Sacramento: In the Beginning
The Sacramento Valley rests between two distinguished and regal mountain ranges, the Sierra Nevada on the east and the Pacific Coast range on the west. This beautifully diversified terrain was years in the making. During the ice age, a glacier most likely etched a huge gorge between these two (at the time unstable) mountain ranges. This 1,000-foot-deep crevasse was slowly and methodically filled with silt and sediment of the ages and in time formed the valley floor as it appears today.

The valley exhibits an astounding diversity. Lush green deltas abruptly give way to rolling foothills. The region is well-suited for agriculture due to these geological factors and also to the atmospheric conditions. Hot summers and mild winters make this valley a veritable paradise for growing.

Sacramento is located at the confluence of two rivers, the Sacramento and the American. It is surrounded on the south by the delta, and to the east are the foothills of the Sierra. North and west are mainly farming regions that make the outlying areas profitable to agriculture, one of the largest enterprises in the state.

Sacramento: The Origins of Its Name
Sacramento was named in 1808 by Gabriel Moraga, a Spanish explorer who named the valley for the Holy Sacrament, a Christian religious rite.

Sacramento: A City At Last:
John Sutter’s son, John A. Sutter, Jr., actually founded the city of Sacramento. In 1848, he hired topographical engineer William H. Warner to draft the official plat of the city. Evidently Warner was an orderly person, for he made the simplest and best plan for Sacramento City- thirty-one north and south streets to be numbered in order from the embarcadero; 26 east and west streets name for the letters of the alphabet.

Quick Facts
Location: Sacramento, the capital of California, is located 90 miles northeast of San Francisco, 383 miles north of Los Angeles. Elevation: 17ft.
Area Code: 916
Taxes: 7.75% sales tax
Population: 400,000 in the city and nearly 1.7 million in the metropolitan area, which consists of Sacramento and, parts of Yolo, Placer, and El Dorado counties.
Climate: Mediterranean. Sacramento enjoys mild year-round temperatures. Summers are dry with little humidity and an abundance of sunshine. Be prepared for cool, sometimes rainy days in December, January, and February.
Transportation: The city is easily accessible from all directions. Interstate 80 and US Highway 50 run east/west; Interstate 5 and US Highway 99 run north/south. Sacramento International Airport (SMF) is served by all major airlines with direct flights from Europe offered as well.
Entertainment: Performing arts, music, theaters and galleries galore. Sacramento is home to over 32 theaters, galleries and museums. A variety of night clubs are offered: They range from hip-hop, country western, rock and roll, to folk and pop ensembles.
Recreation: Sacramento municipal golf courses provide the surrounding community with 540 acres of quality fairways and greens. Major league sports are represented by the Sacramento Kings of the NBA. The Sacramento Monarchs of the WNBA, the Sacramento Knights (indoor soccer) of the WISL and the Sacramento River Cats, a triple-A baseball team.
Sacramento City College

Founded in 1916 as a department of Sacramento High School, Sacramento City College is the seventh oldest public community college in California and the oldest institution of higher learning in Sacramento.

In 1922, the citizens of Sacramento organized a junior college district by severing the connections between the college and Sacramento High School. This plan of organization remained in force until 1936 when the college became a part of the Sacramento City Unified School District.

Twenty-eight years later, as a result of a March 17, 1964 election, Sacramento City College separated from the Sacramento City Unified School District to join the newly organized Los Rios Junior College District which assumed the operation of American River College and Sacramento City College. In 1970 the newly renamed Los Rios Community College District opened a third campus, Cosumnes River College.

Buildings and Facilities

When the college outgrew its temporary quarters in the high school, the citizens of Sacramento voted bonds for a new college site and buildings. Sixty acres on Freeport Boulevard opposite William Land Park were purchased and in September 1925, the cornerstone of the first new building was laid. In 1926, the college was transferred to its new permanent campus.

The first new buildings consisted of administration, classrooms, laboratory units, and a gymnasium. With expansion came the demand for more buildings. Between 1928 and 1965 many other facilities were added to the original plan. Lillard and Mohr Halls were ready for occupancy in the spring semester of 1963. These buildings house Science and Nursing Education. During the 1964-65 school year a new wing of the library, a new cafeteria, and new facilities for men’s physical education became available. A Student Center and an additional Physical Education Building were constructed in 1969. In 1970, the Business-Learning Center Building, the Art Court Theatre and the Graphic Arts-Cosmetology Building were ready for occupancy. The Aeronautics addition was completed in Spring, 1974 and was dedicated in May, 1982 as the Hilton F. Lusk Aeronautical Center. The original classroom building was replaced in 1976 with a new classroom-administration structure which was dedicated May, 1980 as Rodda Hall.

1980 also witnessed the remodeling of the Administration of Justice Building, the conversion of the Engineering Building into art laboratories (dedicated in May, 1982 as the Amalia Fischbacher Fine Arts Building) and the construction of a welding facility and a remodel of the nursing facility. During 1990-91 a performing arts complex, including a music building, was completed. Remodeling of the Auditorium interior was completed in 1993 and dedicated in October. A Child Development Center was completed in 1993 and dedicated in November. The Learning Resource Center was opened in the Fall of 1998.