


OSCEOLA HISTORY



Passport Program

Workbook, Student Edition

Unit 1: Native Seminole

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: _____

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Welcome!

Learning about history can sometimes seem hard. After all, there are so many different places where someone can find historical information and there are so many sides to history. It can be difficult to create a whole picture of an event that took place a long time ago. When looking through all the information within the Osceola History Passport it is important for you and your fellow students to think critically about the information you are learning and where it comes from.

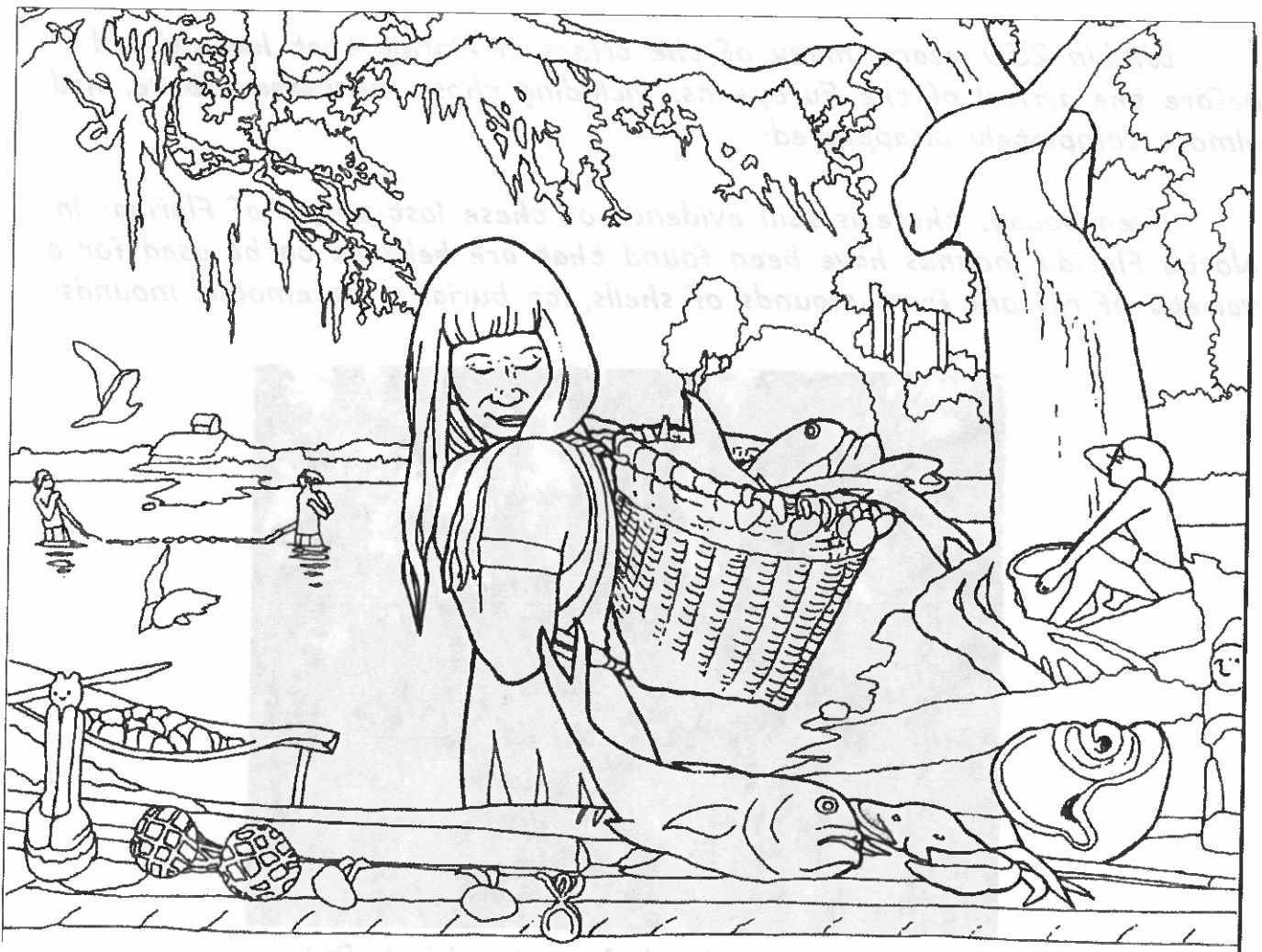
Ask yourself these questions:

