

# DO FLORIDA!

TEACHER'S EDITION



state  
standards  
aligned!



By Amy Headley and Victoria Smith

# WELCOME!



On behalf of Splash! Publications, we would like to welcome you to *Florida's Explorers*, one of 34 lessons in our *Do Florida! Curriculum*. This lesson was designed by teachers with you and your students in mind.

## THE FORMAT

Our goal is a lesson that you can use immediately. No comprehension questions to write, activities to create, or vocabulary words to define. Simply make copies of the lesson for your students and start teaching.

## THE VOCABULARY

Our lessons feature words in bold type. We have included a Glossary to help students pronounce and define the words. Unlike a dictionary, the definitions in the Glossary are concise and written in context. Remember, we're teachers! Students will be exposed to these vocabulary words in the comprehension activities. They will also be tested on the vocabulary words at the end of the lesson.

## THE LESSON PLAN

Before reading *Florida's Explorers*, students will:

- complete Vocabulary Cards for ***appointed, Catholic, colony, currents, defend, establish, estimated, Europe, expedition, governor, Hispaniola, hostile, inhabitants, journal, Key West, kidnapped, merchant, navigation, New World, Portugal, priests, province, raided, ransom, seaport, tavern, voyage, West Indies.***

After reading *Florida's Explorers*, students will:

- answer *Florida's Explorers* Reading Comprehension Questions.
- create a time line for *Florida's explorers* in Time Travel Part I.
- create a personal time line in Time Travel Part II.
- take a Vocabulary Quiz for Florida History.

### THE FLORIDA'S EXPLORERS LESSON COVERS THESE 4TH GRADE STANDARDS:

**AMERICAN HISTORY: SS.4.A.3.1, SS.4.A.3.2, SS.4.A.3.3, SS.4.A.9.1**

**AMERICAN HISTORY ACCESS POINTS: SS.4.A.3.IN.A, SS.4.A.3.SU.A, SS.4.3.PA.A, SS.4.A.3.IN.B, SS.4.A.3.SU.B, SS.4.A.3.PA.B, SS.4.A.3.IN.C, SS.4.A.3.SU.C, SS.4.A.3.PA.C, SS.4.A.9.IN.A, SS.4.A.9.SU.A, SS.4.A.9.PA.A**

### THE FLORIDA'S EXPLORERS LESSON COVERS THESE 4TH GRADE CORE STANDARDS:

**CC.4.RI.1, CC.4.RI.4, CC.4.RI.7, CC.4.RI.10, CC.4.RF.3A, CC.4.RF.4A, CC.4.RF.4c, CC.4.L.4A, CC.4.L.4c, CC.4.L.6**

# VOCABULARY CARD



word: \_\_\_\_\_

definition: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# VOCABULARY CARD



word: \_\_\_\_\_

definition: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# VOCABULARY CARD



word: \_\_\_\_\_

definition: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





# FLORIDA'S EXPLORERS



**Y**ou have just finished reading about Florida's first Native Americans. Until the early 1500s, Native Americans were the only groups of people living in Florida. In fact, the only people living in all of North America were Native Americans.

In the 1500s, things began to change for Florida's native cultures. They were visited by people they had never seen before.

These strange visitors were interested in making changes in the lives of Florida's Native Americans. Who were these people and what did they want? To answer these questions, we must first travel back in time to the continent of **Europe**.

## CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

Christopher Columbus was born in Italy. Historians aren't sure of the exact date of his birth, but most agree it was sometime between August and October of 1451. As a child, Christopher helped his father Domenico weave wool and run the family's cheese stand.

In 1470, Domenico moved his wife and children to the **seaport** town of Savona. Domenico bought a **tavern**. Christopher wasn't interested in becoming a **merchant** or serving food and drinks to customers. His love was the sea.

By 1476, Columbus was working on a ship off the coast of **Portugal** (POR•chuw•gal). The ship was attacked by French pirates. Columbus and the rest of the crew were thrown overboard. Nineteen year old Christopher survived by swimming six miles back to shore.



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

## FINDING A ROUTE TO ASIA

Christopher Columbus spent the next few years teaching himself everything he could about **navigation** and mapmaking. Columbus and European explorers before him were interested in finding a safe water route to the East Indies in Southeast Asia. In the East Indies, they could buy jewels, silk, and spices not available in Europe. The only way to get these items was to buy them from Italian traders. The Italian traders purchased the items in the East Indies and sold them at very high prices to Europeans. If explorers found a water route to Southeast Asia, they could buy the things they wanted without paying the Italian traders anything.

