

FOURTH GRADE

THE HISTORY OF FLORIDA LESSON PLANS



STATEHOOD TO THE CIVIL WAR

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
www.hspbc.org · 561.832.4164

STATEHOOD TO THE CIVIL WAR

LESSON PLANS-TEACHER COPY

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

INTRODUCTION:

This section discusses how Florida became a state, how and why Florida joined the Confederate States of America during the Civil War, battles that took place in Florida, how Floridians supported the war effort, Reconstruction, Josiah Walls and David Levy Yulee, and the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse in Palm Beach County.

PURPOSE:

To give the student an overview of how Florida became a state and its participation in the Civil War and Reconstruction. The student will learn some facts about the oldest structure in Palm Beach County, the Jupiter Lighthouse.

OBJECTIVES:

- Students will be able to understand why Florida had to wait to be admitted to the Union as a state.
- Students will gain an understanding of how and why Florida was involved in the Civil War and what the state had to do during Reconstruction to be admitted back into the Union.
- Students will learn about Josiah Walls and David Levy Yulee, two important men in the history of Florida, and their contributions to their home state.
- Students will learn interesting facts about Palm Beach County's oldest structure, the Jupiter Lighthouse.

SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARDS:

SS.4.A.5.1: Describe Florida's involvement (secession, blockades of ports, the battles of Ft. Pickens, Olustee, Ft. Brooke, Natural Bridge, food supply) in the Civil War.

SS.4.A.5.In.a: Identify that Florida was considered a slave state (South) and battles were fought in Florida during the Civil War.

SS.4.A.5.Su.a: Recognize that Florida was considered a slave state (South) and battles were fought in Florida during the Civil War.

SS.4.A.5.Pa.a: Recognize that battles were fought in Florida in the Civil War.

SS.4.A.5.2: Summarize challenges Floridians faced during Reconstruction.

SS.4.A.5.In.b: Recognize that during Reconstruction, freed slaves in Florida got jobs and homes by working for landowners who needed workers (sharecropping).

SS.4.A.5.Su.b: Recognize that during Reconstruction, Florida's freed slaves needed jobs and landowners needed workers.

SS.4.A.5.Pa.b: Recognize ways different groups of people work together.

SS.4.A.6.1: Describe the economic development of Florida's major industries.

SS.4.A.6.In.a: Identify Florida's major industries, such as timber, tourism, and citrus.

SS.4.A.6.Su.a: Recognize major industries in Florida, such as timber, tourism, and citrus.

SS.4.A.6.Pa.a: Recognize a major industry in Florida.

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.RI.1.3: Explain events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.

LAFS.4.RI.1.AP.3a: Identify events, procedures, ideas or concepts in a historical, scientific or technical text.

LAFS.4.RI.1.AP.3b: Identify specific causes and effects that relate to events, procedures, ideas or concepts in historical, scientific or technical text.

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

LAFS.4.W.1.AP.2a: Introduce a topic clearly and group related information in paragraphs and sections.

LAFS.4.W.1.AP.2b: Develop the topic (add additional information related to the topic) with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations or other information and examples related to the topic.

LAFS.4.W.1.AP.2c: Include formatting (e.g., headings), illustrations and multimedia when appropriate to convey information about the topic.

LAFS.4.W.1.AP.2d: Link ideas within categories of information, appropriately using words and phrases (e.g., another, for example, also, because).

LAFS.4.W.1.AP.2e: Use increasingly precise language and domain-specific vocabulary over time to inform about or explain a variety of topics.

LAFS.4.W.1.AP.2f: Provide a concluding statement or section to support the information presented.

VISUAL ARTS:

VA.4.C.1.1: Integrate ideas during the art-making process to convey meaning in personal works of art.

VA.4.C.2.3: Develop and support ideas from various resources to create unique artworks.

VA.4.C.2.In.c: Explore various resources to generate ideas for unique artworks.

VA.4.C.2.Su.b: Recognize characteristics that make visual art appealing.

VA.4.C.2.Pa.b: Select a characteristic that makes visual art appealing.

VA.4.S.1.3: Create artworks that integrate ideas from culture or history.

VA.4.S.1.Su.b: Produce artwork influenced by personal decisions and ideas.

