FOURTH GRADE

THE HISTORY OF FLORIDA
LESSON PLANS

COLONIAL FLORIDA

The Historical Society of Palm Beach County and
Richard and Pat Johnson Palm Beach County History Museum
300 N. Dixie Highway, West Palm Beach, FL 33401
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COLONIAL FLORIDA
LESSON PLANS-TEACHER COPY

GRADE LEVEL: 4th grade and can be adapted for other grades

INTRODUCTION:
This section discusses the French, British, and Spanish periods of occupation in Florida. It includes brief sections on Fort Mose and the American Revolution.

PURPOSE:
To give students an understanding of the different European powers that colonized or occupied Florida before it became a U.S. territory.

OBJECTIVES:

- Students will be able to list Spanish explorers that came to settle Florida.
- Students will be able to identify the time periods of the Spanish, French, and British periods of colonization.
- Students will learn who founded St. Augustine and to locate it on a map.
- Students will be able to discuss who established Fort Mose and why.

SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARDS:

SS.4.A.3.1: Identify explorers who came to Florida and the motivations for their expeditions.

SS.4.A.3.In.a: Recognize a European explorer who came to Florida, such as Ponce de León, who came to find slaves and riches.

SS.4.A.3.Su.a: Recognize a European explorer who came to Florida, such as Ponce de León.

SS.4.A.3.Pa.a: Recognize that people came to Florida long ago.

SS.4.A.3.3: Identify the significance of St. Augustine as the oldest permanent European settlement in the United States.

SS.4.A.3.In.c: Recognize St. Augustine as the oldest permanent European settlement in the United States.

SS.4.A.3.Su.c: Recognize that St. Augustine is an old settlement.

SS.4.A.3.Pa.c: Recognize that people live together in the same location (settlement).

SS.4.A.3.5: Identify the significance of Fort Mose as the first free African community in the United States.

SS.4.A.3.In.e: Identify that African slaves escaped to Fort Mose to live in freedom.

SS.4.A.3.Su.e: Recognize that African slaves went to Fort Mose to be free.

SS.4.A.3.Pa.e: Recognize an aspect of freedom.

SS.4.A.3.7: Identify nations (Spain, France, England) that controlled Florida before it became a United States territory.

SS.4.A.3.In.g: Identify different nations that controlled Florida, such as Spain or England.

SS.4.A.3.Su.g: Recognize a nation that controlled Florida, such as Spain.

SS.4.A.3.Pa.g: Recognize that different groups of people lived in Florida long ago.

SS.4.A.3.9: Explain how Florida (Adams-Onis Treaty) became a U.S. territory.

SS.4.A.3.In.i: Recognize that Spain signed an agreement (treaty) to make Florida a United States territory.

SS.4.A.3.Su.i: Recognize that Spain gave Florida back to the United States.

SS.4.A.3.Pa.i: Recognize that Florida is part of the United States.

SS.4.A.9.1: Utilize timelines to sequence key events in Florida history.

SS.4.A.9.In.a: Complete a timeline to sequence important events in Florida history.

LANGUAGE ARTS STANDARDS:

LAFS.4.RI.1.1: Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

LAFS.4.RI.1.AP.1a: Refer to details and examples in a text that are relevant to explaining what the text says explicitly.

LAFS.4.RI.1.AP.1b: Refer to details and examples in a text that are relevant to drawing basic inferences from an informational text.

LAFS.4.SL.2.4: Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience in an organized manner, using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace.

LAFS.4.SL.2.AP.4a: Report on a topic, story or claim with a logical sequence of ideas, appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details.

LAFS.4.SL.2.AP.4b: Elaborate on each fact or opinion given in support of a claim with relevant details.

MATERIALS:

- HSPBC's *The History of Florida* pages 16-19(included)
- Answer Key (pages 7-8)
- Worksheet 1 (pages 4)
- Quiz (page 5)
- Quiz Answer Key (page 6)
- Computer

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Students are given "Colonial Florida" Student Copy PDF.
2. Students read and complete the activities in "Colonial Florida" (included). Answer Key is on pages 7-8.
3. Students answer the questions on Worksheet 1 (page 4). Once completed, answers are submitted to the teacher.
4. Students take the Quiz (page 5) and submit to the teacher. Answer Key is on page 6.

