

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_

Disclaimer: This packet is intended ONLY for the use of students enrolled in Leon County Schools.

**Grade 4**  
**Geography**  
**Multicultural/ Women's History Reading**

**Standards:**

SS.4.G.1.1 Identify physical features of Florida.

SS.4.G.1.2 Locate and label cultural features on a Florida map.

SS.4.G.1.3 Explain how weather impacts Florida.

SS.4.G.1.4 Interpret political and physical maps using map elements (title, compass rose, cardinal directions, intermediate directions, symbols, legend, scale, longitude, latitude).

**Florida Statutes (1003.42):**

(h) The history of African Americans, including the history of African peoples before the political conflicts that led to the development of slavery, the passage to America, the enslavement experience, abolition, and the contributions of African Americans to society. Instructional materials shall include the contributions of African Americans to American society.

(q) The study of women's contributions to the United States.

Resources:  
Worksheetswork.com  
fcit.usf.edu  
education.com

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_



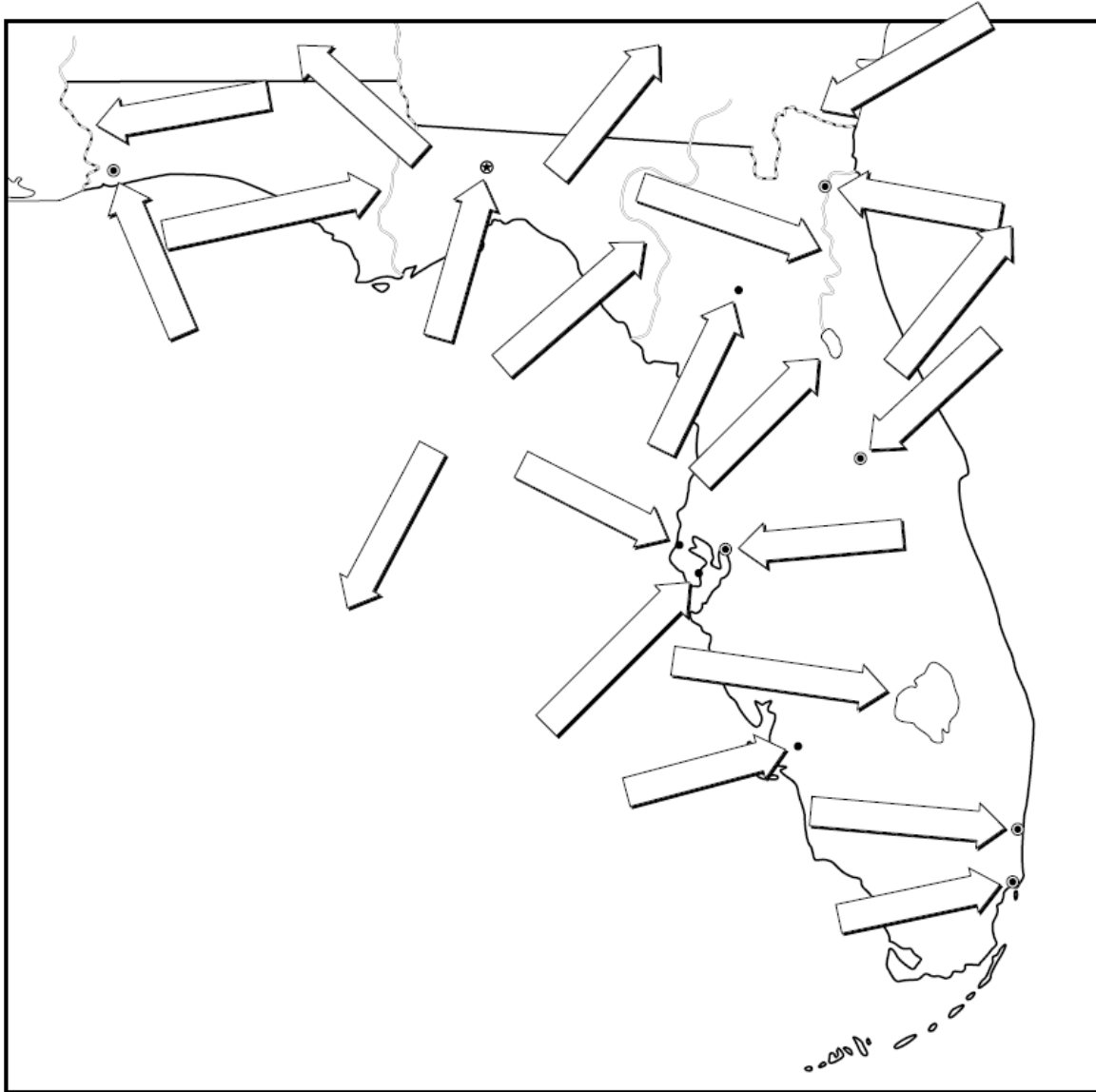
# Geography of Florida

## A Label-Me Map

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Fill in the arrows with the names of the places they point to.



Fort Myers   Gainesville   Lake George   Miami   Perdido River   Clearwater   Jacksonville  
Fort Lauderdale   Apalachicola River   Saint Petersburg   Tallahassee   Lake Okeechobee  
Suwanee River   St. Marys River   St. Johns River   Atlantic Ocean   Gulf of Mexico  
Pensacola   Georgia   Orlando   Tampa   Alabama

# History | \_\_\_\_\_

## Hurricanes in Florida

Florida has quite a history with hurricanes. Because it is near the tropics and westerly winds blow off the African coasts along the equator, Florida is vulnerable.

### What does the word hurricane mean?

The word hurricane probably comes to us by way of the Spanish explorers. They picked up the term from the Taino Indian word huracan (evil spirit). The word probably came to the Taino from the Maya word Huraken (God of Storms or bad weather).

