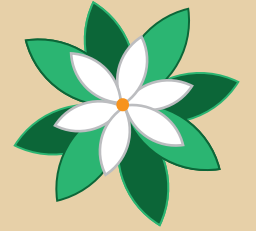
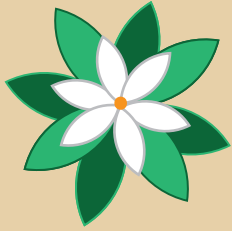
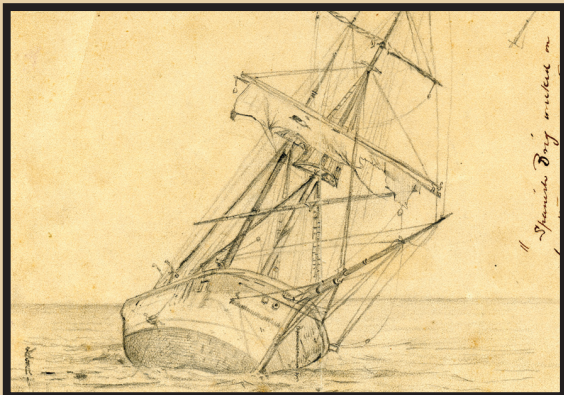


THE HISTORY OF FLORIDA



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Go to www.pbchistory.org for additional educational resources and information including:

- Traveling Trunk Program
- History Pop-up Exhibits
- Mock Trials
- Museum Tours



The Historical Society of Palm Beach County and Richard and Pat Johnson Palm Beach County History Museum
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GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION, THE LAND, AND THE CLIMATE

STANDARDS:

SS.4.G.1.1: Identify physical features of Florida.

SS.4.G.1.3: Explain how weather impacts Florida.

ELA.4.R.2.2: Explain how relevant details support the central idea, implied or explicit.

ELA.4.R.3.3: Compare and contrast accounts of the same event using primary and/or secondary sources.

ELA.4.V.1.2: Apply knowledge of common Greek and Latin roots.

ELA.4.C.1.5: Improve writing by planning, revising, and editing, with guidance and support from adults and feedback from peers.

SS.4.G.1.In.d: Identify information provided on maps using the title, compass rose, cardinal directions, symbols, legend, scale, longitude, latitude).

FLORIDA'S LOCATION

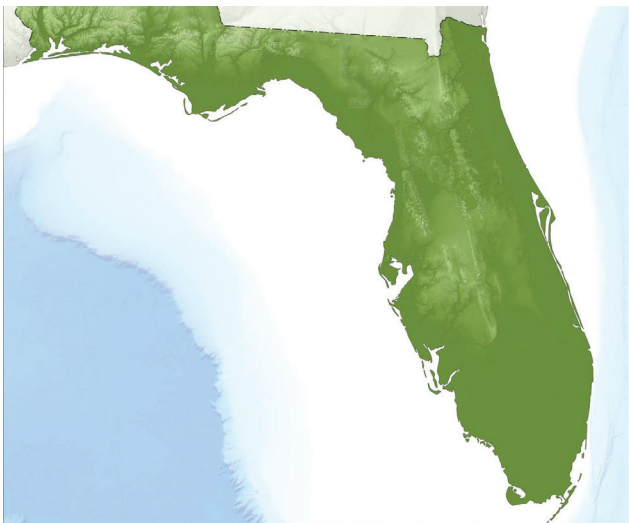
Florida is the southeastern most state in the United States. It is a *peninsula*, which means it has water on three sides. To the east of Florida is the Atlantic Ocean, to the west is the Gulf of Mexico, and to the south are the Straits of Florida. To the north are the states of Alabama and Georgia.

Our state has a unique shape, which makes it easy to locate on a map. The northwestern part of the state is called the *Panhandle*, because it is shaped like the handle of a frying pan. Two important cities in the Panhandle are Pensacola and Tallahassee, the state's capital. At the tip of south Florida rests a string of islands called the *Florida Keys*. The most famous of these islands are Key Largo, Marathon, and Key West.

THE LAND

Between 300 million and 400 million years ago, north Florida was separated from swampy

south Florida by a body of water called the *Florida Trench*. Then 200 million years ago, lava from active volcanoes filled in the



Map of Florida

Courtesy of Free World Maps

trench, leaving only a shallow sea. The sand and shells of dead marine animals fossilized to form a limestone plateau, or area of flat land. This plateau finally rose up to form a marshy plain at sea level.

During an Ice Age about 100 million years ago, the water level of the oceans dropped as the water froze, which created glaciers that left Florida twice its present size for thousands of years. When the last Ice Age ended about 12,000 years ago, the ocean levels rose again, and the climate became

warmer and wetter. Part of Florida remained underwater, which today is called the *continental shelf*. This shelf slopes gently into the ocean, and at its edge, the water becomes very deep. Over time, the constant rising and falling of water levels helped form the three land regions that currently exist in Florida: the Atlantic Coastal Plain, Florida Highlands, and Gulf Coastal Plain.

ICE AGE MEGAFUNA

Mammals such as woolly mammoths, saber-toothed cats, giant ground sloths, and giant beavers thrived during the last Ice Age.

In 1969, the bones of a type of woolly mammoth called a *mastodon* were discovered in Palm Beach County by a 13-year-old who was driving his tractor. When the mastodon bones were assembled, it was 12 feet high and 16 feet long, and was later named *Suzie*. Nearby were found the bones of other animals including two ancient bison, a deer, a sloth, alligators, snakes, and fish.

FLORIDA LANDSCAPES

Today Florida has several types of landscapes, including lowlands,

Historical Timeline

Pliocene Epoch
5,333,000 YA-2,580,000 YA

Pleistocene Epoch
2,580,000 YA-11,700 YA

Holocene Epoch
11,700 YA-Present

highlands, and wetlands. The *lowlands* are flat and are found at the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain, which are mostly covered by grasslands called *savannas*. *Barrier islands*, common along both coasts, are low, narrow strips of land that protect the mainland from stormy seas.

The different regions of Florida are cut by waterways: bays, inlets, lakes, rivers, and canals. The canals are man-made to move water from one place to another and for boat travel.

The Florida highlands are hills more than fifty-feet above sea level. They are found in the Panhandle and down the middle of the state.

The last type of Florida landscape is *wetlands*, a lowland in which the water level stays near the earth's surface. The Everglades, a huge wetland in the southern part of the peninsula, is only about eight feet above sea level at its highest point.

THE CLIMATE

Florida has a mild climate. The temperature rarely gets very cold because its southern tip is near the equator. Areas in the Panhandle and north Florida get cold in the winter. The average daily temperature in Florida is 70.7°F. The state's lowest recorded temperature was on February 13, 1899, when it dropped to -2 degrees Fahrenheit in Tallahassee. Florida's climate is good for growing crops and for enjoying warm weather activities all year



A wide variety of megafauna thrived during the Ice Age.

Courtesy of The Independent

long.

Florida is also known for its wetness. Rain averages more in Florida than in most other states. The rainy season is from May to November. Florida residents pay close attention to the meteorologists' forecasts during these months, because this is when thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical storms, and hurricanes typically occur.

Florida's climate attracts many people. Some come to visit, while others live here during the winter and return to the north for spring and summer. These people are sometimes called *snowbirds*.

PALM BEACH COUNTY GEOGRAPHY

Palm Beach County is one of sixty-seven counties in Florida. It is located on the state's southeast coast. To the north of Palm Beach County is Martin County, to the south is Broward County, to the east is the Atlantic Ocean, and to the west are Lake Okeechobee and Hendry County.

Large areas of Palm Beach County contain nature preserves and farmland. Most cities in the

county are along the east coast, spreading west from the ocean about twenty to twenty-five miles. There are also a few communities on the east shore of Lake Okeechobee.

Palm Beach County is special for several reasons. First, it is the largest county in Florida. It

covers about 2,383 square miles of land and water, more than the state of Rhode Island. In 2019, about 1,497,000 people lived in the county, and it is one of the fastest-growing counties in the state. Its largest city is the county seat, West Palm Beach, with a population over 114,500. The northernmost community is Tequesta, the southernmost is Boca Raton, and the westernmost is South Bay.

BARRIER ISLANDS AND WATERWAYS

The series of barrier islands along the coast of Florida helps protect the mainland from pounding waves and storms. During hurricanes, people living on barrier islands must evacuate to the mainland for their safety.

There are many waterways in Palm Beach County. The major one is the Intracoastal Waterway, which runs between the barrier islands and the mainland through Florida. The Loxahatchee River in Jupiter, another waterway, is about eight miles long and flows through Jupiter Inlet into the Atlantic Ocean. The four largest

STANDARDS:

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).

and intermediate directions, symbols, and key/legend.

SC.4.N.2.1: Explain that science focuses solely on the natural world.

ACTIVITIES!

MAP SKILLS:

On a map, identify the locations mentioned in this section.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE:

1. When people go to the beach on the east coast of Florida, what ocean do they swim in?
2. A peninsula has water on three sides.
 - a. Is Florida a peninsula or an island?
 - b. What bodies of water surround Florida?
3. North and south Florida were separated millions of years ago. What separated them?
4. What three land regions were formed by the constant rising and falling of water levels?

ACTIVITIES!

MAP SKILLS:

While you read, use a map to locate and identify the areas discussed in this section.

READING CHECK:

- 1. Why does Florida have a mild climate?
- 2. What state is smaller than Palm Beach County?
- a. Vermont
- b. Rhode Island
- c. Connecticut
- 3. What disaster happened in 1928?

ACTIVITY:

- 1. Explore the National Hurricane Center website, www.nhc.noaa.gov. What can you learn from this website about hurricanes?
- 2. Try to name the Florida state symbols pictured on pages 6-7. Then check your answers on the web.

SHORT ANSWER:

- 1. What is the eye of a hurricane?
- 2. What is another name for a hurricane?

lakes in Palm Beach County are Lake Okeechobee, Lake Mangonia, Clear Lake, and Lake Osborne.

Four major canals connect Lake Okeechobee to the Atlantic Ocean: Miami Canal, North New River Canal, Hillsboro Canal, and West Palm Beach Canal.

The last waterways that form the landscape of Palm Beach County are called *inlets*. Four inlets enter the Intracoastal Waterway through the barrier islands, and all are used for transportation and recreation: Jupiter Inlet, Lake Worth Inlet, Boynton Beach Inlet, and Boca Raton Inlet.

HURRICANES

Weather is a concern for residents and visitors, especially during hurricane season, from June 1 through November 30 each year. The storms (*tropical waves*) that create hurricanes form over the warm waters of the Atlantic Ocean and gain strength as they head west from Africa toward the Caribbean Sea. As a tropical wave meets a low-pressure area, it begins to spin clockwise, turning into a *tropical depression*.

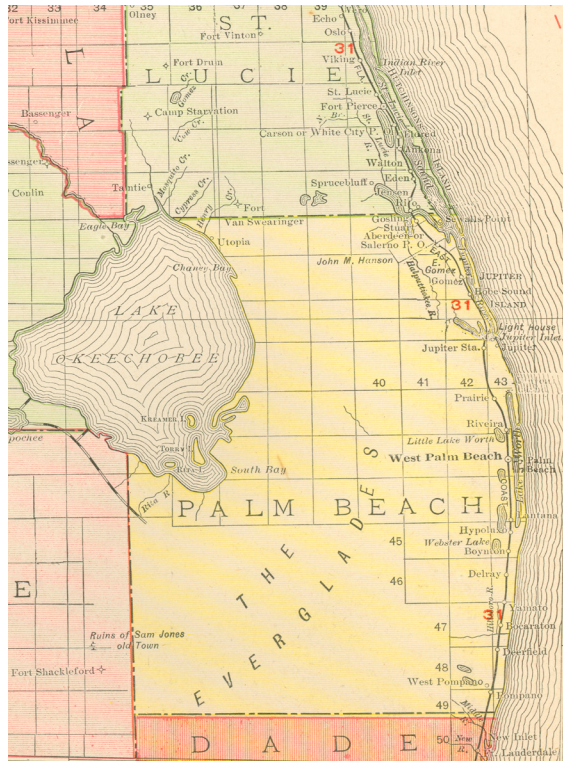
When the speed of the wind on its surface reaches forty miles per hour, the depression is called a *tropical storm*. At seventy-four miles per hour, it becomes a hurricane, or *tropical cyclone*. A hurricane has an *eye* at its center, which is an area of calm winds and low pressure surrounded by an eye wall. This eye wall contains thunderstorms,

high winds, and rain. The early hurricanes did not have names. The Weather Service began using names in the 1950s, to track them better. The naming system remained largely unchanged until 1979, when men’s names were introduced into rotation.

Although several hurricanes have struck Palm Beach County, none caused as much loss of life and property damage as did the catastrophic 1928 hurricane. This storm was equal to a Category 4 hurricane. Strong winds and heavy rain caused Lake Okeechobee to overflow. Belle Glade, Pahokee, Canal Point, and South Bay flooded. Flooding and high winds damaged or destroyed almost everything in the hurricane’s path, killing about 3,000 people in the Glades. As a result, the Herbert Hoover Dike was built around Lake Okeechobee.

Residents have learned to prepare for hurricanes. Evacuation routes have been established for those living along the coast. Meteorologists keep the public informed when a hurricane is approaching, so people can prepare.

In 2004, Florida was struck by four hurricanes--Charley, Frances, Ivan, and Jeanne--which was very unusual.



1909 County boundary map

Courtesy of HSPBC

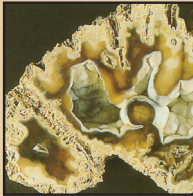
LAKE OKEECHOBEE AND THE DIKE

Part of the western border of Palm Beach County is formed by Lake Okeechobee. Before non-native settlers arrived, the lake was known by other names: Mayaimi, Espiritu Santo Laguna, Lake Mayaca, Lake Macaco, and Lake Sarrope. *Okeechobee* comes from a Seminole word meaning *big water*.

Lake Okeechobee is the second largest freshwater lake in the southeastern United States. It covers more than 730 square miles but is shallow, with an average depth of only nine feet. The lake used to provide fresh water to the Everglades, but in the 1920s, people caused a change in the water’s



Shell



Stone



Tree



Wildflower



Reptile



Marine Mammal



Freshwater Fish



Map of Lake Okeechobee Courtesy of Vintage Beach Maps

natural flow.

To prevent a repeat of the kind of flooding caused by the 1926 and 1928 hurricanes, President Herbert Hoover had an earthen dike built around Lake Okeechobee, which took thirty-eight years to complete. Construction on the dike provided work for people who had lost their jobs in the Great Depression. A *depression* occurs when people cannot afford to buy what they need. In turn, businesses cannot earn enough money to stay open.

Today, Lake Okeechobee is completely surrounded by 143 miles of the Hoover Dike that protects the state's rich farmlands from flooding.

The dike also created environmental problems, because it stopped the flow of water that

supplied nutrients to the soil and water to the Everglades. Farmers had to use fertilizers to replace the missing nutrients. The water runoff from the fertilized fields flowed into the Everglades, which harmed plants and animals there.

The Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) works to restore the Everglades and Lake Okeechobee to something like their natural state and teach people how to care for their environment. This restoration will allow

more tourism and recreation, benefiting nature and people.

A FEW MAJOR PALM BEACH HURRICANES

September 18, 1926: The *Great Miami Hurricane* cut a swath of destruction from the Upper Keys to St. Lucie County, causing about \$75 million in damages and killing at least 372 people.

September 16, 1928: The storm of 28 devastated Palm Beach County flooding the Glades area, killing at least 3,000 people.

September 17, 1947: A hurricane caused a storm surge of up to twenty-two feet around Lake Okeechobee; the dike held.

October 12, 1947: A hurricane hit Lake Okeechobee on the west and dumped large amounts of rain on the Everglades. It flooded most of the agricultural land south of Lake Okeechobee.

August 26, 1949: A hurricane hit Palm Beach County and the Treasure Coast, causing at least \$1 million in damage at Palm Beach International Airport. The Lake Okeechobee dike and flood system helped reduce damage.

August 27, 1964: Hurricane Cleo caused \$50 million in damage in Palm Beach County.

October 14, 1964: Hurricane Isbell crossed the Everglades, striking Palm Beach County. Twenty-two mobile homes were destroyed by tornadoes; one man died in Lake Worth.

