

SECTIONS: 4A,B,C,D,E

DATE	HOMEWORK	PARENT SIGNATURE
Monday	→ Read Calusa passage and answer questions. → Make sure to underline the evidence in the passage.	
Tuesday	→ Continue with Calusa passage	
Wednesday	→ Read Timucua passage and answer questions. → Make sure to underline the evidence in the passage.	
Thursday	→ Continue with Timucua passage → HW due Today, Thursday.	
Friday	→ No Homework	

SOCIAL STUDIES -- I.A.N

**NO HOMEWORK IN SOCIAL STUDIES
NOTEBOOK DURING SCIENCE FAIR
PROJECTS.**

VOCABULARY

- Ceremonial:** used during a formal event of a religious or public nature
- Colonizers:** people trying to claim land or form a colony
- Explorers:** a person that records and organizes things they learned or explored
- Natives:** a person that is born and lives in a certain place
- Nomads:** people who live in many different places, following where the food goes
- Thrive:** to grow or develop; to be successful

Reminders

- **Parents:** Don't forget to initial your child's HW Cover Sheet every night.
- **HW DUE Thursday, November 16th**

The Calusa: “The Shell Indians”

The Calusa (kah LOOS ah) lived on the sandy shores of the southwest coast of Florida. These Indians controlled most of south Florida. The population of this tribe may have reached as many as 50,000 people. The Calusa men were tall and well built with long hair. Calusa means “fierce people,” and they were described as a fierce, war-like people. Many smaller tribes were constantly watching for these marauding warriors. The first Spanish explorers found that these Indians were not very friendly. The explorers soon became the targets of the Calusa attacks. This tribe was the first one that the Spanish explorers wrote home about in 1513.

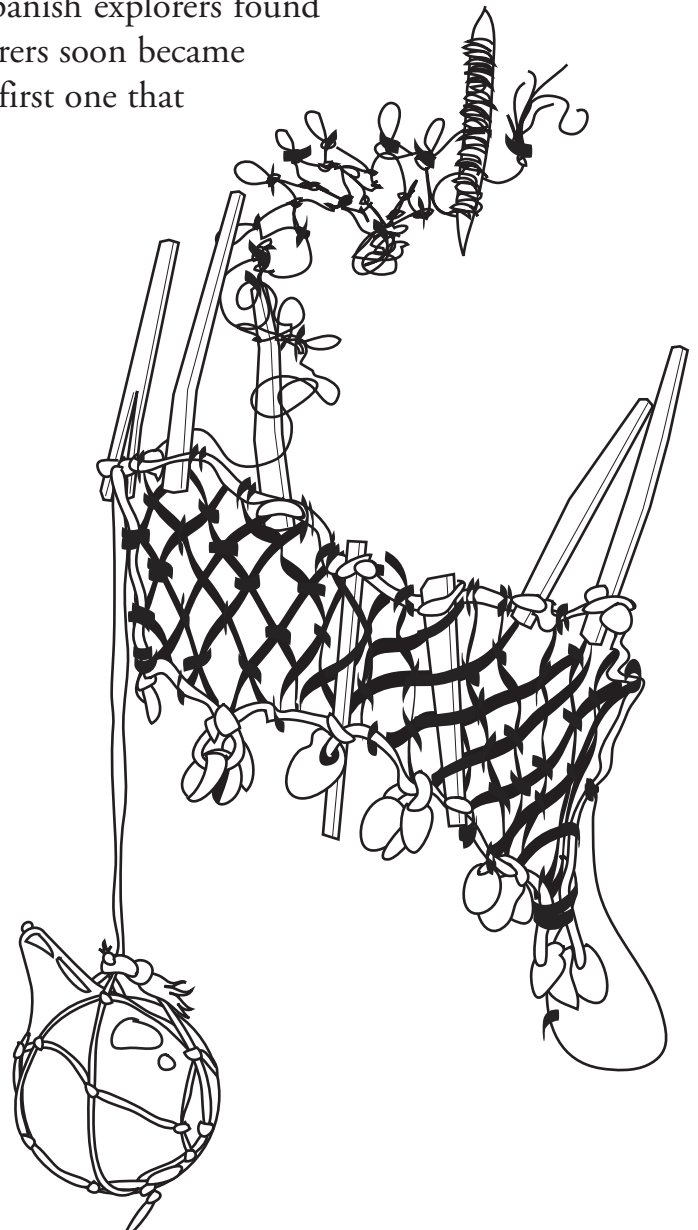
How the Calusa Lived

The Calusa lived on the coast and along the inner waterways. They built their homes on stilts and wove Palmetto leaves to fashion roofs, but they didn’t construct any walls.