### What are hurricanes?

Hurricanes are severe tropical storms that form over warm ocean waters—usually starting as storms in the Caribbean or off the west coast of Africa. As the storms drift slowly westward, they gather heat and energy through contact with warm ocean waters. Evaporation from the seawater increases their power.

Warm, moist air moves toward the center of the storm and spirals upward. This is similar to the “dust devils” that form on a hot afternoon along a sandy beach. Hurricanes rotate in a counter-clockwise direction around an “eye.” The most violent part of a hurricane is at the edges of its eye, called the eye wall.

Hurricanes are defined as having winds of at least 74 miles per hour. Hurricanes strengthen until they come into contact with land or cooler water. When they come onto land, the heavy rain, strong winds, and heavy waves can damage buildings, trees, and cars. The heavy waves are called a storm surge.

### Can hurricanes be predicted?

Although the Army Signal Corps had been attempting to issue storm warnings as far back as 1873, there was no official tracking of hurricanes in the United States until 1890. Following a bad storm in 1899, a more comprehensive system was established. Today, the National Hurricane Center is

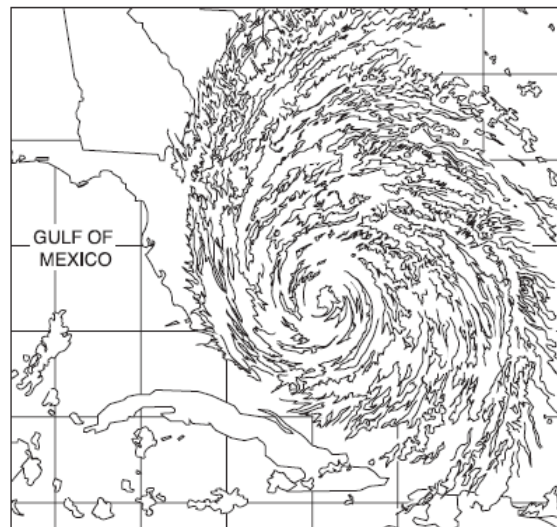
located in Miami. Experts there are particularly busy during the Atlantic hurricane season from June 1 through November 30. Specially strengthened and electronically equipped aircraft are sent into the eye of a hurricane to help in the analysis of a hurricane’s strength.

If a hurricane is possible within 36 hours, the Hurricane Center issues a Hurricane Watch. This means they are tracking the storm and trying to predict where it may come ashore. People in the area should stay tuned to the radio and television for more information.

If a hurricane is expected within 24 hours, the Hurricane Center issues a Hurricane Warning. This means that people may be told to evacuate. People in the area should begin making preparation to leave.