September 3, 1979: After killing a thousand people in the Caribbean, Hurricane David moved along the coast of Palm Beach County, causing \$30 million in damages.

ACTIVITY!

Try to name the Florida state symbols on pages 3-4.

STANDARDS:

SS.4.A.9.: Utilize timelines to sequence key events in Florida history.

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

MA.4.AR.1.1: Solve real-world problems involving multiplication and division of whole numbers including problems in which remainders must be interpreted within the context.

ACTIVITIES!

ACTIVITY:

Create a timeline and chart the hurricanes from 1926 to 2017.

MATH CHECK:

If the 1928 hurricane dropped eighteen inches of rain in twenty-four hours, how many inches did it rain per hour?



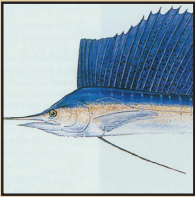
Animal



Butterfly



Bird



Saltwater Fish



Drink



Flower



Saltwater Mammal

DID YOU KNOW?

The strong spiraling winds of a hurricane can reach speeds of up to 157 mph, strong enough to rip up trees and destroy buildings!

ACTIVITIES!

RESEARCH:

1. What is the largest lake in Florida?
2. What is the longest river in Florida?
3. What is the width of Florida?
4. What is the length of Florida?
5. What is the largest county in Florida?
6. What is the smallest county in Florida?
7. What is the highest natural point in Florida?

September 5, 2004: The winds of Hurricane Frances in Palm Beach County brought down trees and power lines and damage roofs. About twelve inches of rain fell as the storm passed slowly through the area, causing six deaths.

September 26, 2004: Hurricane Jeanne, the second storm in less than a month, caused more damage and two deaths in Palm Beach County.

October 24, 2005: Hurricane Wilma passed over Palm Beach County, leaving trees toppled and other wind and water damage.

September 10, 2017: Hurricane Irma made impact, causing massive damage and loss of life. It was one of the costliest hurricanes in Florida's history.



A bus sign is destroyed during the 1926 hurricane.

Courtesy of HSPBC



Flooded roads made rescue efforts difficult in 1928.

Courtesy of HSPBC



Telephone service is being restored after a hurricane.

Courtesy of HSPBC



A boat winds up in a yard after the 1947 hurricane.

Courtesy of HSPBC



Streets are used for boating after the 1947 hurricane.

Courtesy of HSPBC

FLORIDA'S ANCIENT PEOPLE

Our state's history began long before the area was called *Florida*. When the last Ice Age ended about 12,000 years ago, the first humans began to move down the peninsula. They were hunter-gatherers who moved from place to place, searching for food and fresh water. At that time, Florida had little rainfall, so fresh water was difficult to find.

Early Paleoamericans did not leave written information about their lives. Archaeologists study artifacts encountered at their abandoned villages and campsites to reveal how Florida's ancient people lived. *Artifacts* are tools or items made or altered by man.

Important clues about Florida's ancient people are found in shell mounds created when early tribes ate shellfish and tossed the shells into piles, or mounds. These mounds are also called *middens*, which are trash or garbage heaps. Other mounds were used for rituals or burials. By researching these mounds and their contents, archaeologists learn about the everyday life of ancient people: what foods they ate, what tools they used, and what other items they made. Sometimes European



Paleoamericans hunting a mammoth.

Courtesy of HSPBC

goods are found at the sites, which tells us that native peoples traded with European settlers or collected items from ships wrecked along Florida's coast.

Thousands of native peoples lived in Florida when European explorers first arrived in the sixteenth century. Sadly, within 200 years, most died from European diseases or were killed in warfare. Some were taken away as slaves.

FLORIDA'S TRIBES

When Spanish and French explorers began arriving in Florida in the sixteenth century, they encountered several native tribes. The Pensacola, Chatot, Apalachee, and Timucua tribes lived in northern Florida. The Tocobaga and Jororo tribes lived

in central Florida. The Ais, Jeaga, Mayaimi (Belle Glade Culture), Tequesta, and Calusa made their homes in southern Florida. Lastly, the Matecumbe lived in the Florida Keys. It is important to understand the lives of the native peoples who lived in south Florida, so we can better understand state and county history.

THE AIS

The Ais lived along the east coast of Florida from the area near Cape Canaveral in Brevard County south to Martin County. They did not farm their food but relied on fishing, collecting shellfish, hunting, and gathering plants. They took gold, silver, and other goods from Spanish shipwrecks and used them for tools and jewelry. For weapons, the Ais used bows and arrows, spears, knives, and hatchets. They made canoes from tree trunks. The men grew their hair long and might have worn animal hides or breechcloths of woven plant fibers. Women wore woven palm leaves and skirts made from plant fibers. Their houses were made from palm fronds. According to Jonathan

STANDARDS:

SS.4.A.2.1: Compare Native American tribes in Florida.

SS.4.A.3.2: Describe causes and effects of European colonization on the Native American tribes of Florida.

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.

ELA.4.R.2.2: Explain how relevant details support the central idea, implied or explicit.

Historical Timeline

Paleoamericans
10,000 BC-6,500 BC

Pleistocene Epoch
6,500 BC-5,000 BC

STANDARDS:

- ELA.4.C.1.4:** Write expository texts about a topic, using multiple sources, elaboration, and an organizational structure with transitions.
- ELA.4.C.1.2:** Write personal or fictional narratives using a logical sequence of events and demonstrating an effective use of techniques such as descriptions and transitional words and phrases..
- SC.L.17.4:** Recognize ways plants and animals, including humans, can impact the environment
- VA.4.S.1.3:** Create artworks that integrate ideas from culture or history.

Dickinson, a shipwrecked Englishman, the *cacique’s* (leader’s) house was “about forty foot long and twenty-five foot wide, covered with palmetto leaves both top and sides.”

THE JEAGA

The Jeaga lived along the coast of Palm Beach County. Like the Ais, they were hunter-gatherers that ate game animals such as deer. They gathered coco plums, seagrapes, and palm berries. They caught food such as fish, shellfish, and sharks from the sea, freshwater lakes, and rivers. The Jeaga from the village of Hobe, who are sometimes referred to as *Hobe* Indians, captured the



Calusa man carving a mask. *Courtesy of Theodore Morris*

passengers and crew of the English ship *Reformation*. It was wrecked just north of present-day Jupiter while traveling from the island of Jamaica to Pennsylvania in 1696. The Jeaga held the survivors for several weeks and then released them to journey 230 miles to reach safety at St. Augustine. During



The Miami Circle *Courtesy of Wikipedia*

their travel north along the east coast of Florida, the Englishmen encountered a variety of different native tribes. One passenger, Jonathan Dickinson, wrote a book describing the land and the natives, including the Jeaga and the Ais.

Dickinson wrote that the Jeaga lived in the village of Hobe atop a large shell mound near Jupiter Inlet. Their wigwam-style homes were made of poles stuck into the ground that created an arch, which they covered with palmetto leaves. Part of their shell mound still stands across from Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse and overlooks Jupiter Inlet. In 1898, the DuBois family built their home on the mound, which became part of DuBois Park, open to the

public.

THE TEQUESTA

The Tequesta lived in villages in what became southern Palm Beach, Broward, and Miami-Dade counties. They wore clothing of animal skins, woven grass, or

Spanish moss and, as hunter-gatherers, traveled by canoe to search for food. They ate deer, alligator, turtles, and other animals. From the ocean, the Tequesta caught and gathered fish, oysters, clams, conchs, lobsters, and other seafood. They also gathered plants and roots to eat. They probably lived in palm-thatched homes.

THE MIAMI CIRCLE

The 1,800-to-2,000-year-old Miami Circle at Brickell Point in Miami was discovered in 1998 when archaeologists investigated the site prior to construction of a multi-story apartment complex. This unique circle has twenty-four large holes and many smaller ones carved into limestone bedrock. The diameter of the circle measures thirty-eight feet. Ceramics, animal bones, shells, and stone axes were part of the approximately 143,000 items discovered in the circle area. It was part of the main Tequesta village on the south side of the mouth of the Miami River. The Miami Circle may have been a council house or ceremonial structure. It is a designated National Historic Landmark and in 2011 opened as a public park. Since its discovery, several more circles have been

discovered in the heart of downtown Miami.

THE CALUSA

The Calusa lived on the southwest coast of Florida, along inland waterways, and along the Caloosahatchee River, which means *river of the Calusa*. The *Calusa*, which means *fierce people*, targeted Spanish conquistadors, even attacking their ships anchored offshore. This tribe is responsible for wounding Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de León in 1521, causing his death.

The Calusa were excellent seamen and traveled as far as Cuba in canoes made from hollowed-out cypress logs. They also collected treasure from shipwrecks up and down the coast.

Members of this tribe built their homes on stilts with roofs of palmetto leaves. Like most south Florida tribes, the Calusa did not farm, but hunted animals such as deer. They also fished for mullet, catfish, turtles, and eels and ate shellfish such as conchs, crabs, clams, lobsters, and oysters. The Calusa made shell-pointed spears for fishing and hunting. They used many types of shells, bones, and shark teeth for tools and jewelry.



Artist’s concept of a Belle-Glade Culture village.

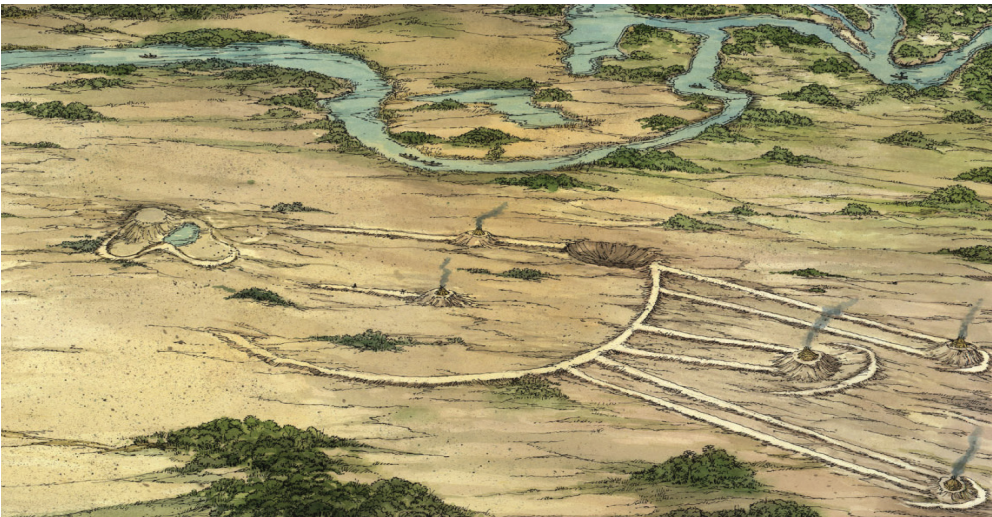
Courtesy of HSPBC

THE BELLE GLADE CULTURE

The prehistoric people of the Belle Glade Culture, or Mayaimi, lived around Lake Okeechobee and along the Kissimmee River Valley north to Lake Kissimmee. They flourished from about 500 BC to AD 1700. Archaeologists named this

tools from bone, shell, and wood.

This group built large earthworks that dot the Lake Okeechobee region and usually include a combination of mounds, ditches, burrows, and embankments. Belle Glade earthen structures are found in all sizes and shapes.



Artist’s rendering of Big Mound City.

Courtesy of HSPBC

culture *Belle Glade*, after excavating a site in Belle Glade in 1934. The pottery recovered was distinctive enough to earn them a separate name from other native peoples in Florida.

These People of the Water adapted to a watery world; canoes were the main means of transportation. They built unique villages that included earthworks, mounds, and canals. They made hunting and fishing

ACTIVITIES!

READING CHECK:

- 1. When did the last Ice Age end?
- 2. How were shell mounds created?

ACTIVITIES:

- 1. Go online to research Ice Age. After you do your research, explain an Ice Age.
- 2. Draw what you think a shell mound may look like.

WRITING:

- 1. What do you think life was like for Jonathan Dickinson and the other English travelers during their journey to St. Augustine?
- 2. Write a short journal entry from the point of view of one of the travelers. Describe what you see, how you feel, and include any concerns.

Historical Timeline



ACTIVITIES:

READING CHECK:

1. What does “Calusa” mean?
2. What does “Caloosahatchee” mean? Select the best answer.
 - a. River of turtles
 - b. Snake River
 - c. River of the Calusa
 - d. None of the above
3. Who gave the Belle Glade Culture its name?
4. What was the Belle Glade Culture’s primary means of transportation?
5. Why were shell middens destroyed in the 20th century?

WRITING:

1. What do you think life was like for the ancient people who lived around Lake Okeechobee a thousand years ago?

MAP SKILL:

1. Identify on a map where the Ais, Jeaga, Tequesta, Calusa, and Belle Glade Culture people lived.

Some of the more impressive sites are found in savannahs, mostly along creeks. The mounds were used for housing, burials, and as architectural elements.

While the men hunted wild animals and fished, the women gathered plant foods such as pond apple, coco plum, sea grape, nuts, berries, and roots. The poisonous berries of the coontie plant required special processing, before it was made into flour for bread.

ANCIENT SCULPTURES

In 1928, engineer Karl Riddle discovered a small carved cypress statue while working on road construction near Pahokee, on the east side of Lake Okeechobee. The human effigy is one of only a few found in south Florida and is believed to represent a shaman, leader, or ancestor. Belle Glade Culture artisans were expert woodworkers. Woodworking tools that may have been used to create the figure include shark teeth attached to a wood or bone handle. Early south Floridians also



A carved effigy.

Courtesy of HSPBC



A shell mound in Boca Raton

Courtesy of HSPBC

commonly used barracuda jaws and teeth, shells, and stingray spines for tools. Archaeologists recovered two other human effigies at the Belle Glade mound site during the 1930s. The Riddle effigy is now on display at the Richard and Pat Johnson Palm Beach County History Museum.

ANCIENT SHELL MOUNDS

Ancient shell mounds, or middens, were once numerous along Florida’s coastline. Large shell middens were formed over hundreds of years and were composed mainly of discarded shells but also of animal bones, broken pottery, stone and

shell tools, and other items. Shell middens provide archaeologists with a window into the past. They can reveal the types of animals and fish that people ate, and the tools they created and used. Most of the shell mounds are now gone. They were destroyed in the twentieth century to make way for development.

By the eighteenth century, most of Florida’s native tribes were gone from European diseases, warfare, and slavery. They were replaced by groups from Georgia and Alabama, known generally as Seminoles and Miccosukee.



Shark tooth tool

Courtesy of HSPBC

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 *Bimini*; 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:

ELA.4.C.1.4: Write expository texts about a topic, using multiple sources, elaboration, and an organizational structure with transitions.

ELA.4.C.1.5:

Improve writing by planning, revising, and editing, with guidance and support from adults and feedback from peers.

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 RIBAUT 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



Jean Ribault

Courtesy of Calvin Bryant

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.

The King of Spain soon sent Pedro Menéndez de Avilés to drive the French out. Ribault was warned



Tristán de Luna y Arellano arrives in the New World.

Courtesy of Herbert Rudeen

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

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



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.

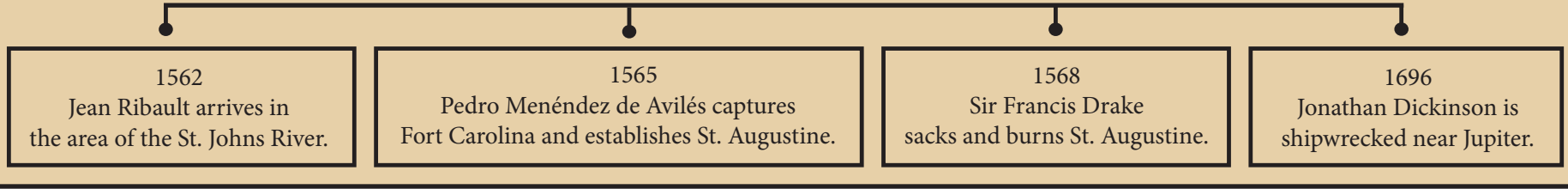
FLORIDA AS A BRITISH COLONY

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



STANDARDS:

ELA.4.C.2.1: Present information orally, in a logical sequence, using nonverbal cues, appropriate volume, and clear pronunciation.

