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School: DuPont Middle School
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Lesson Title:
History of Kingsley Plantation

Level:
This lesson plan and activities are targeted to middle school social studies students.

Goal:
Students will develop an understanding of the history of Kingsley Plantation.

Objectives:
Upon completion of this lesson, the students will be able to:

1. Explain the history of Kingsley Plantation.
2. Understand and make a time line of important dates and events that occurred at Kingsley Plantation.
3. Visit and tour the slave quarters, the barn, view the garden, understand why the kitchen was separated from the owner's house and tour the oldest plantation house still standing in Florida.
4. Complete a Venn Diagram comparing the daily life of a slave on the plantation with the daily life of the plantation owner's Zephaniah and Anna Kingsley.
5. Use the Venn diagram to write an essay comparing and contrasting the daily life of a slave with the daily life of the Kingsley's.

Standards:

SS.A.1.2.1	SS.A.6.2.3
SS.A.1.2.2	SS.A.6.2.4
SS.A.1.2.3	SS.A.6.2.5
SS.A.4.2.5	SS.A.6.2.7
SS.A.4.2.6	

Activity Type: Teacher-led activity plan

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

The National Park Service cares for special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

Materials:

1. A copy of the book, *Kingsley Plantation: A History of the Fort George Island Plantation* by Daniel Stowell and Kathy Tilford.
2. The timeline place cards typed and laminated.

Pre-Visit Activity:

1. The teacher will tell the story of Kingsley Plantation in their own words. The book "*Kingsley Plantation: A History of the Fort George Island Plantation*," by Daniel Stowell and Kathy Tilford, is an excellent teacher resource.
2. The teacher will provide place cards with a date and historical event related to Kingsley Plantation on each. These will be distributed to the students randomly. The students will form a human time line in correct chronological order using the dates on the place cards.

Examples of place cards include:

6,000 years ago	Native peoples came to live on Fort George Island.
May 1, 1562	Jean Ribault arrived at the mouth of the St. Johns River and made contact with the Timucuan Indians.
1564	French Huguenots established Fort Caroline, the first French colony in the U.S.
September 1565	Pedro Menendez de Aviles captured Fort Caroline and massacred most of its defenders.
Treaty of Paris, 1763	Florida was ceded to Britain. A plantation economy was established in Florida.
1765 Island.	Richard Hazzard started the first plantation on Fort George He grew indigo, used to make a deep blue dye.
Treaty of Paris, 1783	Florida returned to Spain.
1798	John McQueen had his slaves build his home which is the oldest plantation home still standing in Florida.
1799	Sea Island cotton grown with slave labor on Fort George Island.

- 1804 John McQueen sold Fort George Island to John McIntosh. McIntosh's slaves produced Sea Island cotton making him one of the wealthiest planters in Florida.
- 1806 In Havana, Cuba Zephaniah Kingsley purchased a 13 year old slave girl, Anta Majigeen Ndiaye from Senegal, Africa. They were married, they moved to Florida and her name became Anna Madgigine Jai Kingsley.
- 1811 Zephaniah freed Anna and their son and two daughters. She acquired her own land and slaves.
- 1817 McIntosh sold his plantation to Zephaniah Kingsley for \$7,000. With about 60 slaves using the "task system" of labor the plantation produced sea Island cotton, citrus, sugar cane and corn.
- 1821 The United States acquired Florida from Spain.
- 1824 Anna had a son born at Kingsley Plantation.
- 1837 Due to increased racism and prejudice, the Kingsley's and their two sons moved to Haiti, the only free black republic in the hemisphere. Their two daughters stayed in Jacksonville. Both were married to wealthy white planters.
- 1839 Z. Kingsley sold the Fort George Island plantation to his nephew, Kingsley Beatty Gibbs.
- 1843 Zephaniah Kingsley died.
- 1853 Gibbs sold Fort George Island to John Lewis for \$12,500.
- 1854 Lewis sold the property to Charles Thomson for \$12,500.
- 1860 Charles Thomson's son-in-law Charles Barnwell bought the property for \$6,280.
- 1861-1865 Civil War
- 1869 John F. Rollin bought Fort George Island for \$5,500.
- 1870 Anna Kingsley died.
- 1923 Property sold to investors for the Army and Navy Club.
- 1927 The Fort George Club was established.
- 1928 The Ribault Club was organized.

- 1955 The Florida Park Service acquired the Fort George Club property.
- 1988 President Ronald Reagan established the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve.
- 1991 Kingsley Plantation was transferred from the Florida Park Service to the National Park Service.

On Site Activity:

1. The students will exit the bus at the slave quarters. Remind students about conservation, safety and respect for the "tabby" construction of the cabins.
2. Explain in detail the daily life of slaves at Kingsley plantation. Discuss why the houses are in a semi-circle.
3. Walk to the garden. Point out to students Sea Island cotton, sugar cane, indigo and other plants.
4. Walk the students into the barn. Explain the purpose of the barn was to store farm animals and tools. (i.e. - Some slaves worked in the barn.) Allow students to gin cotton as an example of labor done by slaves.
5. Tour the kitchen. Explain why it was separated from the owner's house.
6. Tour the plantation owner's home. Explain the daily life of the Kingsleys and how different it was from the daily life of the slaves.
7. Allow time for questions and a quick stop in the bookstore.

Post-Visit Activity:

1. Have students draw on their paper a Venn Diagram. Label the left side, "daily life of a slave." Label the right side, "daily life of a plantation owner." The middle area is for similarities in slave and owners' lives.
2. Give the students time to complete the Venn Diagram in class.
3. Discuss various aspects of plantation life learned from the field trip. Using an overhead projector complete a Venn Diagram using the student responses.
4. Have the students write an essay comparing and contrasting the daily life of slaves and plantation owners on Fort George Island.

Variations:

- The timeline activity could be used in the barn during a Park Ranger guided tour.
- Students could create the timeline place cards as a website scavenger hunt. The teacher provides each student with a year, and the child finds information about that year on the website.
- Career enhancement exercise – Students could research the types of jobs available at state and national parks. Kingsley Plantation has been both a state and national park site. Students could also brainstorm the types of work that would need to be done to keep this park maintained for future generations.