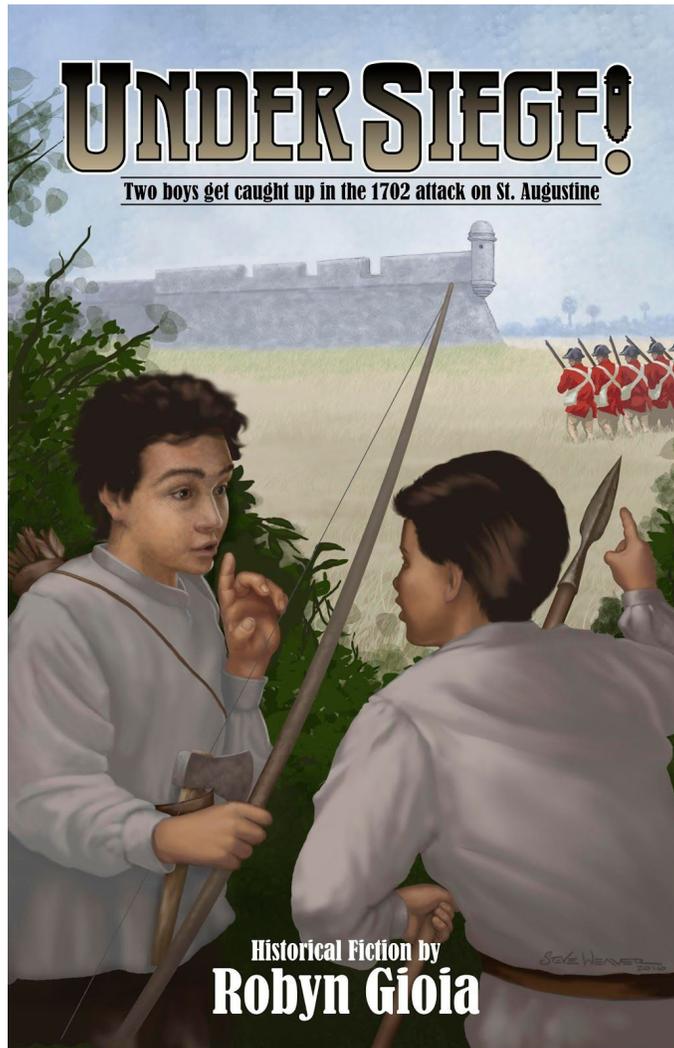


Study Guide for

Under Siege!

Two boys get caught up in the 1702 attack on St. Augustine

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Why St. Augustine, Florida?

St. Augustine was a key colonial port for New World outposts. It was vital to trade and commerce. It was also the center of major conflicts between countries expanding their empires. St. Augustine rose to be America's oldest city, and the history surrounding its survival was one of turbulence and endurance. *Under Siege!* is the story of a real event that helped forge America's early colonial history and the founding of her ancient city.

NPS historical background leading up to the 1702 siege is located at the end of this discussion guide.

More teacher resources: <http://www.robvingioia.com>

Book Description In 1702, Pedro, a thirteen year old boy from St. Augustine, Florida, gets caught up in a siege when Governor Moore of Carolina attacks the Spanish stronghold of St. Augustine. With only an ailing grandfather to mentor him in the way of war, Pedro struggles to help the beleaguered Spanish garrison fight for survival against a superior enemy. A naval blockade, an escaped pirate with detailed knowledge of the fort, woods crawling with the enemy, and a fort with critically low ammunition are just some of the challenges ahead. Pedro, along with his friend, Miguel, know they must sneak behind enemy lines to help or the town will perish.

Chapter 1 New World

Comprehension/Recall Questions

1. What hardships has the old man suffered?
2. In what setting does the story take place? Does it limit what a person can do?
3. Give evidence of what makes Pedro's character.
4. What have you learned about Miguel's character?
5. What is Pedro's and Miguel's relationship?

Higher Level Thinking Skills

6. What drives the emotions in this chapter and why?
7. Compare the 1702 historical setting to today's modern city setting. How are they the same and how are they different? What hardships would have been unique to the 1702 setting?

