

Mission San Luis

Vocabulary

Grade Levels: 1–2



Agriculture—Farming and raising of animals.

The Apalachee Indians were good at agriculture. They grew corn, beans, and squash.

Ancestor—Someone in a family who lived long ago.

The Apalachee Indians' ancestors lived in Tallahassee hundreds of years ago.

Archaeology—The study of people who lived long ago by looking at what they left behind.

Archaeology is one way to know about Mission San Luis.

Archaeologist—A scientist who studies **artifacts** to learn what life was like long ago.

Archaeologists dig for artifacts at Mission San Luis to discover what life was like there.

Artifact—An object that is made and used by people.

This bowl is an Apalachee Indian artifact.

Century—100 years.

The Spanish lived at Mission San Luis three centuries ago.

Colonist—A person who lives in a **colony**.

The Spanish colonist came to Florida to begin a new life.

Colony—A place ruled by another country.

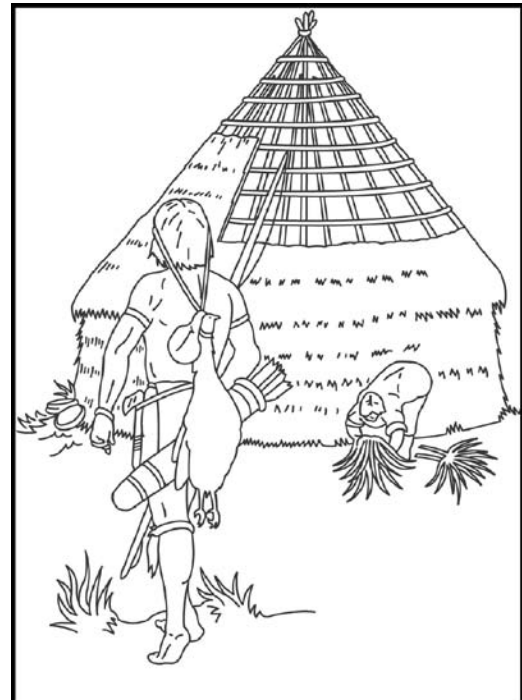
Mission San Luis and St. Augustine were colonies of Spain.

Community—A place where people live and the people who live there.

We live in a community called Tallahassee.

Compare—To tell how things are alike.

We compare the way of life for the Apalachee Indians and the Spanish colonists.



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Contrast—To tell how things are different.
The Apalachee way of cooking contrasted with the Spanish way.

Convert—To change someone’s beliefs.
The Spanish friars wanted to convert the Apalachees to their religion.

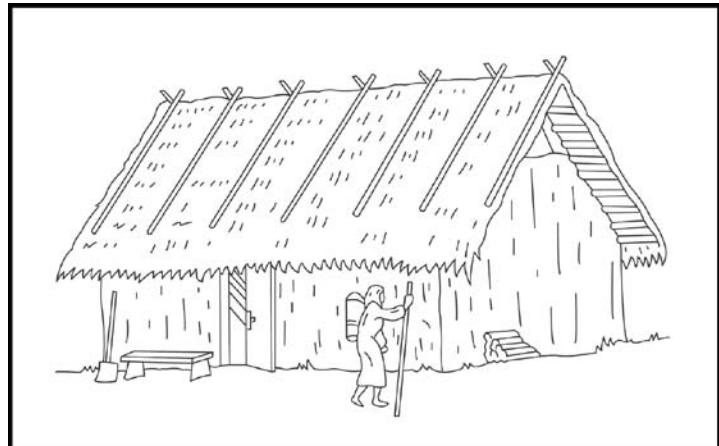
Council House—A large building where the Apalachee had meetings.
The Apalachee Chief had meetings with his people in the Council House.

Culture—A way of life.
We can learn a great deal about the Apalachee and Spanish cultures at Mission San Luis.

Friar—A Catholic priest.
The friars who came to Mission San Luis were Catholics.

Heritage—The **culture** left to someone by people in the past that continues today.
The heritage of the Apalachees and the Spanish is the heritage of Florida today.

Historian—A person who studies the past.
Historians at Mission San Luis study what Florida was like 300 years ago.



Mission—A religious **settlement** or community.
The Spanish decided to build a mission on top of a hill in what is today Tallahassee.

Plaza—An outdoor public place.
At Mission San Luis the plaza was shaped like a circle.

Resource—Something people use that comes from the earth.
The Apalachee Indians made pottery from clay, a natural resource we get from the ground.

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Settlement—A community.

St. Augustine, Florida is the oldest European settlement in North America.

Timeline—A group of dates arranged along a line that shows when things happened.

This timeline shows when the Spanish came to Florida.

