

## Spirit of a Nation Learning Goals

*MISSION US: “Spirit of a Nation” provides rich content, context, and learning experiences to students. In addition to supporting the standards listed in the National Standards Alignment document, the game has also been constructed to help students achieve the following learning goals:*

### MISSION US LEARNING GOALS

*This mission aligns with the following overall learning goals of Mission US. Students will:*

- Understand the role of ordinary men and women, including young people, in history
- Develop historical empathy
- Build understanding and critical perception to think about the past like historians (and in this mission, like archeologists).

### MISSION 8: “SPIRIT OF A NATION” LEARNING GOALS

#### Guiding Questions

*The accompanying lessons are designed to support the following essential questions:*

- What was life like for Apalachees and other Indigenous groups in the region before the arrival of the Spanish? (Part 1)
- What choices and dilemmas did Apalachees face in responding to the arrival and growing presence of the Spanish in the 1600s? (Parts 2 and 3)
- How can archaeological evidence help us learn about how North American Indigenous groups retained their identity and adapted their culture in response to European colonization? (Parts 1, 2, and 3)

#### Historical Understandings

*By playing the game and engaging with the accompanying materials, students will also be able to reach the following historical understandings:*

Historical Understandings	Key Related Vocabulary and Events
Mission San Luis is a real place where the Apalachees and Spanish once lived. Archeologists have been gathering historical evidence at Mission San Luis about Apalachee history. (Archeologists are like historians, but they use physical clues to learn about humans in the past.)	Apalachee debris deposited distinctive excavate mission residues sediment
Apalachees were part of a big family of tribes that stretched west to the Mississippi and north to present-day Kentucky. These tribes were agricultural	cassina falcon inja gorget

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societies with complex social hierarchies, belief systems, and rituals.	poultice seep spring shaman staple Chickasaw Creole
Apalachees controlled territory in the Florida Panhandle region, including many towns. Anhaica (near modern-day Tallahassee) became an important big Apalachee town around 1500. Bacuqua was another Apalachee town.	Anhaica Bacuqua
Apalachee social networks included alliances, animosities, trade, and power struggles with neighboring Indigenous groups.	Timucua
The fertile region that Apalachees controlled allowed for cultivating and harvesting crops from many miles of land. Apalachees' staple crop was corn, and they grew a variety of other vegetables. Communal crops were tended by the community according to a centralized assignment system.	three sisters
Apalachee women and girls were primarily responsible for agricultural work and specifically oversaw all aspects of growing, processing, and cooking flint corn. They soaked and boiled corn in a wood ash solution to increase its nutritional value, improve flavor, reduce fungal toxins, and make it easier to prepare.	flint corn mano metate
Spain's goals in colonizing the Americas included seeking riches and indoctrinating Indigenous people in Catholicism.	Early Encounters Eastern Sea Catholic colonization
Spanish conquistadors' 16th century expeditions brought social and ecological changes, political instability, and population decline to Indigenous peoples in the Americas. About 50 years after the first expeditions, the Spanish crown sent missionaries to	conquistadors friars missionaries

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the Florida coast to systematically indoctrinate Spanish-allied Indigenous groups in Catholicism.	
For more than a century after Spanish arrived in Florida, it remained an Indigenous-centered world. The Spanish were vastly outnumbered and struggled to fit within or transform existing economic, political, and social relationships maintained by Apalachees and other Indigenous groups.	
The Spanish who settled the Americas were dependent on Indigenous knowledge and skilled labor as they sought to reshape Indigenous culture and economies to benefit their empire and spread Christianity.	St. Augustine hacienda consecration
Indigenous Southeastern people adopted many different perspectives when confronted with new Spanish settlements. Some sought to gain advantages by allying with the Spanish, adopting Christian religious practices, and obtaining Spanish goods, while others sought to strengthen competing alliances and expel the foreigners.	Anhaica becomes Mission San Luis Port of San Marcos