to work, ashamed, at fifty cents, and serve thee right; for thou knowest by staying here, thou mightst strike a lead and fifty dollars a day, and keep thy manly self respect, and then go home with enough to make thyself and others happy.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- What is the sentiment of these "Miner's Commandments?"
- What does the language used in this document say about the attitudes of miners?
- Before James Hutchings found success as a publisher, he was a miner who made a fortune, but then lost it. What does this say about the general view toward success and failure in the US at this time?

DOCUMENT 9-D

Diary

DANIEL B. WOODS (AUGUST 20-SEPTEMBER 18, 1849)

8/20/1849—After my last date I was prostrated at once by the acclimating disease of the country, and rendered as helpless as a child. All day and all night long I was alone under my oak, and without those kind attentions so necessary in sickness, and which can not be had here. I was reduced to a very low state, with but little hope, under the circumstances, of recovery. It did seem hard to lie down to die there, and to think that I was no more to see my beloved family. Yet I feared not to die. Indeed, I marked off the spot under the oak where my grave should be, and prayed for submission to God's righteous will, and that his love would protect and bless those dear to me.

8/23/1849—One young man near us has just died. He was without companion or friend—alone in his tent. Not even his name could be discovered. We buried him, tied down his tent, leaving his effects within. Thus is a home made doubly desolate. Years will pass, and that loved son, or brother, or husband still be expected, and the question still repeated, Why don't he come? Right below me, upon a root of our wide-spreading oak, is seated an old man of threescore and ten years. He left a wife and seven children at home, whose memory he cherishes with a kind of devotion unheard of before. He says when he is home-sick he can not cry, but it makes him sick at his stomach. He is an industrious old man, but has not made enough to buy

his provisions, and we have given him a helping hand. Is it surprising that many fly to gambling, and more to drink, to drown their disappointments? To-day I have weighed my little store of gold, after paying all expenses, and find it amounts, after over six weeks of hard labor, to \$35.

9/8/1849—Our damming operation has been an entire failure. We spent many days in constructing the dam, which, when completed, drained a large portion of the river. When this was done, we thoroughly prospected the whole, and found nothing. The banks and bars of the river were rich in some places, but there was not a grain of gold in the channel.

9/18/1849—There is but little dirt upon this bar, and it is now regarded as “worked out,” and the miners are leaving as fast as they came. Our company have made upon the bar \$65 each. I have been now three months in the mines, and have made \$390. There is much sickness here. One half of the whole population are sick. I have today been informed of the mournful death of a merchant from Philadelphia, a fellow-voyager from Cape San Lucas. He was the object of anxious solicitude to his friends soon after his arrival at San Francisco. He had come on with bright hopes, which were sadly disappointed. To drown his sorrows and disappointments, he had given himself up to drink. Many times had they expostulated with him, but in vain. He died at San Francisco.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- When he is sick and think he might die, why do you think Woods is resigned to his fate?
- What is Woods' income after expenses?
- What commentary does Mr. Woods give regarding gambling and drinking?

DOCUMENT 9-E

Diary

ENOS CHRISTMAN (FEBRUARY 15, 1850)

—Tuesday, February 12th, we were landed with our baggage on the beach at a place called Happy Valley, about a mile east of the city, where we soon cleared a place and put up our tent and removed our trunks and bedding into it. We then cooked our supper of tea and fried bread, and although this meal was quite humble and prepared by our own hands, I never partook of any that I enjoyed more, not even the best cured fowl. Being determined to have as lively a time of it as circumstances would permit, we soon after introduced the violin and enjoyed ourselves in the giddy mazes of a real Spanish fandango for an hour or two. About nine o'clock we arranged our trunks and placed our beds upon them. Two of our party had to lie upon the ground, but Atkins and I had trunks enough to form a platform for our beds. We then turned in without a single weapon by us, they all being locked up in our trunks, feeling quite as secure as when surrounded by thick and massive walls, and enjoyed as good a night's repose.

My comrade and I have rambled the city from center to circumference in search of Mr. Jonathan Griffith, to whom we had letters of introduction from Judge Strickland of West Chester. At length we found him and he gave us a most welcome reception and treated us with great hospitality. We were not long enquiring about our friends and learned that a few of them were in the city, not more than paying expenses, while the greater number were at the diggings where they had been almost ever since their

arrival. At the last accounts Mr. Griffith had from them, they had done but little in the way of making money.

Whitaker had been taken ill at the mines and sent to this place with sufficient funds to winter, and recruit his health if possible. But, alas! A melancholy tale must now be told. Poor Whitaker grew worse and worse and had to be removed to the hospital. After suffering there for some time, he at length yielded his spirit up to his Maker, never uttering a murmur against his hard fate. And thus died a young man who a few months before had been filled with the brightest hopes for the future. He was young, intelligent, amiable, kind and gentle, industrious and enterprising. He was beloved, respected and esteemed by all who knew him, and was never guilty of a mean action. His body was interred at the public burying-ground a little to the west of the city, near the seashore, where the howling wind and roaring surf will sing him a suitable requiem.