Other explorers searched for an eastward route to the East Indies. They started in Europe and sailed around the tip of Africa. Violent storms in this part of the Atlantic Ocean made this route very dangerous.

Christopher Columbus believed that by sailing west, he could find a shorter and safer route to Southeast Asia. He **estimated** that the East Indies were just 3,000 miles west of Europe. He did not know, of course, that the continent of North America stood in his way. Southeast Asia was actually 10,000 miles west of Europe!



— EASTWARD ROUTE TO THE EAST INDIES

## COLUMBUS'S VOYAGE TO "ASIA"

Beginning in 1484, Christopher Columbus begged the leaders of Portugal to pay for a **voyage** across the Atlantic Ocean. They refused to give him money. A year later, Columbus traveled to Spain. He asked King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella to help him. It took six long years, but Queen Isabella finally agreed to support Columbus's plan of sailing west toward Southeast Asia. She gave him enough money for ships and supplies.

On August 3, 1492, Christopher Columbus and a crew of 90 men and boys set sail on three small ships named the *Niña*, the *Pinta*, and the *Santa Maria*. They headed westward to find the East Indies.

After more than a month of sailing, Columbus and his crew sighted a group of islands. Columbus thought they had reached the East Indies. Actually, they had only sailed to the islands just south of Florida in the Caribbean Sea. Today, these islands are known as the **West Indies**.

Historians believe Christopher Columbus first landed on an island in the Bahamas that he named San Salvador. Columbus claimed the entire area for Spain. He explored the islands looking for the jewels, silk, and spices that other explorers had written about. He thought he was in the East Indies, so he named the strange people he met Indians.

There were more than 40,000 Indians living in the West Indies when Columbus arrived. Since these people were the first **inhabitants** of America, we call them Native Americans today. Columbus wrote in his **journal** that he thought the Indians would make good slaves. They didn't seem to have any religion of their own and he believed they could easily be defeated with about 50 men. Columbus took six Indians back to Spain with him.



----- CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS'S ROUTE TO "ASIA"

## COLUMBUS'S OTHER VOYAGES

From 1493 to 1594, Columbus made three more voyages back to the West Indies. Along the way, he explored and named many of the islands in the Caribbean. He sailed as far west as Cuba, just 90 miles from **Key West**.

When he died in 1506, Columbus truly believed that he had found some unknown region of Asia. As other explorers made the journey across the Atlantic Ocean, it became clear that Columbus had not found a shorter route to Asia. Instead, he had discovered a new world completely unknown to Europeans.

## JUAN PONCE (PON•SAY) DE LEÓN

Juan Ponce de León was born in Spain. As a teenager, he fought in the Spanish Army. In 1493, Juan Ponce de León sailed to the West Indies with Christopher Columbus. He did not return to Spain with Columbus. He stayed in **Hispaniola** (his•pan•ee•OH•luh) and led the defeat of the island's Native Americans.

For his bravery, the Spanish government **appointed** Ponce de León as governor of a **province** on the island. He was also given permission to explore Puerto Rico, where he had heard gold could be found.

## THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

In 1512, the Spanish government gave Ponce de León permission to explore the lands north of Cuba. Any land that Ponce de León discovered would be under his control for life. According to legend, Caribbean natives told Ponce de León about springs on an island in the Bahamas. Anyone who drank from the springs would live forever. Ponce de León was interested in finding this "Fountain of Youth."

## THE LAND OF FLOWERS

In 1513, Juan Ponce de León sailed from Puerto Rico with three ships and about 200 men. Instead of finding the Fountain of Youth, they reached the east coast of St. Augustine in present-day Florida. Ponce de León claimed all of Florida for Spain and named the area "Pascua de Florida" which means "land of flowers." He sailed down the coast where he experienced some very rough **currents**. He named the area Cape Canaveral, or "cape of currents."



JUAN PONCE DE LEÓN

## EXPLORING FLORIDA

Ponce de León continued down the east coast of Florida and along the Keys. He arrived at an island where he saw many turtles. He named the island Dry Tortugas (tor•TOO•gus) because he found no fresh water on the island. Tortugas is the Spanish word for turtles.

Sailing along the west coast of Florida, Ponce de León entered the Charlotte Harbor. He and his men explored the area for wood and fresh water and saw the Calusa (cuh•LOO•suh) village at Mound Key. They quickly discovered that the Calusa people were not very friendly. Afraid for their safety, the explorers left the Charlotte Harbor.