The Calusa Indians did not farm like the other Indian tribes in Florida. Instead, they fished for food on the coast, bays, rivers, and waterways. The men and boys of the tribe made nets from palm tree webbing to catch mullet, pinfish, pigfish, and catfish. They used spears to catch eels and turtles. They made fish bone arrowheads to hunt for animals such as deer. The women and children learned to catch shellfish like conchs, crabs, clams, lobsters, and oysters.

The Calusa as Shell Indians

The Calusa are considered to be the first “shell collectors.” Shells were discarded into huge heaps. Unlike other Indian tribes, the Calusa did not make many pottery items. They used the shells for tools, utensils, jewelry, and ornaments for their shrines. Shell spears were made for fishing and hunting.



The men and boys made nets to catch mullet, pinfish, pigfish, and catfish.

Shell mounds can still be found today in many parts of southern Florida. Environmentalists and conservation groups protect many of these remaining shell mounds. One shell mound site is Mound Key at Estero Bay in Lee County. Its construction is made entirely of shells and clay. This site is believed to be the chief town of the Calusa, where the leader of the tribe, Chief Carlos lived.

Archaeologists have excavated many of these mounds to learn more about these extinct people. Artifacts such as shell tools, weapons, and ornaments are on display in many Florida history museums.

The Calusa as Sailors

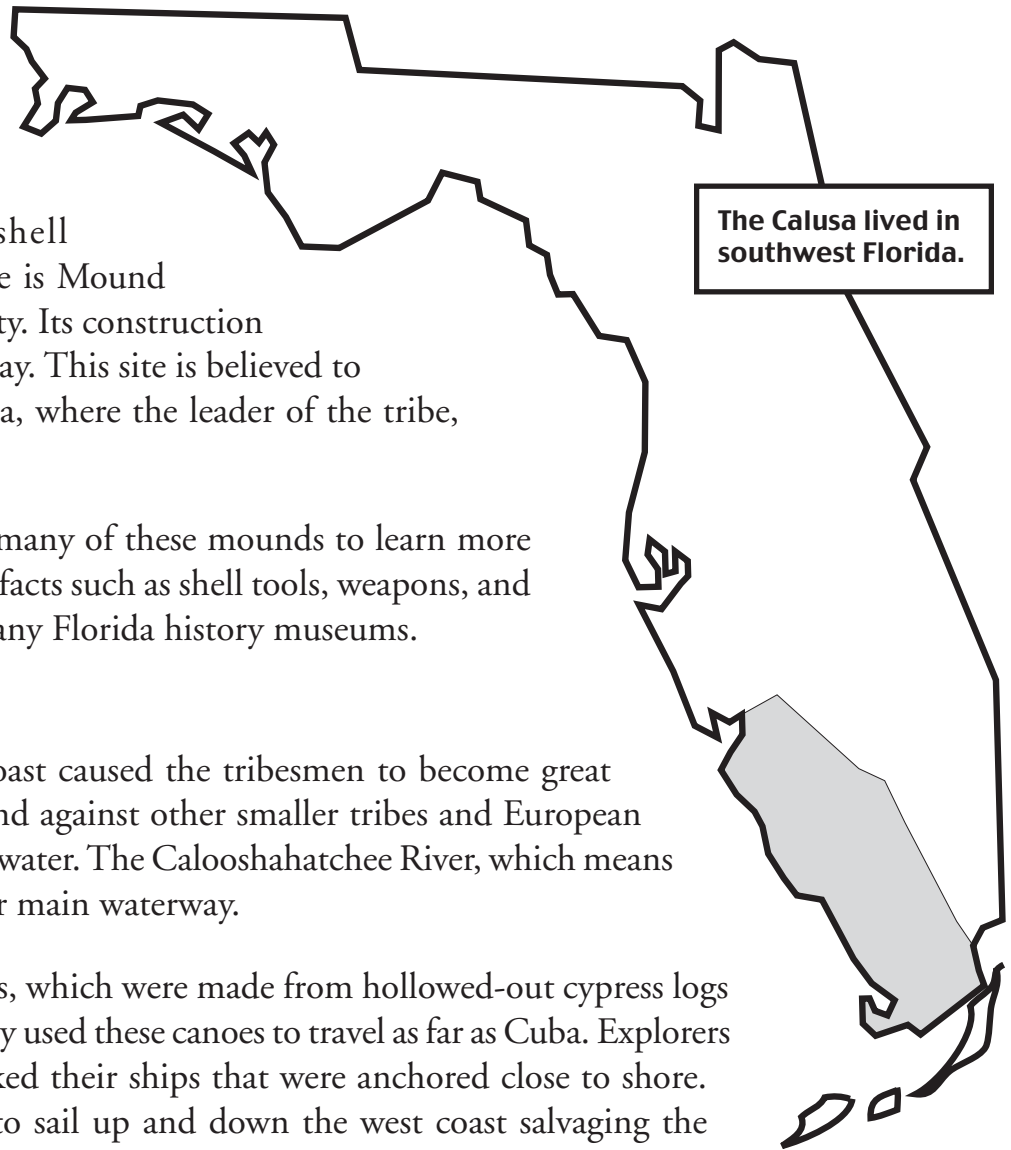
Living and surviving on the coast caused the tribesmen to become great sailors. They defended their land against other smaller tribes and European explorers that were traveling by water. The Caloosahatchee River, which means “River of the Calusa,” was their main waterway.