1. What else do I know about this time in history?
2. Where is this information coming from?
3. Is this a **primary source**? (Was someone writing down what they say or what someone else said they saw?)
4. What do I think about what this source is saying?

Vocabulary

Archaeology	Conquistador	Seminole
Artifact	Stewardship	Unconquered
Primary source	Chickee	Colony
Indigenous	Patchwork	Historiography
Canoe	Osceola	

Florida has been inhabited for thousands of years. Studying the past, a scientific field known as archaeology, has allowed those of us today to learn about people who lived a long time ago. Although they may be thousands of years old, we can still find some of the tools and goods they left behind. These are known as artifacts. Artifacts teach all of us about how people lived, worked, and played. It is our job, as stewards of the past, to protect the history of Florida for each other and future Floridians.



The Age of Exploration

People have lived in Florida since 12,000 BC. Before the Europeans travelled to the New World, Florida was home to many different indigenous groups. A few of them include the Calusa who lived in Southwest Florida, the Apalachee who lived in Northwest Florida, the Tequesta who lived in Southeast Florida, and the Timucua who lived in Northeast Florida.

When the Europeans arrived to explore and colonize the New World, they brought with them their technology, religion, and culture but they also brought disease that killed many of the indigenous Floridians. Those who didn't die from diseases were forced to change religions or were enslaved by the Europeans.

