Teacher Page

Map Study -- The Defenses of St. Augustine

Objectives:
By the end of this unit, the student will be able to--
--name the four cardinal directions on a compass.
--demonstrate how to use a mileage scale on a map to figure distances.
--demonstrate how to use a compass rose or direction indicator to find directions on a map.
--name two forts in the outer defenses of St. Augustine.
--name two structures included in the inner defenses of St. Augustine.

Materials:
A copy of the reading page, two maps, and questions for each student; Map of Florida

Florida State Standards addressed-- social studies, math
SS.A.6.2.2, SS.B.2.2.2, SS.B 2.2.3, MA.B.1.2.1, MA.B.1.2.2, MA.C.3.2.1

Questions and Discussion **Answers**

Find the compass rose on Map 1. (It is towards the bottom above the scale of miles.)
Use the compass rose and the scale of miles to answer the following questions:

1.) What direction is towards the top of the map? NORTH
What direction is towards the bottom? SOUTH
Towards the right? EAST Towards the left? WEST
These four directions are called the *Cardinal Directions or Cardinal Points.*
Think about it--
What do you think you would call the direction half-way between North and East?
NORTHEAST
South and East? SOUTHEAST South and West? SOUTHWEST
North and West? NORTHWEST

2.) In what direction would you travel to go from St. Augustine to Fort Matanzas? SOUTH
(or SOUTHEAST)
How far is it? 13 - 14 MILES

3.) How far would you have to walk to get to Fort San Diego? 19 - 20 MILES
Would you have to cross a river to get there? NO

4.) On Map, 2 how far would a cannon from the Castillo de San Marcos shoot? 1 MILE
Could the cannon defend the entire town? YES

5.) How long is the Cubo Line? 1/2 MILE

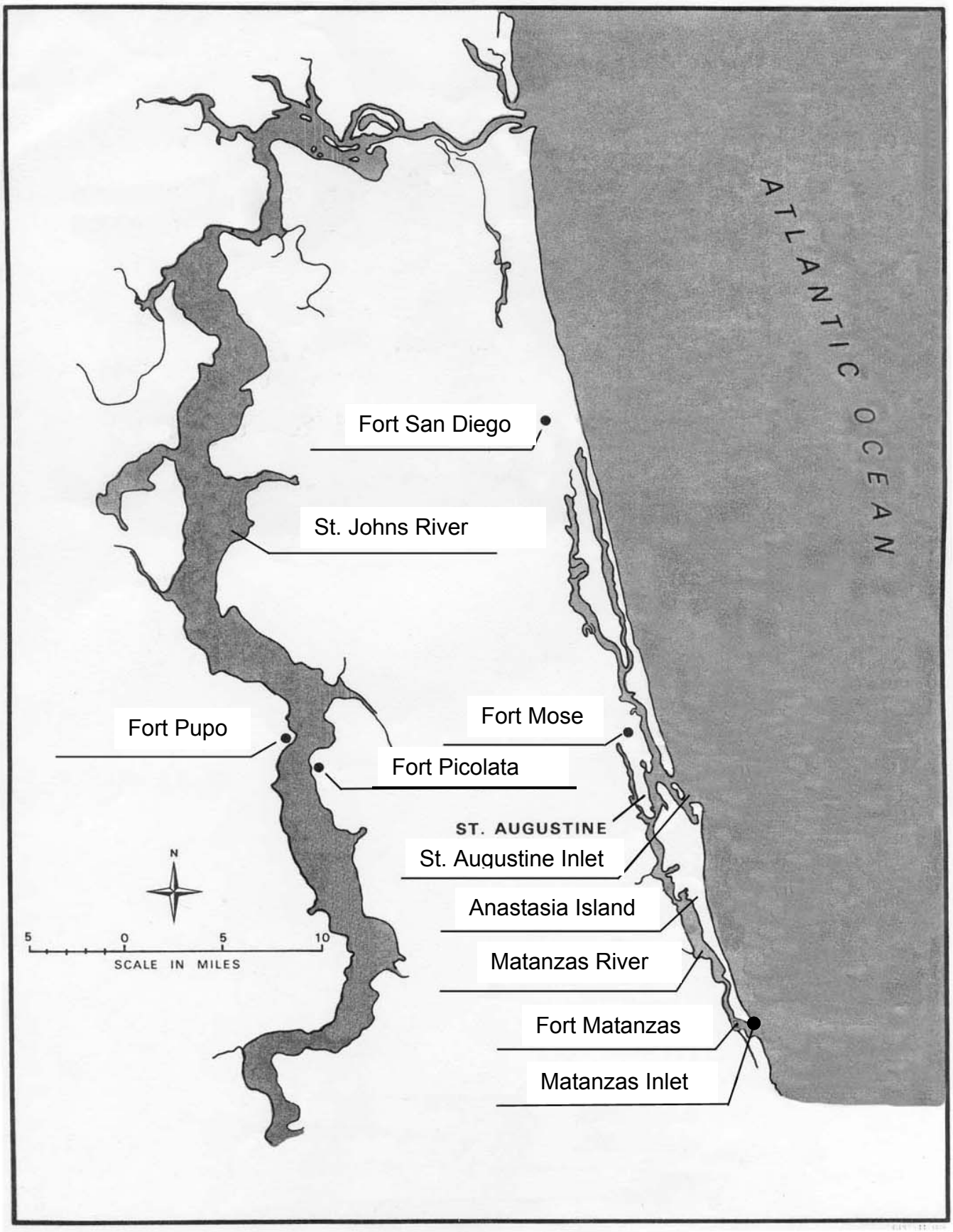
6.) How far away is Fort Mose? ABOUT 2 MILES
What direction would you travel to get there from the Castillo? NORTH

