



Destination: Oregon

2022 Leader's Guide written by Faye Spencer, KAFCE State Vice-President

GOALS: To encourage members to attend National FCE Conference. To learn fun facts and information about Oregon. To try recipes highlighting agricultural products from Oregon.

Community Activities: Give this lesson to another group. Plan an Oregon themed celebration such as Recognition Day.

Leaders: You may use this document as a starting point to your own discovery, you may enhance the lesson with further research, maps, pictures, books, testing new recipes, which would be an additional educational benefit to your presentation.

2022 NAFCE Conference - Destination: - Oregon. The site will be Monarch Hotel and Convention Center, 12566 SE 93 Ave, Clarkamas, OR 97015, 800-492-8700, website is monarchhotel.cc; Thursday, July 14 through Sunday, July 17, 2022. Airport arriving attendees may get their luggage then call the hotel for pick-up. Departures from hotel will need to be arranged 24 to 48 hours ahead of time. Visit www.nafce.org for more details about the conference, hotel reservation, and a video, "Visit Oregon".

Attendees could be adventurous and create their own "Oregon Trail". In the 1800's, the primary starting points were Independence, and Kansas City, MO. Later expeditions departed from Weston or St. Joseph; MO; Fort Leavenworth or Atchison, KS.

The State of Oregon (fast facts)

- State capital: Salem
- Nickname: The Beaver State,
- Population: As of 2019, 4.2 million, a 10% growth since 2010 census; race composition (2016) White 85%; African American 2%; Native American 2%; Asian 4%; Other groups 7%; By gender: Males 49.5%, females 50.5%; By age: Under 18 - 22.6%; Age 18-64 - 63.5%, 65 and older - 12%.
- State Symbols and sites:
 - Insignia: Bird-Western meadowlark; Crustacean-Dungeness Crab (used in sushi, crab cakes or as is); Fish-Chinook Salmon; Flower-Oregon grape; Tree-Douglas fir; Mammal- American Beaver; Beverage – milk; Fruit-pear; Nut-Hazelnut; Dance-square dance; Motto: "She Flies With Her Own Wings"; Song-"Oregon, My Oregon".
 - The biggest and best: Highest peak-Mount Hood, (11,239 feet); Deepest gorge in Oregon and North America: Hells Canyon, (8,000 feet), located eastern border with Idaho; Deepest Lake in Oregon and North America-Crater Lake, (1,996 feet), located in southern part of state; Largest city-Portland.
- Border States:-to the north, Columbus River creates border with Washington; the Snake River creates part of the border with Idaho on east, on the south 42° north parallel with California and Nevada.
- Flag, Seal and Quarter: Seal has pictures on it that stand for Oregon and its history. Eagle and stars stand for the United States. The covered wagon shows how settlers came to the state. Flag- has different pictures on both sides, front side has part of the state seal, on the back is a beaver, state animal. State Quarter shows Crater Lake, came out in 2005.
- Oregon's land structures divide the state into seven land regions- *Coast Range Region*, most is rocky and rugged, there are some beaches. *Willamette Lowland*-fertile, Willamette River is a major river and tributary of the Columbia, 4th largest river, and largest producer of



hydroelectric power in North America. *Cascade Mountains*, runs north to south, Mount Hood and other high peaks in this range, Crater Lake was formed from an eruption of ancient Mount Mazama volcano. *Klamath Mountains* on the southwestern part of state and northern California. *Columbia Plateau* is a high dry rugged plateau. *The Blue Mountains and Hells Canyon*-northeastern corner of state near Idaho, oldest rocks and Hells Canyon is the deepest gorge, 1 mile deep and canyon is 10 miles wide at broadest point. *The Basin and Range Region*, southeastern corner, extends south into Nevada,

The first people to arrive onto our continent, about 16,000 BCE, were nomadic hunters, traveling across the glacier bridge between Asia and North America. They were following herds of large game animals and mammoths. Eventually, the nomadic people reached the Columbia River about 2500 BCE. The area provided good hunting for game (deer, elk and bear), and fishing, especially for salmon. There are five species of Pacific Northwest salmon, chinook, coho, chum, sockeye and pink salmon. Most common in Oregon are the chinook, coho and chum salmon. Salmon runs happen throughout the year on one river or another. Not until Native Americans developed dried salmon (pemmican), did they establish permanent settlements and also it became a commodity for trading.