COLONIAL FLORIDA
WORKSHEET 1

Instructions: Read "Colonial Florida" and answer the questions below in a separate document. When you are finished, submit the answers to your teacher.

Name:

1. Describe the job of a conquistador.

2. Write about the development of St. Augustine. Why is it important to know about this city?

3. How did the United States obtain Florida?

COLONIAL FLORIDA
QUIZ

Instructions: Read "Colonial Florida" and answer the questions below in a separate document. When you are finished, submit the answers to your teacher.

Name:

1. The first Spanish to explore Florida were
A) the Calusa.
B) the Conquistadors.
C) the Ribault Rebels.
D) the Menéndez de Avilés.

2. Why did the Spanish give up Florida to the British?
A) to divide it up equally
B) to exchange it for Havana
C) to save Ribault
D) to build Fort Caroline

3. What was the result of the 1783 Treaty of Paris for Florida?
A) Florida was returned to the Spanish.
B) Florida was returned to the French.
C) Florida was returned to the British.
D) Florida was returned to the Native Americans.

4. United States was granted the Florida territory as a result of
A) the French and Indian War.
B) diplomats and conflict.
C) the Adams-Onis Treaty.
D) the Treaty of Paris.

5. Most of the American Revolution took place far north of Florida.
A) True
B) False

COLONIAL FLORIDA
QUIZ ANSWER KEY

1. The first Spanish to explore Florida were
A) the Calusa.
B) the Conquistadors.
C) the Ribault Rebels.
D) the Menéndez de Avilés.

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C) the Adams-Onis Treaty.
D) the Treaty of Paris.

5. Most of the American Revolution took place far north of Florida.
A) True
B) False

COLONIAL FLORIDA
ANSWER KEY FOR ACTIVITIES ON PAGE 2 OF *THE HISTORY OF FLORIDA*

READING CHECK:

1. Were the Spanish successful in their first attempts to settle Florida? Why or why not?
Answer: The Spanish were not successful with their first attempts to settle Florida. The Native Americans attacked the early settlers.

2. Who was Esteban and why is he important to Florida history?
Answer: Esteban was a Black explorer slave. He was part of Pánfilo de Narváez's expedition and one of the few survivors. During his journey to Mexico, Esteban learned much about the land. He later led Spanish explorers through what would become present-day southwestern United States.

3. Why did Menéndez de Avilés go to Florida?
Answer: The King of Spain wanted Menéndez de Avilés to drive the French out of the state.

TALK ABOUT IT:

1. Why do you think the Calusa attacked the Spanish?
Answer: (Opinions will vary. Check student responses.)

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE:

1. Who built St. Augustine?
Answer: Menéndez de Avilés built a wooden fort where he landed in Florida. On September 8, 1565, Menéndez officially named the place St. Augustine. It became the first permanent city in the United States.

MAP SKILL:

1. On a map, draw where East Florida and West Florida were located.
Answer: (See student maps.) East Florida stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the Apalachicola River. West Florida stretched from the Apalachicola River to the Mississippi River, including what would become Alabama and Louisiana.

COLONIAL FLORIDA
ANSWER KEY FOR ACTIVITIES ON PAGE 4 OF *THE HISTORY OF FLORIDA*

SHORT ANSWER:

1. What other present-day states were part of British West Florida?
Answer: West Florida included parts of modern-day Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

READING CHECK:

How did Spain win control of Florida back from the British?
Answer: On September 3, 1783, the second Treaty of Paris was signed, ending the American Revolution. It gave the thirteen British colonies their independence. In addition, this treaty gave Florida back to the Spanish.

COLONIAL FLORIDA
MAP ACTIVITY

INTRODUCTION:

Introduce or review the reasons why exploration of the Americas took place. Then show a map and explain the generalities of exploration patterns (Europe west across the Atlantic Ocean and also around the tip of Africa eastward).

OBJECTIVE:

To identify on a map countries of the world who claimed Florida during its colonial period. To identify flags of world countries.

STANDARDS:

SS.4.A.1.2: Synthesize information related to Florida history through print and electronic media.

SS.4.A.3.1: Identify explorers who came to Florida and the motivations for their expeditions.