7.) Look at a map of Florida. Find where your school is located. What direction would you travel to get to St. Augustine if you were a bird flying in a straight line? [VARIES]

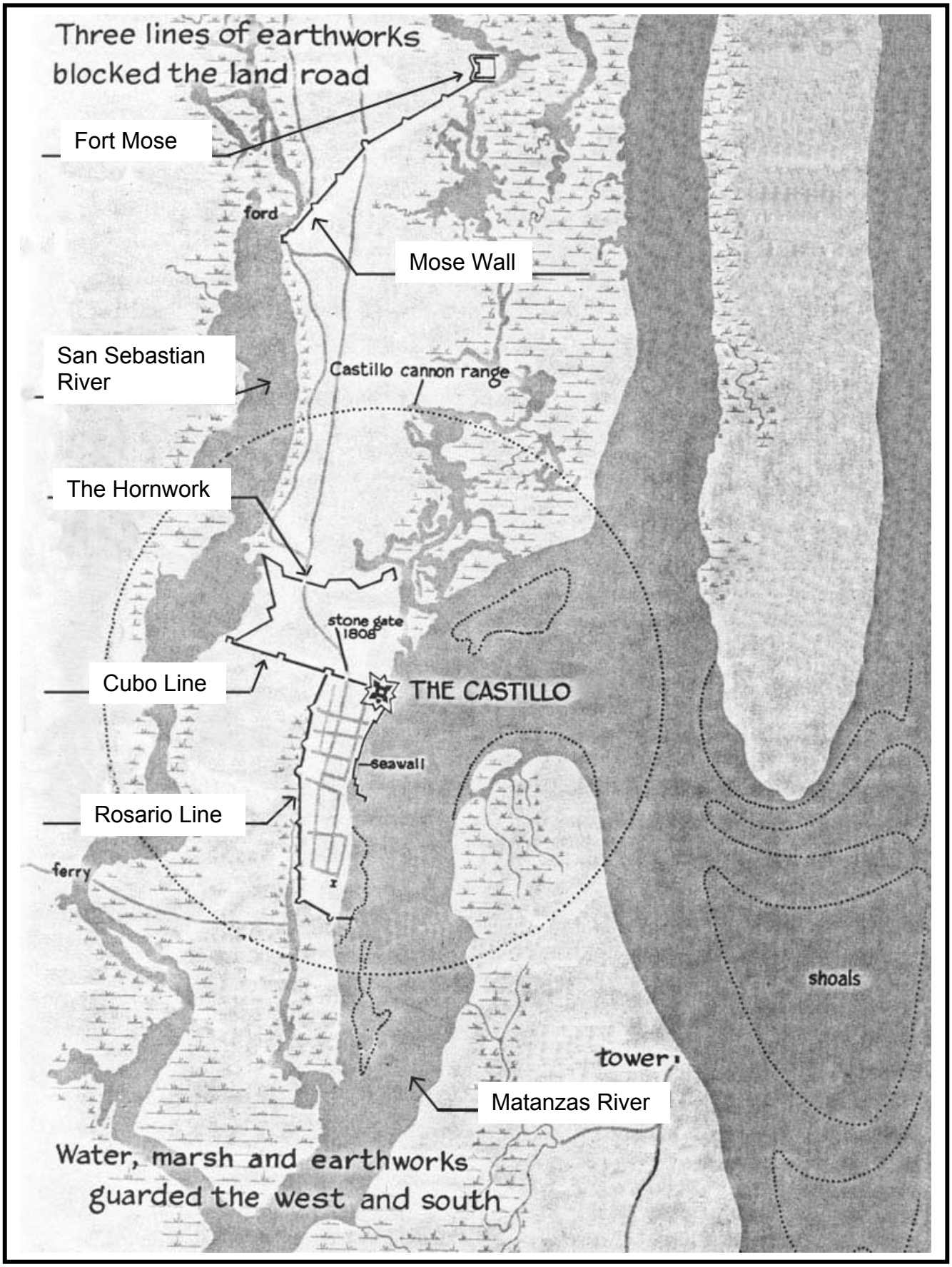
Map 1 -- The Outer Defense System of St. Augustine