Ponce de León and his crew left Florida and sailed toward Cuba. Again they tried unsuccessfully to find the island in the Bahamas and the mysterious Fountain of Youth. They returned to Puerto Rico and then sailed back to Spain. In 1514, Ponce de León was named Captain General by King Ferdinand II.

## PONCE DE LEÓN'S DEATH

Juan Ponce de León made other voyages to the **New World** to search for gold and the "Fountain of Youth." In 1521, he sailed back to Florida where he planned to start a farming **colony**. He arrived in the Charlotte Harbor area with 200 settlers, horses, tools, and vegetable seeds. The new settlement was under constant attack by the Calusa people. Fighting broke out and Ponce de León was wounded by a poison arrow. He left the settlement and returned to Cuba, where he died from his injury. Juan Ponce de León was buried in San Juan, Puerto Rico.



## PÁNFILO DE NARVÁEZ (NAH•VAR•EZ)

In 1528, three hundred Spaniards led by Pánfilo de Narváez landed in present-day Florida near Tampa Bay. The Spanish government had given Narváez permission to settle and rule the land along the Gulf Coast from northern Mexico to the Florida peninsula.

The **expedition** was in trouble from the very beginning. The ships carrying the group's supplies never arrived. At first, the Native Americans of the Apalachee (ap•uh•LAY•chee) tribe welcomed the men into their village. A battle broke out after the Spaniards **kidnapped** the tribe's leader. Within a short time, the explorers found themselves suffering from strange illnesses and no place to stay. Hungry, they were forced to kill and eat their own horses. By the end of 1528, Narváez and his men had given up. They set sail on rafts they made from trees and horse hides. The men sewed their shirts together to make sails. While at sea, a hurricane took the lives of Narváez and most of his 240 men.

## HERNANDO DE SOTO

In 1539, Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto arrived in the Charlotte Harbor with nine ships and 620 soldiers. They brought weapons, equipment, and more than 500 horses, mules, pigs, and other types of livestock. Craftsmen, **priests**, farmers, and merchants traveled with Hernando de Soto. They planned to build colonies in North America, search for gold, and find a safe water route to Asia.

For the next four years, Hernando de Soto and his men traveled through the Southeast. They spent their first winter in Florida's panhandle before journeying through the present-day states of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama.

Hernando de Soto claimed all of the land in the Southeast for Spain. Along the way, de Soto and his troops searched for gold and battled Native Americans. They captured Native American chiefs and held them for **ransom**. If the ransom wasn't paid, de Soto and his men **raided** their villages, stole food, and kidnapped Native American women and children.

In the spring of 1542, Hernando de Soto became very ill with a fever. He died from his illness. To keep his death a secret, de Soto's men wrapped his body in a cloth and dumped it into the Mississippi River. Hernando de Soto's expedition had failed to build colonies, discover gold, or find a safe route to Asia.



HERNANDO DE SOTO

## FRENCH CONTROL OF FLORIDA

During the first half of the 1500s, Spain tried and failed to build permanent settlements along Florida's Gulf Coast. **Hostile** Native Americans, violent storms, and diseases made it too difficult to **establish** colonies. Without permanent settlements or colonists to **defend** Spain's land, explorers from other countries could claim the land for themselves. That's exactly what happened.

In 1562, Jean Ribaut (re•BOH) sailed to North America with more than 150 French Protestants known as Huguenots (HYOO•guh•nots). Ribaut and his followers were searching for religious freedom. They landed near present-day Jacksonville and claimed the entire area for France. To mark ownership, Ribaut built a stone monument at the mouth of the St. Johns River. He continued north to a place in South Carolina that he named Port Royal. Again, Ribaut claimed the area for France and built Charlesfort, in honor of the king of France.

In 1564, a group of 300 Huguenots built Fort Caroline near Jacksonville. Fort Caroline was Florida's first permanent settlement. For survival, the Huguenots waited for Spanish ships to sail by so they could attack them and steal their supplies. The Spanish ships were usually filled with gold, silver, copper, and jewels. After attacking the ships, the French pirates hid in the area's thick swamps or escaped to one of the many islands in the Florida Keys.

## THE PLACE OF SLAUGHTERS

Spain was very angry with the French Huguenots. King Philip II of Spain sent Admiral Pedro Menéndez (meh•NEN•dez) to drive the Huguenots out of Florida. In 1565, Menéndez arrived in St. Augustine with 2,000 sailors, soldiers, and their families. The group built a fort and planned their attack.

