

Florida Changes

Trace how European colonization changed Native American life in Florida.

SS.4.A.3.2 "Describe causes and effects of European colonization on the Native American tribes of Florida."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each cause of change in Native American life, circle its effect, and write matching numbers beside each cause-effect pair.

European Contact in Florida

- ① Before Europeans arrived, many Native American tribes lived in Florida. The Timucua farmed corn, beans, and squash in the north. The Apalachee grew crops near the Panhandle. The Calusa lived along the southwest coast and depended heavily on fishing. Each tribe had its own language, leaders, homes, trade networks, and ways of using the land and water.
- ② In the 1500s, Spanish explorers and settlers came to Florida seeking land, wealth, and control. They brought new animals, tools, and Christian missionaries. Over time, Spanish missions were built near some Native communities. At missions, many Apalachee and Timucua people were expected to grow food, learn Christianity, and work for the Spanish. These demands changed daily life and reduced tribal independence.
- ③ European contact also brought diseases, such as smallpox, that Native Americans had not faced before. Many people became sick and died, so some villages lost farmers, fishers, and leaders. Fighting with Europeans and raids by other groups added danger. As populations fell, tribes found it harder to protect their lands and keep their communities strong. By the 1700s, many Florida Native communities had been greatly disrupted.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What was one reason Spanish explorers and settlers came to Florida?

2 How did Spanish missions change life for many Apalachee and Timucua people?

3 What caused some villages to lose farmers, fishers, and leaders? What was one effect of these losses?

4 Name two dangers, besides disease, that Native American tribes faced after European contact. How did these dangers affect communities?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose one cause from the passage. In your own words, write a three-sentence cause-and-effect chain about a Florida Native American community. Name the cause, tell an immediate effect, and tell a later effect.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each cause of change in Native American life, circle its effect, and write matching numbers beside each cause-effect pair. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What was one reason Spanish explorers and settlers came to Florida?	They came seeking land, wealth, or control.
2	How did Spanish missions change life for many Apalachee and Timucua people?	Many people were expected to grow food, learn Christianity, and work for the Spanish. These demands changed daily life and reduced tribal independence.
3	What caused some villages to lose farmers, fishers, and leaders? What was one effect of these losses?	Diseases such as smallpox caused many people to become sick and die. The losses made it harder for tribes to protect their lands and keep communities strong.
4	Name two dangers, besides disease, that Native American tribes faced after European contact. How did these dangers affect communities?	Fighting with Europeans and raids by other groups added danger. Along with population loss, these dangers disrupted communities and made protecting land harder.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

When Spanish missions required Timucua people to grow food and work for the Spanish, their daily routines changed. They had less control over how they used their time and labor. This loss of control reduced tribal independence.

Accept equivalent cause-and-effect explanations supported by the passage. For the open response, accept a logical three-sentence chain that accurately connects colonization to changes in a Florida Native American community.