VA.4.H.2.2: Identify differences between artworks and utilitarian objects.

VA.4.H.2.Pa.b: Connect visual art examples with their functions.

VA.4.F.1.1: Combine art media with innovative ideas and techniques to create two- and/or three dimensional works of art.

MATHEMATICS STANDARDS:

MAFS.4.OA.1.3: Solve multi-step word problems posed with whole numbers and having whole-number answers using the four operations.

MATERIALS:

- HSPBC's *The History of Florida* pages 14-17 (included)
- Answer Key (pages 8-11)
- Worksheet 1 (page 5)
- Quiz (page 6)
- Quiz Answer Key (page 7)
- Worksheet 2 (page 12)
- Worksheet 2 Answer Key (page 13)
- Computer

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Students are given "Statehood to The Civil War" Student Copy PDF.
2. Students read and complete the activities in "Statehood to The Civil War" (included). Answer Key is on pages 8-11.
3. Students take the Quiz (page 6) and submit to the teacher.
Answer Key is on page 7.
4. After reading "Statehood to The Civil War", students complete the questions on Worksheet 1 (page 5) and submit to the teacher.
5. Students complete Worksheet 2 (page 12). The Answer Key is on page 13.

STATEHOOD TO THE CIVIL WAR WORKSHEET 1

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

Name:

1. What delayed Florida from becoming a state?
2. Describe the period of Reconstruction in Florida.
3. Explain why salt was an important resource during the Civil War.

STATEHOOD TO THE CIVIL WAR QUIZ

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

Name:

1. Which of the following is not true?

- A) The Spanish explorers used Native Americans as slaves.
- B) Native Americans helped slaves escape.
- C) Slavery became illegal in 1845.
- D) Florida entered the Union as a slaveholding state.

2. The 1860 presidential election caused unrest in the southern states, resulting in South Carolina seceding from the Union in 1860. The word *secede* means the same as:

- A) succeed
- B) join together
- C) break apart
- D) declare war

3. The first African American in Florida to be elected to Congress was:

- A) Booker T. Washington
- B) Osceola Bowlegs
- C) Josiah Walls
- D) Millie Gildersleeve

5. Florida fought in the Civil War from:

- A) 1855-1858
- B) 1858-1861
- C) 1861-1865
- D) 1865-1870

STATEHOOD TO THE CIVIL WAR QUIZ ANSWER KEY

1. Which of the following is not true?

- A) The Spanish explorers used Native Americans as slaves.
- B) Native Americans helped slaves escape.
- C) **Slavery became illegal in 1845.**
- D) Florida entered the Union as a slaveholding state.

2. The 1860 presidential election caused unrest in the southern states, resulting in South Carolina seceding from the Union in 1860. The word *secede* means the same as:

- A) succeed
- B) join together
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3. The first African American in Florida to be elected to Congress was:

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- C) **Josiah Walls**
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5. Florida fought in the Civil War from:

- A) 1855-1858
- B) 1858-1861
- C) **1861-1865**
- D) 1865-1870

STATEHOOD TO THE CIVIL WAR
ANSWER KEY FOR ACTIVITIES ON PAGE 2 OF
THE HISTORY OF FLORIDA

READING CHECK:

1. Why did Florida have to wait to become a state?

Answer: It took Florida twenty-three years to become a state. First, Florida needed a population of 60,000 people in order to become a state. Second, Florida was a slaveholding territory, and the U.S. Congress would not allow Florida to become a state until a non-slave state was also ready to enter the Union.

SHORT ANSWER:

1. What does *secede* mean?

Answer: *Secede* means to *separate*, as when the southern states separated themselves from the other states under the same government.

2. What kind of food did Florida provide to the Confederacy?

Answer: They raised crops, such as fruit, and cattle and pigs to send to the Confederate troops. They also sent fish.

3. What state capital, east of the Mississippi River, was never captured by Union forces?

Answer: Tallahassee was the only Confederate capital east of the Mississippi River that was not captured by Union forces.

4. What is sharecropping?

Answer: Sharecropping allowed former slaves to pay a plantation owner rent. Rent was paid by a share, or part, of the crops grown on that land instead of with money. This system helped both the plantation owners and the freed slaves.