ELA.4.C.1.5: Improve writing by planning, revising, and editing, with guidance and support from adults and feedback from peers

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

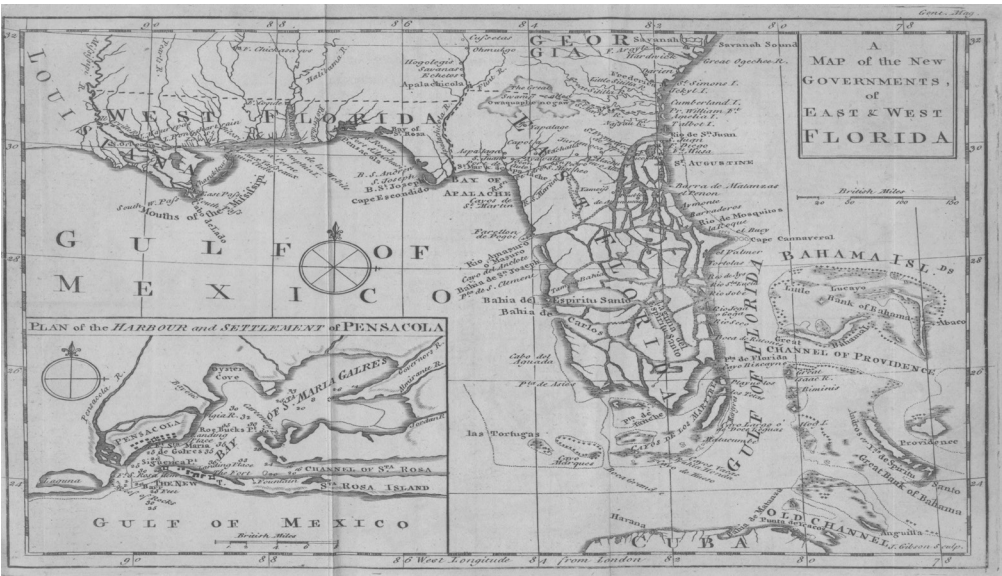
East Florida stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the Apalachicola River with St. Augustine as its capital. The region had good soil, so it was excellent for farming. To attract settlers there, the British government offered *land grants*; grantees would receive land if they farmed it. The settlers also 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*



1765 British map of Florida

Courtesy of HSPBC

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.

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 Quincy 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.

TERRITORIAL FLORIDA

Florida became a territory of the United States on March 4, 1822. A *territory* is an area of land under the jurisdiction of a ruler or state. The territorial legislature established Florida's first two counties, Escambia (formerly British West



Seminoles *Courtesy of HSPBC*

Florida) and St. Johns (formerly British East Florida). The legislators also established the capital at Tallahassee, because it was midway between St. Augustine in the east and Pensacola in the west. Florida would remain a territory for another twenty-three years.

In 1838, fifty-six men held a special Florida Constitutional

Convention and wrote Florida's *constitution*, or plan of government. However, a territory could not become a state until its population reached at least 60,000 people, and there were not that many people living in Florida yet. Problems with the Seminoles had caused many people to move away and kept others from moving into Florida.

THE SEMINOLES

Florida has been home to the Seminoles since the 1700s, which was then Spanish Florida. When Florida's original native population declined, the Seminoles came here from the Creek tribes in Georgia and Alabama. They were pushed south from their homeland because White settlers wanted their lands. Eventually the Miccosukees and the Seminoles became the two dominant tribes in Florida. Though they are from the same cultural group, they speak two different languages. The name *Seminole* could have two meanings. From the Creek phrase *phegee ishti semoli*, Seminole means *wild men*. From the Spanish word *cimarrones*,



Seminoles in Jupiter, FL *Courtesy of HSPBC*

Seminole means *runaways*.

Both the Seminoles and Miccosukees came into conflict with Florida's White population. The Seminoles fought three wars with the United States. The First Seminole War (1817-1818) began because Seminoles in Spanish Florida made raids into the United States. Also, slaves from Georgia and Alabama escaped into Florida and began living with Seminoles. General Andrew Jackson led U.S. forces across the border into Florida to fight the Seminoles. He captured several Spanish towns and executed two British citizens because he thought they were spies, but he was unable to stop the Seminoles.

In the 1820s, American settlers

STANDARDS:

- SS.4.A.3.8:** Explain how the Seminole tribe formed and the purpose for their migration.
- SS.4.A.3.In.h:** Identify that the Seminole tribe went to the Everglades to hide from soldiers trying to force them to leave Florida.
- SS.4.A.3.10:** Identify the causes and effects of the Seminole Wars.
- SS.4.A.9.1:** Utilize timelines to sequence key events in Florida history.
- ELA.4.C.1.4:** Write expository texts about a topic, using multiple sources, elaboration, and an organizational structure with transitions.

Historical Timeline

1783

Final naval battle of the American Revolution is fought off Cape Canaveral.

1783

Spain regains Florida at the end of the American Revolution.

1817-1818

First Seminole War
General Andrew Jackson captures Pensacola.

1819

Spain gives up Florida to U.S.
Adams-Onís Treaty signed.

ACTIVITIES!

READING CHECK:

- 1. Where did the remaining Seminoles go after the end of the Second Seminole War?
- 2. Who was Osceola?
- 3. What is the meaning of *Seminole*?



Osceola *Courtesy of HSPBC*

entered Florida and clashed with the Seminoles over land. As a result, in 1823 the territorial government of Florida signed the Treaty of Moultrie Creek with the Seminoles, which required the natives (1) to give up their land and settle on four million acres in central Florida, and (2) to stop allowing runaway slaves to live with them.

In 1830, President Andrew Jackson—the same man who had, as a general, tried to stop the Seminoles in 1817-1818—signed the Indian Removal Act. The law required all native peoples to move to the Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), west of the Mississippi River. Many Seminoles did not want to leave their homes. A group

of tribal leaders went to see the place where the Seminoles were to relocate and were persuaded to move there. However, when they returned to Florida, many of the chiefs told their people they had been forced to agree. Seminoles continued to refuse to leave Florida, which led to the Second Seminole War (1835-1842).

Osceola was one Seminole who refused to leave his Florida home. In December 1835, he led a small group of warriors that killed a government agent who had once put Osceola in jail. On the same day, a large group of Seminoles attacked Major Francis L. Dade and over 100 soldiers traveling from one fort to another. Only three of Dade’s men survived. Osceola was eventually captured, and died in a South Carolina prison in 1838.

Colonel William Jenkins Worth brought the war to an end in 1842, but no treaty was ever signed. Most of the Seminoles were either killed or captured and sent west to Indian Territory. A few hundred Seminoles retreated to the Everglades in south Florida. About 1,500 soldiers died and \$20 million was spent in the Second Seminole War.

Once there was peace in Florida, settlers felt safe enough to move there. They started farms and businesses without fear of Seminole attacks. The territory’s population soon reached 60,000, so Florida could enter the Union. On

March 3, 1845, Florida became the twenty-seventh state.

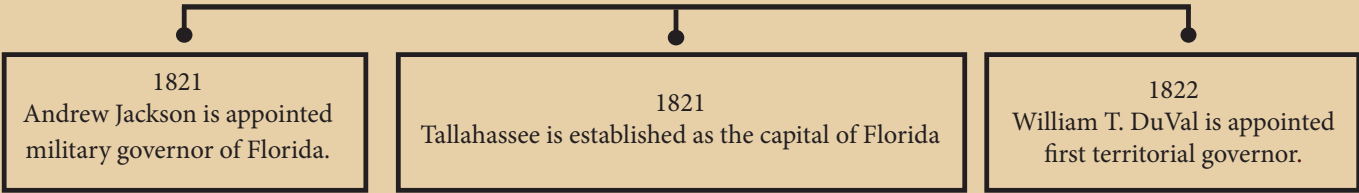
Ten years later, the Third Seminole War (1855-1858) began after a military survey team destroyed banana trees in Chief Billy Bowlegs’ garden in Big Cypress Swamp. When Bowlegs

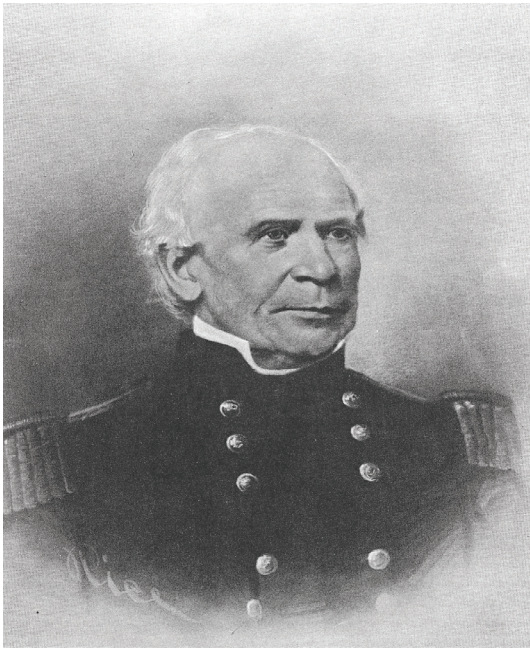


William Jenkins Worth *Courtesy of HSPBC*

confronted the men, they refused to either pay for the damage or apologize. The next day, the Seminoles attacked the survey team, killing or wounding all of them and starting the war. In 1858 Bowlegs’ band was forced to surrender and move to the Indian Territory, but the rest of the Seminoles refused to surrender. They moved deeper into the Everglades. Some of the Seminoles and Miccosukees who live in Florida today are descendants of these warriors. After many years of hiding out in the swamps,

Historical Timeline





General Thomas Jesup *Courtesy of HSPBC*

Seminole were able to rebuild their lives in south Florida. They have become part of Florida’s modern society and economy, involved in farming and ranching, and operating hotels, casinos, and other tourist attractions.

BLACK SEMINOLES

When the British took control of Florida in 1763, many runaway slaves who had lived free under the Spanish moved to Cuba. Those remaining in Florida lived with Seminoles as had others before them. Some were slaves of the Seminoles; others were free. All were called *Black Seminoles*. Even though the Seminoles protected the African Americans, slave owners came from the north to try to return them to their plantations. Sometimes Seminoles lied, saying

they owned a free Black man in order to protect him.

The Black Seminoles accepted the culture of the Seminoles. They spoke the language, and they dressed like Seminoles. The Black Seminoles were helpful because they knew about farming, shared their crops, and served as interpreters because they spoke English.

Some Black Seminoles rose to important positions in the tribe, such as Abraham, a former slave who had been freed by the British during the War of 1812. Abraham then lived in the towns along the Suwannee

River, where Seminole Chief Micanopy protected him as an important interpreter and counselor. Abraham was part of the Seminole delegation that visited Washington, D.C. in 1826. He was one of two interpreters at the 1832 Treaty of Payne’s Landing, which forced the Seminoles to leave Florida.

During the Seminole wars, Black Seminoles joined the fight against the United States to keep their freedom. The ones that were caught—mostly during the Second Seminole

War—were returned to slavery or sent to the Indian Territory with the Seminoles. A few fled to the Bahamas to avoid capture, where their descendants live today.

Black Seminoles later left the Indian Territory for Mexico or Texas. In the 1870s and 1880s, the U.S. Army enlisted Black Seminoles to fight other native tribes and four Black Seminoles were awarded the Medal of Honor. Today, descendants of the Black Seminoles live in Florida, Oklahoma, Texas, and Mexico.

SECOND SEMINOLE WAR IN PALM BEACH COUNTY

A few years after the Second



Billy Bowlegs *Courtesy of HSPBC*

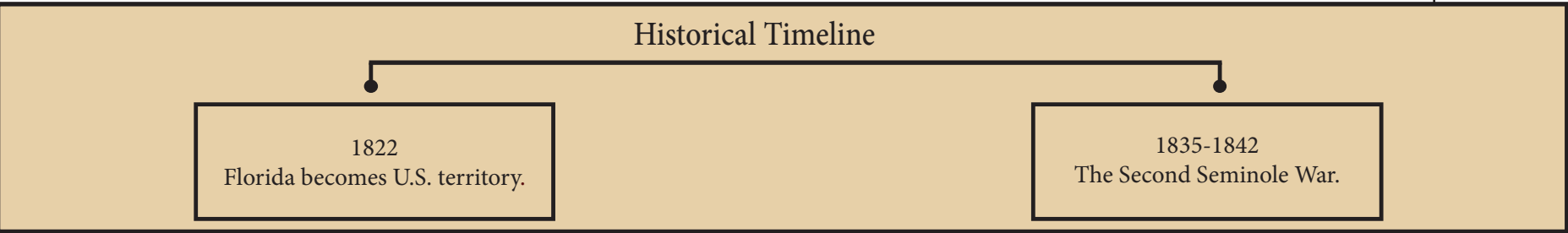
ACTIVITIES!

SHORT ANSWER:

- 1. How many wars did the Seminoles fight against the U.S.?
- 2. Which war was the most costly?

READING CHECK:

- 1. Why did runaway slaves come to Florida?
- 2. Who was Lake Worth named after?
- 3. How did General Thomas Jesup try to end the Second Seminole War?



Seminole War began, fighting erupted in what is now Palm Beach County. In January 1838, Navy Lieutenant Levin Powell headed a small group of soldiers and sailors down the Indian River and onto the Loxahatchee River. They encountered a large group of Seminoles west of today's Florida's Turnpike in Jupiter, now known as *Loxahatchee Battlefield Park*. The Seminoles forced the Americans to retreat, and men died on both sides, including one Black Seminole. Soon after, Major General Thomas Jesup led U.S. forces against the Seminoles near the same location and the



Coacoochee Courtesy of Great Warriors Path

Seminoles withdrew, after wounding and killing many soldiers.

After this battle, the soldiers moved a few miles east and built Fort Jupiter on what is now known as *Pennock Point*, about three miles from Jupiter Inlet. The fort closed in 1842 and reopened in the 1850s for the duration of the Third Seminole War.

Jesup tried to end the Second Seminole War by suggesting that the remaining Seminoles move into south Florida to

stay, but the government rejected his idea. He was ordered to capture all Seminoles who had gathered at the fort to await the government's response. Of the 678 Seminoles taken, 165 were Black Seminoles.

During this war, several forts were established on the east coast of Florida to supply the military. In 1838, Major William Lauderdale led volunteers and soldiers south to the New River, hacking a supply trail out of the jungle to reach their destination. When they arrived, they constructed a fort that Jesup named Fort Lauderdale. The trail they had forged between the coastal swamps and the Everglades became known as *Military Trail*, which today runs through Palm Beach County.

COACOOCHEE

Coacoochee (Wild Cat) was the son of King Philip, chief of a Miccosukee band in Mosquito County, Florida. General Joseph Hernandez captured Coacoochee with Osceola and others in 1837 at a meeting held during a truce. He escaped with other Seminoles, and he and his warriors participated in the Battle of Okeechobee on December 25, 1837. He later surrendered and moved to the Indian Territory. After he failed to be appointed chief of the Seminoles in 1849, he led his band of Seminoles and Black Seminoles into Mexico, where they were welcomed.