SS.4.G.1.4: Interpret political and physical maps using map elements (title, compass rose, cardinal directions, intermediate directions, symbols, legend, scale, longitude, latitude).

MATERIALS:

- HSPBC's *The History of Florida* pages 16-19 (included)
- Flag Key (page 11)
- Country outlines (pages 12-14)
- Map of the World (page 15)
- Pencils, crayons or markers
- Computer
- Printer
- Scanner

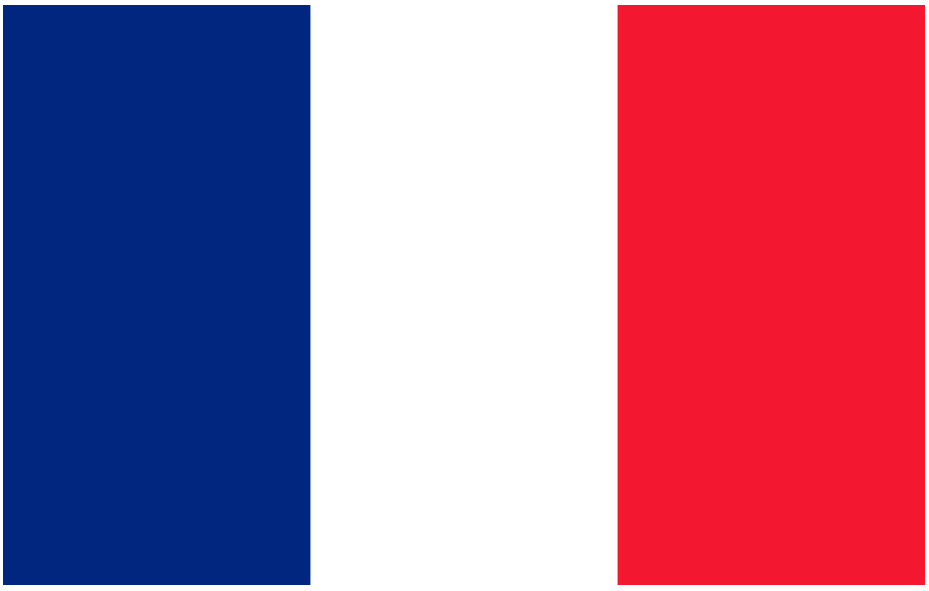
INSTRUCTIONS:

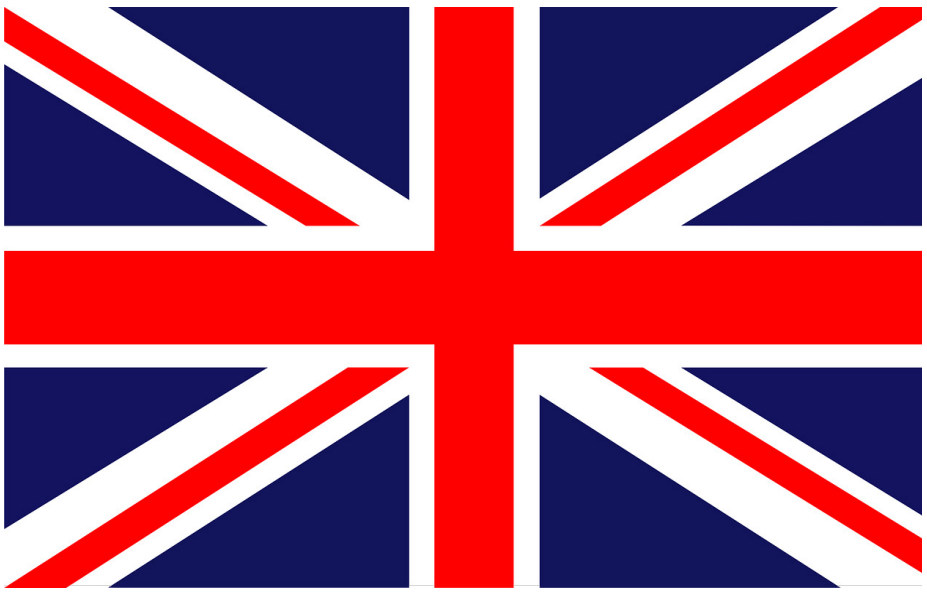
1. Students read pages 1-4 of *The History of Florida* and highlight the different explorers significant to Florida and the countries for which they were exploring.
2. Using the Flag Key (page 11), students draw and color each country's flag above the country outlines (pages 12-14).
3. At a glance, students will see the change in occupation of Florida during the Colonial Period.