5. Why did South Carolina and other southern states secede from the Union?

Answer: The election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 upset the Southern states and it worried them.

6. What event did the secession of southern states cause?

Answer: Their actions led to the American Civil War.

7. What did the southern states have to do to rejoin the Union?

Answer: Southern states had to rewrite their state constitutions and pass the 14th Amendment before they were allowed to rejoin the Union.

STATEHOOD TO THE CIVIL WAR
ANSWER KEY FOR ACTIVITIES ON PAGE 3 OF
THE HISTORY OF FLORIDA

READING CHECK:

1. Why was a lighthouse built at Jupiter Inlet?

Answer: In 1853, the United States Congress approved money to build a lighthouse at Jupiter Inlet to help prevent shipwrecks.

2. What did General Winfield Scott recommend to President Lincoln?

Answer: General Winfield Scott recommended that Union naval vessels block southern ports so the Confederacy could not ship or receive goods that would support their war efforts.

3. What is a blockade runner?

Answer: Blockade runners were Confederate-, British-, and Bahamian-owned ships, and those from other countries, that sailed to Bermuda, the Bahamas, and Cuba carrying products such as cotton, molasses, and whiskey to exchange for war materials and soap, coffee, dry goods, salt, flour, and alcohol. When ships returned, they sailed through Jupiter Inlet and up the Indian River to various destinations.

4. Who was Josiah Walls and why is he important?

Answer: Josiah Walls was a freed slave who worked as a teacher and eventually served as a U.S. House Representative. In a close race, he became the first African American in Florida to be elected to the U.S. Congress.

SHORT ANSWER:

1. What was the purpose of the Anaconda Plan?

Answer: The purpose was for Union naval vessels to search for Confederate blockade runners and prevent them from sending goods to the war effort.

2. Why was the Anaconda Plan called the *Great Snake*?

Answer: It was called the *Great Snake* because it was designed in a snakelike path around southern states to strangle Confederate efforts similar to how an anaconda kills its prey.

ACTIVITY:

1. Make a drawing or model of the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse.

Answer: (See student drawings or models.)

STATEHOOD TO THE CIVIL WAR
ANSWER KEY FOR ACTIVITIES ON PAGE 4 OF
THE HISTORY OF FLORIDA

SHORT ANSWER:

1. What was the population of Florida in 1850?

Answer: 87,455

2. How many slaves were in Florida in 1850?

Answer: 39,000

3. What is slavery?

Answer: Slavery refers to a condition in which individuals are owned by others, who control where they live and what work they do.

4. What was the difference between the economies of the North and the South?

Answer: Agriculture dominated the southern economy, where slaves were depended upon to work the fields. The North focused on industries such as manufacturing, which did not depend on slaves.

5. Who was elected U.S. president in 1860?

Answer: Abraham Lincoln

6. Why did South Carolina secede from the Union?

Answer: When Abraham Lincoln was elected U.S. president in 1860, the southern states worried that the new government would end slavery, destroying their economy and society. South Carolina was so angry about the outcome of the election that it seceded from the Union in December 1860, separating from the other states under the U.S. government.

7. When did Florida secede from the Union?

Answer: 1860

8. When did the Civil War begin?

Answer: The Civil War began in 1861.

9. Why was the Civil War fought?

Answer: The Civil War was fought over the moral issue of slavery, economics of slavery, and political control of that system.

STATEHOOD TO THE CIVIL WAR
ANSWER KEY FOR ACTIVITIES ON PAGE 4 OF
THE HISTORY OF FLORIDA

SHORT ANSWER (CONT.)

10. How many Floridians fought in the Civil War?

Answer: An estimated 16,000 Floridians fought in the war.

11. How many Floridians lost their lives in the Civil War?

Answer: Nearly 5,000 Florida soldiers lost their lives during the war.

12. Who worked on the plantations during the war?

Answer: Women, children, and slaves kept the farms and plantations working.

13. How did Florida help during the war?

Answer: Crops, such as fruit, and cattle and pigs were raised to feed Confederate troops. Fish and salt were sent as well.

14. What important city in Florida was not captured during the war?

Answer: Tallahassee was the only Confederate capital east of the Mississippi River that was not captured by Union forces.