Menéndez and 500 of his men marched north from St. Augustine and destroyed Fort Caroline. Many of the French settlers, including Jean Ribaut, escaped capture and headed south. Ribaut and his settlers were caught on a beach in St. Augustine. In a short battle, Ribaut and his followers were killed. The spot became known as Matanzas (muh•TAN•zus), which is the Spanish word for "slaughters." The French gave up their plan to take control of Florida.

Pedro Menéndez became the **governor** of Spanish-controlled Florida. From the Spanish capital in St. Augustine, Governor Menéndez sent ships of settlers up and down the Atlantic Coast. They built forts and watchtowers in present-day Cape Canaveral, Biscayne Bay, and on Parris Island in South Carolina. By building a string of forts, Governor Menéndez gave Spain complete control of Florida for several years.

### FAST FACTS



- St. Augustine is famous for being the oldest permanent European settlement in the United States.
- Huguenots were not welcome in France because they spoke out against the teachings of the **Catholic** Church. Thousands of Huguenots were killed for their beliefs.
- After building a small fort at Charlesfort, Ribaut returned to France for more colonists and supplies. The 28 colonists who remained at Charlesfort failed to plant crops and nearly starved to death. They built a boat and tried to sail back to France. They got lost in the Atlantic Ocean and ran out of food. In order to survive, the group killed and ate one of its own men.



# FLORIDA'S EXPLORERS

**Directions:** Read each question carefully. Darken the circle for the correct answer.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>1</b> After reading about Christopher Columbus, you learn that all of these things were true <u>except</u> –</p> <p>A he was born in Italy</p> <p>B he was on a ship that was attacked by French pirates</p> <p>C he wanted to become a merchant like his father</p> <p>D historians aren't sure about the exact date of his birth</p> <p><b>2</b> Why were explorers like Christopher Columbus interested in sailing to Southeast Asia?</p> <p>F They thought it would be a great vacation spot for their families.</p> <p>G They wanted to buy Italian traders in Southeast Asia.</p> <p>H They enjoyed sailing around the tip of Africa where the weather was calm.</p> <p>J They wanted to buy jewels, silk, and spices in Southeast Asia.</p> <p><b>3</b> After reading about Juan Ponce de León, you get the idea that –</p> <p>A he never made it to Florida</p> <p>B he wanted to live forever</p> <p>C he was always friendly to the Native Americans that he met</p> <p>D historians aren't sure where he was born</p> <p><b>4</b> What can you learn by studying the map of Juan Ponce de León's expedition?</p> <p>F Cuba is south of Puerto Rico.</p> <p>G St. Augustine is northwest of the Dry Tortugas.</p> <p>H The Bahamas are south of Jamaica.</p> <p>J Charlotte Harbor is southwest of Cape Canaveral.</p> | <p><b>5</b> Which statement about Pánfilo de Narváez is <u>true</u>?</p> <p>A He died at sea.</p> <p>B He never saw any Native Americans on his journey.</p> <p>C He traveled to Florida alone.</p> <p>D He was given permission to settle and rule the land along the Atlantic Coast.</p> <p><b>6</b> Which of the following did Hernando de Soto <u>not</u> plan to do when he arrived in North America?</p> <p>F Search for gold.</p> <p>G Find a water route to Asia.</p> <p>H Make friends with the Native Americans.</p> <p>J Build colonies.</p> <p><b>7</b> Why weren't the Huguenots welcome in France?</p> <p>A They spoke out against the Catholic Church.</p> <p>B They spoke out against the Protestant religion.</p> <p>C They were Jewish.</p> <p>D They did not believe in God.</p> |
|--|---|