But his is the case of thousands. Every neighborhood in the States will yet have to hear of the bones of some of their best beloved and respected young citizens bleaching on the plains of California. A bitter wail of lament will be echoed from house to house, by parents, wives, brothers, sisters and lovers, the anguish of which cannot be repaid by all the glittering ore that covers every hill and valley in this new El Dorado, this Land of Promise. Thousands will curse the day that brought them to this golden land. The gold will be a curse instead of a blessing.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- What is Christman's attitude upon arrival in Happy Valley?
- Do you think Christman is surprised that his friends "had done little in the way of making money?"
- Why does Christman believe gold will be "a curse instead of a blessing?"

DOCUMENT 9-F

Letter to Susan Van Valen

ALEX VAN VALEN LETTER (MARCH 1850)

...I can now see that I have done wrong. I ought to have remained at home, and endeavored to fulfill my pledge to love, cherish and protect. I know that I have erred, and hope you will pardon my misconduct and neglect, and may I never, (if permitted to return once more), be induced to follow the golden bubble again. at the time I thought I was doing for the best, prompted by the hopes of realizing a speedy Fortune, blinded by the dazzling prospects of obtaining a little Gold, slighted her who it was my duty not to neglect and whom it was my good fortune to be connected with, though undeserving mortal as I am, if you can pardon me this time, I shall feel grateful, and if it should ever be my lot, to visit a distant country again in hopes of bettering our condition in life, may we be united in the enterprise, and perhaps success will follow the undertaking, if not we can at any rate enjoy the pleasures of each others society.

Wm H Van Siclen has boarded with us since October last, he paid us \$10 a week for Board until Jany 1st and then we raised it to \$14 a week-on the first of March he left us and joined Reynolds & Sawyer and have gone to Murphys new diggings about 25 Miles south from here to sett up and Eating House, until we go at the River which will be the middle of June. I think that they will do

well with a business of that kind. I think it is better than Gold digging. I suppose all of you believe what you see printed in the papers, and of large Fortunes obtained in a few days, and large lumps being found, as being all true. It was reported that a 94 pound lump was found at Murphys diggings. I have been in the place and saw the persons who have seen it. One man says that there was about 2 ounces of Gold in it and that the rest was white Quartz Stone. about the large Fortune Mr Higgins got that you speak of in your letter we have heard nothing about. where there is one man that gets a pile or has good luck in a place, there are thousands who do not earn a living. it is only the extreme cases that are published they are much exaggerated. We have got now on hand about 8 pounds, and we have done better than the average. Cornells party have done better than we have during the Winter. Mat is our Capt now and he feels proud of the Office, but it amounts to nothing...at present I think I shall start for home by the 1st of Dec or Jany next. I do not intend to remain another Winter in California alone at all events. Kiss the Children for me, and tell them not to forget me, and give yourself a good hug on my account. I wish I could do it myself—

From your Affectionate Husband Alex Van Valen

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- What regrets does Van Valen have about his experiences in California?
- What example does Van Valen give describe the misrepresentation of huge gold discoveries?
- What venture does Van Valen think would be more profitable than gold seeking?

DOCUMENT 9-G

“Gold Rush Merchants: Everything Has a Price”

FOOTHILL COLLEGE (1850-1851)

THERE WAS GOLD in California and everyone wanted their share. In that spirit, in early September, 1850, 17-year old Stephen Chapin David and his older brother Josiah arrived in Gold Rush California. Entrepre-

neurial skills showed quickly as Stephen purchased news- papers before boarding the ship to sell to the other sailors. While early searching for gold did not prove as lucrative as hoped, they turned to jobs such as cooks

WEEK 9
HISTORY: Josefa Segovia

and storekeeping. On October 25, 1850, the brothers purchased a store from Mr. Stones for \$260 and all its goods at cost value.

Selling goods such as ham, flour, sugar or quicksilver proved profitable for Stephen and Josiah. Many items could be sold for more than double their original cost. Seasons often affected the profitability of the store, but other avenues were always available that insured a stable income. First, they fixed up their store in order to host boarders at \$11 a week. Going into town to buy supplies for the store was no reason to have lost out on money; they would often collect mail from the miners to send out for them, charging \$1.25 per letter that cost 40 cents to post. Return mail was also brought from the cities to the mining camps. Often miners only received mail from home once a month, so while the brothers did make a profit from the miners, they also provided a valuable service that gave them a small sense of security from home that they had not been forgotten

about.

Many early gold seekers left with the intention of becoming merchants. Robert M. Senkewicz reveals they left home with things to sell and relationships with big city merchants that could send goods to their aspiring businesses on a regular basis once they had settled in California. Communication was important with the suppliers. They had to make sure that goods were packed properly for shipment so they could be sold at full value instead of discounted rates for damaged goods, as well as insuring which goods to ship that were in the greatest need and would make the most money. Too much of any one item on the market forced lower prices and burdening quantities of unsold stock. The influx of miners and merchants alike that flocked to California, many whom stayed on after the gold rush had ended, began the diversified population that California still has today.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- Why did the Chapin brothers decide to open a store instead of looking for gold?
- Why do you think there was so much profit in supplying the miners?
- Why do you think more people did not abandon the gold fields and set up a shop as merchants?

