



# VOCABULARY

## Grade Levels 3-5

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

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

**Archaeologist:** A scientist who looks for artifacts and explains how they were used in the past

*The archaeologists at Mission San Luis dig up objects, such as pottery and tools, to learn what life was like over 300 years ago.*

**Archaeology:** The scientific study of past human life and culture by examining what people left behind, such as documents and artifacts.

*Much of what we know about life at Mission San Luis was discovered through archaeology.*

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

*A tool or a piece of jewelry is an example of an artifact.*

**Century:** A period of time equal to one hundred years.

*The Spanish lived at Mission San Luis three centuries ago.*

**Collier:** A person who makes or sells coal.

*The collier started a fire to make his coal.*

**Colonist:** A person who lives in or is a member of 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.*

**Compare:** To consider two or more things and decide how they are similar or different.

*Compared to the Apalachee Indians, the Spanish colonists wore more articles of clothing.*

**Contrast:** To consider two or more things in order to make differences clear.

*Historians at Mission San Luis contrast the customs of the Spanish with those of the Apalachee.*

**Convert:** To cause someone to accept different beliefs or ideas.

*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.*

**Culture:** The language, ideas, inventions, and art of a particular group of people.

*The arrival of the Spanish changed the Apalachee culture. For example, the Spanish taught the Apalachee how to raise domestic animals.*

**Custom:** A way of acting that is usual or accepted for a person or a social group.

*The Ball Game was an important custom for the Apalachee people.*

**Friar:** A man who belongs to one of the religious orders of the Catholic Church.

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

**Heritage:** Something that one believes, thinks, or does that comes from one's family or ethnic background.

*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.

*Mission San Luis was one of over a hundred mission settlements built by the Spanish in La Florida.*

**Natural resource:** Materials that are found in nature and are useful to humans.

*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 the center of activity for the community.*

**Settlement:** An area newly occupied by colonists.

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

**Seventeenth century (17th Century):** The period of time in history from 1601 to 1700.

*Mission San Luis was founded during the seventeenth century, in the year 1656.*

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

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