Answers

Use the clues in the story to fill in the blanks on the maps with the underlined words.



Map 2 -- The Inner Defense System of St. Augustine **Answers**



Student Page
Map Study--The Defense System of St. Augustine

As the British began to settle the Carolinas, the Spanish in Florida knew that they needed more than the Castillo de San Marcos facing the St. Augustine Inlet to protect their settlement of St. Augustine. As early as 1569 there had been an unarmed watchtower near the Matanzas Inlet. Since the late 1600s there had been small forts, Fort Pupo and Fort Picolata, guarding the spot where the trail west crossed the St. Johns River. Fort Picolata was on the east bank, and Fort Pupo was on the west side of the river. As hostilities between the British and Spanish increased, these two small forts were strengthened, and more fortifications were built.

Sometime before 1736 the owner of a small cattle ranch called San Diego, which was located about half-way between St. Augustine and the mouth of the St. Johns River, decided to make it into a small fort by building a log palisade around his house and adding five small cannons. In 1738 escaped African slaves from the British Carolinas built a small fort and town just north of St. Augustine which they named Santa Teresa de Mose, or Fort Mose. (pronounced "Mo-say"). In 1740 the wooden watchtower at Matanzas was replaced by a more substantial fort armed with five cannon on a tiny island in the Matanzas River. Fort Matanzas is the only one of the St. Augustine outpost forts which still stands.

However, even before these forts were built, the Spanish were working closer to home to make their settlement stronger. In 1702 James Moore from Charleston had attacked St. Augustine and occupied the town. Luckily, the Castillo was finished by then, and all the townspeople took shelter within its strong walls. When a Spanish fleet arrived from Cuba, Moore withdrew his siege and retreated, burning St. Augustine to the ground as he left.

The people had suffered great hardship crowded into the Castillo for over 50 days, and they wanted to make sure that no enemy would be able to occupy their town again. In 1704 they began work on the Cubo Line. This wall, made out of palm logs behind a moat, stretched a half-mile from the Castillo de San Marcos to the San Sebastian River, a shallow, marshy stream just west of town. Redoubts, or cannon batteries, protruded from this wall a musket shot apart. Part of the Cubo Line was reconstructed in the 1960s between the Castillo and the City Gates, and work is proceeding now on a reconstruction of the Santo Domingo Redoubt at Cordova Street.

Deciding that this wall was not enough, in 1706 work was started on a similar wall, the Hornwork, so named because of the "horns" or bastions at each end. This wall was located about 1/2 mile north of the Cubo Line, further blocking access to the city from the north. In 1718 another wall, called the Rosario Line, was built along today's Cordova Street running south from the Santo Domingo Redoubt for nearly a mile before turning east to the bay. Except for the Matanzas Bay on the east, St. Augustine was now a walled city with a gate to the north and one on the west. In 1762, just two years before Florida was turned over to the British by treaty, still another wall, the Mose Wall, was built from Fort Mose across to the San Sebastian River.

Although James Oglethorpe captured the outpost forts of San Diego, Mose, and Pupo and Picolata in 1740 and laid siege to St. Augustine from Anastasia Island, the inner defense walls successfully kept the British from occupying or burning St. Augustine during this attack.

Questions and Discussion

Find the compass rose on Map 1. (It is towards the bottom above the scale of miles.)
Use the compass rose and the scale of miles to answer the following questions:

1.) What direction is towards the top of the map?_____

What direction is towards the bottom?_____

Towards the right? _____ Towards the left? _____

These four directions are called the *Cardinal Directions or Cardinal Points.*

Think about it--
What do you think you would call the direction half-way between North and East?
South and East? South and West? North and West?

