

1. Title / Content Area:	Settling the Sand Dunes
2. Historic Site:	The Great Sand Dunes Region: The Trujillo Homestead
3. Episode:	https://video.rmpbs.org/video/settling-the-sand-dunes-4qqavd/
4. Developed by:	Century Middle School Team, Adams 12 School District
5. Grade Level and Standards:	<p><i>Grade Level:</i> 6th - HS</p> <p><i>Standards:</i> Colorado Social Studies Standards 1-4</p> <p><i>Prepared Graduate Competencies:</i></p> <p>Content in this Document Based Question (DBQ) link to Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Colorado Academic Standards</p> <p>6th: PGC 1-5, 7, 8</p> <p>7th: PGC 1-5, 7</p> <p>8th: PGC 1-5, 7</p> <p>HS: PGC 1-5, 7, 8</p>
6. Assessment Question:	How does the Trujillo Homestead, and those who settled it, represent the importance of early ranching and cultural heritage the San Luis Valley?
7. Contextual Paragraph	<p>The Trujillo Homestead has been an important location in the San Luis Valley giving scholars and visitors a deeper understanding of what Hispanic small scale cattle ranches were like during the establishment of the region. The homestead also illuminates the struggles of the settlers in this region against drought, land battles, native conflicts, and sheep vs cattle ranching battles.</p> <p>Pedro Trujillo was the son of sheep rancher Teofilo Trujillo and was raised on his father's ranch. Leaving at age 13, he established his own homestead adjacent to his fathers. He and his father were considered to be part of the wave of New Mexico settlers of the region.</p> <p>Teofilo Trujillo and his ranch were also in conflict with the cattle ranchers of the area</p>




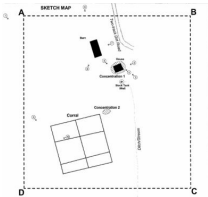
	<p>and he was the subject of bullying and harassment from local cattle ranchers. The National Register nomination references a local account stating, “in the Valley the range war was not only between owners of sheep and cattle but between persons of different cultural backgrounds. It is generally believed in the Valley that it was because of his refusal to sell his land to a cattle interest that Teofilo's ranch house was burned to the ground in 1902.”</p> <p>In March of 1902 Teofilio Trujillo sold his holdings and moved to San Luis. Pedro Trujillo sold his land at the same time and moved to Sargent, Colorado purchasing 400 acres and later becoming deputy sherriff. When Teofilio passed away in 1934, he was credited with “playing an important role in the development of the Valley.”</p>	
8. Connection to Historic Preservation	<p>There are multiple listings of historic places in this region which illuminate the important history of the area. The Pedro Trujillo Homestead an excellent example of small scale cattle ranching by Hispano families. It is significant under Criterion A for its association with Hispanic settlement in Colorado in the San Luis Valley. Additionally, it is significant under Criterion C for the important architectural features which are represented in the homestead building itself including the two story log home construction instead of the typical adobe homes that were normally built in the region. The site is significant under Criterion D as well due to the potential for information on Hispanic and early American settlement in the region.</p> <p>Preservation efforts have been ongoing at the site and are described in the Colorado Encyclopedia as:</p> <p><i>“In 2004 the Pedro Trujillo Homestead was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The next spring, Benjamin and Carole Fitzpatrick toured the homestead while staying at Medano-Zapata Ranch. The house was in disrepair and the Nature Conservancy did not have the resources to properly preserve it, so the Fitzpatricks decided to fund a restoration effort. Work began in 2006, stalled for a few years while the Fitzpatricks tried to secure outside grants, and was completed in 2010. The house was placed on a new foundation, the roof was patched, the</i></p>	


windows and doors were restored, and a fence was built to keep the ranch's bison away.


In 2002 the Teofilo Trujillo Homestead was rediscovered by RMC Consultants and J. Robert Linger. In 2006 RMC completed an archaeological assessment of the site using grants from the State Historical Fund and the National Park Service. The Teofilo Trujillo Homestead has experienced very little disturbance since Teofilo sold the land in 1902. The site still includes the ruins of an adobe structure (probably his burned house) as well as several artifact scatters that could offer new information about life at Hispano ranches in the late nineteenth century.

In 2012 the Teofilo and Pedro Trujillo Homesteads were named a National Historic Landmark, making them the first Hispano homesteads in the Southwest to achieve that distinction."

Document Based Question (DBQ)

<p>Image of the Trujillo Homestead 2-story Log Cabin Home (Photo A)</p>	<p>GUIDING QUESTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What do you notice about the location of this homestead house?2. What are the features that surround it on the homestead?3. How might the landscape play an impact in how residents lived and made a living?4. Describe the building. Why would this style of home have been important to Pedro based on the history you have read and the film you have viewed?
	
<p>https://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/american_latino_heritage/Trujillo_Homesteads.html</p>	
<p>Sketch Map of the Trujillo Homestead from the National Register Nomination</p>	<p>GUIDING QUESTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What are the features on this sketch map that would be important to the survival of the Trujillo family on the homestead?2. Why does the corral play such a significant role for the homestead and the Valley?
	
<p>https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/c0af78a1-1d24-4f30-95ec-382ea571942d</p>	

<p>National Register Nomination Trujillo Homestead Photograph Prior to Restoration (Photo B)</p>	<p>GUIDING QUESTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What materials were used in the construction of this homestead house? 2. What are the distinct features of the home? 3. Compare this image with photo A. What has changed? What remains the same? 4. Why is it important to consider the integrity of a historic place when you are preserving it?
	
<p>https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/572cf91e-81db-4ca5-9dd5-92b531b7c476</p>	

<p>Colorado Encyclopedia Entry Trujillo Homesteads</p>	<p>GUIDING QUESTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why were the Trujillos pioneers for their time in this region? 2. What challenges did they face in establishing their ranches in the Valley? 3. Why do you suppose Pedro lied in order to establish a ranch for himself early on? 4. Why did conflict arise in the valley? 5. How did the Trujillos maintain their sense of heritage and identity in the valley as they ranched?
	
<p>https://coloradoencyclopedia.org/article/trujillo-homesteads</p>	

Assessment Question
How does the Trujillo Homestead, and those who settled it, represent the importance of early ranching and cultural heritage in the San Luis Valley?
Response