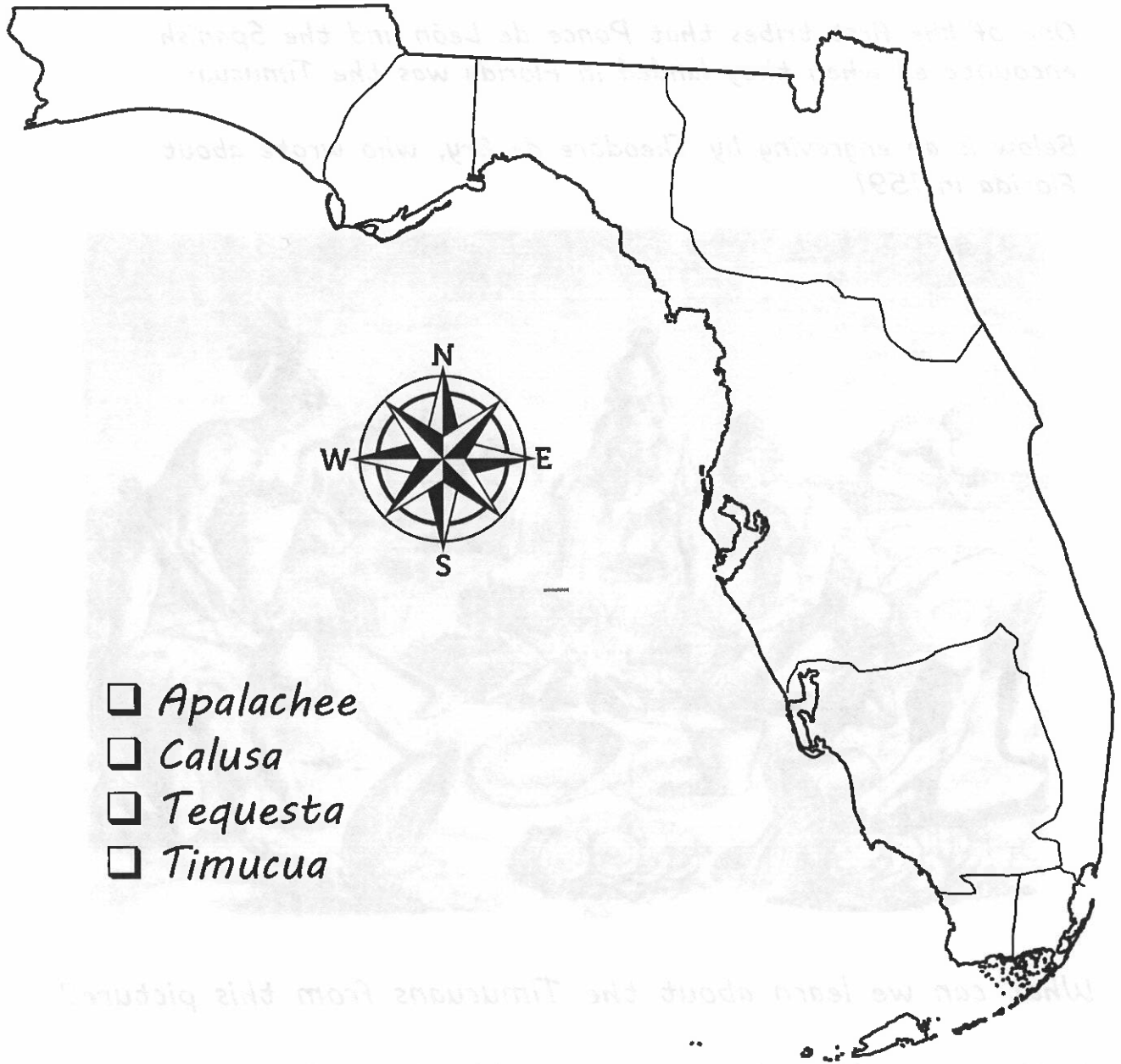
Within 250 years, many of the tribes in Florida that had existed before the arrival of the Europeans, including those mentioned above, had almost completely disappeared.

Even today, there is still evidence of these lost tribes of Florida. In North Florida mounds have been found that are believed to be used for a variety of reasons from mounds of shells, to burial or ceremonial mounds.



Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park

On this map, pick a color to represent each tribe and color in where some of the different Indigenous peoples of Florida lived before European explorers arrived, according to the directions you hear.



- Apalachee
- Calusa
- Tequesta
- Timucua

Historians, like archaeologists, study the past but, they use written records to learn about the people who lived in Florida long ago. This is known as *historiography*.

You may be wondering; how do historians learn so much about people who didn't write things down and are no longer around today? Well, there are records of European explorers like the *Conquistadors* who settled *St. Augustine* and met the indigenous people already living in Florida.

One of the first tribes that *Ponce de León* and the Spanish encountered when they landed in Florida was the *Timucua*.

Below is an engraving by *Theodore de Bry*, who wrote about Florida in 1591.



