

Florida and Expansion

Connect Florida events to the growth and conflicts of the early United States.

SS.8.A.4.17 "Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one Florida event in each paragraph. Circle the sentence that connects it to a larger national change or conflict.

Florida: Territory, Conflict, and Statehood

- ① The Adams-Onís Treaty, signed by Spain and the United States in 1819, led to the transfer of Florida to the United States in 1821. Florida was formally organized as a U.S. territory in 1822. That year, President James Monroe appointed William P. DuVal as territorial governor. Tallahassee became the territorial capital in 1824. These changes extended U.S. territory and government into land formerly controlled by Spain, showing that national expansion also reached southward.
- ② U.S. expansion brought conflict over Seminole homelands. The federal government sought to move Seminoles from Florida to Indian Territory, in present-day Oklahoma. Many Seminoles resisted forced removal during the Second Seminole War, from 1835 to 1842. By its end, most Seminoles had been removed west, but some remained in Florida. Their resistance connected Florida to the national conflict over Indian removal and showed that gaining land for the United States could mean losing homes and freedom for Native peoples.
- ③ On March 3, 1845, Florida became the twenty-seventh state. William D. Moseley became its first state governor, and statehood supporter David Levy Yulee became a U.S. senator. Florida entered the Union with slavery still legal; becoming a state did not free enslaved people. Florida voters were mostly white men aged twenty-one or older. Statehood made Florida part of the expanding Union while slavery and unequal political rights linked it to wider national divisions.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How did Florida become part of U.S. territorial government? Use two dated details from paragraph 1.

2 What were many Seminoles resisting, and what happened by the end of the Second Seminole War?

3 Why did Florida becoming a state in 1845 not mean equal freedom and political rights for everyone?

4 Choose two events from the passage. Explain how each connects Florida to a larger national change or conflict.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write five sentences explaining how two developments in the passage show different effects of U.S. expansion in Florida. Include a claim, evidence about each development, and a conclusion.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline one Florida event in each paragraph. Circle the sentence that connects it to a larger national change or conflict. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did Florida become part of U.S. territorial government? Use two dated details from paragraph 1.	The treaty was signed in 1819 and Florida transferred to U.S. control in 1821. It became an organized territory in 1822; DuVal was appointed that year. Tallahassee became capital in 1824. Accept any two accurate dated details.
2	What were many Seminoles resisting, and what happened by the end of the Second Seminole War?	They resisted forced removal from Florida. By the end of the 1835-1842 war, most had been removed west, but some remained in Florida.
3	Why did Florida becoming a state in 1845 not mean equal freedom and political rights for everyone?	Slavery remained legal, so statehood did not free enslaved people. Voters were mostly white men aged twenty-one or older.
4	Choose two events from the passage. Explain how each connects Florida to a larger national change or conflict.	Answers may connect territorial government to U.S. expansion, Seminole resistance to national Indian removal policy, or statehood to growth of the Union and divisions over slavery and rights. Require two explained connections.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

U.S. expansion extended American government into Florida but threatened Seminole homelands. Florida became an organized U.S. territory in 1822. Many Seminoles later resisted forced removal during the Second Seminole War. Most were removed west by the end of the war, although some stayed in Florida. These events show that national growth had different effects on the government and Native peoples.

Accept equivalent evidence-based connections, including other valid pairs of events. For passage marking, accept an event and the final sentence of each paragraph. For the open response, check for five sentences, a claim, accurate evidence about two developments, and a conclusion comparing their effects.