

Pre-Visit Lesson 2

Grade Levels: 1–2

3–5

6–8

My Own Timeline

[Sunshine State Standards](#)



OVERVIEW

In this interactive lesson, key dates in Florida's history are presented to students, and the concept of a timeline is introduced. By exploring this timeline, students will become familiar with Florida's Native and Spanish origins as well as with the roles of Spanish and Apalachee women at Mission San Luis.

This lesson prepares students for their *Mission San Luis* visit during which they will learn about Florida's Spanish and Apalachee heritage and how it relates to their own. It prepares students by introducing the expression of time in a linear grid. Students will recognize the importance of their own family's personal histories and recognize the importance of Florida's colonial past. Finally, the student will understand the important role history plays in our present-day lives.

GOALS

- Students will identify a linear sequence of events in Florida's history.
- Students will learn about Florida's geography and its relationship to early land and naval exploration.
- Students will understand Florida's significance to the indigenous tribes and Europeans.
- Students will understand Florida's history to be complex and unique.
- Students will understand the historic and present day influence of Hispanics in Florida.
- Students will identify two of north Florida's most important historical ports.

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Course of Study

The following activities have been designed for grades 1–8. This program correlates with the [Sunshine State Standards](#) for all grades and enhances skills assessed through FCAT, specifically for 3rd, 4th and 5th grade students.

Preparation—Materials

1. Read [A Teacher Guide](#) to prepare for guiding student discussion.
2. Make copies of handouts referenced under procedure.

Procedure

- Grades 1–2 Students participate in a group discussion concerning what a “timeline” is. The “Understanding Timelines” handout is read to the students, and each student lists key events in his/her life recorded through a written or spoken timeline.
- Grades 3–5 Students read the handout “Understanding Timelines” and create a written timeline of their own personal histories. Their timelines should begin with their birth and follow a “who, what, where & when” pattern.
- Grades 6–8 Students read the handout “The First Europeans” and present a detailed written timeline of their own personal histories. Creativity for this activity should be encouraged and facilitated with media options. The Spanish Florida handout is distributed.



My Own Timeline Student Handout

Understanding Timelines

Florida has a very special past. Over 500 years ago, the king and queen of Spain sent Christopher Columbus to find a safe way to India, but instead he found America. Less than 100 years later, Spain established towns in Florida. When we study Florida’s past, it helps us to understand what happened if we look at a timeline of important events.

Spanish Florida:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1492 | Christopher Columbus lands in America |
| 1513 | Ponce de León names the new land “La Florida” meaning “flowery” |
| 1539 | Hernando de Soto spends the winter near Anhaica, later moved and renamed San Luis |
| 1565 | St. Augustine is founded by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés |
| 1633 | Two Franciscan friars establish the first missions in Apalachee |
| 1656 | Mission San Luis is relocated to present location |
| 1675 | San Luis is the most populous mission with 1,400 Apalachee people |
| 1704 | Mission San Luis is burned by the Spaniards and Apalachees to stop enemies from taking it |

My Own Timeline

Everyone has a timeline. A timeline is a list showing when things happened. One example of a timeline is:

- 7am — I wake up
- 7:07 — I brush my teeth
- 7:15 — I get dressed for school
- 7:30 — I eat breakfast
- 7:47 — I catch the bus for school
- 8:15 — I get to school

Sharing

Can you think of a timeline that shows other things that happen in your life?



My Own Timeline Student Handout

Understanding Timelines

Florida has a very special past. Over 500 years ago, the king and queen of Spain sent Christopher Columbus to find a safe route to India, but instead he found America. Less than 100 years later, Spain established towns in Florida. When we study Florida’s past, it helps us to understand the past if we look at a timeline of important events.

Spanish Florida:

- 1492** Christopher Columbus makes landfall in the Americas
- 1514** Ponce de León names the new land “La Florida” meaning “flowery”
- 1539** Hernando de Soto spends the winter near Anhaica, later moved and renamed San Luis
- 1565** St. Augustine is founded by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés
- 1634** Two Franciscan friars establish the first missions in Apalachee
- 1656** Mission San Luis moves to its present location
- 1675** San Luis is the most populous mission with 1,400 Apalachee people
- 1704** Mission San Luis is burned by the Spaniards and Apalachees to prevent it from falling into enemy hands

My Own Timeline

Everyone has a timeline. A timeline is a list of events in the order that they happened. Can you create a timeline that shows events that have happened in your life? _____



My Own Timeline Student Handout

The First Europeans

Although Alonso Álvarez de Pineda sailed along the coast of Apalachee (near present-day Tallahassee) in **1519**, the first Europeans *recorded* as having established contact with Apalachee people arrived almost a decade later. Pánfilo de Narváez brought forces into Apalachee territory in **1528**, as did Hernando de Soto in **1539**. Approximately 50 years earlier the Spanish crown accidentally commissioned the first voyage to America which brought Christopher Columbus here in **1492**.

Vocabulary:

Apalachee: an Indian tribe that occupied North Florida between the Ochlocknee River and the Aucilla River until 1704

Decade: a period of ten years

Forces: a group of soldiers armed with weapons

Commissioned: paid for and authorized

What does the Spanish Florida timeline tell us?

Florida has a very special history. When we study Florida’s past, it is a good idea to look at a timeline of important events. Please review the “Spanish Florida.”

- The struggle by the Spanish and British to control Florida lasted about 60 years.
- One of the reasons the Spanish were interested in San Luis was its big population.
- San Luis was once in another location.

Can you think of other things the timeline tells you?

My Life on a Timeline

Everyone has a timeline. A timeline is a list of events in the order that they happened. Your own experiences can be placed on a grid as a series of events. Think of your life in terms of a series of events. Draw a line the length of a sheet of paper. At the beginning of the line, write the year you were born and at the end of the line write today’s date. In between these two dates lie important events that shape who you are today. Think of as many of these events as you can, and write them down in order by date on your timeline.



My Own Timeline Student Handout

Spanish Florida Timeline

- 1492** Christopher Columbus makes landfall in the Americas.
- 1513** Ponce de León names the new land “La Florida” meaning “flowery”.
- 1528** Pánfilo de Narváez arrives in Florida. This expedition is the first recorded European presence in Apalachee, documented by one of four survivors of the misadventure, Álvar Núñez Cabaza de Vaca.
- 1539** Hernando de Soto lands in the Tampa Bay region, goes north and spends the winter at Anhaica Apalache, the village that later moved and became San Luis
- 1565** St. Augustine is founded by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés
- 1573** Franciscan friars arrive and begin establishing missions among the Apalachees’ neighbor tribes.
- 1607** The first permanent British settlement in North America was founded on Jamestown Island in Virginia.
- 1633** Two Franciscan friars establish the first permanent missions in Apalachee; San Luis was likely founded.
- 1647** First mention of San Luis mission by name. In this year a rebellion took place by some Apalachees.
- 1656** San Luis moves to its present location.
- 1675** San Luis is the most populous mission home to 1,400 Apalachees. Permanent settlement of Spanish families begins, and work on fort expands.
- 1702** Outbreak of Queen Anne’s War—a war that involved both the French in the north and the Spanish in the south allied with various Native American tribes against the British.
- 1704** The remaining Apalachee missions are destroyed by the English and their Creek allies. San Luis is destroyed by its own inhabitants to keep it from falling into British hands. Apalachees from San Luis migrate west to Mobile, Alabama.
- 1740** British General James Oglethorpe attacks Spanish Florida.
- 1763–64** Spain surrenders Florida to the British and the Spanish garrison withdraws from St. Marks. Apalachees in Mobile move west to Louisiana to escape British rule.