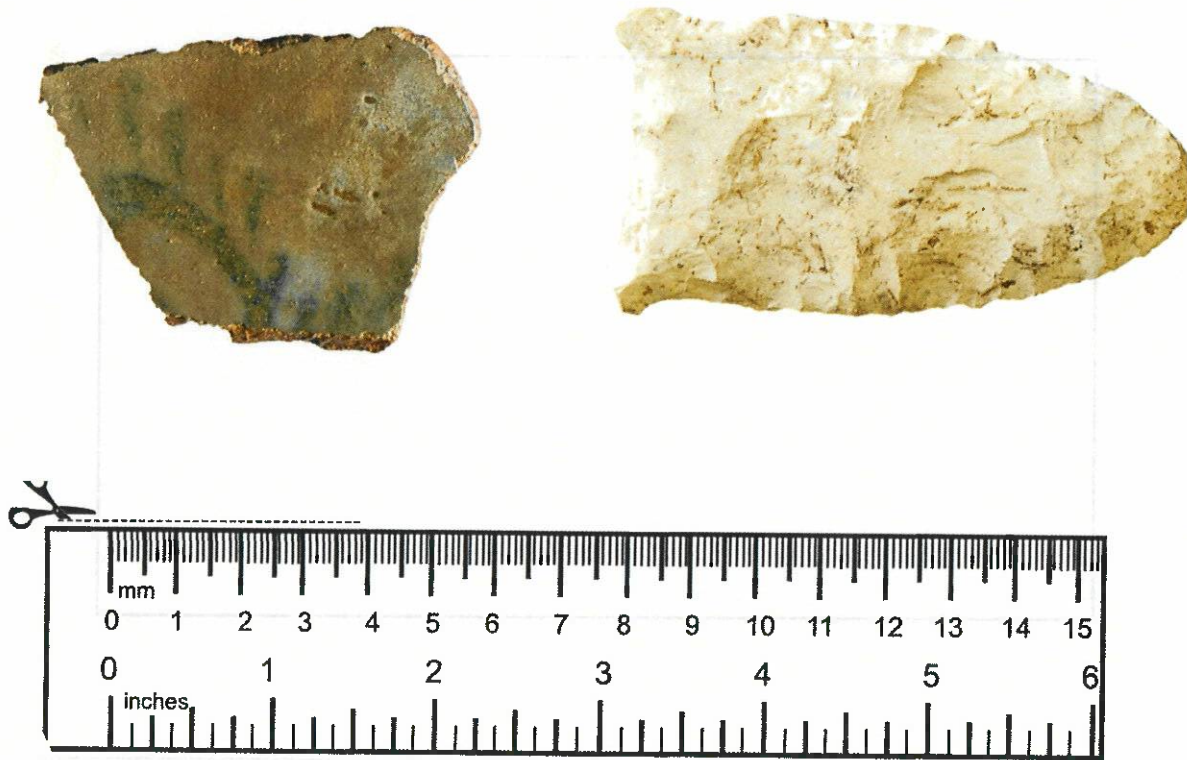
What can we learn about the Timucuan from this picture?

Is there anything strange about this picture?

Now It's Your Turn!

In the field, archaeologists make detailed descriptions of artifacts they find. Write a description of these artifacts that were found here in Central Florida.

Make sure to record accurate measurements, these help archaeologists when they try to locate a specific item later.

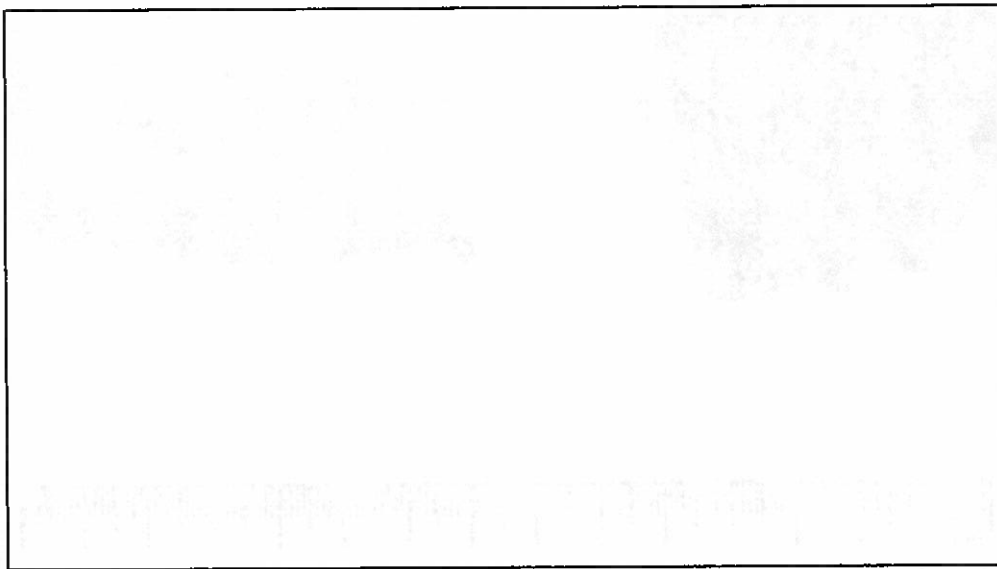


Cut out the provided ruler to use and measure the artifacts. Add these measurements and your description on the next page.