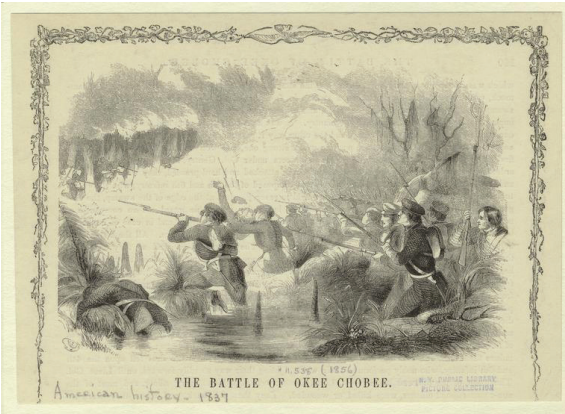
JOHN HORSE

Born to a Seminole father and African mother, John Horse (1812-1882), also known as John Cavallo, became a Black Seminole leader during the Second Seminole War. In 1837 he was captured



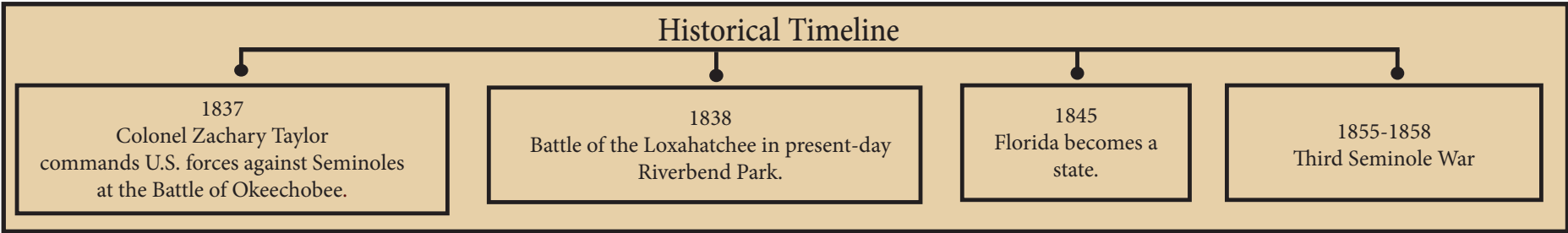
John Horse Courtesy of John T. Sprague

under a white flag of truce with Osceola, Coacoochee, and other Seminoles. They escaped from prison at Fort Marion in St. Augustine. That December, when Colonel Zachary Taylor's troops fought Seminole warriors at the Battle of Okeechobee, John Horse led the Black Seminoles among the Seminole force. He later surrendered and was sent to the Indian Territory. He then led a group of Black Seminoles into Mexico. Before he died, John was able to obtain land for his people from the Mexican government.



Courtesy of The New York Public Library

Historical Timeline





Seminole in 1934

Courtesy of HSPBC



A Seminole Gathering

Courtesy of HSPBC



Seminole in a boat

Courtesy of HSPBC

THE SEMINOLE AND MICCOSUKEE LANGUAGES

The Seminoles and Miccosukees have two languages still in use – Muscogee/Creek (Seminole) and Mikasuki/Hitchiti (Miccosukee) – that are related. Both contain sounds that are difficult to pronounce using the English language.

Some words in the two languages seem to mirror each other, while other times they are totally different. For example, the English word bread would be pronounced by Seminoles as “tak-la-eek-i,” and by the Miccosukees “pa-les-tee.” “Dog” is “ef-fa” in Creek and “ee-fe” in Mikasuki. For “cow,” Seminoles say “wa-ka” and Miccosukees say “waa-ke.”

The names of many Florida cities, counties, places, rivers, and lakes are taken from Seminole and Miccosukee words. You may know some of them, below.

VOCABULARY

Chattahoochee: marked stones
Chokoloskee: old house
Hialeah: prairie
Hypoluxo: water all around, can’t get out
Immokalee: my home/camp
Loxahatchee: Turtle River
Miami: that place
Micanopy: head chief
Ocala: spring/still water

NUMBERS

English	Seminole	Miccosukee
One	Hum-kin	Taamea
Two	Ho-ko-lin	Toklan
Three	Too-chin	Tocheenan
Four	Ostin	Sheetaaken
Five	Chaw-kee-bin	Chahkeepan

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.

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

ELA.4.C.1.4: Write expository texts about a topic, using multiple sources, elaboration, and an organizational structure with transitions.

ELA.4.C.1.5: Improve writing by planning, revising, and editing, with guidance and support from adults and feedback from peers.

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.

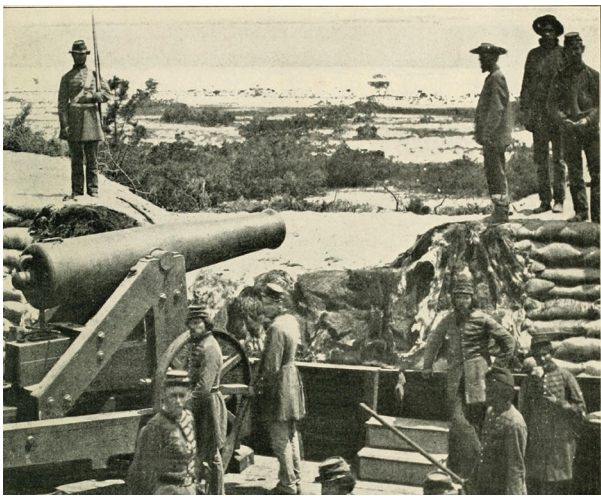
Agriculture dominated the southern economy, where slaves were depended upon to work the fields. The North focused on industries such as manufacturing, which did not depend on slaves.

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.
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Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse

Courtesy of HSPBC

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

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

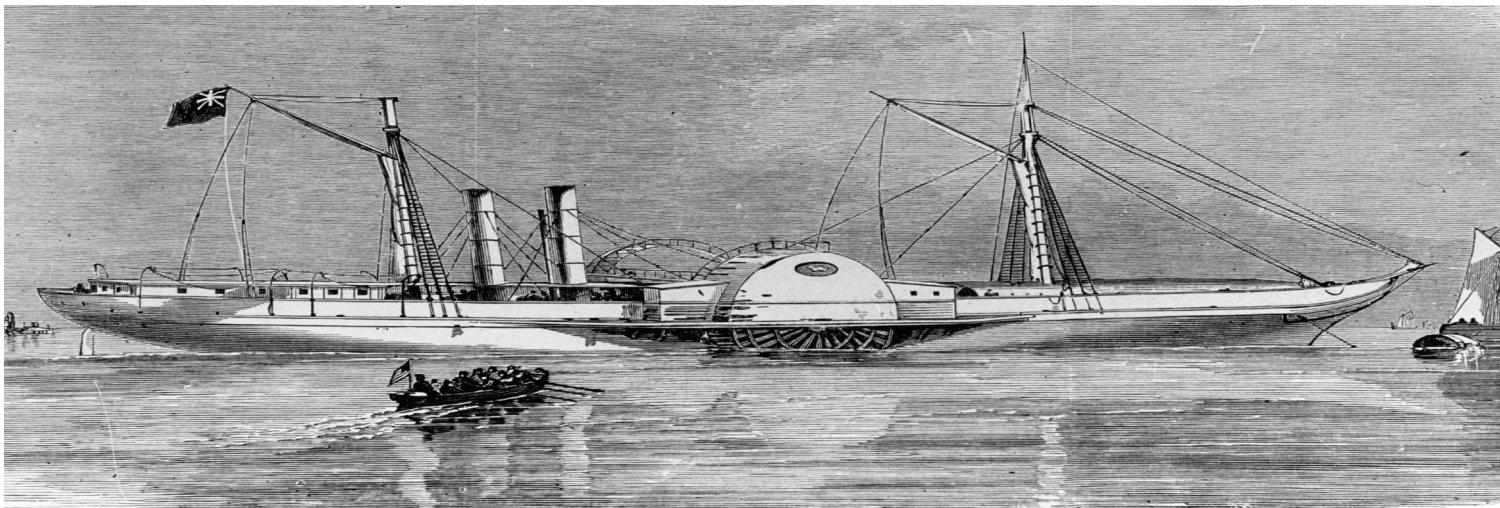
the Mississippi River that was not captured by Union forces.

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



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.

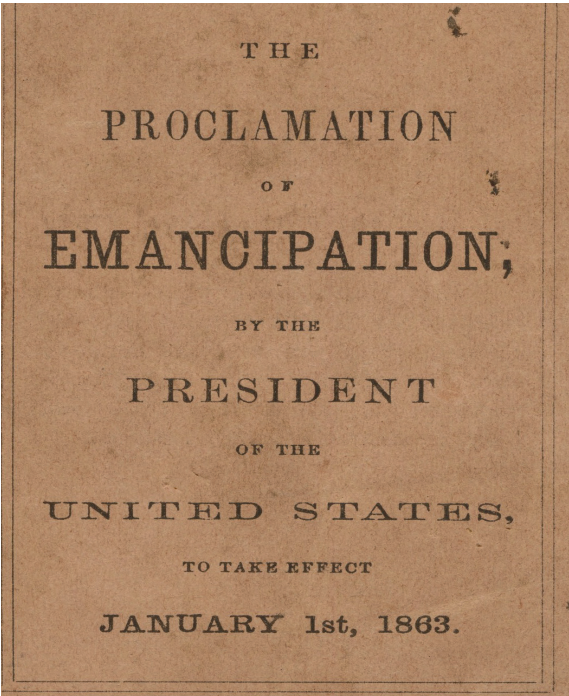
because of the Seminole wars. The lighthouse is 156 feet above sea level. The tower is 108 feet high and sits on a 48-foot, ancient high dune, and has 105 steps. The tower is eight bricks thick, or 31.5 inches, at the base and tapers to three bricks thick, or eighteen inches, at the top. The beam of 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 Florida waters was the East



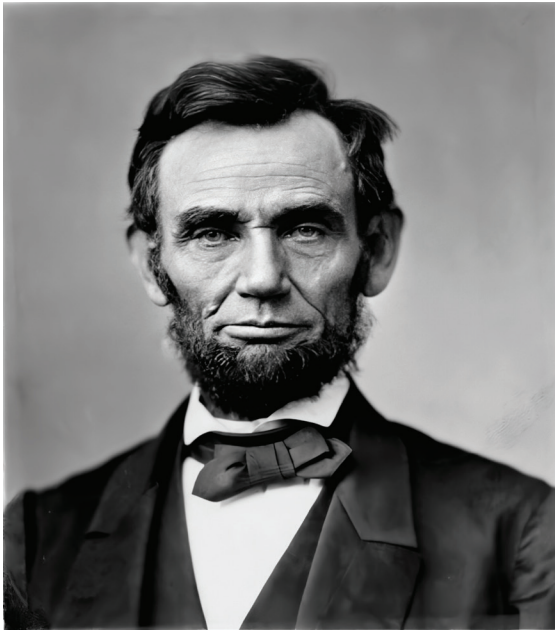
The Emancipation Proclamation Courtesy of Smithsonian

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 and reached their destinations.



Scott's Great Snake

Courtesy of Library of Congress



President Abraham Lincoln *Courtesy of Alexander Gardner*

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 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

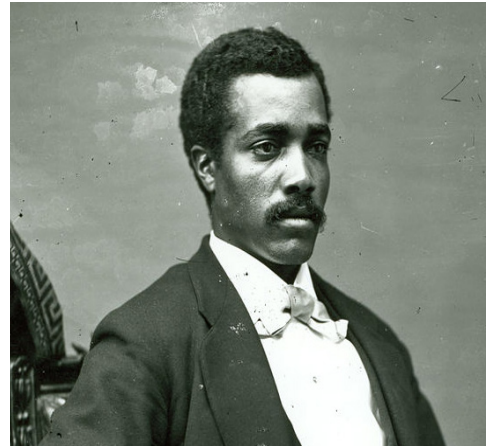
9, 1865, Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant. The end of the Civil War was a victory for all those who were against slavery.

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 slavery, and 2) to pass the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which granted



Josiah Walls

Courtesy of Library of Congress

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?



The Gettysburg Address

Courtesy of Heritage Images

THE PIONEER ERA

STANDARDS:

SS.4.A.1.1: Analyze primary and secondary resources to identify significant individuals and events throughout Florida history.

SS.4.A.4.1: Explain the effects of technological advances on Florida.

SS.4.A.4.2: Describe pioneer life in Florida.

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

SS.4.G.1.1: Identify physical features of Florida.

SS.4.G.1.Su.a: Recognize selected physical features of Florida, such as bodies of water and landforms.

ELA.4.C.1.4: Write expository texts about a topic, using multiple sources, elaboration, and an organizational structure with transitions.

ELA.4.C.1.5: Improve writing by planning, revising, and editing, with guidance and support from adults and feedback from peers.

EARLY PIONEERS

After the Civil War, the period called *Reconstruction* (1865-1877) started in the southern states. Florida had not experienced as much destruction as other southern states had, so rebuilding Florida mainly meant improving its government and economy.

People from the North began visiting Florida because they were drawn by the widely available land and warm climate, which was not only comfortable, but good for growing crops year-round. To create more farmland, people began draining the swamps. In 1881 Hamilton Disston purchased four million acres of land from the state, from Orlando to south of Lake Okeechobee. He paid one million dollars, or twenty-five cents per acre.

The Disston purchase included the northern edge of the Everglades. When he had the area drained, fertile soil was exposed that was perfect for growing crops. People moved into the area, many established

farms, and resulting settlements later grew into towns and cities. Florida's efforts to rebuild its economy were successful, and it soon became a leader in agriculture. During Reconstruction, pioneers began moving into present-day Palm Beach County.

In the 1870s, several families from the Midwest established homesteads around Lake Worth. They found a green jungle with no paths, roads, or means of transportation. They could only walk from place to place. If they owned a boat, they could travel by water.



Sketch of a shipwreck by George Potter Courtesy of HSPBC

The typical house of most settlers was made from palmetto thatching and items found at the beach. Items salvaged from shipwrecks were plentiful and used in a variety of ways. Pioneers were mainly farmers, but also survived by what they created and by what they could grow, hunt, and fish.

An important shipwreck occurred on January 9, 1878, when a small Spanish ship called *Providencia* ran aground in Palm Beach. The barque was carrying a cargo of wooden logs, animal hides, and 20,000 coconuts. Two settlers claimed the cargo and sold the



Early pioneers Courtesy of HSPBC

Historical Timeline

1865-1877
Reconstruction

1878
Providencia runs aground in
Palm Beach.

1885
The Barefoot Mailman
route begins.

1886
First schoolhouse opens in Dade
County.



The first schoolhouse opens in 1886.

Courtesy of HSPBC

coconuts to their fellow pioneers for two and one-half cents each. The settlers planted the coconuts in groves because they planned to develop them into a cash crop. It was from these coconut groves that the island, the county, and, eventually, several towns earned their names, including West Palm Beach and Palm Beach.

Numerous shipwrecks occurred along the east coast of Florida between Vero Beach and Miami

that sometimes left sailors stranded with nowhere to go. The U.S. government built five houses of refuge along Florida's east coast as temporary shelter for shipwreck survivors. The Orange Grove House of Refuge Number Three was built in 1876 on a beach north of present-day Atlantic Avenue in Delray Beach. It was

destroyed by fire in 1927. The only refuge still standing today is the Gilbert's Bar House of Refuge in Martin County, which is open to the public.

By 1886 the community around Lake Worth had grown so much that the residents demanded a school. The Dade County School District provided money, and the settlers donated the land and raised more money for lumber

and school supplies. They also volunteered their time to build the first schoolhouse, which opened in March 1886. The first term was only three months long. Seven students attended school that first day, taught by sixteen-year-old Hattie Gale. This school building has been preserved and moved to Phipps Ocean Park on South Ocean Boulevard in Palm Beach. Most students know it as the Little Red Schoolhouse.

The Jupiter and Lake Worth Railroad (also known as the *Celestial Railroad*) was the area's first railway. When it opened in 1889, it stretched from Jupiter to Juno (which was in a different location than today's Juno Beach) and was seven and one-half miles long. There were two other stops called *Mars and Venus*, which were only to get wood to feed the wood-burning engine. The railway was built to transport produce and passengers. Passengers were charged ten cents a mile, or seventy-five cents one-way, for the thirty-minute journey. The train had no way to turn around, so it went forward from Jupiter to Juno (going south) and in reverse from Juno to Jupiter (going north). Legend has it that the engineer would stop the train when wild game animals were sighted. Passengers would get off the train, shoot the animal, and give a portion of their kill to the engineer. In 1895, the railway went out of business; the equipment was sold at

STANDARDS:

ELA.4.C.1.4: Write expository texts about a topic, using multiple sources, elaboration, and an organizational structure with transitions.

MA.4.AR.1.1: Solve real-world problems involving multiplication and division of whole numbers including problems in which remainders must be interpreted within the context.

ACTIVITIES!

READING CHECK:

1. Why did people come to Florida?
2. Why was the Jupiter and Lake Worth Railroad also called the "Celestial Railroad"?
3. Who was Hattie Gale?

SHORT ANSWER:

1. Describe the typical house of the settlers.
2. What ship brought 20,000 coconuts?
3. How did the coconuts change our area?
4. How long was the Jupiter and Lake Worth Railroad? Why was it closed?



The Celestial Railroad

Courtesy of HSPBC

Historical Timeline

1889

Celestial Railroad opens.

