

Florida Seminoles

Indians from Georgia and Alabama migrated to Florida with the encouragement of Spain. The Indians were wanted to work in the fields, build Spanish towns, and to join the Spaniards as allies. The Indians that migrated to Florida became known as the Seminoles. Escaped black slaves joined the Seminoles and the slaves helped translate for the Seminoles.

There were three undeclared wars against the Seminoles. The First Seminole War occurred in 1817 when General Andrew Jackson fought the Seminoles in North Florida. In 1830 Andrew Jackson, who was then the President, signed the Indian Removal Act. All Indians were to be moved to a specific Indian Territory west of the Mississippi. The Seminole's did not want to move and refused.

The Second Seminole War was between 1835 and 1842, and was known as the bloodiest and most expensive Indian War. Many of the Seminole's who had previously refused to be moved to the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi were captured and forced onto steamboats and moved to what is now known as Oklahoma. The Seminoles that were not captured remain in South Florida in the Everglades.

The Third Seminole War began in 1885 because Billy Bowlegs garden in the Everglades was destroyed. This war lasted three years and around 123 Seminoles gave up and moved to the Indian Territory. The remaining Seminoles in Florida stayed in the Everglades and had to learn to adapt to the harsh conditions. They built chickees which allowed breezes to blow through and they kept insects and snakes away.

Objectives:

Fifth Grade:

Recognize how the Seminole's adapted to living in the Everglades.

Compare the Seminole's with another Native American tribe they have of the learned about.

Have an understanding of one of the Seminole Wars and discuss in an essay.

Use outside sources to research one of the Seminole Wars.

Cite sources.

Use skip counting to identify multiples for #'s to 100.

Science:

SC.5.E.7.5 Recognize that some of the weather-related differences, such as temperature and humidity, are found among different environments, such as swamps, deserts, and mountains.

The Seminoles that remained in Florida after the Third Seminole War learned to adapt to a new life in the Everglades. What do you think are some of the weather-related differences, such as temperature and humidity that the Seminoles faced and how did they adapt?

Social Studies:

SS.5.A.2.3 Compare cultural aspects of Native American tribes from different geographic regions of North America including but not limited to clothing, shelter, food, major beliefs and practices, music, art, and interactions with the environment.

Compare what you learned about the Seminole's to another Native American tribe you have studied.

Reading and Language Arts:

Vocabulary:

Chickee: a shelter supported by posts, with a raised floor, a thatched roof and open sides.

LA.5.6.2.2 The student will read and record information systematically, evaluating the validity and reliability of information in text by examining several sources of information;

LA.5.6.2.3 The student will write an informational report that includes a focused topic, appropriate facts, relevant details, a logical sequence, and a concluding statement; and

LA.5.6.2.4 The student will record basic bibliographic data and present quotes using ethical practices (e.g., avoids plagiarism).

Write an essay discussing one of the three Seminole Wars. Research the war you pick by looking at different resources and cite any sources you use in your essay.

Mathematics:

MA.5.A.6.In.a Use skip counting to identify multiples of 2, 5, and 10 for numbers to 100.

Imagine that there were 100 chickees found, use skip counting to identify multiples of 5 to 100.