They traveled by dugout canoes, which were made from hollowed-out cypress logs approximately 15 feet long. They used these canoes to travel as far as Cuba. Explorers reported that the Calusa attacked their ships that were anchored close to shore. The Calusa were also known to sail up and down the west coast salvaging the wealth from shipwrecks.

What Happened to the Calusa?

What happened to these fierce sailing Indians? The Calusa tribe died out in the late 1700s. Enemy Indian tribes from Georgia and South Carolina began raiding the Calusa territory. Many Calusa were captured and sold as slaves.

In addition, diseases such as smallpox and measles were brought into the area from the Spanish and French explorers and these diseases wiped out entire villages. It is believed that the few remaining Calusa Indians left for Cuba when the Spanish turned Florida over to the British in 1763.



Student Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

The Calusa: “The Shell Indians”

Answer the following questions after discussing the article in class. You may reread parts of the article as you answer.

- 1 What does the author mean when he says “The Calusa are considered to be the first shell collectors”? Use details and information from the article to support your answer.

<div>READ</div> <div>THINK</div> <div>EXPLAIN</div>	

- 2 Which word best describes the Calusa Indians?

- Ⓐ neighborly
- Ⓑ meek
- Ⓒ aggressive
- Ⓓ peaceful

- 3 Read this sentence:

Archaeologists have excavated many of these mounds in order to learn more about these extinct people.

What does the word *excavated* mean?

- Ⓕ dug up
- Ⓖ cleaned up
- Ⓗ trampled
- Ⓘ moved

- 4 The Calusa traveled by canoe to places as far away as

- Ⓐ Georgia.
- Ⓑ South Carolina.
- Ⓒ Cuba.
- Ⓓ Estero Bay.

The Timucua

The Timucua (tee-MOO-qua) settled in central and northeastern Florida. It is believed that the Timucua may have been the first Native Americans to see the Spanish explorers when they landed in Florida. Early explorers often used the language of the Timucua to communicate with other tribes.

Life in the Villages

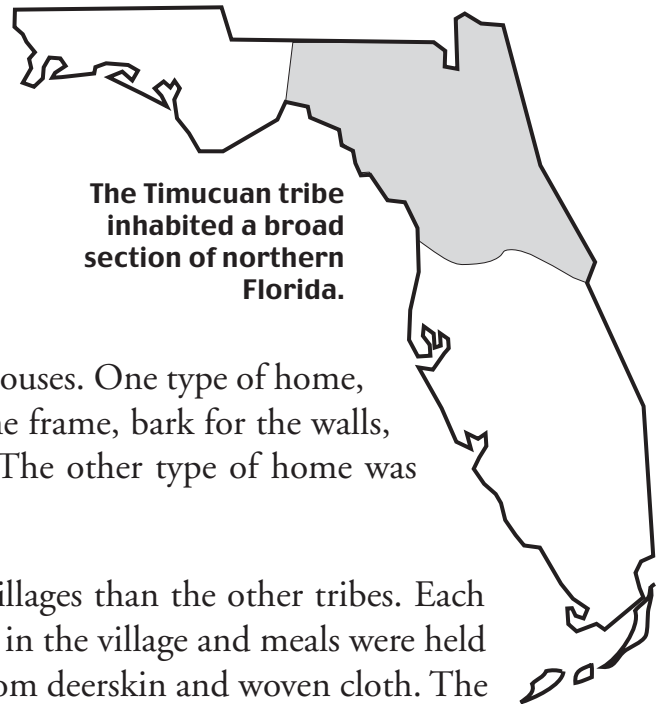
In Timucuan villages, there were usually two kinds of houses. One type of home, referred to as a long house, was built using poles for the frame, bark for the walls, and branches from palmetto palm trees for the roof. The other type of home was round and covered with leaves of palm trees.