EXTENSION ACTIVITY:

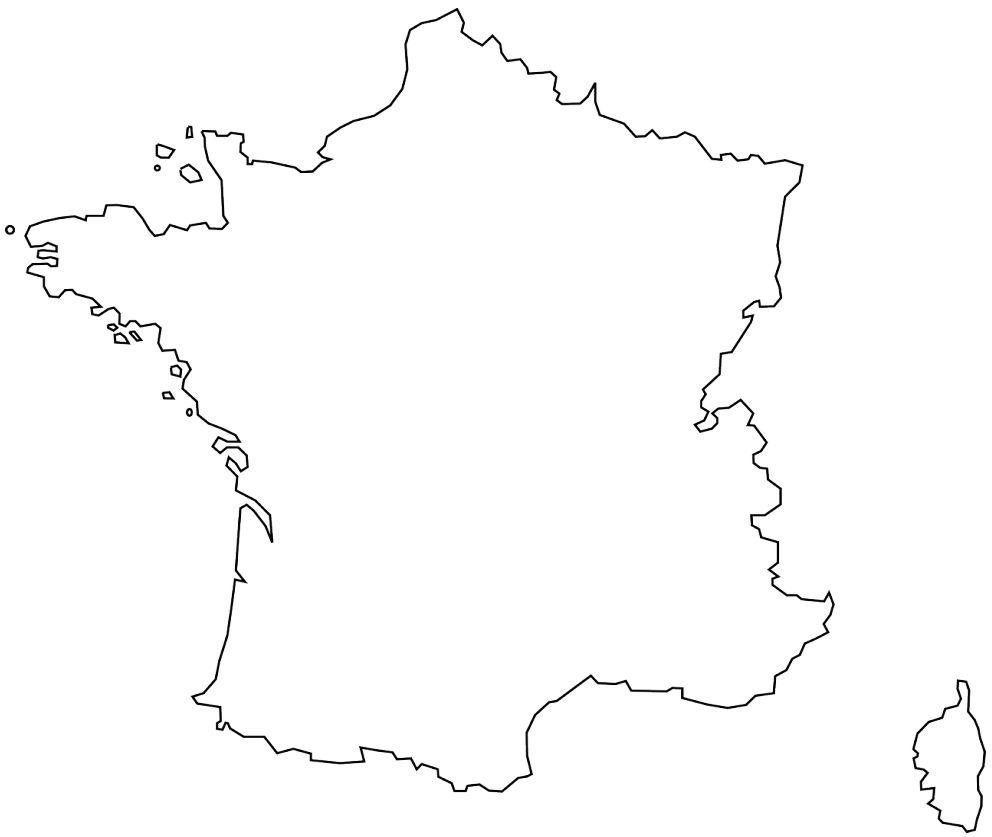
Students research one of the explorers who was affiliated with Florida or extend the activity to include any explorer important during that time period. They can map out the exploration route of the explorer on THE MAP OF THE WORLD (page 15) and summarize their findings about the person. This can be further extended to writing a complete research report, including maps, pictures, and an essay.

COLONIAL FLORIDA
FLAG KEY





COLONIAL FLORIDA
FRANCE



COLONIAL FLORIDA
SPAIN

COLONIAL FLORIDA
BRITAIN

MAP OF THE WORLD

Colonial Florida

THE FIRST SPANISH PERIOD

The first explorers authorized by the Spanish government arrived in Florida in the sixteenth century. When they encountered the native peoples, they found most of them to be hostile. Between 1513 and 1565, the Spanish made many attempts to establish permanent settlements in Florida, but were not successful until Pedro Menéndez de Avilés established St. Augustine in 1565.

The King of Spain authorized Juan Ponce de León to search for the land called *Biminis*; Ponce would be governor of any new lands he might find. Ponce paid to outfit three ships and set sail on March 3, 1513, from Puerto Rico with sixty-five people, including two free Africans, two Indian slaves, one White slave, and one woman.