### How are hurricanes named?

Since 1953, Atlantic tropical storms have been named from lists produced by the National Hurricane



Center. The Atlantic is assigned six lists of names, with one list used each year. Each name on the list starts with a different letter. The first hurricane of the season starts with the letter "A," followed by "B," and so forth alphabetically. When an unusually destructive hurricane hits, that hurricane's name is never used again.

#### How are hurricanes classified?

Hurricanes are classified into five categories, based on their wind speeds and potential to cause damage.

- Category 1: Winds 74-95 miles per hour
- Category 2: Winds 96-110 miles per hour
- Category 3: Winds 111-130 miles per hour
- Category 4: Winds 131-155 miles per hour
- Category 5: Winds greater than 155 miles per hour

#### What are some of Florida's worst hurricanes? 1906

The worst hurricane in 170 years killed one hundred railroad workers in the Keys. The eye passed over Miami. At least 34 people were killed when it reached the Pensacola area.

#### 1909, 1910, 1919

A series of bad hurricanes hit the Keys. They damaged the Seven Mile Bridge and caused major damage in Key West.

#### 1921

The last major hurricane to hit Tampa and the Florida central west coast caused over a million dollars in damage. The storm passed across the state and exited at Jacksonville.

#### 1926

The eye passed over Miami. Wind gusts were estimated at 150 miles per hour. Most buildings in Dade and Broward Counties were damaged or destroyed. There was major flooding of all coastal sections, downtown Miami, and downtown Ft. Lauderdale.

#### (1928) Okeechobee Hurricane

The eye of the hurricane moved ashore near Palm Beach causing widespread destruction. Nearly 2,000 people died when the dikes broke on Lake Okeechobee, causing massive flooding.

#### (1935) Florida Keys Labor Day Hurricane

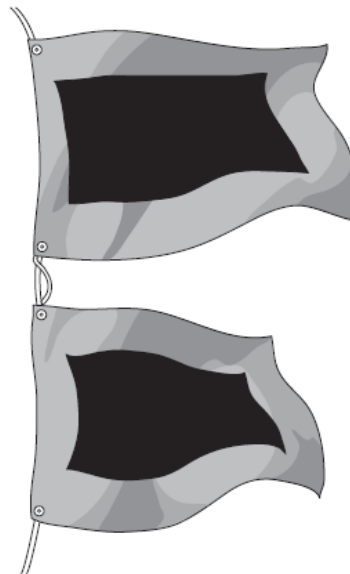
This was the strongest storm ever to hit the United States. The winds were estimated up to 250 miles per hour. This small but intense storm (category 5) caused significant damage. Hundreds of World War I veterans who had been sent to the Keys to help build the U.S. Highway One were killed. The storm surge floated an entire train away.

#### (1960) Hurricane Donna

This hurricane had 150 mile per hour winds. It caused major damage in the Keys.

#### (1992) Hurricane Andrew

This hurricane hit Miami. It was the most costly natural disaster to hit a United States city in modern times. It caused \$30 billion in damage.



Student \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

## Hurricanes in Florida

Answer the following questions after discussing the article in class.

- 1 Why are hurricanes dangerous? Used details and information from the article to support your answer.

READ	_____
THINK	_____
EXPLAIN	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____

- 2 Read the following sentence from the article: *Because it is near the tropics and westerly winds blow off the African coasts along the equator, Florida is vulnerable.* What does the word *vulnerable* mean?

- A invincible
- B valuable
- C at risk
- D to run

- 3 How was Hurricane Donna classified?

- F Category 2
- G Category 3
- H Category 4
- I Category 5

- 4 What was the strongest hurricane to ever hit the United States?

- A Okeechobee Hurricane
- B Florida Keys Labor Day Hurricane
- C Hurricane Donna
- D Hurricane Andrew

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## African American Communities: Eatonville, Florida

Established in 1887, Eatonville is a town in the state of Florida, six miles north of the city of Orlando. It was one of the first all-black towns formed after the 13th Amendment passed, making slavery illegal. Since the town had its own government, it was able to create its own police force to help protect the civil rights of all residents.

The town is named after Josiah C. Eaton, a white landowner who was willing to sell land to African Americans in order to start a town. It was hard for African Americans to purchase land at the time because many people were unwilling to sell it to them. Additionally, formerly enslaved African Americans did not have much money to purchase property.