The Timucua were known to have more permanent villages than the other tribes. Each family had their own home but the cooking took place in the village and meals were held daily in a central location. They wore clothing made from deerskin and woven cloth. The men wore their hair long with a topknot.

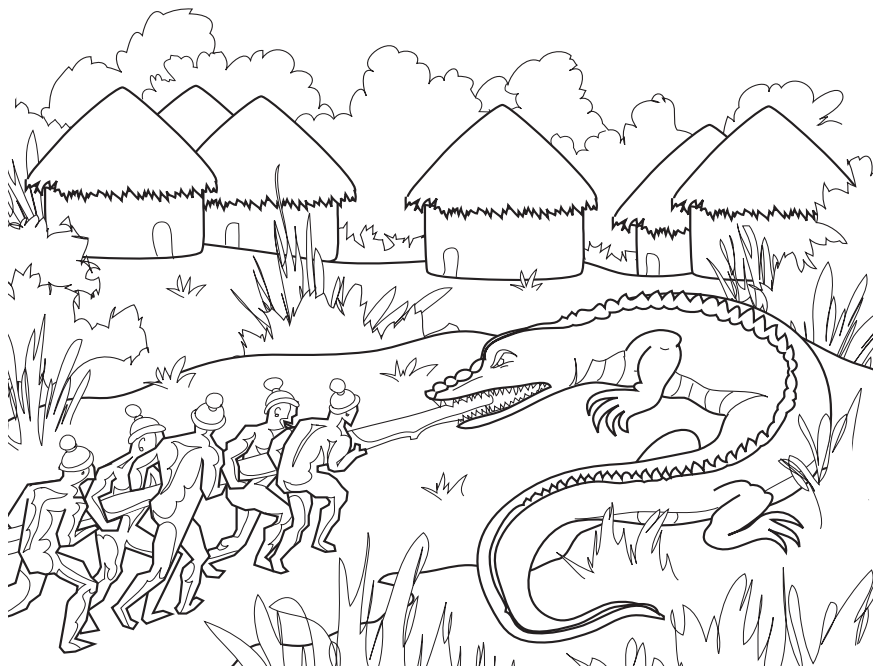
Timucua liked to hold ceremonies for planting, harvesting, and honoring leaders who died. A shaman, the religious leader of the tribe, conducted the ceremonies.

Hunting and Fishing

The Timucua, like other Native Americans, were skilled hunters and fishermen. The men made tools for hunting and fishing. They used spears, clubs, bows and arrows, and blowguns, to kill their game. Some of the game that they used for food included bears, deer, wild turkey, and alligators. They smoked the meat over open fires. The women would clean and prepare the animal hides and use them for clothing.



The Timucuan tribe inhabited a broad section of northern Florida.