STATEHOOD TO THE CIVIL WAR WORKSHEET 2

Instructions: Answer the mathematics questions below in a separate document. Show how you solved the problem. For example: $10 + 15 = 25$

1. You are a captain in the Confederate Army. You have 190 soldiers, but 18 of them are hurt and can't fight. You have just been ordered to go to Gainesville. How many soldiers can you bring with you?
2. You are a farmer. You have 52 cattle on your farm. You go to the market and buy 10 more, but 3 run away on the way back to the farm. How many cattle do you have?
3. Abraham Lincoln is speaking in Dover, New Hampshire. You live 45 minutes away from Dover. Your friend lives 31 minutes away from Dover. If you both go to hear Lincoln speak, who will reach Dover first? By how many minutes?

STATEHOOD TO THE CIVIL WAR WORKSHEET 2 ANSWER KEY

1. You are a captain in the Confederate Army. You have 190 soldiers but 18 of them are hurt and can't fight. You have just been ordered to go to Gainesville. How many soldiers can you bring with you?

$$190-18=172$$

2. You are a farmer. You have 52 cattle on your farm. You go to the market and buy 10 more, but 3 run away on the way back to the farm. How many cattle do you have?

$$52+10-3=59$$

3. Abraham Lincoln is speaking in Dover, New Hampshire. You live 45 minutes away from Dover. Your friend lives 31 minutes away from Dover. If you both go to hear Lincoln speak, who will reach Dover first? By how many minutes?

Your friend will reach Dover first. He will arrive 14 minutes before you. $45-31=14$

STATEHOOD TO THE CIVIL WAR

STANDARDS:

SS.4.A.5.1: Describe Florida's involvement (secession, blockades of ports, the battles of Ft. Pickens, Olustee, Ft. Brooke, Natural Bridge, food supply) in the Civil War.

SS.4.A.5.2: Summarize challenges Floridians faced during Reconstruction.

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

STATEHOOD

The Florida Constitution had been written in 1838, one of the steps towards becoming a state. After the Second Seminole War ended, more settlers came to Florida, bringing the territory's population to 57,000 people, but still not 60,000, which was needed for statehood.

At that time, the U.S. Congress would admit states only in twos: one slave state and one non-slave state, to keep a balance in the number congressional representatives. Since Florida was a slave-holding



The Battle of Olustee *Courtesy of Florida Memory*

territory, the U.S. Congress would not allow it to become a state until a non-slave territory was also ready to become a state. On March 3, 1845, Florida was finally admitted to the Union as the twenty-seventh state, and Iowa was admitted as a non-slave state.

THE CIVIL WAR

By 1850 the population of Florida had grown to 87,445 people, including about 39,000 slaves and 1,000 free Blacks. Differences over slavery between the North and South had been going on for decades.

Agriculture dominated the southern economy, where slaves were depended upon to work the fields. The North focused on industries such as manufacturing, which did not depend on slaves.

When Abraham Lincoln was elected U.S. president in 1860, the southern states worried that the new government would end slavery, destroying their economy and society. South Carolina was so angry about the outcome of the election that it seceded from

the Union in December 1860, separating from the other states under the U.S. government. Less than a month later, Florida became the third state to secede (after Mississippi). Additional states seceded, forming the Confederate States of America. The American Civil War began in April 1861, when South Carolina troops fired on federal forces at Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor.

An estimated 16,000 Floridians fought in the war. Most were in the Confederacy, but about 2,000 joined the Union army. Nearly 5,000 Florida soldiers lost their lives during the war.

While most of the men in Florida



Pensacola Fort *Courtesy of Review of Reviews Co.*

Historical Timeline

1845
Florida becomes the 27th state.

1850
Population of Florida is 87,445.

1860 Jupiter Lighthouse is placed in operation.

1861
The Civil War begins.



Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse

Courtesy of HSPBC

factories in coastal areas.

Florida was also an important producer of cattle. Confederate agents ordered thousands of cattle to feed southern troops. For part of the year, cattle were driven north into Georgia and the Carolinas. During the fall and winter seasons, however, there was no grass for the cattle to eat in those states. They were taken instead to Florida, where the climate was mild and grass grew year-round. Thousands of cattle were raised and slaughtered in Florida, salted to avoid spoilage, packaged, and shipped to the Confederate army.