2.) In what direction would you travel to go from St. Augustine to Fort Matanzas?_____

How far is it? _____

3.) How far would you have to walk to get to Fort San Diego? _____

Would you have to cross a river to get there?_____

5.) On Map, 2 how far would a cannon from the Castillo de San Marcos shoot?_____

Could the cannon defend the entire town? _____

5.) How long is the Cubo Line? _____

6.) How far away is Fort Mose? _____

What direction would you travel to get there from the Castillo? _____

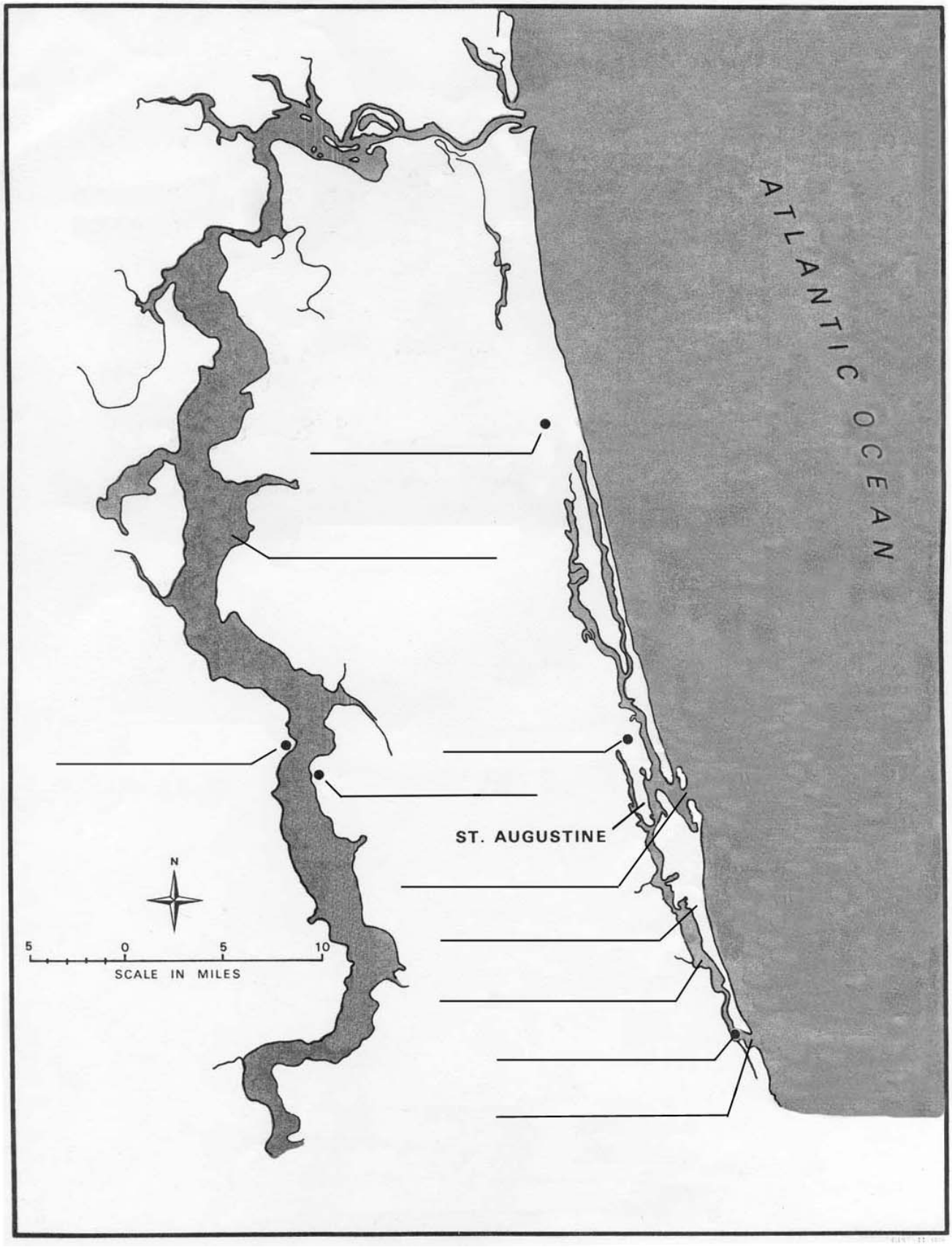
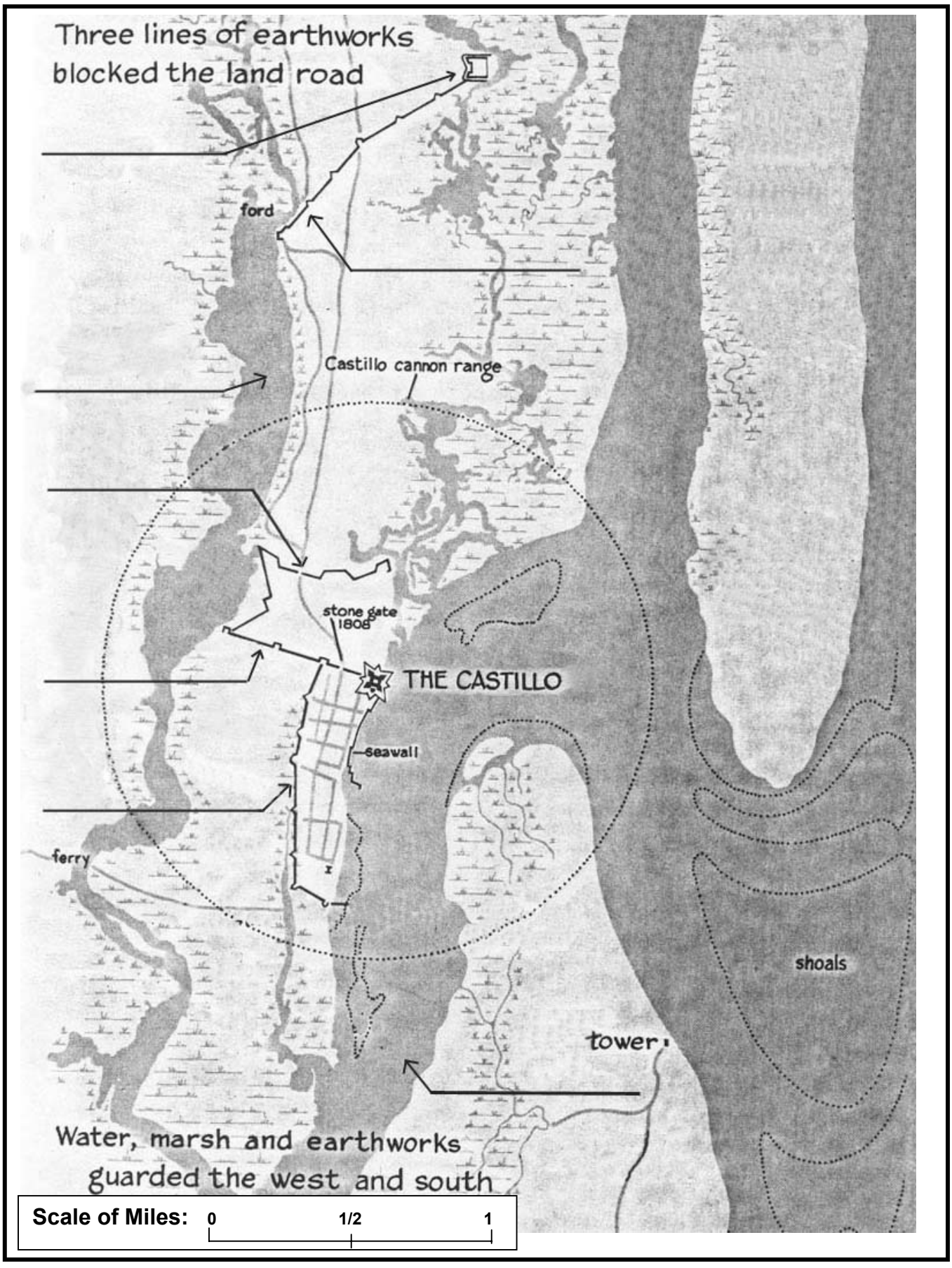
8.) Look at a map of Florida. Find where your school is located. What direction would you travel to get to St. Augustine if you were a bird flying in a straight line? _____

Learn to use a compass
Orienting a Map--
The needle of a compass is magnetic and always swings so that it points North. Lay Map 1 flat on a table, and set the compass near the compass rose so that the N (NOT the needle) marked on the compass is towards the top of the map (the same way the N on the compass rose points). Then, slowly turn the map until the red end of the NEEDLE of the compass points to the N. Your map is now "oriented". It faces the same direction as the compass directions.

Learn to use a compass
Orienting yourself--
Look at your answer to Question 7. Take your compass outside away from large metal objects. Hold your compass close to your body so that the direction in answer #7 is directly away from you. WITHOUT turning the compass in your hand, slowly turn your whole body so that the red end of the compass arrow points to the N on the compass. You are now facing towards St. Augustine!

Map 1 -- The Outer Defense System of St. Augustine

Use the clues in the story to fill in the blanks on the maps with the underlined words. Some words may be used more than once.



Map 2 -- The Inner Defense System of St. Augustine