

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:

Sixth Grade:

Explain how geographical boundaries in the Everglades impacted the Seminoles.

Have an understanding of the causes and effects of the Seminole Wars.

Write an essay on causes and effects of the Seminole Wars.

Use outside sources for research.

Cite sources.

Compare and order decimals on a # line.

Social Studies:

SS.6.G.2.5 Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures.

After the third Seminole war the Seminoles moved to the Everglades. What geographic boundaries did the Everglades impose on the Seminoles interactions with other regions and cultures?

Reading and Language Arts:

Vocabulary:

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

LA.6.6.2.2 The student will collect, evaluate and summarize information using a variety of techniques from multiple sources (e.g., encyclopedias, websites, experts) that includes paraphrasing to convey ideas and details from the source, main idea(s) and relevant details;

LA.6.6.2.3 The student will write an informational report that includes a focused topic, appropriate facts and relevant details, a logical sequence, a concluding statement, and list of sources used; and

LA.6.6.2.4 The student will explain and demonstrate an understanding of the importance of ethical research practices, including the need to avoid plagiarism, and know the associated consequences.

Write an essay discussing the causes and effects of one of the Seminole wars. Research the war using other resources and any cite any sources you use in your essay.

Mathematics:

MA.6.A.5.2 Compare and order fractions, decimals, and percents, including finding their approximate location on a number line.

Imagine that numerous chickees were found:

- A.) 14.5 chickees
- B.) 12.5 chickees
- C.) 78.4 chickees
- D.) 64.3 chickees
- E.) 54.1 chickees
- F.) 99.4 chickees
- G.) 36.2 chickees

Put the chickees in order on a number line.