Most of the war was fought outside of Florida. The battles that occurred in the state were Santa Rosa Island in 1861; Olustee, 1864; Marianna, 1864; Gainesville, 1864; and Natural Bridge, 1865. Tallahassee was the only Confederate capital east of

the Mississippi River that was not captured by Union forces.

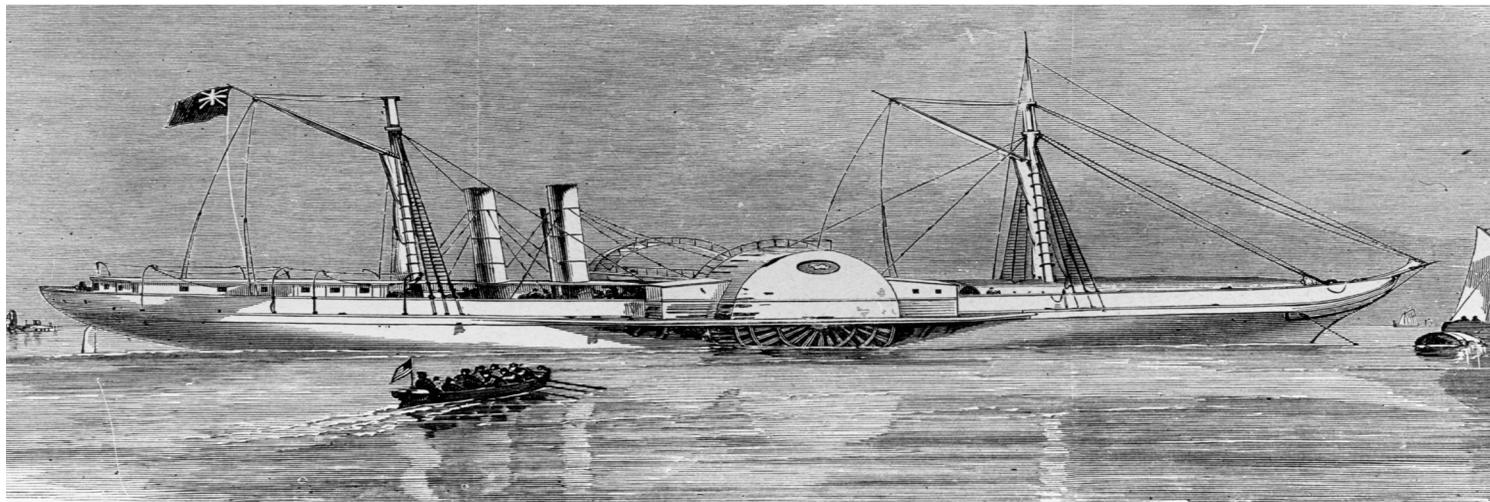
THE JUPITER INLET LIGHTHOUSE

A lighthouse is an important navigational aid located at either a prominent land feature or a dangerous place for navigation. It warns ships of perilous reefs or coasts and guides them into a safe harbor or back out to sea.

Many lighthouses were built along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of Florida. Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse, the oldest structure in Palm Beach County, stands at the entrance to Jupiter Inlet, where the Loxahatchee River, Indian River, and Atlantic Ocean meet. *Loxahatchee* is a Seminole word meaning *turtle river*.

The U.S. Congress approved building the lighthouse at Jupiter to help prevent shipwrecks in 1853, but it was delayed until 1860

were away fighting in the war, the women, children, and slaves kept the farms and plantations working. They raised crops and cattle to feed Confederate troops. They also sent them pork, fish, fruit, and salt. Florida was the largest producer of salt, which was important to keep meat from spoiling. Salt was separated from seawater at salt



THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER "ANGLIA," CAPTURED OFF BULL'S BAY, TWENTY-FIVE MILES FROM CHARLESTON, S. C. BY THE U. S. GUNBOATS "RESTLESS" AND "FLAG," SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1862.

Courtesy of U.S. Naval Historical Center Photograph

ACTIVITIES!

