

1: Florida Travel Guides - Order a FREE Expert Travel Guide | VISIT FLORIDA

A Guide to the State of Florida for Kids! Florida was originally claimed for Spain in by Ponce de Leon, an explorer searching for the Fountain of Youth. Florida spans 58, square miles and became a U.S. state on March 3,

Nothing makes these scenes from history come alive more than visiting the places where the battles took place or the people lived their lives. Even distinct geographical features of the land affect not only the people who live around them, but also create the unique landscape that is America. Visiting at least some of these landmarks of America is a fun way to learn more about it. Louis, Missouri, was the last point of civilization for pioneers departing for points west to settle. In , the Gateway Memorial Arch was built as a remembrance of the millions of Americans to left everything to start new lives in the West. Pictures of the Gateway Arch Lincoln Memorial In , construction began on a memorial to the assassinated president who led the country through the Civil War and was seen as the Great Emancipator. Since then it has been the site of many famous historical scenes, such as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Now it is a museum where visitors can get a first-hand view of life in colonial times. Full of crocodiles and other swamp creatures, the park is open to visitors year round. In , less than Texans defended the Alamo, a former Catholic mission, from Mexican soldiers, spurring on a revolution that brought Texas its independence, clearing the way for admission into the Union. The memorial located in Washington, D. Jefferson Memorial Website Independence Hall Originally built in to be the home of the Pennsylvania colonial government, Independence Hall became the first seat of government during the American Revolution, and where the Declaration of Independence was signed. It later became host to the Constitutional Convention. Independence Hall and American History Old Faithful Geyser Yellowstone National Park is one of the most beautiful places in the country and home to one of the most interesting features in nature. Old Faithful shoots up its spray of water as if on a schedule, providing scientists and tourists an interesting show. Geological Wonder Independence Rock In the late s, when thousands of people were traveling along the Oregon Trail towards the west coast, Independence Rock marked an important milestone in the journey. The largest library in the world, it houses millions of books as well as all sorts of photos and records. The faces of the four presidents were carved into the side of the Black Hills of South Dakota in by a father and son team of sculptors. The building, which was located in a former swamp, has become a symbol of the power of the country as it is not only the residence but also the office and headquarters of the president. Constitution, the document which founded the federal government, is housed at the National Archives in Washington, D. The rugged terrain, turbulent ocean views, and gorgeous vegetation make it a popular place to visit.

Get facts and photos of U.S. States.

