

# Extensión San Luis

## Vocabulary

Grade Levels: 3-5



**Agriculture** - The raising of **crops** and farm animals for food.

*Agriculture or farming was an important part of Apalachee life. They grew many crops, such as beans and squash.*

**Archaeologist** - A scientist who looks for **artifacts** and explains how they were used in the past.

*The archaeologists at Mission San Luis dig up objects, such as pottery and tools, to learn what life was like over 300 years ago.*

**Archaeology** - The scientific study of past human life and culture by examining what people left behind, such as documents and artifacts.

*Much of what we know about life at Mission San Luis was discovered through archaeology.*

**Artifact** - An object that is made and used by people, such as pottery.

*A tool or a piece of jewelry is an example of an artifact.*

**Century** - A period of time equal to one hundred years.

*The Spanish lived at Mission San Luis three centuries ago.*

**Colonist** - A person who lives in or is a member of a colony.

*The Spanish colonists came to Florida to begin a new life.*

**Colony** - A **settlement** or community that is ruled by a distant country.

*Since Mission San Luis was a Spanish colony, the residents had to follow Spanish law.*



**Compare** - To consider two or more things and decide how they are similar or different.

*Compared to the Apalachee Indians, the Spanish colonists wore more articles of clothing.*

**Contrast** - To consider two or more things in order to make differences clear.

*Historians at Mission San Luis contrast the customs of the Spanish with those of the Apalachees.*

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**Convert** - To cause someone to accept different beliefs or ideas.  
*The Spanish friars wanted to convert the Apalachees to Christianity.*

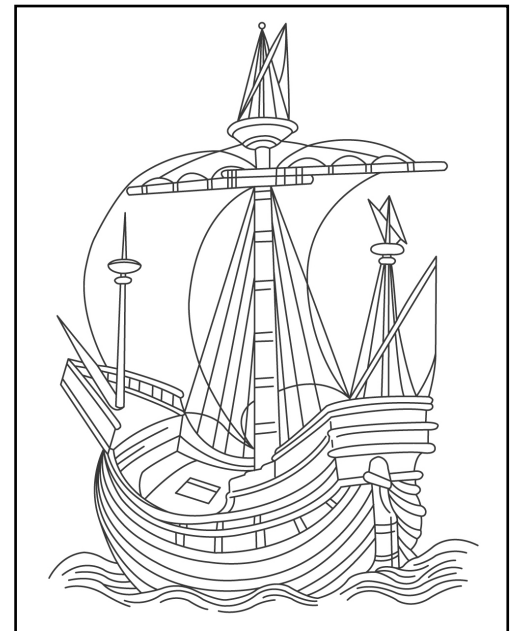
**Council house** - A large building where the Apalachee people held meetings and other important events.  
*The Apalachee Chief met with his people in the council house everyday.*

**Culture** - The language, ideas, inventions, and art of a particular group of people.  
*The arrival of the Spanish changed the Apalachee culture. For example, the Spanish taught the Apalachees how to raise domestic animals.*

**Custom** - A way of acting that is usual or accepted for a person or a social group.  
*The Ball Game was an important custom for the Apalachee people.*

**Friar** - A man who belongs to one of the religious orders of the Catholic Church.  
*The friars who came to Mission San Luis belonged to the Franciscan order founded by St. Francis.*

**Heritage** - Something that one believes, thinks, or does that comes from one's family or ethnic background.  
*The Apalachee and Spanish cultures are part of Florida's heritage.*



**Historian** - A person whose work is to study the past.  
*Historians at Mission San Luis study what Florida was like 300 years ago.*

**Mission** - A religious **settlement** or community.  
*Mission San Luis was one of over a hundred mission settlements built by the Spanish in La Florida.*

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**Natural resource** - Materials that are found in nature and are useful to humans.

*The Apalachee Indians made pottery from clay, a natural resource that comes from the Earth.*

**Plaza** - A public square or open space in the center of a town.

*At Mission San Luis, the plaza was the center of activity for the community.*

**Settlement** - An area newly occupied by colonists.

*The earliest European settlement in North America was in St. Augustine, Florida.*

**Seventeenth century** - The period of time in history from 1601 to 1700.

*Mission San Luis was founded during the seventeenth century, in the year 1656.*

**Timeline** - A picture or diagram that shows the order in which important events took place and the amount of time that passed between them.

*We use a timeline to learn about Florida's history.*

