

Time Line of San Diego's History

Names written in BOLD represent Bio-Sketches found in this unit. The student assigned to each bio-sketch should complete an event card and add it to the large classroom time line. Refer to pages 3 & 4 for *Directions for Creating a Time Line*. Event cards may also be added to the time line for the other events listed below. Additional time line activities are described in Lesson 5.

ASSESSMENT: A Time Line of San Diego History

Prompt (Individual Project): Construct a time line of San Diego History for either the 18th, 19th or 20th century. Divide the dates on the time line into decades. Accurately place at least five key events or people of the historical era on the time line in chronological sequence. Explain why the events or people shown are significant to the history of San Diego. OR

Prompt (Group Project): Working in a group of 5, construct a 3-D time line for either the 18th, 19th or 20th century of San Diego history. Divide the dates on the time line into decades. As a group, decide upon at least five events or people to show on your 3-D time line. Use art materials and realia to build three-dimensional models to illustrate the events. As your group presents their time line to the class, explain why the events or people shown are significant to the history of San Diego.

Rubric

- Indicator: Knowledge of Historically Accurate Content
- Indicator: Knowledge of Chronological Thinking
- Indicator: Supports the Topic with Accurate Examples
- Indicator: Historical Interpretation and Analysis of Significance

1542	Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo , an explorer for Spain, discovers what is now California and gives the name of San Miguel to San Diego Bay.
1602	Sebastian Vizcaino , a Spanish explorer, changes the name San Miguel to San Diego.
1769	Father Junipero Serra establishes Mission San Diego de Alcala on what is now Presidio Hill.
1769	Gaspar de Portola establishes the Royal Presidio overlooking what is now Old Town.
1774	Mission San Diego de Alcala is relocated to a new site six miles to the east that offers a greater source of fresh water.
1795	The rancho era begins and cattle hides and tallow become major trading tools.
1821	Mexico gains its independence from Spain. San Diego had been under Spanish rule for 280 years.
1829	Jose Antonio Estudillo and his sister are granted Jamal Ranch and Otay Ranch, two of the earliest of 29 land grants in San Diego.
1829	Juan Bandini builds Casa de Bandini, a magnificent one-story, U-shaped adobe noted for lavish fiestas.
1833	San Diego, whose population has grown to 432, is given pueblo (town) status.
1834	The Mexican government secularizes the missions.

1837	San Diego loses pueblo status after the town's population drops to 150 due to water shortages and Indian raids on the ranchos.
1846	The United States declares war on Mexico.
1848	The war between the United States and Mexico ends with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Alta California was under Mexican rule for 26 years.
1850	California becomes the 31 st state of the United States.
1850	San Diego is incorporated as a city.
1850	William Heath Davis and several others form a partnership to buy land on which to build a "New Town" closer to the bay. Pre-framed "salt-box" houses are shipped from the East Coast but do not attract settlers.
1851	Cave Johnson Coutts marries Ysidora, daughter of Juan Bandini and he becomes a successful cattle rancher at Rancho Guajome.
1861-1864	Floods of 1861-2 are followed by the Great Drought during 1862-64. Ranchers drive their cattle to the mountains and into Baja California. The once-great cattle industry of California is virtually destroyed.
1865	Mason Street School, San Diego's first public school, opens. Mary Chase Walker is the first school teacher.
1867	Alonzo Horton purchases 800 acres of undeveloped land on San Diego Bay waterfront for \$235 and lays out a "New Town" around a plaza. This is the beginning of the today's Gaslamp Quarter and the building of the harbor.
1870	Matthew Sherman donates land at 22 nd and J Streets and Sherman school opens.
1875	Ah Quin arrives and finds work as a labor contractor for the railroad. Bilingual in both Chinese and English, Ah Quin's hard work and business skills help him become the wealthiest Chinese in Southern California.
1888	The Hotel del Coronado opens. The following year, John D. Spreckels , the "Sugar King," buys the holdings of the Coronado Beach Company.
1888	San Diego's real estate boom ends. The population drops from 40,000 to 16,000.
1892	Kate Sessions leases land in City Park for a nursery and begins to plant 300 trees a year. It is now known as Balboa Park.
1901	Lydia Horton receives a \$50,000 grant to open the first public library. She later becomes known as the "Mother of San Diego."
1902	George Marston donates \$10,000 to hire a landscape architect to prepare the first plan for Balboa Park.
1908	William Kettner heads the Welcome to the U.S. Navy's Great White Fleet as it makes San Diego its first U.S. stop on a worldwide tour.
1915	The Panama-California Exposition opens in Balboa Park to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal and to attract attention to San Diego and its harbor.