Choose a new skin! If you have any questions about any words or ideas on this page, please ask your parents or teachers for help. Understanding the Constitution is important for all Americans, even kids! If there is anything that could be improved on this page, please let the Webmaster know! The Constitution is the base for all laws in the United States. All other laws come from the Constitution. It says how the government works. It creates the Presidency. It creates the Congress. It creates the Supreme Court. Each state also has a constitution. The constitutions of the states are their highest law for that state "€" but the United States Constitution is higher. The Constitution can be changed. The Constitution is changed by an "amendment. By listing these rights, they are made special. It is illegal for the government to violate those rights. As of , there are 27 amendments. Not all of them involve rights, but many do. The first ten amendments are special. They are called the Bill of Rights. The Framers worked for four months over the course of a hot summer in Philadelphia to craft the Constitution. History The Constitution was written in Yes, it is over years old. We actually have old copies of what was created. The master copies are stored at the National Archives in Washington D. We also have pictures of the Constitution on this site. From May to September a group of men known as the Framers met. The Framers talked about what should be in the Constitution. The United States was a brand new country. The United States had a government that did not work very well. The Framers met to find a new way of running the country. This meeting is called The Convention. Some of the Framers are famous to us today. At that time there were only 13 states. The men came from all the states except Rhode Island. Each state had ideas for the new government. The Framers had many debates. They talked a lot. They make a lot of speeches. By talking about it, they came up with a plan that everyone could agree with. They had to have a lot of compromises. Only by agreeing could all the arguments be worked out. Ben Franklin said the he was not sure if the plan was perfect. He said that it was probably as perfect as it could be. This map of the United States was published in by William Faden. After the Convention, the Constitution had to be approved. Actually, only nine states had to agree to, or ratify, the Constitution. But everyone wanted all 13 states to agree. Two states took a long time to decide to agree. These states were Rhode Island and North Carolina. In the end, they did agree. Once the first nine states agreed, we say the Constitution was "ratified. Amendments When the Constitution was written, the Framers knew their creation was not perfect. They knew that other people would have good ideas for the Constitution. The Framers added an amendment process. An amendment to the Constitution is a change that can add to the Constitution or change an older part of it. Originally, some people did not want to ratify the Constitution. One big reason was that it did not have a bill of rights. A bill of rights is a list of rights that belong to the people. The government is not allowed to break these rights. Some of these rights might sound familiar: The original Constitution had no bill of rights. Many of the Framers did not think it was needed. But many people wanted one. So, promises were made to add one, using the amendment process. Soon, the new government started meeting. Congress proposed the Bill of Rights. A list of twelve changes was sent to the states. In , ten of those changes were agreed to by the states. The ten changes were added to the Constitution. These ten changes are called the "Bill of Rights. The last change to the Constitution was made in The 27th Amendment is actually one of the two left-over amendments from It is very unusual for an amendment to take that long to be accepted, but it is possible. Some, like the 26th Amendment, are accepted very quickly, in just days. Most, though, take a little over a year to be ratified. This image of a black slave appealed to the humanity of free whites, asking, "Am I not a man and a brother? Slavery In , most of the black people in America were slaves. A slave is someone who is owned by someone else. Today, there are no legal slaves in America. It was common in As time went by, more people thought that slavery was wrong. Most of the people who wanted to end slavery were from the states in the north. They were called abolitionists. Most of the people who wanted to keep slavery were from the states in the south. Slavery was important in the South. A lot of how the people in the south made money involved slaves. Slaves were worth money. Slaves picked their crops, like cotton and tobacco. The people in the North wanted to end slavery.

They said it was an important step for America. The people of the South were afraid of losing slavery. They were afraid of losing business. They thought that having slavery was important for each state choose on its own. When President Lincoln was elected, the South got very angry. Most of the Southern states decided to break away from the United States. They created their own country. It was called the Confederate States of America. The Civil War followed.

3: Travel for Kids United States for Kids

This US States learning video for kids explores Florida! Also known as the Sunshine State and the Orange State, this state has over 75 million visitors each year and you are about to find out why!

When Europeans first arrived, Native American tribes lived throughout the land. Some of these tribes included the Apalachee in the Florida panhandle, the Calusa in the south, the Mayaimi who lived around Lake Okeechobee, and the Tocobaga who lived in the middle of the state. Many of these original tribes died out due to diseases brought by the Europeans. He was searching for the legendary Fountain of Youth. He returned again in with around settlers hoping to establish a colony. However, he was attacked by the local natives and died later from a wound in his leg. Other Spanish explorers followed hoping to discover gold in the region including Panfilo de Narvaez in and Hernando de Soto in . A year later, in , the Spanish built a fort at St. Augustine is the oldest permanent settlement in the United States. From there, Catholic priests began to build missions throughout Florida. Britain and Spain The Spanish ruled Florida up until . The British ruled the land for the next 20 years until the end of the American Revolution in . At that time Spain regained control of Florida as a result of the Treaty of Paris. The invasion was partly in response to the Seminoles helping runaway slaves escape from their owners. After this invasion the United States took control of part of Florida. These wars were fought because the Seminole did not want to give up their lands and move to Indian Territory. In , the Territory of Florida was established and Andrew Jackson became the first governor of Florida. However, slavery was allowed in Florida and many northern states did not want another slave state to join the Union. As part of a compromise, Iowa was admitted as a free state at the same time and, on March 3, , Florida became the 27th state. Although there were few major battles in Florida, there were many smaller skirmishes as the Union attempted to blockade the state to prevent supplies from reaching the South. The only major battle was the Battle of Olustee fought in . After losing the Civil War, Florida was readmitted into the Union in . Augustine is established as the oldest permanent settlement in the United States. More US State History:

4: Florida - Rough Guides | Rough Guides

A Guide to Famous American Landmarks for Kids! Battles, speeches, famous men and women, they all make up the fabric of America's history. Nothing makes these scenes from history come alive more than visiting the places where the battles took place or the people lived their lives.