Another big change to the way of life came with the advent of the horse. In the 1680's, the Spanish were settling in the Southwest. Their horses escaped and migrated to the Columbia Plateau by the 1720's. Nez Perce and two other tribes became skilled in taming the horse, liberating them to travel great distances for trade and warfare.

Before horses ever reached the Oregon landscape, in 1543, Spanish ships had sailed up the Pacific coast to southern Oregon. Although the Spanish were not interested in the land, British Sir Francis Drake did claim the Pacific lands north of Spanish California for England in 1577. The Europeans were not that interested in this region, mistakenly thinking that there were no resources. All of that changed when, in the late 1700's, the Chinese were paying high prices for sea otter pelts. Then British and Americans traders established settlements and trading post. As the sea otter population was being depleted, other fur bearing animals were also hunted. They also hunted to the point of extinction.

For centuries, France had claimed land from Louisiana to the Dakotas and Montana. In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson negotiated to purchase the land. Wanting to know what resources were in the new area, and to find an all-water route from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, he ordered Virginia army officer Meriwether Lewis to head the Corps of Discovery. Also going were fellow army officer William Clark, Clark's personal slave, York, 33 explorers and Sacagawea, a Shoshone woman. Both Sacagawea and York provided important assistance as the group encountered northwestern Native people. Although the Missouri River did not end at the Pacific Ocean, Lewis and Clark followed the Clearwater and Snake rivers reaching the Columbia River and finally the Pacific Ocean. The Corps of Discovery explorers spent the 1805 winter at Fort Clatsop located at the mouth of Columbia River.

Learning of the great resources and rich farm land that laid west of the Mississippi, Americans believed that God wanted the United States to cover from sea to sea. This western movement was called the Manifest Destiny. Settlers traveled on such pathways such as the Oregon Trail, usually a trip that took six months to reach Oregon City, Oregon. The impact of the European fur traders and American settlers upon the Native people was



death, from diseases they had no immunity, being removed from their land and depletion of their food supplies by overhunting of game.

The area was known as the Oregon Country. The US Congress wanted the British out of the area and to have a national border established at 54° 40' W. Presidential candidate James K. Polk campaigned on the slogan of "Fifty-four forty or fight!" A compromise was made setting the 49th Parallel as the border of United States and British Canada. Once Oregon was established as an official territory in 1848, the United States indeed reached from sea to shining sea.

Oregon seemed to be far removed from the happenings of the rest of the United States, where states' rights and ownership of slaves were hot topics. Newspapers took months to reach the Pacific Northwest. In the 1840 -1850's, a majority of Oregonians were against slavery due to the fact that it gave large-scale slave owned farms an advantage over the small non-slave operated farms. The Dred Scott court case of 1857 would not allow the US Congress to prohibit slavery in US territories. If Oregon wanted to keep slavery out, then it must apply for statehood. That petition was granted. Oregon became the 33rd state on February 14, 1859. They sided with the Union, but the Civil War had little effect on the state since the fighting was east of the Rocky Mountains.

In terms of revenue generated, Oregon's top agricultural products are greenhouse and nursery products (daffodils, gladioli, irises, lilies, peonies and tulips bulbs), livestock (beef and dairy cattle), dairy products, berries, pears, apples and hazelnuts (99% of hazelnuts are grown in Willamette Valley). Oregon produces a valuable timber. The most important trees are the Douglas fir, ponderosa pine and Christmas trees. Albacore tuna, crab, salmon, shrimp and whiting are the big catches of the day.