1915	Alice Klauber attracts many new artists to San Diego's first exhibition of modern American Art held at the Panama-California Exhibition.
1917	Construction of San Diego's Naval Hospital and marine base is approved. The Naval Air Station is set up on North Island.
1919	The Pacific Fleet enters San Diego Harbor, and the Navy Era begins in San Diego.
1919	John D. Spreckels drives in the last "golden" spike to complete construction of the San Diego & Arizona Eastern Railroad from San Diego to Yuma. San Diego finally has a direct link to the East.
1923	The first cross-country non-stop flight is completed: New York to San Diego in 26 hours, 50 minutes.
1924	Philanthropist Ellen Browning Scripps founds the Scripps Metabolic Clinic (now Scripps Clinic and Scripps Research Institute).
1927	Charles Lindbergh departs from San Diego to New York to begin his historic solo transatlantic flight to Paris.
1928	San Diego's airport is dedicated and officially named Lindbergh Field.
1929	George Marston builds the Junipero Serra Museum on the site of the original Mission San Diego de Alcalá (present-day Presidio Hill).
1929	San Diego becomes the leading tuna-fishing port on the Pacific.
1935	San Diego's aircraft industry gets a boost when Consolidated Aircraft Cooperation (later to become Convair) moves from New York to its new plant at Lindbergh Field.
1935	The California Pacific International Exposition begins a two-year run in Balboa Park.
1941	Enemy submarines appear off San Diego and attack coastal shipping. Blackouts are ordered in the city.
1942	On April 1, all Japanese in San Diego are sent by train to a relocation center in Arizona where they remain until the end of World War II.
1944	A water shortage threatens San Diego. The Navy begins emergency construction on an aqueduct to bring in water from the Colorado River.
1945	Voters approve funds to convert Mission Bay from unusable marshland to an aquatic park.
1947	James S. Copley becomes Chief Executive Officer of the Copley Corporation publishing a large family of newspapers, the flagship of which was, and is today, the Union-Tribune.
1948	Dr. Jack Kimbrough , a pioneer in anti-discrimination protest tactics, devised a plan to desegregate white-owned restaurants in San Diego.
1949	Mission Bay aquatic park is officially opened.
1951	The San Diego & Arizona Railway discontinues passenger service.
1958	A major shopping center is approved for Mission Valley.
1960	The University of California, San Diego, is established in La Jolla.

1961	The Charger professional football team moves from Los Angeles to San Diego.
1964	Sea World Opens on Mission Bay.
1966	Voters approve funding a sports stadium for professional sports in Mission Valley (later Jack Murphy Stadium, then Qualcomm).
1969	San Diego celebrates the 200 th anniversary of the founding of California on Presidio Hill with a year-long fiesta
1969	The Padres play their first season as a major league baseball team.
1969	The Coronado Bay Bridge opens, replacing ferry service between San Diego and Coronado.
1975	Mayor Pete Wilson launches plans for a dramatic redevelopment of downtown San Diego, creating Centre City Development Corporation.
1980	The San Diego Trolley, the first line in the city's new light-rail transit system, is dedicated and begins service to border.
1980	Dennis Conner brings America's Cup to the West Coast, winning the cup in 1980, 1987, and 1988.
1984	Padres win the National league Pennant; World Series games first played in San Diego.
1985	Restored U.S. Grant Hotel opens downtown.
1987	Skipper Dennis Conner , at the helm of "Stars and Stripes", wins the America's Cup for the San Diego Yacht Club, defeating Australia's "Kookaburra."
1988	San Diego hosts its first Super Bowl, in San Diego Jack Murphy Stadium. Washington Redskins beat Denver Broncos 42-10.
1989	San Diego Convention Center opens.
1990	Pete Wilson , former San Diego Mayor and U.S. Senator, is elected Governor of California.
1992	General-Dynamics-Convair begins closing local operations.
1993	U.S. Navy announces the Naval Training Center will close.
1996	San Diego hosts the Republican National Convention.
1997	The Training Center on Point Loma closes to all active military use.
1998	Voters approve downtown Padres ballpark and expansion of the convention center.
1999	San Diego Presidio ruins are covered up to preserve them for future archeological digs.