Explore Find out more Books Features Brochure images of tanning tourists and Mickey Mouse give an inaccurate and incomplete picture of Florida. Away from its overexposed resorts lie forests and rivers, deserted strands filled with wildlife, and vibrant cities within reach of primeval swamps. Contrary to the popular retirement-community image, new Floridians tend to be a younger, more energetic breed, while Spanish-speaking enclaves provide close ties to Latin America and the Caribbean. The essential stop is cosmopolitan, half-Latin Miami. A simple journey south from here brings you to the Florida Keys , a hundred-mile string of islands known for sport fishing, coral-reef diving and the sultry town of Key West , legendary for its sunsets and liberal attitude. Back on the mainland, west from Miami stretch the easily accessible Everglades , a water-logged sawgrass plain filled with alligators, a symbol of the state that can be found on college campuses well, as a game mascot, anyway and innumerable billboards. Further along, historical St Augustine stands as the longest continuously occupied European settlement in the US. Brief history The first European sighting of Florida, just six years after Christopher Columbus reached the New World, is believed to have been made by John and Sebastian Cabot in Eight years later he returned, the first of several Spanish incursions prompted by rumours of gold hidden in the north of the region. In , St Augustine was razed by a British naval bombardment led by Francis Drake, and the ensuing bloody confrontation for control was eventually settled when the British captured the crucial Spanish possession of Havana, Cuba; Spain willingly parted with Florida to get it back. By this point, indigenous Floridians had been largely wiped out by disease. The Native American population that was left largely comprised disparate tribes that had arrived from the north, collectively known as the Seminoles. Following American Independence, Florida once more reverted to Spain. In , the US general and future president Andrew Jackson " with the intention of taking the region " marched south from Tennessee, killing hundreds of Native Americans and triggering the First Seminole War. Eleven years later, the Act of Indian Removal decreed that all Native Americans in the eastern US should be transferred to reservations in the Midwest. Most Seminole were determined to stay, which ignited the Second Seminole War; the Native Americans were steadily driven south, away from the fertile lands of central Florida and into the Everglades, where they eventually agreed to remain. Florida became the 27th state on March 3, , around the same time that the nascent railroad system first brought prosperity to the area. These early efforts to promote Florida as a tourist destination brought in the wintering rich: After World War I, everyone wanted a piece of Florida, and chartered trains brought in thousands of eager buyers. But most deals were only as solid as the paper they were written on, and in the banks began to default. The Wall Street Crash then made paupers of the millionaires whose investments had helped shape the state. During the war, thousands of troops arrived to guard the coastline, providing a taste of Florida that would entice many to return; postwar, the government expanded its facilities in and around Jacksonville, Tampa and Pensacola, bringing in thousands of residents and billions of investment dollars. Furthermore, in the mid-Sixties, the state government bent over backwards to help the Disney Corporation turn a sizeable slice of central Florida into Walt Disney World. Behind the optimistic facade, however, lie many problems. Gun laws remain notoriously lax, and the multimillion-dollar drug trade shows few signs of abating " at least a quarter of the cocaine entering the US is said to arrive via Florida. While the area has largely recovered from the disaster, the state filed suit against the oil company and its contractor in , hoping to recoup some of the estimated billions of dollars it lost in tax income.

5: Florida State History for Kids

The United States spans six time zones and climates from Alaskan glaciers to warm shores in California and Florida, plus high mountains, ancient volcanoes, cactus-covered deserts, tropical beaches and panoramic wide open spaces.