Choose one of the artifacts from the previous page, draw a picture of it and on the lines below describe what you think this artifact is.

Some questions to think about...

- What is the object?
- How would you use this object?
- What does it look like?
- Where would you see the object?
- What does the object tell you about the culture?



The Seminoles of Florida

During the 1700s, a group made up of formerly enslaved people, indigenous people from Georgia, and members of the Creek nation formed, this group became known as the Seminole nation.

A diverse group of people, the Seminoles lived throughout Florida, in small villages of about 10-12 families, in houses known as chickees.

In 1817, while Florida was still a Spanish colony, Andrew Jackson (who would later become President of the United States) invaded Florida to try and force the Seminoles from their land to make way for settlers. This started the 1st Seminole War. In 1821, Spain gave Florida to the United States and the Seminoles in Florida were forced to move.

However, not all Seminoles liked the treaty or the idea of giving up their land, including one warrior: Osceola.

If you were a Seminole chief during the 1800s, what would you do when white settlers continued to expand and demanded that you move West?

Who was Osceola?

During the 1830s, the United States government tried to locate indigenous people like the Cherokee, Appalachee, and the Seminoles to the West making room for white settlers to move to Florida. Some of the leaders of various tribes made treaties with the American government, but the Seminoles did not.

One leader, a warrior named Osceola, refused to make a treaty with the US and decided to fight for his tribe's land instead. He and 3,000 other Seminole warriors fought against the US Army during the 2nd Seminole War.