The explorers found what they thought was an island on April 3, 1513, which Ponce de León named *La Florida* for the Pascua Florida, or feast of flowers, celebrated at Easter. Sailing further south along the coast, Ponce made another discovery—the speedy Gulf Stream current—which ships would later follow to bring treasures to Spain.

Juan Ponce de León *Courtesy of* Jacques Reich

Ponce continued south past Miami Beach, west through the Florida Keys, and north to the barrier islands near Fort Myers, where he had a small skirmish with the Calusa Indians. Then he backtracked to Puerto Rico, arriving on October 19, 1513. Ponce was awarded a knighthood for his exploration.

In 1521, Juan Ponce de León returned to Florida with 200 settlers and started a Spanish colony on the west coast. Before long, the Calusa attacked the colonists; many were killed, and Ponce was wounded. He sailed for Cuba, where he died of his injuries. Leon County, Florida, is named in his honor.

Other Spanish conquistadors tried to explore Florida but they were also unsuccessful. In 1528 an expedition of five ships and 600 men, led by Pánfilo de Narváez, sailed into Tampa Bay. His attempt to establish a colony failed, and he and most of his men died. The survivors worked their way along the Gulf coast for eight years in an attempt to make it to the Pánuco province of New Spain, now known as Mexico. Four survivors made it, including Esteban, a Black slave. During this journey, Esteban gained knowledge that he would later use to lead Spanish explorers through what is now the southwestern United States. Another survivor, Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, returned to Spain and wrote about the journey.

HERNANDO DE SOTO

Hernando de Soto was born around 1500 in Spain to a poor family, but he was a member of the Spanish nobility. After obtaining some education at university, he was invited to join an expedition to the Indies in 1514, where he and his

STANDARDS:

SS.4.A.3.1: Identify explorers who came to Florida and the motivations for their expeditions.

SS.4.A.3.3: Identify the significance of St. Augustine as the oldest permanent European settlement in the United States.

SS.4.A.3.5: Identify the significance of Fort Mose as the first free African community in the United States.

SS.4.A.3.7: Identify nations (Spain, France, England) that controlled Florida before it became a United States territory.

SS.4.A.3.9: Explain how Florida (Adams-Onis Treaty) became a U.S. territory.

SS.4.A.9.1: Utilize timelines to sequence key events in Florida history.

Historical Timeline

- 1513 — Juan Ponce de León explores Florida.
- 1528 — Pánfilo de Narváez' lands in Florida.
- 1539 — Hernando De Soto's expedition to Florida.
- 1559 — Tristán de Luna y Arellano tries to establish a colony in Pensacola, FL.

STANDARDS:

LAFS.4.RI.1.1:
Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

LAFS.4.SL.2.4:
Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience in an organized manner, using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace.

ACTIVITIES!

READING CHECK:

1. Were the Spanish successful in their first attempts to settle Florida? Why or why not?
2. Who was Esteban, and why is he important to Florida history?
3. Why did Menéndez go to Florida?

TALK ABOUT IT:

Why do you think the Calusa attacked the Spanish?

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE:

1. Who built St. Augustine?

Hernando de Soto *Courtesy of Lambert A. Wilmer*

compatriots explored territories that now comprise Panama, Nicaragua, and Honduras.

Later, as second in command during Francisco Pizarro's conquests of Peru and the Incan capital of Cuzco, de Soto increased his wealth.

After earning a fortune, de Soto returned to Spain and led a life of leisure until he left to conquer Florida in 1539. He landed in Tampa Bay and explored central Florida. De Soto and his men became the first Europeans to see the Mississippi River. He died during the trip and was buried in that river but the rest of his men made it to New Spain. Hernando County, De Soto County, and the De Soto Trail are named in his honor.

TRISTÁN DE LUNA Y ARELLANO

Tristán de Luna y Arellano of Spain is known for a short-lived colony at the site of Pensacola, Florida. De Luna arrived in the New World in 1530-1531 and in 1540 joined the Coronado expedition, which explored what is now the southeastern United States and New Spain (Mexico). The viceroy of New Spain chose de Luna to establish a colony on the Gulf coast and named him governor of Florida. Five days after landing at Pensacola Bay, however, a hurricane destroyed most of the ships and supplies. The colony barely survived until 1561, when de Luna was ordered back to Spain. He died broke in Mexico City in 1573.

