

# Mission San Luis

## Vocabulary

Grade Levels: 6–8



**Alliance**—A group of families, states, nations, or individuals that come together to further the common interests of the members. A mutual agreement between nations or groups to unite for a specific purpose.

**Apalachee**—The name applied to the land and native inhabitants located between the Aucilla and Ochlockonee Rivers. Tallahassee is located at the approximate geographic center of the ancient Apalachee Indian territory, which probably also extended for a short distance into what is now the state of Georgia.

**Anhaica**—The ancestor village of Mission San Luis. Anhaica Apalache first appeared in the historical record in the de Soto chronicles. Members of the Hernando de Soto expedition chose this settlement for their encampment during the winter of 1539–1540.

**Ancestor**—One from whom a person is descended and who is usually more distant in the line of descent than a grandparent.

**Ancient**—Relating to a period very long ago, pre-fall of the Roman Empire; relating to a very early time in history, or to those living during those times.

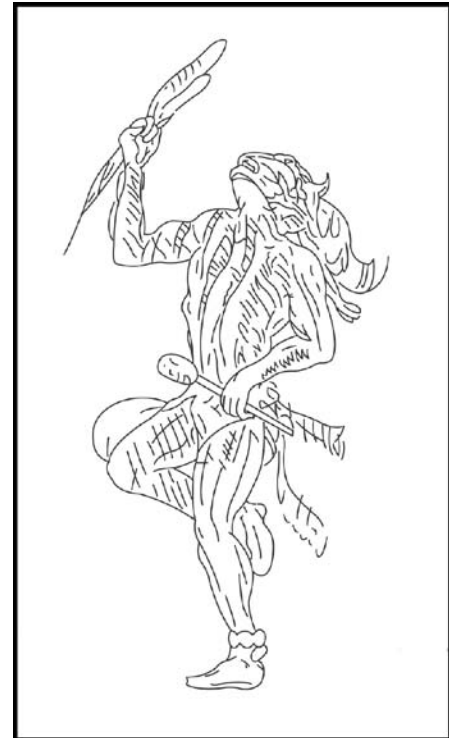
**Archaeology**—The scientific study of material remains such as fossil relics, artifacts, and monuments of past human life and activities.

**Archaeologist**—A person who studies archaeology.

**British**—The people of Great Britain or the Commonwealth of Nations.

**Cartography**—The science or art of making maps.

**Century**—A period of 100 years.



# Mission San Luis

## Vocabulary

Grade Levels: 6–8



**Congregation**—A religious community; an assembly or gathering of people who meet for worship and religious instruction.

**Conquistador**—Spanish for “one that conquers”; a leader in the Spanish conquest of America and especially of Mexico and Peru in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

**Convoy**—A group of vehicles traveling together, guide or escort (as for ships).

**Creek**—An American Indian confederacy of peoples chiefly of Muskogean stock of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida

**Environment**—Our total surroundings: the air, water, plants, animals, the Earth and social and cultural community.



**Equator**—The equator is an imaginary circle around the earth, halfway between the North and South Poles.

**Explorer**—An explorer visits unknown places and discovers new things. For example, Christopher Columbus was an explorer who was searching for a new route to India but encountered the Western Hemisphere instead.

**Franciscan Order**—A Roman Catholic order or group living under very specific religious rules founded by Saint Francis of Assisi in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Members of such orders may refer to themselves as part of a brotherhood.

**Friar**—A man who belongs to one of the religious orders or brotherhoods of the Roman Catholic Church. A friar strives to be free of worldly goods so that he may engage in preaching, missionary work, or other charitable undertakings.

**Friary**—Building in which friars live.

# Mission San Luis

## Vocabulary

Grade Levels: 6–8



**La Florida**—The name that the Spanish explorer and treasure hunter Juan Ponce de Leon gave to the mainland of the North American continent that he saw and claimed for Spain during the Easter season, March 27, 1513. He named it La Florida, meaning “flowery.”

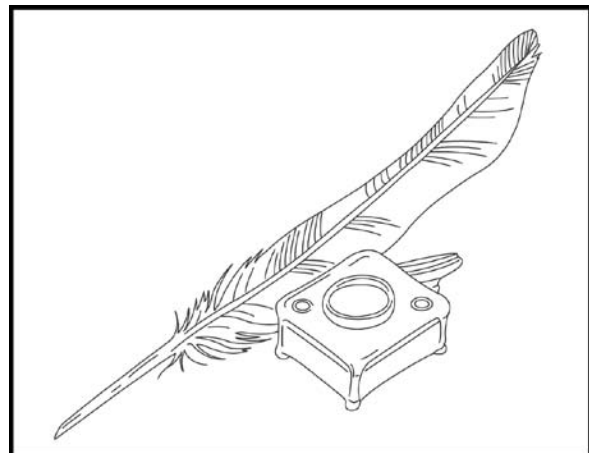
**Latitude**—The angular distance north or south from the equator to a particular location. The equator has latitude of zero degrees. The North Pole has latitude of 90 degrees north; the South Pole has latitude of 90 degrees south.

**Longitude**—Longitude is the angular distance east or west from the north-south line that passes through Greenwich, England, to a particular location. Greenwich, England has a longitude of zero degrees. The farther east or west of Greenwich you are, the greater your longitude. Midway Islands (in the Pacific Ocean) have a longitude of 180 degrees (they are on the opposite side of the globe from Greenwich).

**Mission**—A ministry (initiative) commissioned by a religious organization to spread its faith or carry on humanitarian work.

**Native**—Belonging to a particular place by birth; living or growing naturally in a particular region; an original or indigenous inhabitant.

**Natural Resources**—Resources supplied by nature such as: oil, wood, water and food that sustain all living organisms.



**Paleo-Indian**—One of the earliest human inhabitants in North and South America during the late Pleistocene epoch. The Paleo-Indian people were of Asian origin.

**Pottery**—Shaped from moist clay and hardened by heat, often used for utilitarian purposes (vases, pots, bowls, plates, and esoteric items.)

**Prehistoric**—The time that predates written history.

**Queen Anne’s War**—Queen Anne’s War (1702–1713) was the American front of the European War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1714). The war was fought by the forces of Britain, the Netherlands, and the Holy Roman Empire against France and Spain. One of the principal events of Queen Anne’s War was the capture and burning of Saint Augustine, Florida in 1702 by English colonists. The war was ended in 1713 by a treaty known as the Peace of Utrecht. This treaty marks the end of the War of Spanish Succession and the rise of the British Empire.

# Mission San Luis

## Vocabulary

Grade Levels: 6–8



**Settlement**—A place or region newly settled.

**St. Augustine**—The oldest permanent European settlement on the North American continent. It is located in northeastern Florida, and was named by Don Pedro Menéndez de Avilés.

**Stronghold**—A fortified place intended to ensure security or survival.

**Timucua**—The native people who spoke the Timucua language and occupied most of the northern one-third of peninsular Florida (east of the Aucilla River), not including the Gulf of Mexico coast. They also inhabited southeastern Georgia as far north as the Altamaha River. The Timucua were made up of 25–30 (or more) individual chiefdoms, each consisting of at least 510 villages. The Village of Seloy was a Timucuan settlement in what is now St. Augustine.

**War of the Spanish Succession**—The War of the Spanish Succession (1703–1713) was a European war; the North American portion of this war was Queen Anne’s War. The war was fought over the European balance of power. The Spanish King Charles II had willed his kingdom to Philip V, a grandson of the French King Louis XIV. A coalition fought the war in order to prevent a merging of Spain and France. The war was concluded by the Treaties of Utrecht (1713) and Rastatt (1714).