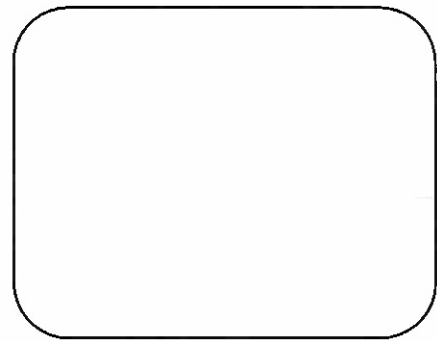
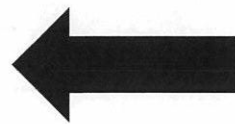
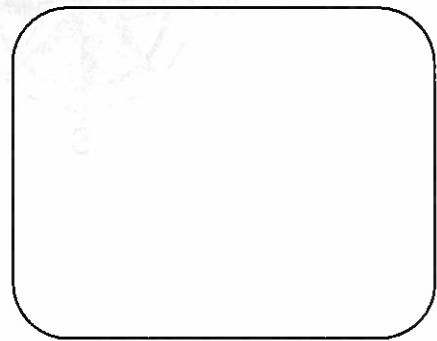
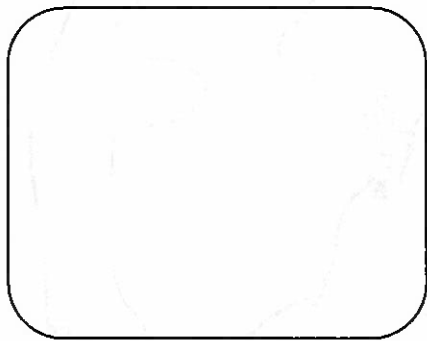
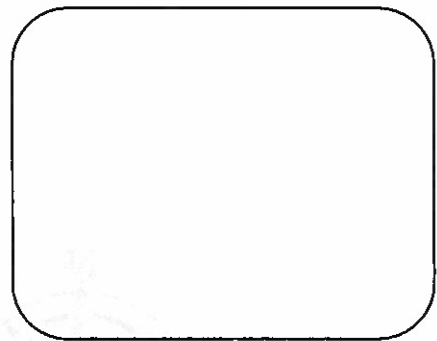
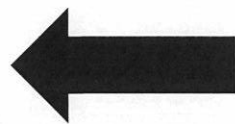
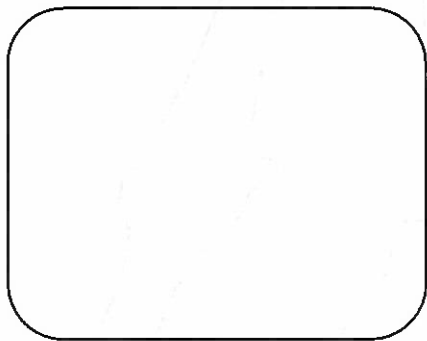
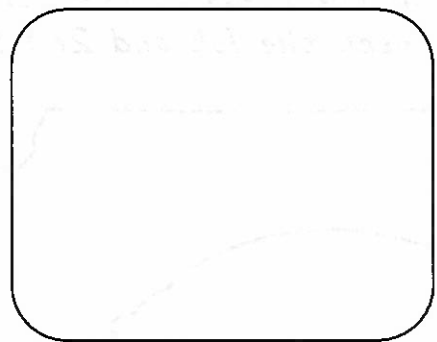
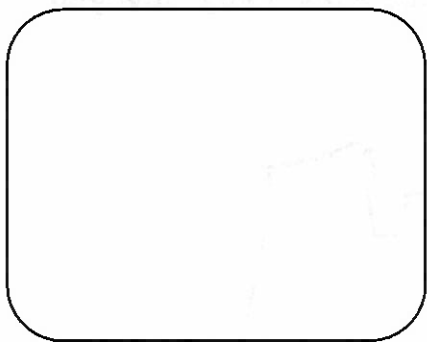
Osceola was eventually captured by the Army and died of an illness in 1838. He is still regarded by many people today as a hero. In 1887, a new county was created from Broward and Orange County and was named Osceola in his honor.



During the Seminole Wars, the land that belonged to the Seminoles slowly got smaller and smaller as the US Army tried to push the Seminoles out of Florida and move them West. On the map below, fill in the areas of the Seminole reservation and see how they changed between the 1st and 2nd Seminole Wars.



Cut out the shapes on the following page. Position them from oldest to most recent, and glue these events from Florida history to create a timeline.



Cut out the shapes below, order them from oldest to most recent, and glue them in order to the previous page. Be sure to follow the direction of the arrows.