JEAN RIBAULT CLAIMS FLORIDA FOR FRANCE

In 1562 French explorer Jean Ribault visited Florida to claim land for France. At the mouth of the St. Johns River, he built a monument to mark his claim. He then continued north and built a fort on the Carolina coast. Ribault left thirty men there while he returned to France for supplies. The men at the fort had many problems but were rescued by a passing British ship.

Two years later, another Frenchman, René Goulaine de Laudonnière, led 300 men and four women to establish a Florida colony. He built Fort Caroline near present-day Jacksonville, but the colonists ran low on food and were unhappy with Laudonnière's leadership. Just as they decided to leave, Ribault arrived with 500 men, seventy women, and supplies, saving the French colony.

Jean Ribault *Courtesy of Calvin Bryant*

The King of Spain soon sent Pedro Menéndez de Avilés to drive the French out. Ribault was warned by friendly native peoples that the Spanish were going to attack and sailed south with most of his men. The Spanish killed those who remained at Fort Caroline, then caught up with Ribault and killed

Tristán de Luna y Arellano arrives in the New World. *Courtesy of Herbert Rudeen*

Pedro Menéndez de Avilés *Courtesy of La Florida*

most of the French. However, Laudonnière survived and made it back to France. The location where Menéndez killed Ribault and his men became known as *Matanzas*, which means *massacre*.

THE BIRTH OF ST. AUGUSTINE

Pedro Menéndez de Avilés built a wooden fort when he landed in Florida. On September 8, 1565, he officially named the settlement *St. Augustine*. It became the first permanent city in the United States and is considered the oldest city in the continental United States. St. Augustine was established forty-two years before Jamestown, Virginia, and fifty-five years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS

From 1672 to 1695, the Spanish built a stone fort, Castillo de San Marcos, to protect St. Augustine, the first permanent settlement by Europeans in the continental United States(established in 1565). It still remains and is open to the public.

The star-shaped Castillo de San Marcos covers about 20.5 acres. The walls are about fourteen feet thick and thirty feet high. The interior plaza is one hundred feet square, and a forty-foot moat surrounds the fort.

A type of stone called *coquina* (Spanish for little shells) was used to build the fort. Coquina is made up of ancient shells bonded together over time. The local stone was quarried on Anastasia Island and transported to St. Augustine.

An enemy force has never succeeded in taking the Castillo. The British tried and failed in 1702 and 1740. They only gained control of the fort when Spain turned it over to Great Britain under the 1763 Treaty of Paris at the end of the French and Indian War.

FORT MOSE

In the late seventeenth century, slaves from Georgia and South Carolina escaped to Spanish Florida. The King of Spain allowed the runaways to settle at St. Augustine if they became Catholics and pledged their loyalty to Spain.

In the early eighteenth century, former slaves established Fort Mose just north of St. Augustine. About a hundred men, women, and children lived there in the first free African American community in the United States. The men worked as farmers, carpenters, and ironsmiths, and formed a militia that helped defend the Spanish from attacks by the British and native peoples. Nonetheless, in 1740 the British governor of Georgia, James Oglethorpe, succeeded in destroying the fort. It was rebuilt, but in 1763, when the British took control of Florida, the remaining residents abandoned Fort Mose.

FLORIDA AS A BRITISH COLONY

From 1754 to 1763, the French and Indian War was fought in North America. The British colonies fought the French and their native allies over territory. In 1763, the war ended when the Treaty of Paris was signed. During the war, Britain had captured Havana, Cuba, so the Spanish traded Florida to Britain to get it back. The British divided Florida into two territories—

The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown *Courtesy of John Trumbull*

Historical Timeline

1562	1565	1568	1696
Jean Ribault arrives in the area of the St. Johns River.	Pedro Menéndez de Avilés captures Fort Carolina and establishes St. Augustine.	Sir Francis Drake sacks and burns St. Augustine.	Jonathan Dickinson is shipwrecked near Jupiter.

STANDARDS:

LAFS.4.SL.2.4: Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience in an organized manner, using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace.

LAFS.4.W.1.2: Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

ACTIVITIES!