1893

Barefoot Mailmen route ends.

1885-1912

Henry M. Flagler builds railroad from St. Augustine to Key West.

ACTIVITIES!

MAP SKILL:

1. Using a map, trace the route the barefoot mailmen had to walk from Lake Worth to Miami.

WRITING:

1. Write a one-page essay about what it would be like to be a barefoot mailman.

READING CHECK:

Refer to Millie Gildersleeve.

1. What was the author's purpose for writing about her?
2. How did Millie contribute to the pioneer community?

MATH SKILLS:

1. If you made \$600 a year as a barefoot mailman, what was your monthly salary?

SHORT ANSWER:

1. What cargo did the *Providencia* spill when it wrecked on what is now Palm Beach?



A barefoot mailman carrying his shoes and mailbag.

Courtesy of HSPBC

auction a year later. The Celestial Railroad could not compete with Henry Flagler's Florida East Coast Railway.

POSTAL SERVICE AND THE BAREFOOT MAILMEN

When early pioneers left their homes in the North, they continued to communicate with their families and friends back home. It was not easy to send a letter, though. They could not email or even drop a letter in a mailbox. At first, settlers depended on the honesty of passing ship crews to take and deliver their mail. They also asked beach walkers to carry and deliver mail on their way up and down the coast. These methods were not dependable. Sending a letter from Lake Worth to Miami took several weeks. First, it had to travel to Jacksonville. Then it was shipped to Cuba or Key West, and finally it went to Miami. Can you see why it took several weeks?

To solve this problem, the U.S. Postal Service set up a special route where several men took turns

walking from Palm Beach to Miami and back. These mailmen later became known as *barefoot mailmen* because they walked barefoot along the beach, carrying their shoes over their shoulders. The first barefoot mailman was Edwin Ruthven Bradley, who was paid \$600 a year to make his weekly trips.

These adventurous mailmen traveled a route that was 136 miles round-trip and took three days

each way. Each man walked an average of 7,000 miles a year. Most of the time, a mailman left Lake Worth on Monday and arrived in Miami on Wednesday. He began his return trip on Thursday and arrived home on Saturday. During his journey, the mail carrier spent two nights at houses of refuge in today's Delray Beach and Fort Lauderdale. In Miami, he spent a night at a hotel. On Lake Worth, at Hillsboro Inlet, New River, and Biscayne Bay, the mailman had to cross water using boats left for his use.

There are many stories about the barefoot mailmen. They often charged a small fee to take passengers with them. One rumor involved a passenger who was upset over the long, hot walk, limited fresh water, and poor food. As revenge, he sent some coconuts through the mail. Then he sent a package of rocks. When he tried to mail a small tree, the mailman finally complained to the postal service in Washington, D.C. That resulted in a weight limit being placed on all deliveries.



Orange Grove House of Refuge

Courtesy of HSPBC



Millie Gildersleeve *Courtesy of HSPBC*

Mailman Ed Hamilton lost his life while trying to complete his route. When Hamilton arrived at the Hillsboro Inlet on his way to Miami, he found someone had moved the mail boat to the far side of the inlet. To retrieve the boat, he apparently tried to swim across the inlet. Later, a search party found Ed's mailbag hanging from a tree. His clothes were neatly folded and placed at the base of the tree but Hamilton was never found. No one knows whether Hamilton drowned or if sharks or alligators attacked him.

At least twenty brave men walked the beaches to deliver the mail from 1885 to 1893. When a road opened between Lantana and Miami, the barefoot mailmen were no longer needed; the mail traveled by stagecoach.

By today's standards, the barefoot-mailman system seems primitive and dangerous, but it worked for the pioneers. Since then, automated services have been developed to help mail carriers package and send mail all over the world. They travel in automobiles and even in airplanes. The barefoot mailmen would be amazed at how

efficiently mail is delivered in the twenty-first century.

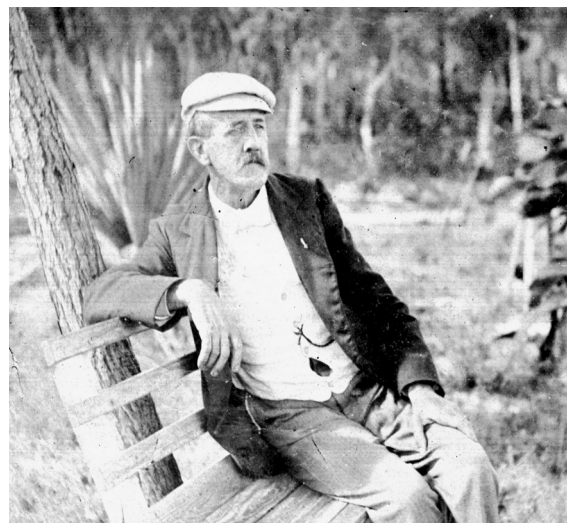
MILLIE GILDERSLEEVE

In 1876 Mildred "Millie" Gildersleeve became one of the first African American pioneers to settle in what is Palm Beach County. A former slave from Georgia, she married another African American pioneer, M. Jacob "Jake" Gildersleeve. Millie worked as a midwife and assisted Dr. Richard B. Potter, the first doctor on Lake Worth, to deliver most of the babies born in the area. Dr. Potter would pull up to Millie's wharf and toot his whistle. Millie would run out the door with her medical bag, which contained everything she needed. Jake and Millie owned a vegetable farm in today's Riviera Beach. Jake died in 1931, and Millie in 1950. Their daughter Katy was one of the first African Americans born in Palm Beach County. Millie and Jake raised five children in all, and their descendants still live here. James Henry Harper Jr. became a Florida state representative, and her great-great-grandson Bradley G. Harper became a criminal judge.

DAVID LEVY YULEE

David Levy Yulee was born in St. Thomas, West Indies, the son of Jewish Portuguese parents. As a young boy, he and his family came to Virginia, and then moved to Florida. Yulee studied and practiced law in St. Augustine. In 1838, while Florida was still a territory, he served as a delegate

to the Florida Constitutional Convention, and was a representative to the U.S. Congress in the early 1840s. After Florida became a state, Yulee was elected to the U.S. Senate and served 1845-1851 and 1855-1861. He was the first man of Jewish descent to serve as U.S. senator. During the Civil War, he was a congressman for the Confederate States of America. Besides working with the government, Yulee owned a plantation and a sugar mill. He is also considered the *Father of Florida's Railroads* because he completed Florida's first cross-state railroad. That system connected Cedar Key on the west coast to Fernandina on the east coast. In 1880, Yulee moved to Washington, D.C., and six years later, he died in New York City.



Dr. Richard Potter *Courtesy of HSPBC*

MEXICO FRANK

The pioneers knew Frank Lopez as *Mexico Frank*. He arrived on Lake Worth in the summer of 1874, and for three years, did different jobs for the pioneers. During the winter of 1877 Frank boarded his small boat and sailed south. He never returned. He might be the first

COOKIE RECIPE!

INGREDIENTS:

1. 2 cups of sugar
2. 1 cup of water
3. 1 cup of lard
4. 1/2 tsp baking soda
5. Flour
6. Cinnamon, ginger or lemon for flavor

INSTRUCTIONS:

Mix all ingredients together until dough is stiff. Roll as thin as possible, cut, and bake in a very hot oven [350 degrees] until brown.

Recipe from *The Pioneer Cook in Southeast Florida*.
Courtesy Boca Raton Historical Society & Museum.

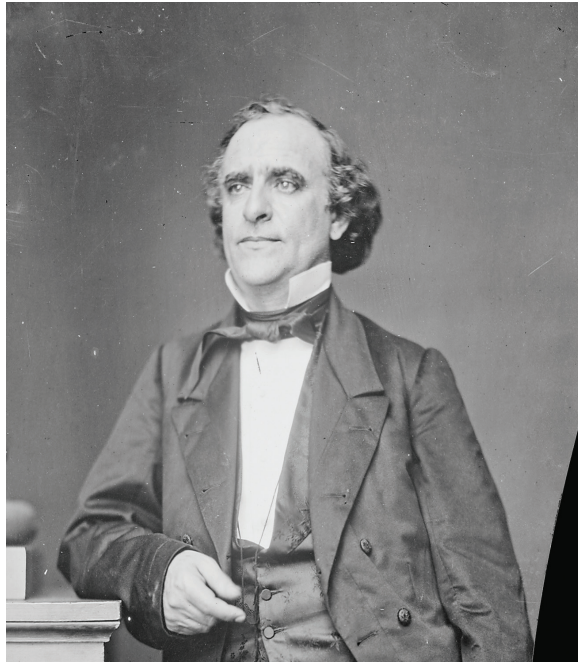
DID YOU KNOW?

Hiram F. Hammon filed the first homestead claim in the Lake Worth area in 1873.

ACTIVITY!

WRITING:

1. Write a one-page essay about what it would be like to be an early pioneer in Florida.



David Levy Yulee

Courtesy of NARA

Hispanic known by name to live in what became Palm Beach County.

PIONEER-STYLE DINNER

In his memoir, Charlie Pierce wrote that his family spent the Christmas of 1873 at Charlie Moore's place on Lake Worth. They ate a scrumptious dinner that included opossum

with sweet potatoes covered with bacon strips, biscuits with cane syrup, and prickly pear pie for dessert. Seven years later, the small community shared Christmas dinner on the grounds of the Coconut Grove House Hotel. This meal included roast venison, turkey, bread, biscuits, salads, cakes, pies, and pudding.

PIONEER-STYLE SYRUP

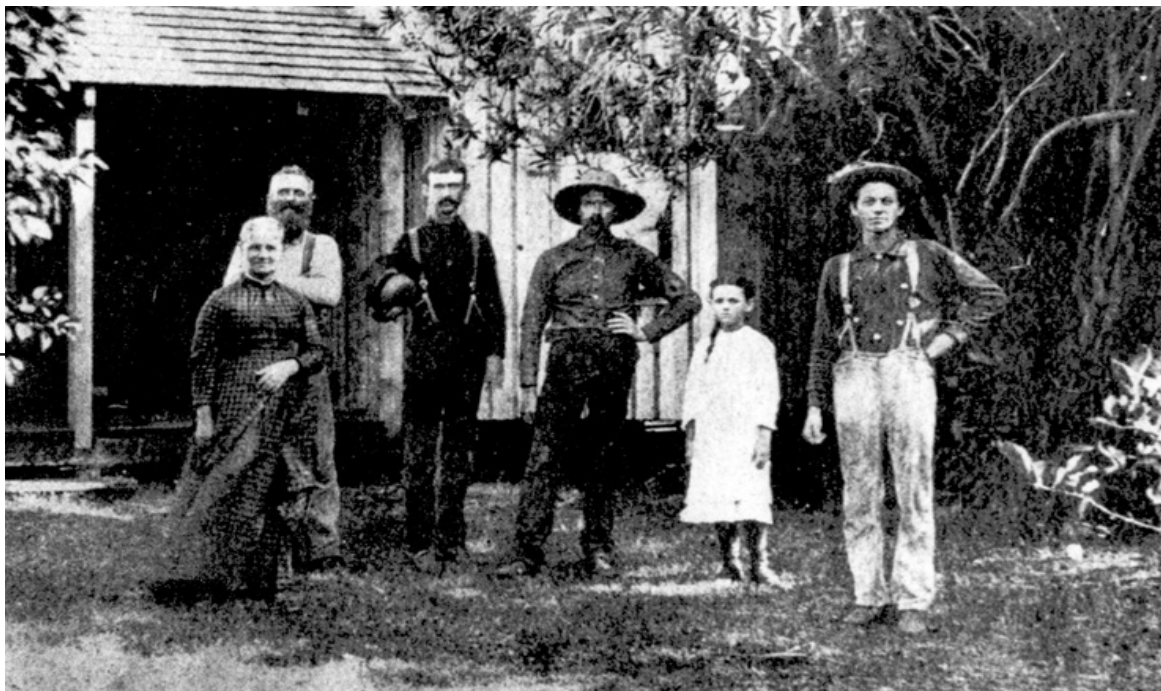
In 1879, some pioneers decided to try to make syrup from sugar cane. They began by

constructing a mill to do the processing. They created rollers from logs found on the beach. A mule provided the power to turn the rollers. The liquid from the cane was boiled in a huge iron kettle until it thickened into syrup. When the pioneers tasted their first batch of

homemade sugar cane syrup, it was disgusting! It was salty, not sweet. The settlers realized that the soil where the sugar cane had grown had salt in it from the sea spray that the wind spread over the area. The pioneers' attempt at making syrup came to an end.

PIONEER SOAP

When we run out of soap, we go to the store, but the early settlers on Lake Worth could not do that. The nearest store was in Titusville, about 160 miles to the north by boat. What did they do when they ran out of soap? They made their own. The pioneers collected hardwood ash from campfires and placed it in a barrel with a hole in the bottom. Then they added water to the barrel with the ash. When the water drained into a pail, the result was lye, which then went into an iron kettle. Last, the settlers added fat, usually from alligators, and boiled it over an open flame to create soap.



Courtesy of HSPBC

The Pierce family. Charlie Pierce is standing on the far right.

THE FLAGLER ERA AND BOOM TO BUST

RAILROADS AND HOTELS

Henry Morrison Flagler first came to Florida from New York in 1878. His wife’s doctor suggested that her health might improve if she spent the winters in milder weather. The couple spent only one winter in Florida before Mary died in 1881.

Two years later Flagler married his second wife, Ida, and took her to visit St. Augustine. Flagler quickly realized that there were neither enough hotels in the city, nor a reliable transportation system to get there. Flagler decided to return to St. Augustine in 1885 and build the grand Ponce de León Hotel. He knew that

improved transportation would bring more visitors to his new hotel, so he bought the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax Railroad, the beginning of his railroad empire. Flagler continued to buy and build railroad lines, which eventually connected the entire east coast of Florida and became known as the *Florida East Coast Railway*.

In the early 1890s, Flagler visited south Florida and became enchanted by its beauty. After his visit, he decided to buy land in Palm Beach and construct a winter resort for wealthy tourists on the



Henry Flagler

Courtesy of HSPBC

island. In 1894 he opened the Hotel Royal Poinciana overlooking Lake Worth, and two years later, the Palm Beach Inn (later renamed The Breakers) on the ocean beach.

Flagler designed a city across Lake Worth to be the commercial and residential area to support the resort. This west side community incorporated as West Palm Beach in 1894. By then Flagler’s railroad reached the new town, bringing wealthy visitors



The Royal Poinciana Hotel

Courtesy of HSPBC

STANDARDS:

SS.4.A.1.1: Analyze primary and secondary resources to identify significant individuals and events throughout Florida history.

SS.4.A.6.3: Describe the contributions of significant individuals to Florida.

SS.4.A.7.1: Describe the causes and effects of the 1920s Florida land boom and bust.

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

SS.4.E.1.1: Identify entrepreneurs from various social and ethnic backgrounds who have influenced Florida and the local economy.

ELA.4.C.1.4: Write expository texts about a topic, using multiple sources, elaboration, and an organizational structure with transitions.

ELA.4.C.1.5: Improve writing by planning, revising, and editing, with guidance and support from adults and feedback from peers.

Historical Timeline

1887

Eatonville is incorporated. It is the country’s oldest African American town.

1890

Population of Florida is 391,422

ACTIVITIES!

READING CHECK:

1. What benefits did the Florida East Coast Railway provide to Palm Beach County?

THINK ABOUT IT:

1. Why do you think Flagler named his first hotel the Ponce de León Hotel?

READING CHECK:

1. What are some events that led to the 1920s *Florida Land Bust*?

DID YOU KNOW?

Henry Flagler's Royal Poinciana Hotel, once the largest wooden structure in the world, employed 1,200 people to take care of the hotel guests.

and new residents to the area. It also shipped vegetables and fruits more quickly to northern cities, which helped the local economy. By 1896 Flagler extended the Florida East Coast Railway south to Miami, and in 1912 it reached Key West. The railroad was important for bringing more people and goods to Florida's east coast.

HENRY PLANT

Henry Bradley Plant is often compared to Henry Flagler. While Flagler developed the east coast of Florida, Plant developed the west coast of Florida. Plant bought a string of railroads to connect Florida with the northern United States. He also began a steamship business to trade with the islands of the Caribbean. Just as Flagler had built fancy hotels, so did Plant. Most famous was his Tampa Bay Hotel, built in 1891, which became a National Historic Landmark and the home of the Henry B. Plant Museum.