12,000 B.C.
People first
reach Florida

1763
The Seminole
nation forms

1957
The Seminole
Nation becomes
a federally
recognized Tribe

1835
The 2nd
Seminole War
begins

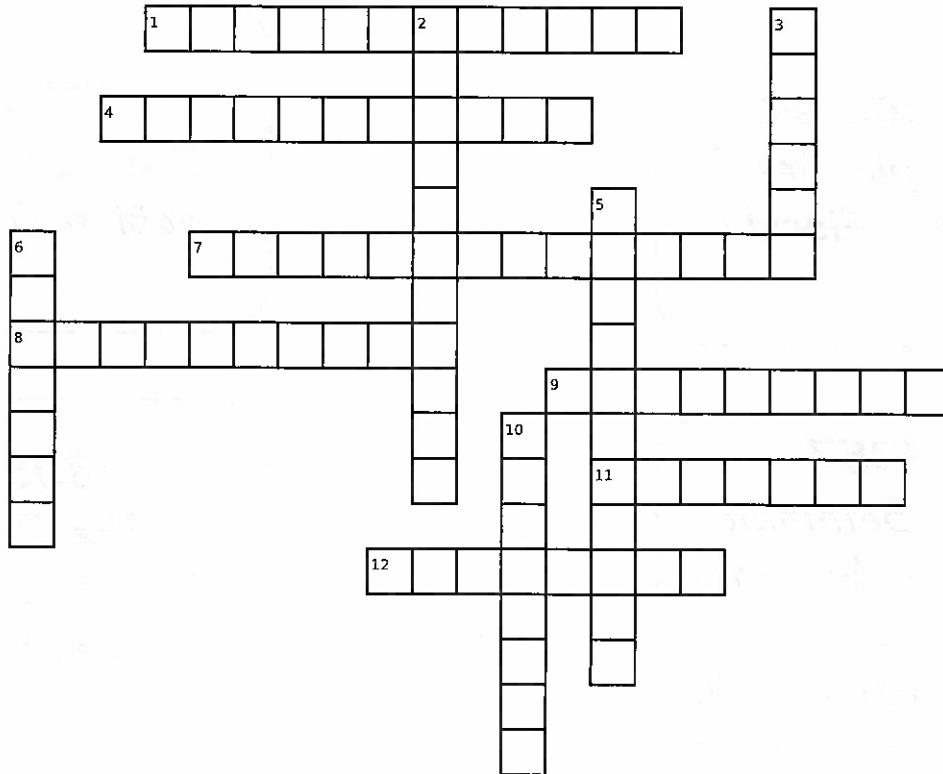
1513
Juan Ponce de
León lands in
Florida

1845
Florida
becomes a
State

1855
3rd Seminole
War begins

1818
Andrew Jackson
invades Spanish
Florida during 1st
Seminole War

Use this chapter's vocabulary list to solve the crossword puzzle.



Down:

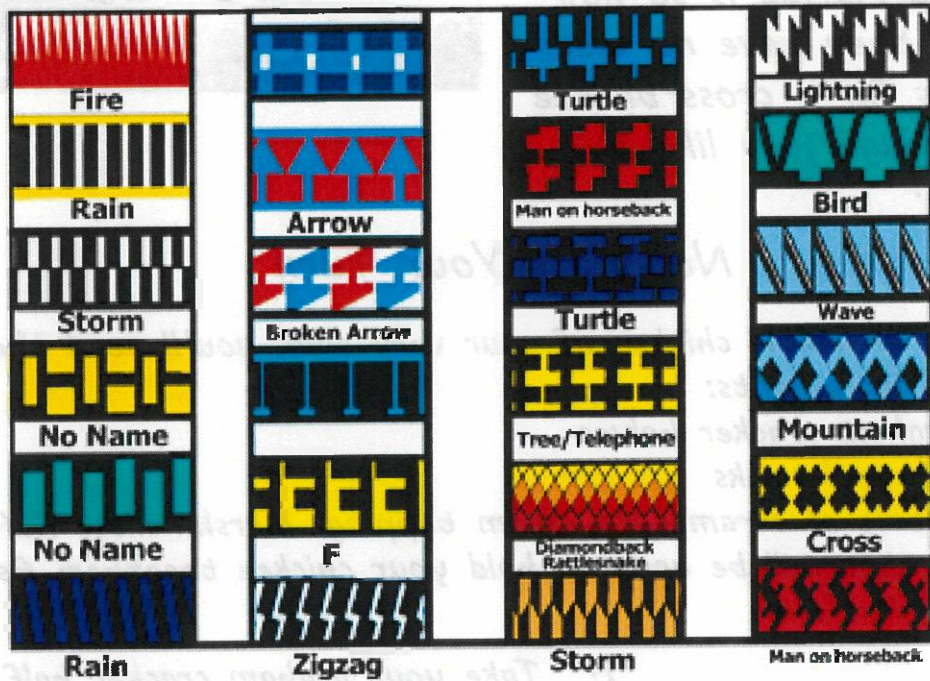
2. the job of taking care of something and protecting it
3. a part of a land settled by people from a far distant land
5. the study of the artifacts of the past
6. the traditional housing of the Seminole people
10. an object made by a human being