READING CHECK:

1. Why did Florida have to wait to become a state?

SHORT ANSWER:

1. What does "secede" mean?
2. What kind of food did Florida provide to the Confederacy?
3. What state capital, east of the Mississippi River, was never captured by Union forces?
4. Explain sharecropping.
5. Why did South Carolina and other southern states secede from the Union?
6. What event did this action cause?
7. What did the southern states have to do before rejoining the Union?

Historical Timeline

1864

The Battle of Olustee. The largest battle fought in Florida.

1865

The Battle of Natural Bridge. Tallahassee is kept from being captured.

1865

Civil War ends.

1868

Florida is readmitted to the Union.

ACTIVITIES!

READING CHECK:

1. Why was the lighthouse built at Jupiter Inlet?
2. What did General Winfield Scott recommend to President Lincoln?
3. What is a blockade runner?
4. Who was Josiah Walls and why is he important?

SHORT ANSWER:

1. What was the purpose of the Anaconda Plan?
2. Why was the Anaconda Plan called the "Great Snake?"

ACTIVITY:

1. Make a drawing or model of the Jupiter Lighthouse.

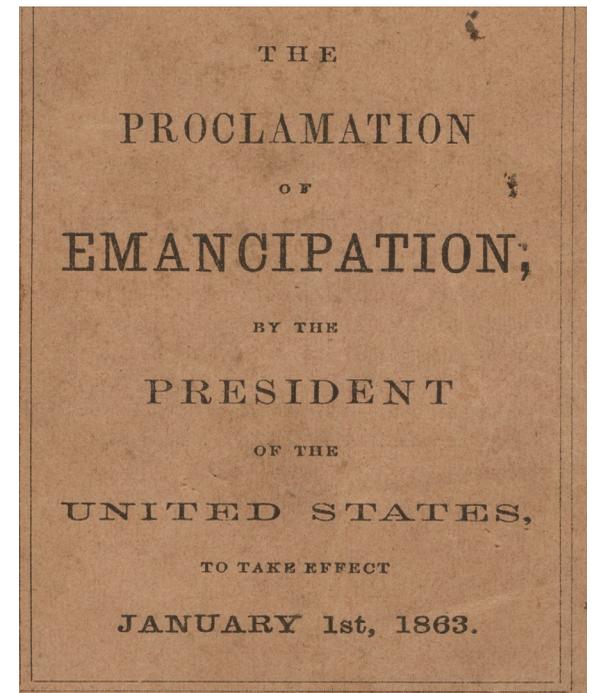
because of the Seminole wars. The lighthouse is 156 feet above sea level. The tower is 108 feet high and sits on a 48-foot, ancient high dune, and has 105 steps. The tower is eight bricks thick, or 31.5 inches, at the base and tapers to three bricks thick, or eighteen inches, at the top. The beam of light is 146 feet (focal beam) and can be seen up to twenty-four miles out at sea. Today the lighthouse is still a navigational aid to mariners and is open to the public for tours.

CONFEDERATE BLOCKADE RUNNERS

After the Civil War began, General Winfield Scott recommended to President Abraham Lincoln that Union naval vessels block southern ports so the Confederacy could not ship or receive any goods that would support their war efforts. The plan also called for the Union to take control of the Mississippi River. When the operation, called the *Anaconda Plan*, was

launched, Union naval vessels patrolled Florida's Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Newspapers referred to the Anaconda Plan as the *Great Snake*. These ships patrolled near Jupiter Inlet, searching for Confederate blockade runners coming or going through the inlet. Confederate-, British-, and Bahamian-owned ships, and those from other countries, would sail to Bermuda, the Bahamas, and Cuba, carrying products such as cotton, molasses, and whiskey in exchange for war materials and soap, coffee, dry goods, salt, flour, and alcohol. When ships returned, they sailed through Jupiter Inlet and up the Indian River to various destinations.

