



VOCABULARY

Grade Levels 1-2

Agriculture: The raising of crops and farm animals for food.

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

Ancestor: A member of a person's family who lived a long time ago, such as a great-great grandparent.

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

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 in the past.

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

This bowl is an Apalachee Indian 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 a colony.

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

Colony: A group of people who leave their native country to form in a new land a settlement subject to, or connected with, the parent nation.

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

Community: A group of people living in the same area and sharing a way of life.

We live in a community called Tallahassee.

Compare: To study two or more things and tell how they are alike or different.

At Mission San Luis, we compare the Apalachee way of life to the Spanish way of life.

Contrast: To study two or more things and tell how they are different.

Historians at Mission San Luis contrast the Apalachee culture with the Spanish culture.

Convert: To cause someone to change beliefs.

The Spanish friars wanted to convert the Apalachee 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 every day.

Crop: A plant used by people for food or other needs.

Corn was an important crop for the Apalachee.

Culture: A way of life shared by a group of people.

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

Friar: A Catholic priest.

The friars at Mission San Luis taught the Apalachee about religion.

Heritage: The culture left to someone by his or her ancestors.

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.

The church was the most important building in a mission.

Natural resource: Materials that are found in nature and can be used by people in many ways.

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 shaped like a circle.

Settlement: A place where people have recently settled, or made a community.

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

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

A timeline of your life begins with your birthday.