Eatonville's most famous resident was folklorist and anthropologist Zora Neale Hurston, who wrote the popular book *Their Eyes Were Watching God* in 1937. Zora lived in Eatonville as a child. She described the city as a place where African Americans could live as they desired, independent of white society.

According to the 2020 Census, Eatonville boasts an 80.35% African American population. Every winter, Eatonville holds the Zora Neale Hurston Festival of the Arts and Humanities (ZORA! Festival). At the event, participants can purchase African-inspired arts and crafts, listen to music, and participate in a lunch with traditionally African American cuisine.

**Directions:** Answer the questions using text evidence. Underline the text evidence and then write the paragraph number next to your answer.

1. Which of Eatonville author Zora Neale Hurston's books was published in 1937?
  - a) *Their Eyes Were Watching God*
  - b) *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*
  - c) *Not Without Laughter*
  - d) *The Blacker the Berry*
2. Based on the first paragraph, why might people want to live in an all-black community?
  - a) To have family members close by
  - b) To have a job
  - c) To create a police force that could protect residents
  - d) To run their own festivals
3. Why was it hard for African Americans to purchase land after the 13th Amendment?
  - a) They did not know where to buy land
  - b) Many people were unwilling to sell land to African Americans
  - c) Not enough people wanted to buy the land
  - d) The land was too expensive



### Notable Residents

Zora Neale Hurston, folklorist and author; Deacon Jones, football defensive end; Norm Lewis, actor and baritone singer.

## History | 1891-1960

### Famous Floridians: Zora Neale Hurston

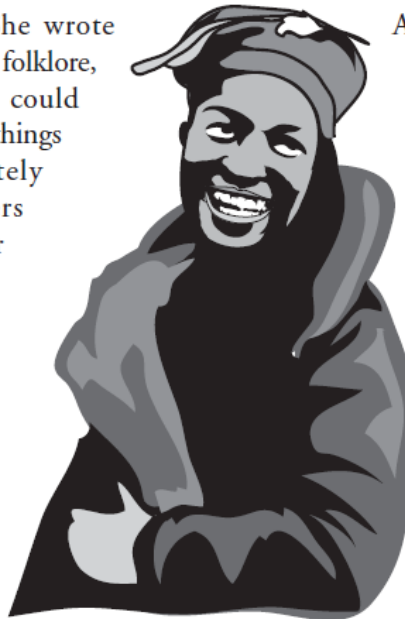
Zora Neale Hurston wrote, “Mama exhorted her children at every opportunity to ‘jump at de sun.’ We might not land on the sun, but at least we would get off the ground.” Hurston certainly “jumped at de sun.”

Hurston is noted as the first Black American to collect and publish African-American and Afro-Caribbean folklore. She wrote stories, novels, anthropological folklore, and an autobiography. She could write about the most ordinary things and make them infinitely gorgeous. Her characters appeared real and human. Her works have increased in popularity with the passing of time.

She was born in Alabama. In the first year or two of her life, her family moved to Eatonville, Florida, a small black community near Orlando. This community shaped her life and her writing. She once wrote, “I’ve got the map of Florida on my tongue.” She was so proud of her heritage as a black Floridian that in her autobiography, *Dust Tracks on a Road*, she claimed she was born in Eatonville.

In 1904, thirteen-year-old Zora was devastated by the death of her mother. Later that same year, her father removed her from school and sent her to care for her brother’s children. A rambunctious and restless teenager, Zora was eager to leave the

responsibility of that household. She became a member of a traveling theater at the age of sixteen. After that she did domestic work for a white household. It was in this home that Hurston’s intellectual spark was discovered. The woman for whom Zora worked bought Zora her first book and arranged for her to attend high school.



Zora Neale Hurston

After high school graduation, Hurston held jobs as a waitress and a manicurist. She attended Howard, Barnard, and Columbia universities, where she studied anthropology. She returned to the South in the 1920s. She collected materials for her four novels and book *Mules and Men*. *Mules and Men* has been called “the greatest book of African-American folklore ever written.”