MAP SKILL:

1. On a map, draw where East Florida and West Florida were located.

SHORT ANSWER:

1. What other present-day states were part of British West Florida?

READING CHECK:

1. How did Spain win control of Florida back from the British?

East Florida and West Florida—so it would be easier to govern.

EAST FLORIDA

East Florida stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the Apalachicola River with St. Augustine as its capital. The region had good soil, so it was excellent for farming. To attract settlers there, the British government offered *land grants*; grantees would receive land if they farmed it. The settlers also had to agree to defend the new territory. Archaeologists have found evidence that some English settlers may have stayed at Grenville Inlet in the eighteenth century, which today is known as *Jupiter Inlet*.

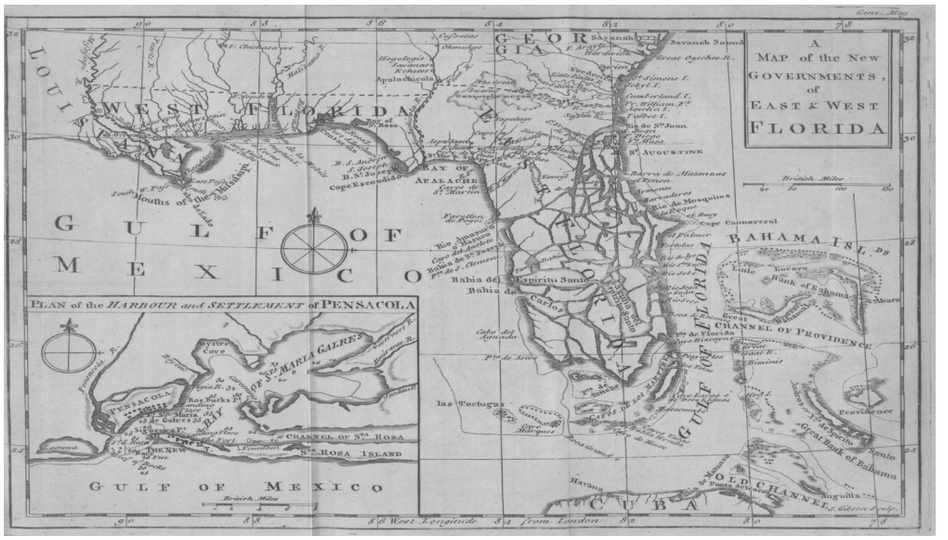
WEST FLORIDA

West Florida stretched from the Apalachicola River to the Mississippi River, including parts of modern-day Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana; Pensacola was its capital. Sandy soil made farming difficult. West Florida earned most of its money through the sale of animal fur and lumber.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The British did not rule Florida for long. The northeastern colonies did not like British rule and began a war known as the *American Revolution*. The colonists who fought for independence were called *Patriots,* and those who sided with the British were called *Loyalists* because they were loyal to Britain. Florida did not have problems with Britain; many English settlers in East Florida invited Loyalists from South Carolina and Georgia to move to Florida.

Most of the American Revolution took place far north of Florida. While Britain was busy fighting the colonies, Spain invaded West Florida and defeated the British.



1765 British map of Florida *Courtesy of HSPBC*

THE SECOND SPANISH PERIOD

On September 3, 1783, a second Treaty of Paris was signed, ending the American Revolution and giving the American colonies their independence. It also gave Florida back to the Spanish.

Even though the Spanish again had control of Florida, new Americans flooded into the territory. At first they were searching for runaway slaves, but later they came to live. Problems between the Americans and the Seminoles living in Florida led to the First Seminole War (1817-1818). When the United States invaded Spanish territory to fight the Seminoles, it weakened Spain's control.

In 1819 Secretary of State John Qunicy Adams and Spanish Minister Luis de Onis signed the Adams-Onis Treaty. This agreement gave Florida to the United States and in return, the United States cancelled the $5 million debt that Spain owed the United States. This treaty was ratified by the United States in 1821.

Historical Timeline

- 1750 — Seminoles and Miccosukee start arriving from Georgia and Alabama.
- 1763 — Great Britain takes control of Florida. In return, Great Britain returns control of Havana to Spain.
- 1768 — The colony of New Smyrna is established by Dr. Andrew Turnbull.
- 1775-1783 — The American Revolution; Florida remains under British control.

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