ALLIGATOR JOE

Early visitors to Palm Beach had many activities to choose from while enjoying Florida's mild winters. The local newspaper reported available activities daily. Visitors could golf, go fishing, and bathe in the pool or surf. They could go sailing to take in the sights of Munyon Island and the inlet. People could also visit a number of commercial tourist attractions. Among the most popular of these attractions was Alligator Joe's alligator farm. At the farm, Alligator Joe entertained the crowds with his alligator wrestling.

According to a 1903 newspaper account, Alligator Joe had "hundreds of alligators and



Alligator Joe poses with an alligator.

Courtesy of HSPBC

crocodiles," and the farm was only "about a mile from Royal Poinciana grounds on [the] cycle path." Anyone desiring to walk or take a wheelchair ride could break up their trip with a stop at Joe's to visit the reptiles and the occasional manatee.

Alligator Joe, born Warren Frazee on March 1, 1873, was a native Floridian. He came to this area from Jacksonville around 1898. Pictures of him show a large man with a long, flowing mustache. One newspaper account put Joe's weight at 340 pounds. The same article also claimed that "Old Jumbo," one of Joe's alligators, was 2,000 years old and weighed 2,000 pounds. Most pictures show Joe in a wide-brim hat, with a pistol on his belt or a rifle in his hand, and alligators nearby. Close examinations of the pictures, however, reveal that some of those alligators were stuffed or newly dead.

Alligator Joe was known throughout the country. He had

alligator farms or exhibitions in Chicago, Kansas City, and Denver. *The Daily Tropical Sun* reported that he employed Florida natives to manage his long-distance businesses. Joe also trapped manatees. In 1903 he sent a pair of manatees to the New York Zoological Society for display in their aquarium. By 1915 trapping manatees violated Florida law, but with the blessing of federal and local government officials, Joe captured one more manatee for display at the Panama Exposition in San Francisco.

In March or April of 1915, Alligator Joe filled a number of train cars with "live alligators, manatees, and game fish of the sea" for the Panama Exposition and headed for San Francisco. Unfortunately, his alligator wrestling did not prove to be a good way to keep in shape. On May 30, 1915, Warren Frazee died of illnesses related to his obesity.

1928 HURRICANE

Hurricanes are important to understanding Florida’s history. On September 16, 1928, a great storm struck Palm Beach County, equal to a Category 4 hurricane. The deadly storm reached the shore with winds of 130 to 150 miles per hour, dropping more than eighteen inches of rain in less than twenty-four hours. This hurricane damaged almost everything in its path. The strong winds and heavy rainfall caused Lake Okeechobee to overflow and flood Belle Glade, Pahokee, South Bay, and Canal Point. The flooding and high winds killed more than 3,000 people in Palm Beach County. Yet the survivors overcame



The courthouse after the 1928 hurricane

Courtesy of HSPBC

the disaster and rebuilt their cities and towns.

STRANGE BUT TRUE

Between the 1890s and 1920s, there were strict rules for women. One rule was that women could not show bare legs on the beach. They had to wear hose under their bathing suits. There was even a male beach patrol to make sure the rules were followed.

LAND BOOM AND BUST

By the 1920s, Florida had a population of 968,470 people. Just five years later, it reached 1,263,540. What caused such a rise in the population? The 1920s were called

the *Roaring ’20s*. It was a time when a person’s wealth and success were measured by what he or she owned, and the economy was prospering. Many people had good jobs and could buy what they needed, so businesses were making money. Buying things on credit became popular. When you buy something on credit, you buy

it now but pay for it later. People from all over the United States poured into Florida to buy land for cheap prices and then sell it for higher prices. These land speculators bought land to make a profit quickly. So much land was being bought in the 1920s that this period was called the *Florida Land Boom*.

During the boom, some people bought and sold land in Florida without ever coming to the state. They hired young, hard-working men and women to show their land to prospective buyers. Buyers would put a *binder* on the contract to buy the land. A binder was a non-refundable down payment for the land. The rest of the money was to be paid in thirty days. Non-refundable means that the buyers could not get their money back

ACTIVITIES!

READING CHECK:

- 1. Who was Henry Plant and what did he accomplish?
Refer to the “Alligator Joe” article to answer the following questions.
- 2.What is the least likely reason the author wrote the article?
a. To discuss an early tourist attraction.
b. To let readers know about Alligator Joe.
c. To share Joe’s contribution to local history.
d. To address early wildlife preservation.
- 3.Which of the following is an activity mentioned in the article?
a. Going to Disney World.
b. Taking in the sights at Munyon Island.
c. Driving to Sea World.
d. All of the above.
- 4. What is Alligator Joe’s real name?
- 5. What did a 1903 newspaper account say about Alligator Joe?
- 6. According to the article, who was Old Jumbo?



Clematis Street in 1920

Courtesy of HSPBC

Historical Timeline

1909

Palm Beach County is created.

1914

First U.S. airplane passenger service begins, from Tampa to St. Petersburg.

1920

Population of Florida is 968,470.

DID YOU KNOW?

In 1929 the Mediterranean fruit fly invaded Florida. A quarantine was put on the state that restricted farmers from selling their citrus to anyone outside of the Florida. Citrus production was cut by about sixty percent.

even if there was a problem with the sale. With land prices rising quickly, many buyers planned to sell again at a profit before the end of the thirty days.

Sometimes the buyers did not have enough money to pay for the land, only just enough to pay the binder. If they resold their land for profit before the end of the thirty days, they had no problem. But if they didn't sell the land, they didn't have enough money to keep it. They lost the land as well as the binder money they had paid.

As land was bought and sold at higher prices, serious problems developed. Housing costs went up in Florida. The railway system could not transport all the building materials needed to build homes and businesses in south Florida. The land prices stopped going up, so many of the speculators could not sell their property. Suddenly, there were thousands of acres of overpriced land without any buyers. Many

landowners lost everything because they could not make the final payment for the land they had bought on a binder.

The *Land Boom* stopped almost as suddenly as it had started, turning the *Land Boom* into a *Land Bust*. To make matters worse, newspapers told readers to stay away from Florida because of unethical and illegal land deals.

In addition to these problems, several natural disasters hurt Florida's economy, and the state went into a depression. During an economic depression, people lose their jobs and can't afford to buy what they need. In turn, businesses cannot make enough money. In October 1929, the United States went into the Great Depression when the stock market crashed.



Men, women and children in a relief line during the Great Depression

Courtesy of Margaret Bourke-White

Historical Timeline

1928

A hurricane breaks a mud dike at Lake Okeechobee, killing about 3,000 people and devastating Palm Beach County.

1929

The stock market crashes. This contributes to the Great Depression.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION THROUGH WORLD WAR II

FLORIDA IN THE GREAT DEPRESSION

The 1926 Land Bust, followed by devastating hurricanes in 1926 and 1928, eroded confidence in Florida's economy and sent it into an economic depression. In October 1929, the stock market crashed, and the entire nation went into the Great Depression, which would last until World War II. Also in 1929, Florida's citrus crops suffered from a terrible infestation of the Mediterranean fruit fly, putting more stress on the economy.

During the years of the Great Depression, Florida benefited during the winter months from tourism and people who visited their second homes in the state. Tin Can Tourists, those who built their own motor homes, also visited Florida during the winter, although police checked visitors at the state border to be sure they could support themselves during their stay. Nevertheless, there was not enough income in Florida, its government had no way to provide relief work, and the state constitution forbade deficit spending. Many people had no way to earn a living.

The Florida State Racing Commission, established in 1931, legalized gambling at horse and dog racing tracks and at Jai Alai frontons, which allowed the state to



President Roosevelt in Jacksonville *Courtesy of State Archives of Florida*

earn revenue from the taxes paid by winners. However, this was not much help because people did not have much money to place bets.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt became president of the United States, he established relief organizations to put people back to work.

THE NEW DEAL

In 1932, Franklin Delano Roosevelt ran for president, promising a New Deal for Americans. He said he would lower the unemployment rate and boost the economy. After his inauguration in March 1933, Roosevelt launched his "Alphabet Soup" of initiatives across the country. Two programs that helped Florida by providing jobs were the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA).

The CCC was created and brought to Florida in 1933, hiring more than 40,000 young men.

They were put to work helping in many areas, such as establishing new state parks and planting over thirteen million trees. When the Overseas Railroad was destroyed by the 1935 Labor Day hurricane, they helped replace it with the Overseas Highway. This new road opened to vehicles in 1938, connecting Key West with the mainland; parts of it are still used today.

The WPA created about 40,000 jobs for unemployed artists, musicians, writers, researchers, and teachers. Artists created colorful paintings for libraries, post offices, and other public buildings. Writers interviewed and recorded local people to collect history and stories. One writer, Zora Neale Hurston, was an anthropologist, folklorist, and novelist, and traveled the South collecting stories and writing about its rural areas. Veronica Hull interviewed residents of the Conch community in Riviera Beach while photographer Charles Foster took photos of the residents.

In addition to these two programs, Florida's industries began to grow again, helping the state's economy. The citrus industry developed new ways to package and can fruit that allowed the fruit to stay fresh longer. Paper mills were built in several Florida

STANDARDS:

SS.4.A.7.2: Summarize challenges Floridians faced during the Great Depression.

SS.4.A.7.3: Identify Florida's role in World War II.

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

ELA.4.C.1.4: Write expository texts about a topic, using multiple sources, elaboration, and an organizational structure with transitions.

ELA.4.C.1.5: Improve writing by planning, revising, and editing, with guidance and support from adults and feedback from peers.

ELA.4.C.3.1 Follow the rules of standard English grammar, punctuation, capitalization, and spelling appropriate to grade level.

ACTIVITIES!

READING CHECK:

1. What did the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) do for Florida?
2. What occurred in October 1929?
3. Who was Zora Neale Hurston?
4. Go online and research Hurston. Write a one-page report about her and her contributions.

AS YOU READ:

1. List and explain the various ways the people and places of Palm Beach County helped the war effort.

cities, including Jacksonville, Panama City, and Pensacola. Finally, the aviation industry brought tourists to the state by planes; by 1939, three airlines operated in Florida. More tourists meant that more money was spent in Florida. President Roosevelt's New Deal helped Florida's economy prosper.

WORLD WAR II

World War II helped America, including Florida, recover from the Great Depression. Florida businesses produced war supplies. More than 250,000 Floridians joined the U.S. Armed Forces. The warm climate and flat land made the state a perfect place to train pilots and other soldiers. The military established bases



Barracks for soldiers at Morrison Field

throughout Florida, including Fort Myers, Lakeland, Vero Beach, West Palm Beach, Boca Raton, and Miami, which provided job opportunities for local civilians.

During the war, thousands of



A WWII ship on fire off the coast of Florida

Courtesy of HSPBC

troops were stationed or trained in Florida. In 1941, Morrison Field in West Palm Beach became an army airbase. Only a year later, the army opened an airbase in Boca Raton and took over the nearby Boca Raton Club, turning it into housing for military trainees. Florida hotels were used for military housing and hospitals. The Palm Beach oceanfront hotel, The Breakers, was converted into Ream General Army Hospital to treat wounded soldiers.

In 1942, the German navy began attacks by submarines along Florida's Atlantic coast. German subs, called *U-boats*, torpedoed and sank or damaged ships carrying supplies to Europe. The Germans

hoped their attacks would weaken the U.S war plan.

Many of the U-boat attacks came at night. German submarines saw outlines of the American ships against the bright shore lights.

Residents along the coast, therefore, had to dim or hide their lights behind curtains. To slow down the German U-boats, Civil Air Patrol squadrons patrolled the coastal waters. This effort helped to stop the German attacks along Florida's coast by 1943.

While many Floridians were off fighting overseas, the rest of the residents helped with the war at home. They worked in the growing shipbuilding and farming industries.

Women filled many jobs

left by men who had joined the military, working on farms and factories in record numbers. They picked crops and packaged them to be shipped to the troops. Everyone in Florida worked to help end the war. Schools held contests to see who could collect the most scrap metal or paper to support the war effort.

MORRISON FIELD

In 1940, the U.S. Army Air Corps, forerunner of the U.S. Air Force, established Air Transport Command at Morrison Field, which had opened in 1936 west of West Palm Beach. The army added barracks and other buildings, and a hangar for 3,000 soldiers who would be stationed there during the coming war.

More than 45,000 troops either trained at or flew out of West Palm Beach for destinations around the world, including for the invasion of Normandy, France, on D-Day. As many as 250 women from the Women's Army Corps (WAC) also served at Morrison Field. The 313th Material Squadron from Miami

Municipal Airport moved to Morrison Field in 1942 to handle air cargo and maintain the airport and its aircraft. A thousand men worked around the clock to overhaul, repair, and test aircraft before returning them to service.

Military aircraft flew between Morrison Field and India, from which they made trips to China. This trip over the Himalayan Mountains, nicknamed “flying the hump,” took over two weeks each way. The planes made stops in Puerto Rico, British Guinea, and Brazil before crossing the 1,428 miles of ocean to Ascension Island. From there, they stopped in Liberia, then flew up the west coast of Africa and across the Sahara Desert to French Morocco in North Africa, and on to India. Military secrecy demanded that Palm Beach County’s civilians had little idea of the importance of this command until after it was deactivated in 1947.

The Army Air Force established the 1st Air Weather Group at Morrison Field in 1946 to administer, train, equip, and organize the four squadrons that gathered weather information that were then assigned to the Air Weather Service; it had started its first squadron in Ohio in 1942. The 55th Squadron flew a B-29 over a hurricane for the first time from Morrison Field on October 7, 1946, with three photographers and a public relations officer on board to cover the event.

Morrison Field was deactivated in June 1947 and returned to Palm Beach County’s control. A year later, county



Grace Morrison, the first woman to pilot solo in Palm Beach County *Courtesy of HSPBC*

commissioners voted to rename the facility *Palm Beach International Airport*, even though the community had mixed feelings about losing the name that held historical significance, and that thousands of former servicemen and women might choose to revisit.

From 1951 to 1953, part of the airport served again as an air force base, where 23,000 airmen trained during the Korean War. The base was deactivated in 1959 and returned to Palm Beach County once again. As air traffic has increased, the airport has been expanded to accommodate travelers. As a memorial to its service as a military base, the airport dedicated a new terminal in 1988 to U.S. Navy Commander David McCampbell (1910-1996), a lifelong resident of Palm Beach County and World War II flying ace who received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

BOCA RATON ARMY FIELD

By the time World War II began, both

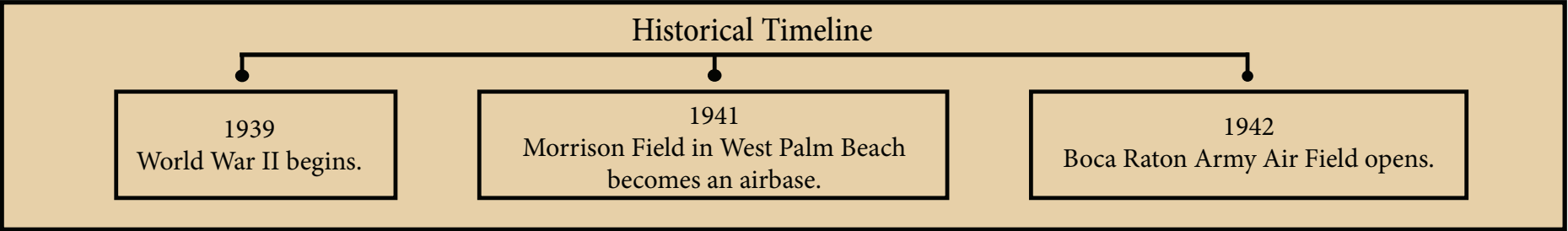
the U.S. Navy and the Army Signal Corps had developed techniques for air and ground *radar* (an acronym for radio detection and ranging). A radar post in the hills above Pearl Harbor spotted the Japanese attack in December 1941 but could not alert the main forces in time. The Signal Corps opened a radar school at Camp Murphy, now Jonathan Dickinson State Park in Martin County, and the Army Air Corps wanted a similar site nearby.