The Union Naval Squadron responsible for patrolling



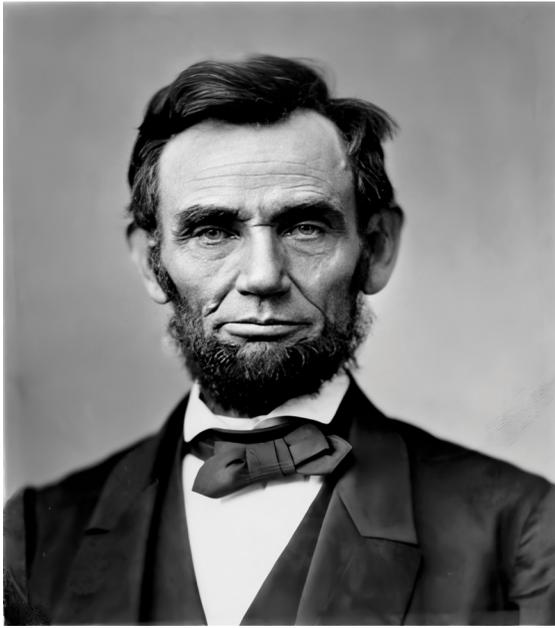
The Emancipation Proclamation Courtesy of Smithsonian

Florida waters was the East Gulf Blockading Squadron headquartered at Key West. Union gunboats pursued Confederate ships to capture or destroy them. Sometimes the Union captured blockade runners, and sometimes blockade runners avoided capture



Scott's Great Snake

Courtesy of Library of Congress



President Abraham Lincoln Courtesy of Alexander Gardner

and reached their destinations.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

The Emancipation Proclamation was one of Abraham Lincoln's most important acts during his presidency. Effective on January 1, 1863, it stated, "that all persons held as slaves are and henceforward shall be free." The order, however, applied only to the states in rebellion, not to those loyal to the Union. Although the proclamation did not eliminate all slavery in the nation, it did affect



The Gettysburg Address

Courtesy of Heritage Images

the war, because it allowed African Americans to serve in the Union army and navy. About 200,000 African American people had served by 1865, when the 13th Amendment was ratified, officially ending slavery.

RECONSTRUCTION

In 1863, Abraham Lincoln gave an important speech in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, known as the *Gettysburg Address*. Lincoln stressed that all men are created

equal. His words encouraged the North to fight harder to save the Union. On April 9, 1865, Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant. The end of the Civil War was a victory for all those who were against slavery.

After the war, the former Confederate States had to rebuild, in a period called *Reconstruction*. It was a time of uncertainty for everyone, especially in the southern states, which had been devastated by the war. The

newly freed slaves found themselves without places to live or work. Many of them returned to their plantations to work as paid employees, but a lot of plantation owners did not have money to pay them. The solution was *sharecropping*. Poor farmers, both Black and White, paid plantation owners rent by giving them part of the crops grown on that land, or

a share, instead of money. This system helped both the plantation owners and the freed slaves, but sharecroppers still barely made enough to live on.

To be readmitted to the Union, southern states were required to take certain actions: 1) to rewrite their constitutions, eliminating



Josiah Walls

Courtesy of Library of Congress

slavery, and 2) to pass the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which granted citizenship to all people born in the United States. Florida completed these actions and rejoined the Union in 1868.

JOSIAH WALLS

After the Civil War, freed slave Josiah Walls worked as a teacher and at a sawmill in Alachua County. In 1868, he was a delegate to the Florida Constitutional Convention and served in the Florida Senate. Two years later, Republicans nominated Walls for Florida's one seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. In a close race, Walls won the election and became the first African American in Florida to be elected to the U.S. Congress.

ACTIVITY!

SHORT ANSWER:

1. What was the population of Florida in 1850?
2. How many slaves were in Florida in 1850?
3. What is slavery?
4. What were the differences between the North and the South?
5. Who was elected U.S. president in 1860?
6. Why did South Carolina secede from the Union?
7. When did Florida secede from the Union?
8. When did the Civil War begin?
9. Why was the Civil War fought?
10. How many Floridians fought in the war?
11. How many Floridians lost their lives in the war?
12. Who worked on the plantations during the war?
13. How did Florida help during the war?
14. What city in Florida was not captured during the war?

CREDITS

PROJECT TEAM:

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PALM BEACH COUNTY

Casey Lipschutz,
Education Coordinator
Debi Murray, Chief Curator
Rose Guerrero,
Research Director

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF MARTIN COUNTY

Shela Khanal, Director,
Department of Title I/
Migrant/ELL

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