La Florida	Named by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1513. La Florida, or Pascua Florida, means “Feast of Flowers”.
Great Britain	After the end of the French and Indian War, the British took control of Florida (1763-1783), splitting it into two colonies; East Florida, St. Augustine as its capital and West Florida, Pensacola as its capital.
France	The French colonial period in Florida is very brief, 1562, 1565. Established a settlement known as Ft. Caroline near present day Jacksonville.
Pensacola	Founded in 1559 by the Spanish explorer Tristan de Luna y Arellano as it had one of the best ports in La Florida.
St. Augustine	The founding of this city in 1565 by the Spanish explorer Pedro Menendez de Aviles. St. Augustine was the capital of La Florida for over two centuries.

King's Road	Built during the British Colonial Period (1763-1783) in East Florida, connected St. Augustine south to New Smyrna and north to the St. Mary's River.
New Smyrna Beach	This settlement was established by Dr. Andrew Turnbull along the banks of Indian River. Was known for harvesting corn, indigo, and cotton to export to Great Britain.
Patriot	Declared their independence from Great Britain and fought for their freedoms during the American Revolution.
Loyalist	Colonists living in the American colonies who remained loyal to the British government.
American Revolution	War between the thirteen American colonies/states and Great Britain (1775-1783). The Patriots won the war, gained their freedom, and became an independent nation.

Declaration of Independence	Historical document adopted (and celebrated) on July 4, 1776. One of our nations Charters of Freedom historical documents as it declares our independence and natural rights.
Treaty of Paris, 1763	Historical document that ended the French and Indian War; countries involved Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal.
Treaty of Paris, 1783	Historical document that ended the American Revolution and recognized the United States as an independent nation.
The French and Indian War (also known as the Seven Years' War)	This war between Great Britain and France, fought in North America, lasted seven years. This conflict was over both countries wanting to expand their territory.
Gulf of America (Mexico)	This large body of water, first mapped by Spanish explorers in the 1500's, became an important route for exploration and colonization.

Indigo	A valuable cash crop that was used to make deep blue dye for cloth/textiles.
Fish	Colonists, across all colonial periods in Florida, caught fish for food and trade.
Cattle	Brought to Florida during the First Spanish colonial period and raised for meat, milk, cheese, butter, and leather products.
Cotton	Grown by Native Americans before the arrival of European explorers. This crop was successfully grown in Florida because of the warm weather and sandy soil.
Wheat	Wheat was grown to be ground to flour and exported to Europe and other colonies.

Corn	Grown in the Americas before European exploration and easily grown in different climates. It was a major food source for early settlements in Florida.
Citrus	A very successful cash crop grown in Florida; includes oranges, lemons, limes, and grapefruits. Used for trading with other colonies.
Pigs/Hogs	Brought to La Florida by Hernando de Soto in 1539. Easily cared for and considered a staple food during the early colonial periods.
Sugar	Sugar cane was grown for its juice that was later processed to sugar. Considered a cash crop as it was sold or traded rather than for personal use and it was labor intensive.
Rice	This crop was grown in East Florida but did not become a main export crop.

Ships	Ships were used by Europeans for exploration, transporting colonists, and by military forces. They brought supplies and weapons and used for imports and exports.
Forts	Military structures built by the European powers of Spain, France, and Great Britain to defend settlements and ports. Forts were used to hose artillery, ammunition, soldiers, and supplies.
Pedro Menendez de Aviles (St. Augustine)	Established St. Augustine in 1565, who was sent to La Florida to prevent the French from taking over the region.
Tristan de Luna y Arellano (Pensacola)	Spanish explorer who in 1559 attempted to establish Pensacola as a military outpost. A hurricane in September 1559 destroyed most of his ships and cargo leaving the colony with little food and supplies.
Francisco Menendez (Ft. Mose)	Free Black military leader of Fort Mose. Escaped to Spanish Florida in the early 1700s from South Carolina, converted to the Catholic religion, and became captain of the Fort Mose Black Spanish militia.

Ft. Mose	First free Black settlement (1738) in North America. The fort was established two miles north of St. Augustine and helped to prevent attacks by the British.
Franciscan Friar Agustin Ponce de Leon	Born and raised in St. Augustine and related to Juan Ponce de Leon, worked to convert Native Americans and minister to the Spanish colonists. Was killed by Creek Indians during a conflict north of St. Augustine.
Spanish Mission	Spanish missions were first built in La Florida during the 1500s. These Catholic missions served as trade supports for agricultural products, converting Native Americans, and connecting trade routes.
Ana Maria de Escovar	A member of the Calusa people, and sister of King Carlos, the Calusa chief, who came to live in St. Augustine during the First Spanish Colonial period.
General James Grant	Governor of British East Florida whom oversaw the transfer of power from Spain to Great Britain.

King George III (Great Britain)	King George III was the ruling monarch during the American Revolution. British East Florida remained a loyal colony during the American Revolution.
William Panton	A British Loyalist who lost property in South Carolina and Georgia, then moved to British East Florida and became a trader with the Creek Indians.
Dr. Turnbull	Established the settlement of New Smyrna, south of St. Augustine, in British East Florida. Received this land grant to create a plantation for cash crops such as indigo and cotton.
Minorcans	Originally from the Mediterranean region, immigrated to British East Florida, to work on the indigo plantations in New Smyrna.
General George Washington	During the American Revolution, General Washington authorized invasions of East Florida to capture St. Augustine and gain British territory.

Thomas Brown/ East Florida Rangers	Loyalist officer, born in England, who moved to British East Florida to avoid capture by the Patriots. He organized the East Florida Rangers to defend East Florida and prevent capture of St. Augustine.
Governor Zespedes/Cespedes	Governor of East Spanish Florida during the second colonial period. He oversaw the transfer of power from Great Britain back to the Spanish and to fortify the defenses of La Florida during this period.
Abraham, Chief of Black Seminoles	Black Seminole Leader, fluent in English, was an interpreter and advisor for the Seminoles, known for his exceptional leadership skills.
Fort Matanzas	This fort was built to protect the southern region of St. Augustine.
King Charles III (Spain)	King Charles III was the ruling monarch of Spain when Florida was lost and regained. Spanish East & West Florida remained a loyal colony until the it was given to the United States

Fort George	This fort was built on top of a hill in Pensacola; it was built to prevent invasion and defend the city.
Siege of Pensacola (1781)	Spain captured Pensacola and West Florida from the British during the American Revolution.
General Galvez	Governor of Louisiana during the American Revolution, led troops, captured territories for Spain, and captured Pensacola from the British during the American Revolution.
Battle of Thomas Creek (1777)	One of five failed conflicts that took place in Florida during the American Revolution. British forces and Native Americans fought together to stop American Patriots from invading East Florida.
Battle of Alligator Creek Bridge (1778)	One of five failed conflicts that took place in Florida during the American Revolution. East Florida Rangers and British regulars were successful in ending Georgia's attempts to capture St. Augustine.