History of Florida By the 16th century, the earliest time for which there is a historical record, major Native American groups included the Apalachee of the Florida Panhandle , the Timucua of northern and central Florida, the Ais of the central Atlantic coast, the Tocobaga of the Tampa Bay area, the Calusa of southwest Florida and the Tequesta of the southeastern coast. European arrival Main article: Spanish Florida Map of Florida, likely based on the expeditions of Hernando de Soto – Florida was the first region of the continental United States to be visited and settled by Europeans. He named the region Florida "land of flowers". The Castillo de San Marcos. Originally white with red corners, its design reflects the colors and shapes of the Cross of Burgundy and the subsequent Flag of Florida. In , the settlement of St. It is the first recorded Christian marriage in the continental United States. The Spanish encouraged slaves from the southern British colonies to come to Florida as a refuge, promising freedom in exchange for conversion to Catholicism. King Charles II of Spain issued a royal proclamation freeing all slaves who fled to Spanish Florida and accepted conversion and baptism. Most went to the area around St. Augustine , but escaped slaves also reached Pensacola. Augustine had mustered an all-black militia unit defending Spain as early as The English attacked St. Augustine, burning the city and its cathedral to the ground several times. Painting by Augusto Ferrer-Dalmau , Florida attracted numerous Africans and African Americans from adjacent British colonies who sought freedom from slavery. Augustine, a fortified town for escaped slaves to whom Montiano granted citizenship and freedom in return for their service in the Florida militia, and which became the first free black settlement legally sanctioned in North America. A large portion of the Floridano population left, taking along most of the remaining indigenous population to Cuba. The road crossed the St. Johns River at a narrow point called Wacca Pilatka, or the British name "Cow Ford", ostensibly reflecting the fact that cattle were brought across the river there. In order to induce settlers to move to Florida, reports of its natural wealth were published in England. A large number of British settlers who were described as being "energetic and of good character" moved to Florida, mostly coming from South Carolina , Georgia and England. There was also a group of settlers who came from the colony of Bermuda. Johns County and Nassau County. The British built good public roads and introduced the cultivation of sugar cane, indigo and fruits as well as the export of lumber. Furthermore, the British governors were directed to call general assemblies as soon as possible in order to make laws for the Floridas and in the meantime they were, with the advice of councils, to establish courts. This would be the first introduction of much of the English-derived legal system which Florida still has today including trial by jury , habeas corpus and county-based government. Florida would remain a Loyalist stronghold for the duration of the American Revolution. The region became a haven for escaped slaves and a base for Indian attacks against U. Though technically not allowed by the Spanish authorities and the Floridan government, they were never able to effectively police the border region and the backwoods settlers from the United States would continue to immigrate into Florida unchecked. These migrants, mixing with the already present British settlers who had remained in Florida since the British period, would be the progenitors of the population known as Florida Crackers. The British settlers who had remained also resented Spanish rule, leading to a rebellion in and the establishment for ninety days of the so-called Free and Independent Republic of West Florida on September After meetings beginning in June, rebels overcame the garrison at Baton Rouge now in Louisiana , and unfurled the flag of the new republic: This flag would later become known as the " Bonnie Blue Flag ". In , parts of West Florida were annexed by proclamation of President James Madison , who claimed the region as part of the Louisiana Purchase. These parts were incorporated into the newly formed Territory of Orleans. Spain continued to dispute the area, though the United States gradually increased the area it occupied. In , a group of settlers from Georgia, with de facto support from the U. The settlers hoped to convince Floridans to join their cause and proclaim independence from Spain, but the settlers lost their tenuous support from the federal government and abandoned their cause by The United States Army led

