

Mission San Luis

Vocabulary

Grade Levels: 3–5



Agriculture—Farming and raising of animals.

The Apalachee Indians were skilled at agriculture, and the Spanish taught them how to raise animals like cows, pigs, and chickens.

Archaeology—The scientific study of past human life by looking at what people left behind.

Archaeology is one way to know about life at 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—Something made, used, or changed by humans.

Artifacts that were used by people 300 years ago are found in the ground today.

Century—A length of time that is 100 years.

The Spanish lived at Mission San Luis in the 17th century.

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

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

Colony—A settlement ruled by another country.

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

Compare—To tell how two or more 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 two or more things are different.

The Apalachee way of cooking was different from the Spanish way.

Convert—To change someone’s beliefs to agree with yours.

The Spanish friars wanted to convert the Apalachees to their Christian religion.

Council House—A large Apalachee building where meetings and ceremonies were held.

In the 17th century, visitors to Mission San Luis stayed in the council house.

Culture—A way of life.

We can learn a great deal about Apalachee and Spanish culture at Mission San Luis.

Custom—A way of doing something that a group of people share.

The Apalachee had a custom of meeting in the Council House to share stories.

Friar—A man who belongs to one of the religious orders or brotherhoods of the Roman Catholic Church, a kind of priest or minister.

The friars who came to Mission San Luis were of the Franciscan order founded by St. Francis.

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.

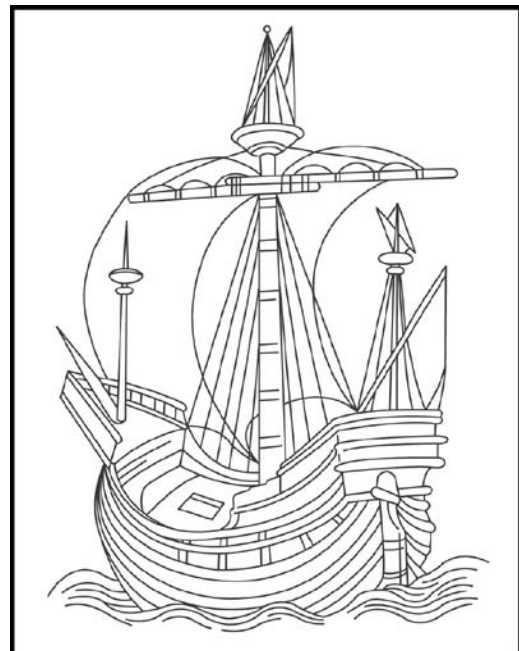
Historians at Mission San Luis work to learn about 17th century Florida.

Mission—A religious **settlement** or community.

The Spanish decided to build a mission on top of a hill in the Apalachee nation.

Plaza—An outdoor public meeting place in the middle of a group of buildings.

At Mission San Luis the plaza was shaped like a circle and the important buildings faced it.



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Settlement—A community.

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

Seventeenth / 17th Century—The period of time in history from 1600 to 1700.

The Spanish colonist lived at Mission San Luis from 1656 to 1704, during the 17th century.

Timeline—A way to show the order in which events took place and the amount of time that passed between them.

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