Famous people of Oregon:

- Herbert Hoover (1874-1964). Although born in Iowa, he moved to Oregon to live with an uncle after his parents died. As the 31st president from 1929 to 1933, he held office during the onset of the Great Depression.
- Alfred Carlton Gilbert (1884- 1961) Best known as inventor a toy that allowed children to play yet learn, the erector set.
- Carl Barks (1901-2000). He created Duckburg, home of Donald Duck, his three nephews and his money-clutching Uncle Scrooge.
- Mel Blanc (1908-1989) voice of animated characters *Bugs Bunny*, *Porky Pig*, and *Barney Rubble* of *The Flintstones*.
- Edith Starrett (1910-1987). Served in U. S. Congress (1954-1974) where she fought for education and women's rights. The results of her dedication was in 1963, passage of law that would have given women equal pay with men.
- Beverly Cleary (1916-2020) author of children's books creating characters such as Henry Huggins, his friend Beezus Quimby and Beezus's sister, Ramona. Most of the stories took place on a fictional streets of Portland. Statues of these characters stand in Portland's Grant Park.
- Douglas Engelbart (1925-2013). American engineer and inverter who became known as the "Father of the Internet". He invented a method to have communication between



computers via telephone lines and a device to move the computer screen's cursor called a mouse.

- Matthew Groening (1959-). Cartoonist, writer, animator. Creator of comic strip "Life in Hell" and TV series "The Simpsons", "Futurama", and "Disenchantment". Visit NW 2nd to NW 24th Streets, Portland. Matthew names some of his "Simpson" show characters after these streets, Flanders, Lovejoy, Quimby and Kearney.
- Ann Curry (1956-). Born in Guam, child of Japanese mother and French/Scots-Irish father, she grew up in Ashland, OR. Thirty year career in journalism, with 15 years as host on NBC's *Today Show*.

Places to visit in or a day trip from Portland:

- Lavender, an herb, is native to the Mediterranean region of the world. Oregon is home to numerous lavender farms. **Hood River Lavender Farms**, Hood River, OR is about 70 miles east of Portland on Highway 30/Interstate 80 which follows the Columbia River.
- **City of Tillamook** is the county seat of Tillamook County, located on southeast end of Tillamook Bay on the Pacific Ocean. The first Europeans settled in this valley about 1851, finding the wet, cool climate ideal for raising dairy cows on rich green grass. The farmer owned creameries joined together in 1909 to form the Tillamook County Creamy Association thus ensuring the high quality of cheese making. In a year, there are about 1 million visitors to TCCA for their tours and products, cheese, butter, ice cream, sour cream and yogurt. Tillamook products are available in Kansas.
- **Bob's Red Mill**, 13521 SE Pheasant CT. Milwaukie, Oregon (12 miles from Clackamas, OR). Charlee Moore loved to bake using whole grains. From his wife, Bob learned about the baking process then after reading a book, *John Goffe's Mill*, became passionate to become a miller. They built Bob's Red Mill processing grain the old fashion, natural way, mill by stone, 1 pound of wheat milled to 1 pound of flour, no germ, no endosperm removed, no bleaching and no waste. Times and consumer's taste buds have changed. Bob's Red Mill offers over 50 gluten-free products, found also in Kansas grocery stores.
- **Powell's City of Books**: largest independent bookstore, about 1.6 acres, 1005 W. Burnside St, Portland. Free guided tour on Sundays 10 am to 4 pm.
- Portland is "The Rose City". **International Rose Test Garden** is the oldest official continuously operated public rose test garden in the US. It features over 10,000 roses. Views of downtown and Mount Hood can be seen from the garden. Free to public, Roses bloom April through October.
- **Voodoo Doughnuts**. Offers more than 50 different doughnuts, raised yeast, cake, specialty, and vegan doughnuts.
- **Mill Ends Park**-World's smallest Park-(SW Taylor St & SW Naito Pkwy 97204).

Reviewed by Bonnie Teeples, ACWW USA Area President, and 2022 NAFCE Conference Chair, and Scott Teeples, Oregon Association for Family and Community Education State President.

Resources

Oregon by M. J. York, *The Child's World*, 2011. Oregon by Deborah Kent, *Children's Press*, 2009. "Better with Bob's", *Bake from Scratch*, Mar/April, 2020, pages 71-76.

Websites: www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oregon; www.netstate.com/economy/or_economy; www.tillamook.com; Pinterest