increasingly frequent incursions into Spanish territory, including the "campaign against the Seminole Indians by Andrew Jackson that became known as the First Seminole War. The United States now effectively controlled East Florida. Control was necessary according to Secretary of State John Quincy Adams because Florida had become "a derelict open to the occupancy of every enemy, civilized or savage, of the United States, and serving no other earthly purpose than as a post of annoyance to them. In 1830, the U. Congress passed the Indian Removal Act and as settlement increased, pressure grew on the U. Seminoles offered sanctuary to blacks, and these became known as the Black Seminoles, and clashes between whites and Indians grew with the influx of new settlers. Many Seminole left at this time. Some Seminoles remained, and the U. Army arrived in Florida, leading to the Second Seminole War. Following the war, approximately 3, Seminole and Black Seminole were removed to Indian Territory. A few hundred Seminole remained in Florida in the Everglades. Initially its population grew slowly. As European settlers continued to encroach on Seminole lands, and the United States intervened to move the remaining Seminoles to the West. The Third Seminole War 1855-58 resulted in the forced removal of most of the remaining Seminoles, although hundreds of Seminole Indians remained in the Everglades. The confederal union received little help from Florida; the 15, men it offered were generally sent elsewhere. The largest engagements in the state were the Battle of Olustee, on February 20, 1845, and the Battle of Natural Bridge, on March 6, 1845. Both were Confederate victories. After the Reconstruction period ended in 1877, white Democrats regained power in the state legislature. In 1890, they created a new constitution, followed by statutes through that disfranchised most blacks and many poor whites. Forty thousand blacks, roughly one-fifth of their population, left the state in the Great Migration. They left due to lynchings and racial violence, and for better opportunities. Economic prosperity in the 1920s stimulated tourism to Florida and related development of hotels and resort communities. Combined with its sudden elevation in profile was the Florida land boom of the 1920s, which brought a brief period of intense land development. Devastating hurricanes in 1926 and 1928, followed by the Great Depression, brought that period to a halt. In 1930, Florida was described as "still very largely an empty State. With a population of more than 18 million, according to the census, Florida is the most populous state in the southeastern United States and the third-most populous in the United States. Hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans arrived in Florida after Maria dissipated, with nearly half of them arriving in Orlando and large populations also moving to Tampa, Fort Lauderdale, and West Palm Beach.

6: A Guide to Famous American Landmarks for Kids!

Florida Travel Guide. Six Things Parents Can Do to Keep Their Kids Safe on Vacation. How much do you know about the southern United States? Find out in this quiz! Florida Keys Quiz, Part 1.

7: Florida - Wikipedia

The American West, home of rolling plains and the cowboy, is a symbol of the pioneering spirit of the United States. The West is diverse, ranging from endless wilderness to barren desert, coral reefs to Arctic tundra, Hollywood to Yellowstone.

Civilization and the human subject Chapter 22: SINZ-BANNHOLZ ATTACK 196 Males, Nails, Sample Sales Mistaken moats : dont be fooled by these illusory competitive advantages Brazil and the river Plate in 1868 Pelvic-floor muscle spasm How to form your own nonprofit corporation Ground-based radio positioning Leash Training (Simple Solutions) Country Inns and Selected Hotels in Great Britain and Ireland 1999 (Country Inns and Selected Hotels in G Part I. Creation of the Middle Kingdom Chromosome Damage and Repair Letters from Nantucket and Marthas Vineyard Ireland for dummies Pre-Elizabethan Drama Apple pie moonshine label New accurate translation of the Greek New Testament into simple everyday American English Memorandum 3: the Cheshire-cat factor Design of steel structures subramanian Naturalism and symbolism in European theatre, 1850-1918 Rush Hour Recipes Till we meet again Euclids Elements in Greek: Vol. II Ishq ka sheen part 3 Above the Moon Earth Rises Animation with Flash Law of Business Organization 3 Staked Plains Rendezvous (Lashtrow Series No. 7) Black politics in New Deal Atlanta Control and ideology in organizations Estate of Robert Simms. Foraging Along the Pacific Coast from Mexico to Puget Sound Firefighter dragon zoe chant Ms word merge uments and create Why the lectures might be interesting anyway Quality customer service Holy moments in the Holy Land Individual existence and the philosophy of difference Robert Stern Steve perry matador series House of night fledgling handbook 101