Across:

1. the name of Spanish explorers who came to the Americas during the 15th century
4. to not have been defeated by force of arms
7. the study of historical writing
8. original or native often used to describe societies of people with a unique language and culture
9. something made up of mismatched variety of pieces or parts
11. a Seminole leader who fought during the 2nd Seminole War
12. a nation of people native to Florida

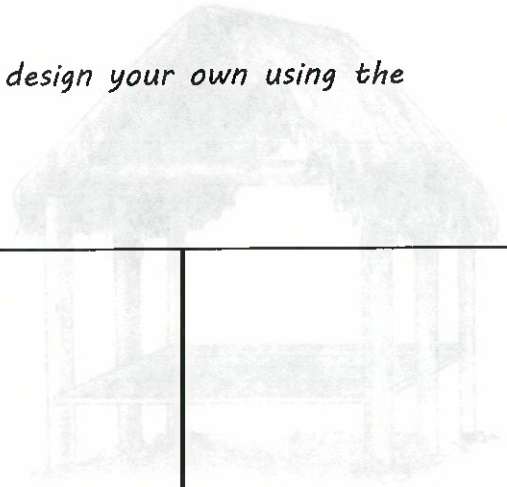
Seminole Patchwork

The Seminole people have a fascinating tradition of patchwork crafting. Clothing and quilts are made from bands of fabric sewn in interesting and unique patterns. These patterns often have a special meaning and pieces can contain entire stories. Originally sewn by hand, when mechanical sewing machines were invented, the patterns became more intricate.



Look at the examples of patchwork above, then design your own using the boxes below. Can you tell a story with shapes?

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The Seminole Chickee

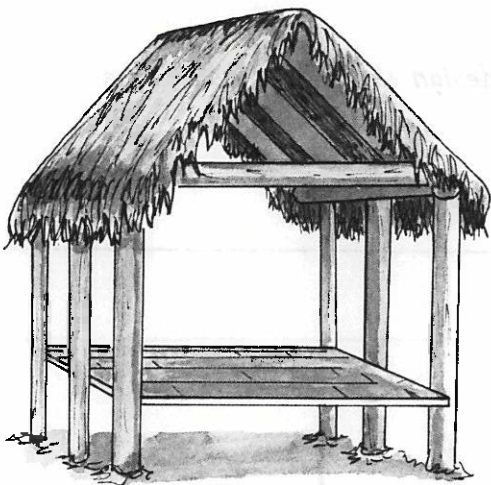
A Chickee is the traditional structure that Seminoles lived in for hundreds of years. It consists of a frame of cypress logs, an elevated platform, and a thatched roof of palmetto leaves. Since Florida is so hot and humid, they have no walls which allows for a cross-breeze to pass through just like air-conditioning.



Now It's Your Turn

To make an edible chickee of your very own, you'll need the following ingredients:

- 3 Graham cracker halves
- 16 Pretzel sticks
- A bottle of caramel ice cream topping, marshmallow fluff, or icing that will be used to hold your chickee together. Ask an adult for help.



1. Take your graham cracker half that you will use for your platform. Gently "glue" three pretzel sticks in the front middle and back of the graham cracker. Repeat on the other side.
2. Gently place 4 pretzel sticks along the tops of those pretzel sticks horizontally to form a square.
3. Take the other two graham cracker halves and "glue them to the pretzel stick square, being gentle as you lean the two halves together.
4. Allow to dry until the glue is stiff and decorate before eating.

UCF VLP thanks Osceola History board and staff including Executive Director Kimberly Murray and Education Manager Steven Owens, PhD. To learn more about Osceola History's educational offerings visit OsceolaHistory.org.