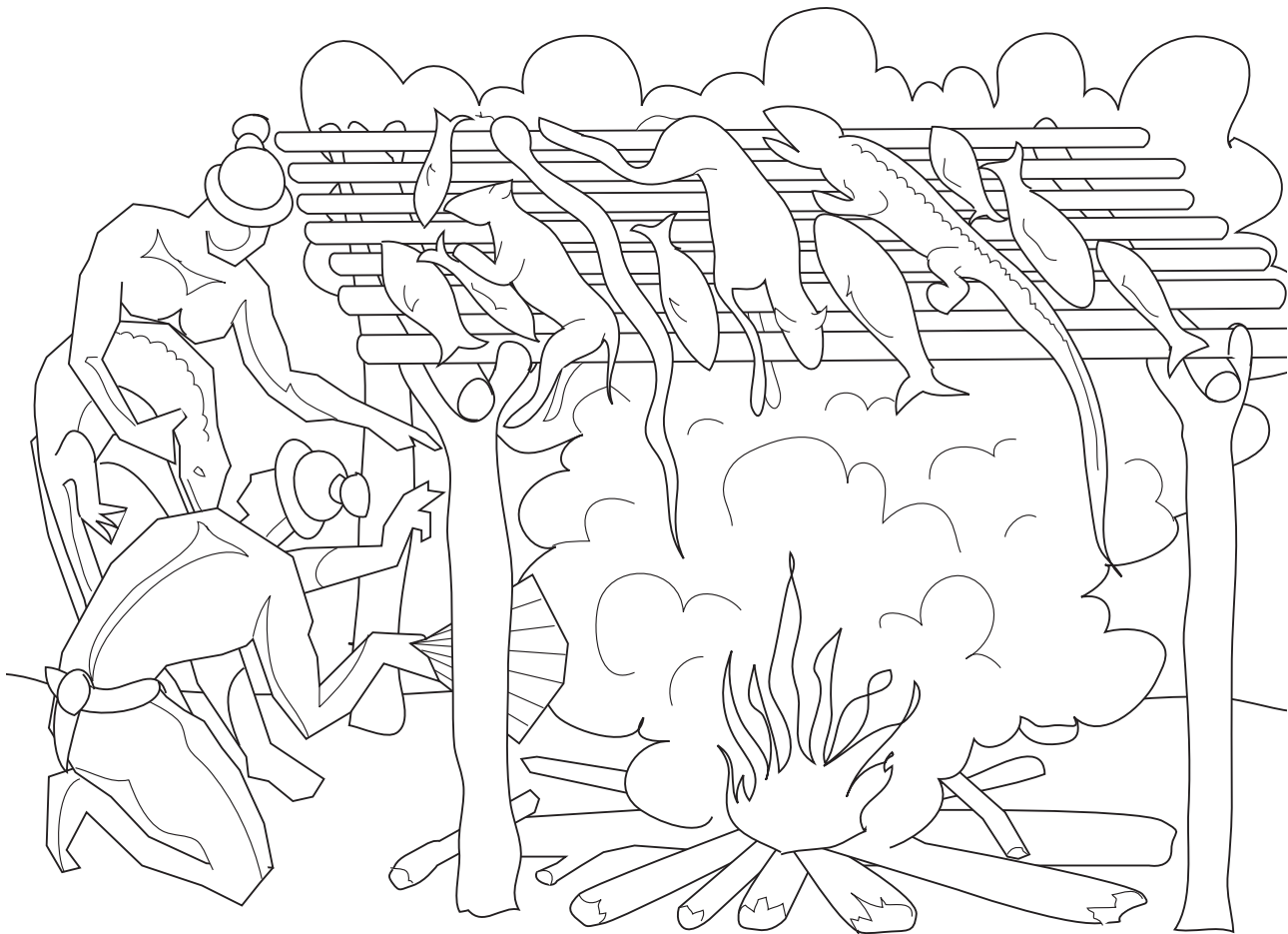
Timucuan men hunted alligators.

The men also caught fish, clams, and oysters for food. They used a fishing trap called a weir. This trap was a wood fence that stretched across a stream or river to catch fish. Once the fish swam over the fence in high tide, the weir caught them as the tide went out.

Farming was another important means of obtaining food for the Timucua. The main crops that they harvested were maize (corn), beans, squash, pumpkins, and melons. The women cooked the meals and gathered roots, nuts and wild berries to eat. The women also made pottery to use for cooking.

Fighting War and Disease

During the time period from 1649 through 1656, the population of the Timucuan tribe began to diminish. Although the Timucua were one of the more peaceful tribes, they would fight back when pushed. The war with the English and other Indians decreased their numbers. In addition, a series of epidemics struck them, the major one being smallpox. As the tribe died out, it is believed that those who survived the disease may have later joined the Seminole Tribe.



The Timucua preserved meat by smoking it over a fire.

Student Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

The Timucua

Answer the following questions after discussing the article in class. You may reread parts of the article as you answer.

- 1 Explain some of the ways the Timucuan Indians were able to obtain their food. Use details and information from the article to support your answer.

READ	
THINK	
EXPLAIN	

- 2 Read this sentence from the article.
The main crops that they harvested were maize (corn), beans, squash, pumpkins, and melons.
What does the word *harvested* mean?
- (A) trapped
(B) hunting
(C) gathered
(D) caught
- 3 The Timucuan Indians liked to hold ceremonies for
- (F) planting.
(G) trapping.
(H) fishing.
(I) fighting.
- 4 According to the author, the Timucuan Indians were mostly
- (A) dominant.
(B) violent.
(C) insolent.
(D) peaceful.