In 1925, Hurston headed to New York City and became part of the Harlem Renaissance\*. She attended parties with other notable African-American writers. Hurston apparently cut quite a figure in Harlem society. With her hat perched jauntily on her head, she entertained groups with her tales of Eatonville. In this stylish period, she was considered flamboyant and somewhat shocking. She was also sometimes considered controversial. Her writing was the first time black folk in the South were presented as normal people—not downtrodden by prejudice, not victims of racism.

1891-1960

Over the next several years, Hurston would travel in the South, interviewing storytellers in Florida and Voodoo doctors in New Orleans. This would provide material for her writing. The 1930s and early 1940s marked the peak of Hurston's literary career. Her 1937 novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God* is generally considered to be her most powerful novel. It is about a young black woman's coming of age in rural Florida.

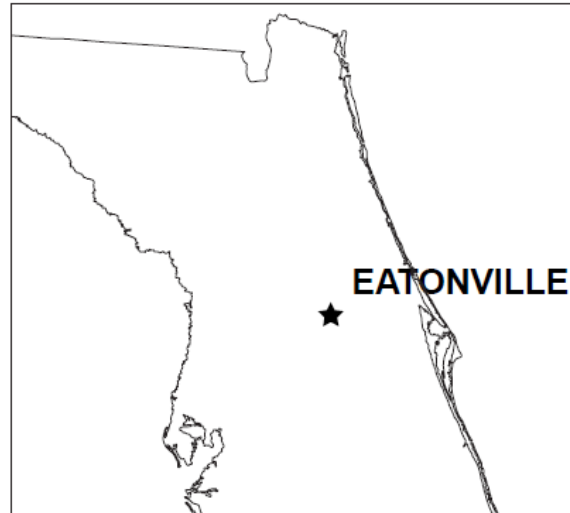
Hurston returned to Florida in 1948 and faded into obscurity. She was rediscovered in the 1970s. Today she is studied in college courses. She is generally looked upon as one of the finest American novelists of the first half of the 20th century. But Hurston would probably consider her highest accolade to be a festival held in her honor every year in Eatonville, the town she loved to claim as her own.

### Eatonville

Eatonville, Florida is a small community of great significance to African-American history and culture. Of the more than one hundred black towns founded between 1865 and 1900, fewer than twelve remain today. Eatonville is the oldest.

Reconstruction after the Civil War was a time of joy and for building a better way of living for blacks. At first, newly freed blacks began to establish homes and businesses in white communities. By the 1800s, tensions from this new coexistence gave rise to segregation, the separation of blacks to a particular area in the community.

Rather than endure the indignities of restriction, some blacks established race colonies, communities of their own. These colonies often



Eatonville is located on the East side of Florida.

resembled extended families. They were centered on education and religion. Eatonville was a community founded in this tradition.

On August 15, 1887, 27 registered voters, all black men, met in a building they call Town Hall and voted unanimously to incorporate. Eatonville was born and history was made.

Eatonville's cultural importance was secured when the town was immortalized in the works of its renowned native daughter, Zora Neale Hurston. Her words captured forever the culture of the community and painted an image of an environment typical of the rural southern working-class African-American. Today the town continues to celebrate its connection with Hurston through the annual arts and humanities events at the Zora Neale Hurston Festival

\*Harlem Renaissance refers to the Black literary and cultural movement of the 1920s—during this period, Harlem (a part of New York City) was the center for many creative Blacks from the Caribbean and the United States.



Student \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

## Famous Floridians: Zora Neale Hurston

Answer the following questions after discussing the article in class.

- 1 What did Zora Neale Hurston mean when she wrote, "I've got the map of Florida on my tongue?" Use details and information from the article to support your answer.

READ THINK EXPLAIN	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____

- 2 Why is Zora Neale Hurston a famous Floridian?
- (A) She lived in Eatonville, Florida.
  - (B) She dressed flamboyantly with a hat.
  - (C) She was a black woman with a college education.
  - (D) She was one of the finest American novelists.
- 3 Read the following sentence from the article: *But Hurston would probably consider her highest accolade to be a festival held in her honor every year in Eatonville, the town she loved to claim as her own.* What does the word accolade mean?
- (F) activity
  - (G) position
  - (H) criticism
  - (I) praise
- 4 Why were race colonies established?
- (A) because of the Civil War
  - (B) because of the Harlem Renaissance
  - (C) because of segregation
  - (D) because of Reconstruction