☐ Now it's time to decide what YOU think. Answer the following connection question in one thoughtful paragraph, including at least two specific pieces of evidence (quotes or paraphrases) to support your answer.

- Did the reality of life in California during the Gold Rush match the hype?

☐ Make your timeline entries for the events in this week's discussion. Remember, you're incorporating a person or event from this week's studies into the big-picture timeline you made in Week 2.

WEEK 9
LITERATURE: *The Awakening*

- ❑ Read Chapters 27-39 of *The Awakening*. Annotate as you go. Circle words and phrases that are confusing (there's a lot of French conversation and some 19th century vocabulary you may want to look up), underline important passages and ideas, and jot notes in the margin to make connections as you read.
- ❑ Read through the discussion questions for chapters 27-39—you don't need to write down answers, but you should be able to answer all of these questions, so go back through if there's a question that stumps you.

CHAPTER XXVII

- Edna says to Arobin that she would like to “determine what character of a woman” she is. He replies, “Why should you bother thinking about it when I can tell you what manner of woman you are.” Think about Edna's comments concerning wanting to be her own woman, to be possessed by no one. Why would Chopin not have Edna protest such a comment?
- Mlle Reisz tells Edna, “The bird that would soar above the level plain of tradition and prejudice must have strong wings. It is a sad spectacle to see weaklings bruised, exhausted, fluttering back to earth.” Do you think Edna is strong enough to soar? Why, why not?
- Arobin kisses Edna. What are the implications? Remember what the doctor said about Arobin.

CHAPTER XXVIII

- How does Edna feel after the kiss?

CHAPTER XXIX

- Who are the “thousand muffled voices” telling Edna to leave her home?
- Describe Edna's demeanor concerning moving.

CHAPTER XXX

- We learn the second line in the song Robert sang to Edna. What is that line? Why is it important? Why does Edna not want Victor to sing that song?

CHAPTER XXXI

- Arobin walks Edna to her new house. How does he treat her when they arrive?

CHAPTER XXXII

- How does Leonce react to Edna's move?
- What is Leonce most worried about? What actions does he take?
- How would you feel if your partner informed you she/he was moving out?
- Edna is pleased to see her children. Does this surprise you? Why, why not?

CHAPTER XXXIII

- What is the advice Adele gives Edna? How does Adele feel about Arobin?
- Describe the meeting of Robert and Edna.
- Robert sees Arobin's photograph in Edna's “pigeon house.” How does he react?

CHAPTER XXXIV

- Describe the meeting of Arobin and Robert.
- Arobin declares his love to Edna. Does she believe him? Would you?

WEEK 9
LITERATURE: *The Awakening*

- Which man does Edna fantasize about?

CHAPTER XXXV

- Edna spends time with Arobin. He feels her “latent sensuality.” What does she feel?

CHAPTER XXXVI

- Edna meets Robert by chance at an outside cafe. Describe their meeting.
- They return to Edna’s house where she kisses him and declares she is possessed by no one. What else does she tell Robert?
- Predict an ending to this love story.

CHAPTER XXXVII

- Edna goes to Adele’s sick bed. How does this make her feel?
- Why does Adele say to Edna, “Think of the children.”

CHAPTER XXXVIII

- Doctor Mandelet speaks to Edna as they leave Adele’s house. What advice does he give her? What does he speak to her about?
- What keeps Edna awake?

CHAPTER XXXIX

- Why does Chopin begin the last chapter with Victor Lebrun and Mariequita?
- In this last chapter, the novel seems to be repeating itself. Which quotes are similar to or are repeats of previous lines?
- How does the novel end? What is Edna’s fate? Are you surprised? Why, why not?

□ Choose one of the following big ideas, and write a few paragraphs about how it manifests itself in *The Awakening*.

Include specific examples from the text—the more evidence you include, the stronger your argument is. Treat this like a journal entry—you don’t need to write formally or fuss over grammar and syntax. You can scribble additions in the margins and use parenthesis like they’re going out of style. Focus on making smart, interesting connections and finding good evidence to support them—that’s the point of this project.

- The treatment and discussion of African Americans
- References to the ocean, the sea, swimming
- Clothing, especially women’s clothing

WEEK 9
CHOICE BOARD

For this week's choice board options, choose one of the following:

- ☐ Read Kate Chopin's short story "Desiree's Baby." (It has an awesome twist at the end!) As you read, look for themes and ideas this short story has in common with *The Awakening*.
 - Write a conversation between Edna and Desiree in which they discuss their marriages and children.

- ☐ Read *The American Experience: Gold Rush Gaming and Entertainment*.
 - How does what you learned in this essay connect to the experiences of gold-seekers you read about in this week's primary sources? How can you connect it to the racism and anti-Mexican sentiment of 1840s California?