They considered Vero Beach, but after campaigning by Boca Raton’s then mayor Jonas C. “Joe” Mitchell, the Air Corps’ Radio School No. 2 opened (No. 1 was in Illinois), on land that would become the site of Florida Atlantic University and Boca Raton Airport.

About fifty property owners-- including the Town of Boca Raton and Lake Worth Drainage District--of property totaling more than 5,820 acres, were forced to sell



Military parade on Clematis Street, West Palm Beach *Courtesy of HSPBC*



ACTIVITIES!

READING CHECK:

1. What does POW stand for?
2. What school was at Boca Raton Army Air Field?
3. The word *radar* is an acronym. What does it stand for?
4. When did Morrison Field open?

SHORT ANSWER:

1. Why did the prisoners at Belle Glade POW Camp go on strike?
2. What kind of work did the prisoners-of-war do?

THINK ABOUT IT:

1. Why did the government take away people's land to build Boca Raton Army Air Field?
2. An airplane from the 55th Squadron, 1st Air Weather Group, made a special flight in October 1946. What kind of airplane was it and what did it do for the first time?

their land to the U.S. government under the Second War Purposes Act. As explained in the *Miami Herald* on May 17, 1942, owners were notified "to vacate immediately all the land west of the railroad at Boca Raton. No financial offer has been made by the government to the owners of the land, but an appraisal is being made."

Boca Raton Army Air Field officially opened on October 12, 1942. The army constructed more than 800 buildings and four runways, where B-17 pilots trained and airplanes came from all over to have radar installed. Cadets sometimes spent up to twenty hours per day on academic and military training to learn engineering, aerodynamics, and communications. After finishing their education at Yale University, these cadets became commissioned officers.

The Air Corps also took over the luxurious Boca Raton Club to house trainees and officers attending the radar training school. Conditions were anything but elegant, however. The expensive furnishings had been replaced by standard army bunks housing eight to a room, and poor water pressure made bathing difficult, but no excuse was allowed in completing the rigorous schedule. When the club became too crowded, officials turned the grounds, including the golf course, into a tent camp.

Although Boca Raton's population was only 723 in 1940,



German prisoners of war in Florida

Courtesy of National Archives

during the war years it increased by 30,000 servicemen and women, civilian employees, and their families. Over 100,000 troops passed through Boca Raton for training or en route to service in the Pacific or Europe. The activity created a boom for the area, as Boca Raton residents could not fill all the needs of the military alone. In 1944 the Boca Raton Club was returned to its owner and reopened as the Boca Raton Hotel and Club. The Boca Raton Army Air Field operated until 1947, when it closed.

BELLE GLADE POW CAMP

During World War II, the War Manpower Commission called for prisoner of war (POW) camps to be established in some states to fill the labor shortage caused by the draft. More than 9,000 German prisoners were sent to Camp Blanding near Starke, Florida. From there, the POWs were assigned to one of the twenty-two camps in the state. From March to December 1945, after picking oranges in the Orlando area, about 250 POWs were sent to a camp just east of Belle Glade, next to the Everglades Experiment Station. Another camp was located

at Clewiston in Hendry County.

The prisoners and camp guards ate the same food, as required by the Geneva Convention. Years later some of the guards reported having had a mutual respect and camaraderie with many of their captives. Two weeks after arriving, however, the prisoners initiated a strike when their cigarette rations

were reduced. Because Americans were beginning to hear about Nazi concentration camps at that time, national attention and congressional reactions led to thirty-nine "troublemakers" being returned to Camp Blanding. Strikers were restricted to bread and water until they returned to work.

Many POWs worked in a bean-canning factory or helped to build the Lake Okeechobee Dike. Others harvested sugarcane from before 8 a.m. to about 3 p.m., for which they were paid eighty cents a day. While temperatures over 100 degrees and snakes often made the fieldwork miserable, many of the Germans enjoyed hunting snakes to make souvenirs from their skins.

When the Belle Glade camp closed, its flagpole was given to American Legion Post #20 at 101 S.E. Avenue D in Belle Glade.

POST-WORLD WAR II TO PRESENT

FLORIDA'S POPULATION

After World War II, the population of Florida and Palm Beach County grew quickly. Many of the soldiers stationed here during World War II saw Florida as a land of opportunity and moved here after the war. As a result, Florida experienced a second land boom, which started in the 1950s and has not stopped. There have been, however, several periods when the economy slowed down but recovered a few years later. The most recent slowdown was in 2007, when the real estate and banking industries crashed.

The state population nearly doubled from 1950 (2,771,305) to 1960 (4,951,560). The rise in population required more industry, agriculture, recreation, and housing. Every ten years, Florida becomes home to at least two million more people. Such growth requires additional resources.

As more people move to Florida, the population becomes more *diverse*, which means a variety of people who have different languages and cultures. Europeans, Asians, West Indians, and Hispanics have become a large part of our population. Since World War II, Florida has also become home to a large number of immigrants from

Cuba and Haiti.

In 2014 the U.S. Census Bureau reported that Florida was the third most populated state, having surpassed New York. Only California and Texas have more residents. The population figure—over twenty million—does not include *snowbirds*. These are the people who live in Florida only during the warm winter months.

PALM BEACH COUNTY'S DIVERSE POPULATION

During the 1870s and 1880s, some of the pioneers who came to the Lake Worth region seeking a better life were African Americans. In the 1890s, many people came to work on Henry Flagler's railroad and hotels. He also established West Palm Beach, which attracted more people looking for good jobs and better housing. Among those following Flagler were European immigrants and African Americans.

In the early twentieth century, Japanese settlers were enticed by Flagler's Model Land Company to establish an agricultural community. This colony, Yamato, was located between Delray Beach and Boca Raton.

Hispanics have been making their homes here for at least a hundred

years and are the county's fastest growing population. But it was not until after World War II that the permanent population of Palm Beach County exploded. People came to the area from all around the globe, and continue to do so today.

AFRICAN AMERICANS

By the late nineteenth century, a small population of Black people lived on Lake Worth. When Henry Flagler started building in Palm Beach, people of many races came to work in the hotels and on the railroad. One of the earliest communities for the workers was in Palm Beach, an African American community called the *Styx*. In Greek mythology, the River Styx leads to the underworld.

In Palm Beach, the Styx existed from the early 1890s to about 1910 as home for many of Flagler's workers. Several men owned parts of the land occupied by the Styx. According to a local legend, Flagler once owned the Styx property, but this is not true. In the early twentieth century, Edward and John Bradley bought the land to develop. Because the residents paid rent and did not own the land, they moved to West Palm Beach. Many

STANDARDS:

SS.4.A.6.2: Summarize contributions immigrant groups made to Florida.

SS.4.A.8.2: Describe how and why immigration impacts Florida today.

SS.4.A.8.4: Explain how tourism affects Florida's economy and growth;

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

ELA.4.C.1.5: Improve writing by planning, revising, and editing, with guidance and support from adults and feedback from peers.

ELA.4.C.3.1: Follow the rules of standard English grammar, punctuation, capitalization, and spelling appropriate to grade level.

Historical Timeline

1947

Everglades National Park is established.

1955

Construction begins on Florida's Turnpike.

1957

The Seminole tribe is incorporated.

STANDARDS:

ELA.4.C.1.5: Improve writing by planning, revising, and editing, with guidance and support from adults and feedback from peers.

ELA.4.C.3.1: Follow the rules of standard English grammar, punctuation, capitalization, and spelling appropriate to grade level.

ELA.4.C.1.4: Write expository texts about a topic, using multiple sources, elaboration, and an organizational structure with transitions.



Dr. Warren Hale Collie *Courtesy of HSPBC*

of them bought land and built homes in the Northwest District, Freshwater District, and Pleasant City neighborhoods.

Some African Americans worked on the railroad, some helped build hotels, and still others ran their own businesses. One businessman was Haley Mickens, who ran a wheelchair business in Palm Beach. Mickens was also a founder of the Payne Chapel A.M.E. Church, which is now located in West Palm Beach.

African Americans also lived in other communities in Palm Beach County. In Riviera Beach, Will Melton and the Gildersleeve family settled in the 1880s and 1890s. In the 1890s, Black farmers settled in present-day Boynton Beach. Some of Delray Beach’s settlers had come to work on Flagler’s railroad as it

moved south. They settled in neighborhoods known as Green’s Corner, Hannah Town, and Davis Town. These early Black communities were located near today’s Atlantic Avenue.

In the 1920s, wealthy African Americans lived in the Freshwater District of West Palm Beach. Local Black contractors built most of the houses there. Hazel Augustus, thought to be West Palm Beach’s first Black architect, designed many of the houses and churches in the Freshwater District. He designed his own home at 615 Division Street.

Black professionals came to West Palm Beach to set up businesses. Some worked as doctors, dentists, and pharmacists. Dr. Thomas LeRoy Jefferson was the city’s first Black medical doctor. Dr. Warren Hale Collie, a veteran of World War I, was one of the first Black dentists to practice in the county. In 1933, Dr. Joseph Wiley Jenkins moved to West Palm Beach, where he and his wife, Roberta, opened the Economical Drug Store at the corner of Fourth Street and Rosemary Avenue. Roberta designed their dream home on Virginia Avenue, which is now Division Avenue. In 1996, the City of West Palm Beach bought this house and preserved it. It is now the home of the Artists Showcase of the Palm Beaches.

In 2016, Bradley G. Harper

became the first African American to be elected as a county judge without first having been appointed by the governor. Judge Harper is a sixth-generation native of Palm Beach County, a great-great-great-grandson of Millie Gildersleeve. Harper graduated from Morehouse College and University of Florida College of Law. He is also is active in the community, and founded the Blueprint Leadership Program and Boyz to Men Mentoring Program to expose children to the justice system and local history and to train students to be leaders.

Throughout the years, other African Americans have played important roles in the history and development of Palm Beach County. Many are prominent business owners who provide needed jobs and are involved in politics at the local, state, and national levels. Their history and continued contributions are important to the past, present, and future development of Palm Beach County and Florida.

F. MALCOLM CUNNINGHAM SR.

F. Malcolm Cunningham was a graduate of Florida A & M University and Howard University (Washington, DC), where he earned his law degree. In 1953 he became the second Black lawyer in West Palm Beach. Nine years later, Cunningham was the first African American to be elected to the Riviera Beach City Council; he

Historical Timeline

1962

The Miccosukee tribe is incorporated.

1964

Martin Luther King Jr. leads civil rights demonstration in St. Augustine.

1971

Disney World opens.



George Morikami

Courtesy of HSPBC

was reelected twice before retiring from public office. Cunningham was also involved in the civil rights movement, fighting for equal rights for African Americans. He was a founding member of the Virgil Hawkins Florida Chapter of the National Bar Association. The F. Malcolm Cunningham Sr. Bar Association is named for him. His son F. Malcolm Cunningham Jr. followed in his father's footsteps as an attorney.

THE YAMATO COLONY

The Yamato Colony was an agricultural settlement of Japanese farmers introduced to north Boca Raton by Joseph Sakai, who worked for Flagler's Model Land Company. They called the land that they settled *Yamato*, an ancient name for Japan meaning *large peaceful country*. At first, the colony focused on growing pineapples because the farmers could sell the fruit for high prices. They also grew citrus and vegetables. Pineapple farming ended when the fruit was destroyed by disease and

cheaper pineapples from the Caribbean made it unprofitable to grow them in Florida.

By World War II, most of the Yamato colonists had returned to Japan or moved to other states. The colony ended when the few remaining farmers were forced to leave during World War II because some of their land was needed for an army base. Yamato Road in Boca Raton is named in honor of this community of Japanese farmers.

HISPANICS OF PALM BEACH COUNTY

Hispanics are the fastest-growing part of the population, not only in Palm Beach County but in the entire nation. Between 1980 and 2010, the number of Hispanics in the county grew from 28,505 to 250,832. Cubans, Puerto Ricans, and Mexicans are still in the majority, but immigrants from Central and South American countries are on the rise.

Large groups of Mexicans and Guatemalans live in Lake Worth, and there is a large Guatemalan community in Jupiter. They speak one of the many Mayan-language dialects. Puerto Ricans make up a large part of the Hispanic population in West Palm Beach, and also live in other communities throughout the county.

The Hispanic/Latin community is steadily making in-roads in all aspects of life in Palm Beach County. They own and operate their own businesses. Many work as lawyers, doctors, and in the service

and agricultural industries.

In 1991, Nancy Perez was appointed the county's first Hispanic American judge. As the twenty-first century progresses, Hispanics and Latinos will take other leading roles in the development of Palm Beach County.

THE FANJUL FAMILY

One of the largest sugar cane growers in Palm Beach County is the Fanjul family. The island of Cuba used to be a large supplier of sugar to the United States. Then Fidel Castro took control of Cuba and established a Communist government. The United States was against communism and stopped buying sugar from Cuba. The Fanjul family came to the United States when their sugar cane farms were taken over by the Cuban government. They started growing sugar cane on a few thousand acres in the Glades. By 2000, the Fanjuls were growing sugar on thousands of acres. Their company also was growing rice as a rotation crop. The family has about 3,000 employees, owns several sugar mills, and owns companies in the Dominican Republic.

THE HAITIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY

In small and large numbers, Haitian immigrants have come to Palm Beach County since before 1980, seeking a better life. Since 1980 there have been three waves of migration. (1) In 1986, at the end of the Duvalier regime, many settled in Delray Beach, Boca Raton, and Boynton Beach. (2) In 1991, another mass migration took place. (3) After the devastating 2010 earthquake in Haiti, many

ACTIVITIES!

READING CHECK:

1. What is Florida's rank in population in the U.S.?
2. Where did the people of the Yamato Colony come from? What happened to them?
3. Where is the largest Haitian population in the United States?
4. What types of contributions have people of Jewish heritage made in Palm Beach County?

ACTIVITIES!

MAP SKILL:

1. Using a world map, identify the countries that the different Hispanic groups are coming from.

IMAGINE THAT:

1. Write a fictional story about the Pioneer Era with either Lillie Pierce Voss or Susan Sanders DuBois as one of the main characters.

more Haitians moved to Florida. One particular subdivision in Delray Beach called Osceola Park has been the home of Haitian Americans since 1980. Delray Beach has the largest Haitian population in the United States. In 2013, it was estimated at 95,000.

Mack Bernard, born in Haiti, graduated from Florida State University and University of Florida College of Law. In 2008 he served as deputy vice-mayor and a city commissioner of Delray Beach. A year later he was elected to the Florida House of Representatives and served as president of the Palm Beach County Caucus of Black Elected Officials. In 2016 he became the first Black male and Haitian American elected to the Board of Palm Beach County Commissioners. Bernard, an attorney, is also active in community organizations, including the Toussaint L'Ouverture High School for Arts & Social Justice and the Color of

Hope Foundation. In just over thirty years, Haitians have become an integral part of the county's cultural landscape.

JOSEPH BERNADEL

Joseph Bernadel joined the U.S. Army in 1975 after immigrating to the United States from Haiti. In 1997, Bernadel retired after serving twenty-two years in the military. He speaks five languages: Creole, English, Portuguese, Spanish, and French. In 2001, he co-founded the Toussaint L'Ouverture High School for the Arts & Social Justice in Delray Beach. Bernadel became the first Haitian American in the U.S. to found a public school.

PALM BEACH COUNTY'S JEWISH HERITAGE

Jews have been settling in Florida since the late eighteenth century.



Joseph Mendel *Courtesy of HSPBC*

For much of the early years, they lived in north Florida and Key West. When railroads opened up south Florida, they also moved here. The recorded history of Jews in Palm Beach County dates back to at least the early 1890s when Henry Flagler began to develop the area. When West Palm Beach incorporated, businessmen of Jewish descent opened shops in the new town. Their stores sold everything from clothing to hardware.

Jews have made other contributions to the county. In West Palm Beach, the residents elected Joseph Mendel, the city's first Jewish mayor, in 1923. The Jewish community founded its own newspaper in the 1930s. Others have served in various leadership roles, including as mayors and city and county commissioners. For many years, Jews have been involved in helping communities in the county. They have donated millions of dollars to support many cultural arts



Joseph Bernadel *Courtesy of Joseph Bernadel*

organizations. They also have supported educational institutions and agencies providing help to the less fortunate.