READING

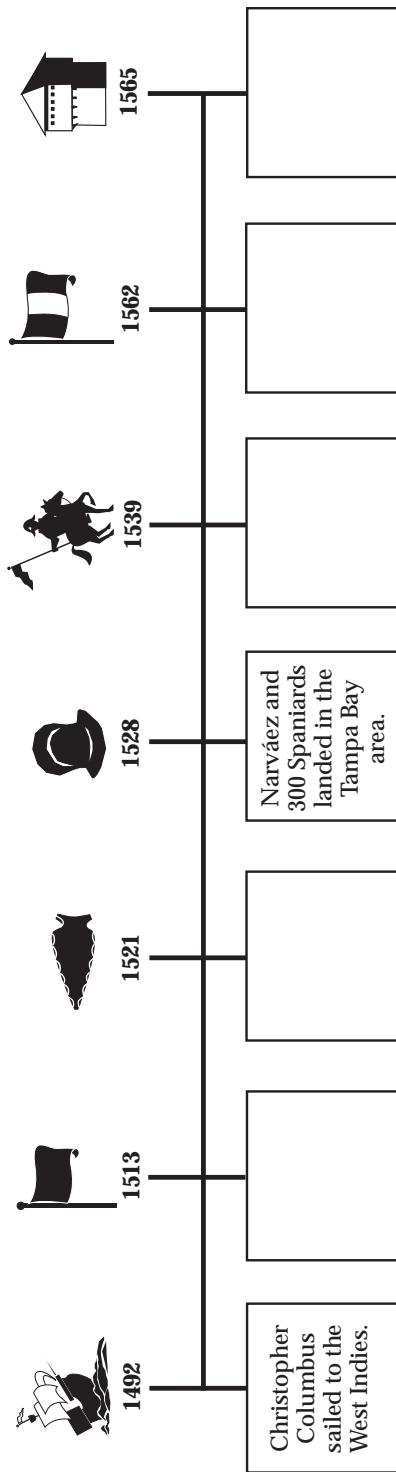
### Answers

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 (F) (G) (H) (J) | 6 (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4 (F) (G) (H) (J) |                   |

Name \_\_\_\_\_



A time line is a tool used to list dates and events in the order that they happened. The time line below lists the dates that the first explorers came to America and then to Florida. Notice that many of the events are missing.



### PART I

**DIRECTIONS:** In the first part of this activity, you will use your information about Florida's Explorers to fill in the missing events on the time line. Since you were not present for any of these events, this time line would be considered a **secondary source**.

1. Use your scissors to carefully cut out each missing event. Cut along the dotted line.
2. Use your information about Florida's Explorers to glue the events in their proper order on the time line above.



Juan Ponce de León was shot and killed by a poison arrow.	Juan Ponce de León claimed Florida for Spain.	Hernando de Soto arrived in the Charlotte Harbor.
Pedro Menéndez built forts and defeated the French.	Juan Ponce de León claimed Florida for Spain.	Hernando de Soto arrived in the Charlotte Harbor.
Jean Ribaut claimed Florida for France.	Pedro Menéndez built forts and defeated the French.	Juan Ponce de León was shot and killed by a poison arrow.

Name \_\_\_\_\_



## PART II

**DIRECTIONS:** In the second part of this activity, you will create a time line of your life by listing the dates and events in order as they happened. Since you will be supplying the information about your own life, this time line would be considered a **primary source**.

1. Use the boxes drawn to make a time line of your life. Put the dates in the top boxes and the events in the bottom boxes.
2. The first date of the time line should be your birth. The last date should be the most recent event in your life.
3. Try to list only the important events. If you need more room, you may add more boxes on the back.
4. On a separate piece of paper, choose one of the events from the time line and draw a picture of it.




13. \_\_\_\_\_ seaport

14. \_\_\_\_\_ currents

15. \_\_\_\_\_ inhabitants

16. \_\_\_\_\_ New World

17. \_\_\_\_\_ hostile

18. \_\_\_\_\_ voyage

19. \_\_\_\_\_ Key West

20. \_\_\_\_\_ kidnapped

21. \_\_\_\_\_ navigation

22. \_\_\_\_\_ governor

23. \_\_\_\_\_ Hispaniola

24. \_\_\_\_\_ colony

25. \_\_\_\_\_ Catholic

26. \_\_\_\_\_ ransom

27. \_\_\_\_\_ Europe

28. \_\_\_\_\_ expedition



N. very unfriendly; not willing to cooperate.

O. people who live or settle in a place.

P. protect from enemies.

Q. the southernmost city in the United States.

R. took a person without permission.

S. journey that is usually made by water.

T. a public place that sells alcoholic beverages.

U. a buyer or seller whose goal is to make money.

V. a safe place on land where ships can load and unload supplies.

W. money paid for the safe return of a person who has been taken without permission.

X. people with the authority to perform religious ceremonies.

Y. a term once used to describe the continents of North America and South America.

Z. suddenly attacked.

AA. a country along the Atlantic Ocean on the southwestern edge of Europe whose capital is Lisbon.

BB. a part of the country having a government of its own.

# GLOSSARY



**ap•point•ed** chosen.

**Cath•o•lic** member of a Christian church who traces his or her history back to the twelve apostles.

**col•o•ny** a group of people who are ruled by another country.

**cur•rents** quickly moving bodies of water.

**de•fend** protect from enemies.

**es•tab•lish** set up or build for the first time.

**es•ti•mat•ed** guessed.

**Eu•rope** the sixth smallest of Earth's seven continents.

**ex•pe•di•tion** a journey for the purpose of exploring.

**gov•er•nor** a person who is in charge of an area or group.

**His•pan•i•o•la** an island in the West Indies that lies between Cuba and Puerto Rico.

**hos•tile** very unfriendly; not willing to cooperate.

**in•hab•i•tants** people who live or settle in a place.

**jour•nal** a written record of daily events.

**Key West** the southernmost city in the United States.

**kid•napped** took a person without permission.

**mer•chant** a buyer or seller whose goal is to make money.

**nav•i•ga•tion** controlling the direction of a ship.

**New World** a term once used to describe the continents of North America and South America.

**Por•tu•gal** a country along the Atlantic Ocean on the southwestern edge of Europe whose capital is Lisbon.

**priests** people with the authority to perform religious ceremonies.

**prov•ince** a part of the country having a government of its own.

**raid•ed** suddenly attacked.

**ran•som** money paid for the safe return of a person who has been taken without permission.

**sea•port** a safe place on land where ships can load and unload supplies.

**tav•ern** a public place that sells alcoholic beverages.

**voy•age** journey that is usually made by water.

**West In•dies** a chain of islands in the Caribbean Sea that stretches from the southern tip of Florida to the northeastern corner of South America.

# ANSWERS



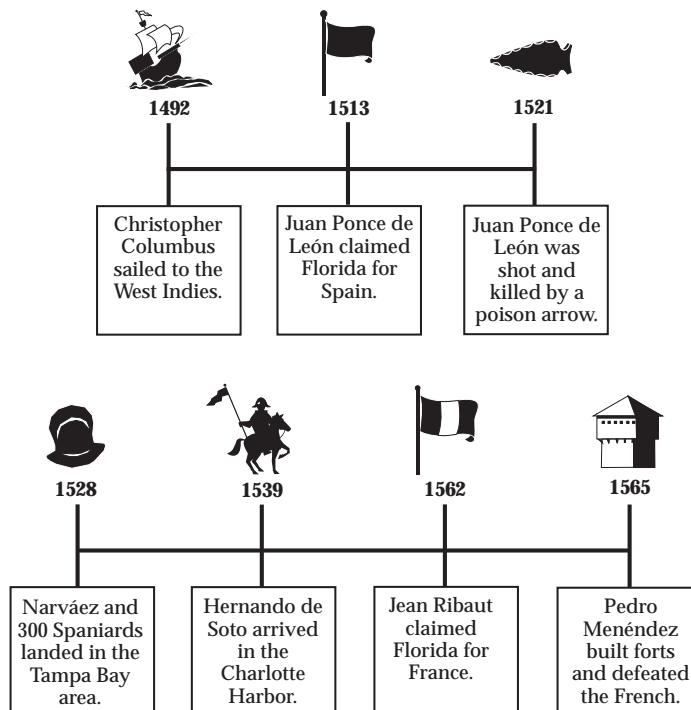
## ANSWERS TO COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. C
2. J
3. B
4. J
5. A
6. H
7. A

## ANSWERS TO VOCABULARY QUIZ

- |        |       |
|--------|-------|
| 1. A   | 15. O |
| 2. F   | 16. Y |
| 3. P   | 17. N |
| 4. AA  | 18. S |
| 5. Z   | 19. Q |
| 6. G   | 20. R |
| 7. X   | 21. K |
| 8. M   | 22. J |
| 9. T   | 23. L |
| 10. B  | 24. D |
| 11. U  | 25. C |
| 12. BB | 26. W |
| 13. V  | 27. H |
| 14. E  | 28. I |

## ANSWERS TO TIME TRAVEL PART I



# ANSWERS



## TIME TRAVEL PART II GRADING CHART

CRITERIA	POINTS POSSIBLE	POINTS EARNED
Putting 7 Dates in Proper Order	21 (3 points each)	
Listing at least 7 Important Events in Time Line	28 (4 points each)	
Spelling/Grammar of 7 events	21 (3 points each)	
Picture of One Time Line Event	15	
Neatness of Finished Time Line	15	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	