The Jewish population in Palm Beach County remained small from the 1890s until after World War II. In 1940 the county's Jewish residents numbered about a thousand, a very close-knit community. They often came together for social and religious events. Following the war, there was a surge of Jewish migration to south Florida, primarily to Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach counties. By 1950, the Jewish population had grown to about 3,000 in Palm Beach County. Thirty years later, it had risen to 89,000. In 2018, there were 134,200 Jewish adults and children living in 69,000 households in Palm Beach County.

Jews are involved in every part of life. Their history has added to the cultural diversity of Palm Beach County.

JOSEPH MENDEL

Joseph Mendel was born in Albany, New York, on November 17, 1866. His doctor recommended that he live in a better climate for his health, so in 1908 he moved to Florida. In 1923, he was elected to the West Palm Beach City Commission, which eventually appointed him as mayor. With the appointment, Mendel became the first Jewish mayor of West Palm Beach. After his public service, Mendel became involved with banking and real estate.

PIONEERING WOMEN OF PALM BEACH COUNTY

Women as well as men helped to shape Palm Beach County. A few of the pioneering women were Lillie Pierce Voss, Susan Sanders DuBois, Eva Williams Mack, Nancy Perez, and Catherine Link Strong.

In 1876, H. D. Pierce's daughter, Lillie, was born at the Orange Grove House of Refuge. She lived in the south end of the

county all her life. Her mother taught her to read and write, but she admitted that no one could teach her "figures" (math).

Lillie grew up as a tomboy. As an adult, she wore a pistol on her hip so she could shoot rattlesnakes on her property. One day in the 1920s, the sheriff warned Lillie to stay inside because the Ashley Gang—known for robbing banks and trains—was rumored to be in the area. That didn't scare Lillie Pierce Voss. She grabbed her shotgun and sat in a chair in the middle of the road, determined to protect her property.

Another young woman, Susan Sanders, came to Florida in 1897 at the age of twenty-one. Her first teaching assignment was west of Stuart, where the school was held in an 8-by-10-foot palm-thatched hut. It had a dirt floor and benches along the sides for the students. Sanders was paid \$40 per month, from which she paid \$10 per month for room and board



Eva Williams Mack

Courtesy of HSPBC

while living with a family of seven and two male boarders. The house had only one room, with a bed in each corner and one in the middle. Sanders shared a bed with the family's daughter. The daughter and mother shared a pair of shoes. The men in the family went barefoot. Most



Lillie Pierce Voss and Susan Sanders DuBois

Courtesy of HSPBC

important though, the children received an education.

The School Board eventually transferred Sanders to the school in Jupiter, where she met John DuBois. After they were married, Susan used her salary to buy a cow, a dozen hens, and an old rooster. Her husband built them a three-room house atop the shell midden that Jonathan Dickinson had visited when he was shipwrecked in the 1690s. The house is still there and is open to the public.

The DuBoises cleared land for a large garden and grew pineapples as a cash crop. They had several children, so they had to add on to the house. Susan said they never went hungry because she always had eggs, fresh vegetables from her garden, and fish.

Eva Williams Mack was born in Alabama in 1915. She earned a nursing degree at Simmons College in Boston, trained in Atlanta, and earned bachelor's and master's degrees from Columbia University. After completing her education, Mack moved to West Palm Beach in 1948 and worked as a public health nurse with Dr. Carl Brumback, Palm Beach County's first public health director.

Mack was the first health specialist for the Palm Beach County School Board, and founded the Sickle Cell Disease Foundation of Palm Beach County in 1979. A year earlier, she and Ruby Bullock became the first African American city commissioners of West Palm Beach. Mack the first African

ACTIVITIES!

SHORT ANSWER:

1. List some of Florida's modern industries.

DISCUSSION:

1. How will residents of Palm Beach County and Florida deal with continued growth?

READING CHECK:

1. Who are the Fanjuls? Where are they from? What kind of business do they operate? What crops do they grow?

DID YOU KNOW?

In 1981, the first personal computer was developed by IBM in Boca Raton.

American to be elected mayor of West Palm Beach, in 1982, and served two terms of one year each.

Judge Nancy Perez was one of eleven children of Puerto Rican migrant farm workers. She was born near Buffalo, New York, because her mother was picking strawberries and cherries there at the time. Nancy started work picking tomatoes in New Jersey at the age of eleven. Then her father decided his children could move beyond migrant farming with education, and relocated the family to the Fort Myers area. The children no longer missed school to pick crops. Most of them graduated from high school, and four earned college degrees.

With an excellent academic record, Nancy received scholarships that put her through Edison Community College and Florida State University, where she received a bachelor's degree in business and accounting. She went on to law school in part, she said later, to improve the treatment of migrant workers that she had seen first-hand. Perez worked for the Migrant Farm Workers Division of Georgia Legal Services before becoming a supervisor for the Association of Migrant Associations in Tallahassee. After passing the Florida Bar in 1983, Perez worked as an assistant public defender in West Palm Beach. She began serving as a judge in 1991, becoming the first Hispanic American judge in Palm Beach County.

Catherine Strong was born Catherine Elizabeth Link in New York and moved to Delray Beach with her family about 1920, when her father was a craftsman with



The Palm Beach Mall

Courtesy of HSPBC

Mizner Industries. In 1923, he became general contractor for Del-Ida Park and built the family home there, at N.E. Second Avenue and Dixie Boulevard. When she was sixteen, Catherine played trombone in the Women's Business Band. She married Milton J. "Jack" Strong in 1939.

Strong was the first woman in Palm Beach County to be called for jury duty, in January 1950. She started as a clerk at Delray Beach City Hall and was elected to the city commission three times, from 1953 to 1957, moving officials to change the title city councilman to city commissioner to resolve the gender issue. Elected mayor in 1954, she initiated the recruitment of light industry to Delray. As mayor and commissioner, Strong was consistently a minority voice helping the Black community receive fair treatment; in 1956 she successfully fought an attempt to change the city limits aimed at eliminating all Black neighborhoods.

Strong was honored with her name in three places: a wing at

Bethesda Memorial Hospital, where she had served on the founding board; a community center in Delray Beach; and a fountain at Delray Beach Memorial Gardens.

These pioneering women made a difference in Palm Beach County. They may seem ordinary, but they provided stability to the growing community. Many other women have made, and will continue to make, positive differences in Palm Beach County.

MODERN ECONOMY

Florida's economy changed following World War II. Many types of industries have employed thousands of Florida residents, including tourism, agriculture, construction, real estate, and services. In recent years, the fields of aeronautics, computers, plastics, and medical research have been added to that roster.

Tourism provides nearly 1.5 million jobs in the state. Each year, popular tourist sites bring nearly fifty million visitors to Florida. Fun places such as Walt Disney World

and other Orlando theme parks attract many vacationers. Cities like Miami Beach, St. Augustine, and Tampa also bring crowds. Do not forget the seemingly endless miles of beaches that attract vacationers. Tourists spend billions of dollars on shopping, entertainment, and outdoor activities.

The U.S. space program run by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) operates at the Kennedy Space Center on Cape Canaveral. NASA has launched satellites and spacecraft, and sent space shuttles into space to do scientific research. The space program provides many jobs and adds nearly a billion dollars each year to the state economy.

The agricultural industry continues to earn money for Florida. Modern machines make planting, harvesting, and processing farm products quicker and easier. Florida’s agricultural products include citrus, cattle, dairy products, poultry, vegetables, and sugar cane. In this state, about one out of every six people works in

agriculture.

PALM BEACH COUNTY TODAY AND IN THE FUTURE

Many cultures work and live in Palm Beach County, providing diversity that makes south Florida an exciting place. Everyone has the opportunity to learn from people of different backgrounds. Nearly every country in the world is represented in the schools of Palm Beach County. These students speak 135 languages.

What does the twenty-first century hold for Palm Beach County and Florida? According to statistics, 15,600 new residents moved to Palm Beach county in 2018. This growth stresses the county’s supply of natural resources—water, land, air, and wildlife—and government services, such as emergency services, health care, roads, government, and waste disposal.

When people move west, it puts stress on farmlands and what is left of the Everglades. Eventually, there will be no land on which to

build. Development also ruins the natural habitats that provide homes for the variety of wildlife living in the county. In some cases, new construction erases the historical past of Palm Beach County. A greater demand for water is using up the fresh water supply that is already limited. More automobiles will continue to crowd the busy roads, leading to more construction of roadways and greater amounts of air pollution. Waste disposal becomes a huge concern. What do we do with all our trash? The next generation of voters will need to make educated decisions about these issues. These decisions will make a difference for future residents and visitors to Palm Beach County and Florida.

In the future, how will students view the county’s next hundred years of history? What will your role have been to preserve the environment and the history of Palm Beach County?

THE EVERGLADES

The distinctive Everglades is the

STANDARDS:

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

SS.4.A.1.In.b: Use print and electronic media to collect information about Florida history.

SS.4.A.1.Su.b: Use print and electronic media to identify information about Florida history.

SS.4.A.1.Pa.b: Use technology to access information about Florida.

ELA.4.C.1.4: Write expository texts about a topic, using multiple sources, elaboration, and an organizational structure with transitions.

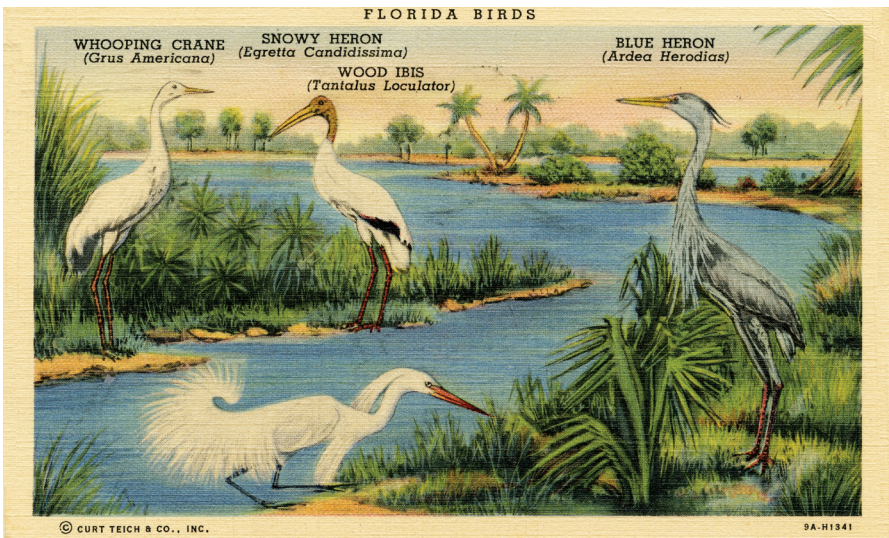


Courtesy of Pixabay

ACTIVITIES!

RESEARCH:

- 1. Research the endangered species in the Everglades. Pick one of them and write a one-page paper about the species.
- 2. Research the invasive species in the Everglades. How have invasive animals and plants have affected the Everglades?



Courtesy of HSPBC

largest subtropical wetland in North America. Formed between 5,000 and 6,000 years ago, it once covered over eight million acres, or much of south Florida reaching into present-day Palm Beach County. Before humans began draining the wetlands of south Florida, the Everglades was fed by water flowing south from the Kissimmee River into Lake Okeechobee. Water then overflowed the lake’s southern shore, creating a sheet of slow-moving water over low-lying land that slopes less than two inches per mile. The sheet of water continued moving southward for about a hundred miles, eventually emptying into Florida Bay, Ten Thousand Islands, and Biscayne Bay.

The Everglades is a combination of sawgrass marshes, cypress swamps, prairies, ponds, sloughs, pinelands, and forest hammocks. It is a balanced yet fragile ecosystem that includes mammals, a variety

of birds, fish, reptiles including alligators and crocodiles, insects, microorganisms, and plants. The introduction of invasive species, like the python, is endangering the ecosystem.

In the late 1800s, man began draining the land for agriculture and for living space. Large-scale draining efforts in the following century seriously affected the Everglades and other wetlands, destroying at least 50% of them in south Florida. Because of the drainage, the water flow that is important to the Everglades has been interrupted. Water is now drained from Lake Okeechobee through the Caloosahatchee River and St. Lucie Canal

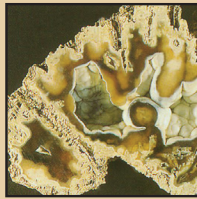
systems, then south to Florida and Biscayne bays through a system of canals and water management areas.

As the once vast wetland shrank, the Everglades National Park was established to save what was left of it. It covers 1.5 million acres (20% of the original Everglades) in southwest Florida. President Harry Truman dedicated the park on December 6, 1947. In Palm Beach County, portions of the original Everglades still exist. Grassy Waters Preserve in West Palm Beach provides drinking water to the city and covers twenty-three square miles. West of Boynton Beach is the Arthur R. Marshall National Wildlife Management Area, which covers 221 square miles. The public can visit both of these parks.

ANSWERS FROM PAGES 6-7



Horse Conch



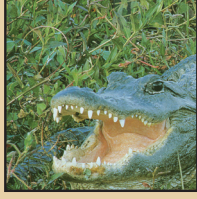
Agatized Coral



Sabal Palm



Coreopsis



Alligator



Manatee



Largemouth Bass



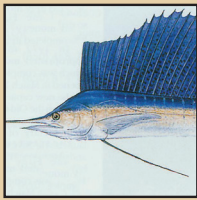
Florida Panther



Zebra Longwing



Mockingbird



Sailfish



Orange Juice



Orange Blossom



Porpoise

SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARDS

SS.4.A.1.1: Analyze primary and secondary resources to identify significant individuals and events throughout Florida history.

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

SS.4.A.2.1: Compare Native American tribes in Florida.

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

SS.4.A.3.2: Describe causes and effects of European colonization on the Native American tribes of Florida.

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.3.8: Explain how the Seminole tribe formed and the purpose for their migration.

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

SS.4.A.3.10: Identify the causes and effects of the Seminole Wars.

SS.4.A.4.2: Describe pioneer life in Florida.

SS.4.A.5.1: Describe Florida's involvement in the Civil War.

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

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

SS.4.A.6.2: Summarize contributions that immigrant groups made to Florida.

SS.4.A.6.3: Describe the contributions of significant individuals to Florida.

SS.4.A.7.1: Describe the causes and effects of the 1920s Florida land boom and bust.

SS.4.A.7.2: Summarize challenges that Floridians faced during the Great Depression.

SS.4.A.7.3: Identify Florida's role in World War II.

SS.4.A.8.2: Describe how and why immigration impacts Florida today.

SS.4.A.8.4: Explain how tourism affects Florida's economy and growth.

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

SS.4.E.1.1: Identify entrepreneurs from various social and ethnic backgrounds who have influenced Florida and local economy.

SS.4.G.1.1: Identify physical features of Florida.

SS.4.G.1.3: Explain how weather impacts Florida.

SS.4.G.1.4: Interpret political and physical maps using map elements.

SCIENCE AND VISUAL ART STANDARDS

SC.4.L.17.4: Recognize ways plants and animals, including humans, can impact the environment.

SC.4.N.2.1: Explain that science focuses solely on the natural world.

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

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS STANDARDS (B.E.S.T.)

ELA.4.F.1.4: Read grade-level texts with accuracy, automaticity, and appropriate prosody or expression.

ELA.4.R.3.3: Compare and contrast accounts of the same event using primary and/or secondary sources.

ELA.4.C.1.3: Write to make a claim supporting a perspective with logical reasons, using evidence from multiple sources, elaboration, and an organizational structure with transitions.

ELA.4.C.1.5: Improve writing by planning, revising, and editing, with guidance and support from adults and feedback from peers.

ELA.4.C.3.1: Follow the rules of standard English grammar, punctuation, capitalization, and spelling appropriate to grade level

MATH STANDARDS (B.E.S.T.)

MA.4.AR.1.1: Solve real-world problems involving multiplication and division of whole numbers including problems in which remainders must be interpreted within the context.

MA.4.DP.1.3: Solve real-world problems involving numerical data.



The Historical Society of Palm Beach County is a nonprofit organization whose mission is to collect, preserve, and share the rich history and cultural heritage of Palm Beach County.

The Historical Society of Palm Beach County and Richard and Pat Johnson Palm Beach County History Museum
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