Literary Elements

9. From whose point of view is the story written? Is there an advantage to this point of view?
10. What is the problem in the story?
11. Where is the conflict?

Chapter 2 Governor Zuniga

Comprehension/Recall Questions

1. Who is Sun Tzu?
2. What problems did Miguel and Pedro face as they headed toward the Castillo?
3. Who is Nico and what have we learned about him?
4. What problem does Pedro face with Nico?
5. Who is Uncle Manual?
6. What other position does the governor hold?
7. What information does the messenger pass to the Governor?

Higher Level Thinking Skills

8. Explain this quote in your own words: "Attack him where he is unprepared, appear where you're not expected."
9. What internal struggle does Pedro go through after listening to the warning? How could this struggle influence what he does next?
10. How is the messenger important to the story? How would the story have changed if the boys had not stumbled upon the old man at the river?
11. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to Chapter 2?

Literary Elements

11. What conflict outside of St. Augustine is threatening the town's existence?
12. What personal conflict does Pedro face with his cousin? What could be some of the reasons for this conflict?

Personal or Group Discussions

13. The messenger delivers a disturbing warning to the governor. How would you have handled the news? What do you feel the governor needs to do next to protect the town?

Chapter 3 The English

Comprehension/Recall Questions

1. What is the signal that summons the townspeople to the Castillo?
2. What do you learn about Grandpapa's character?
3. What is Grandpapa's relationship to Pedro?
4. Why is St. Augustine being attacked? What events led to this moment?
5. Why is the Castillo important to the enemy?
6. What does the governor tell the townspeople?
7. What is the problem for the townspeople?
8. What does Grandpapa promise Pedro at the end of the chapter?

Higher Level Thinking Skills

9. Explain this quote in your own words, "To secure ourselves against defeat lies in our own hands, but the opportunity of defeating the enemy is provided by the enemy himself."

10. What is the reason Grandpapa warns Pedro, that in war, the welfare of the settlement cannot be trusted to a boy? Do you agree or disagree?
11. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Literary Elements

12. What emotions impact this part of the story and what is the outcome? Why?

Chapter 4 Preparing for War

13. Explain this quote in your own words, "Whoever is first in the field and awaits the coming of the enemy, will be fresh for the fight; whoever is second in the field and has to hasten to battle will arrive exhausted."
14. What orders has Miguel's father received? How does this impact the Castillo and the townspeople?
15. Where is Pensacola in relation to St. Augustine? How would protecting Pensacola help protect the town of St. Augustine?
16. What news did the messenger bring?
17. What is a frigate? How is a frigate important to the settlement? What was the main mode of transportation in the 1700s?
18. What advantage does Father Francisco say the town has been given? How does this impact the enemy?
19. What order does the governor give to everyone?
20. How does the strength of the Spanish garrison compare to the invading English? What are the pros and cons of both sides?
21. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 5 Under Siege!

22. Explain this quote in your own words, "The supreme art of war is to subdue the enemy without fighting."
23. What makes a siege?
24. How do tactics differ from that of a regular battle?
25. What limitations does a siege put on the inhabitants? On the attacker?
26. How does the enemy prevail?
27. What must the inhabitants do to prevail?
28. What warning does Pedro give to Miguel at the end of the chapter?
29. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 6 The Storm

30. Explain this quote in your own words, "By holding out advantages to him, he can cause the enemy to approach of his own accord; or, by inflicting damage, he can make it impossible for the enemy to draw near."
31. What is the weather and mood inside the fort?
32. Where does Grandpapa sleep? Why?
33. What problems does the *Nuestra Senora* face?
34. What happens to the crew?

35. How does losing the frigate affect the survival of the town?
36. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 7 The Enemy

37. Explain this quote in your own words, "Carefully compare the opposing army with your own, so that you may know where strength is superabundant and where it is deficient."
38. How many fresh water wells are there inside the fort? What is the advantage to having so many?
39. What is the troubling thought about his father that plagues Pedro? How does the problem affect him?
40. How does the garrison plan to go for help?
41. What appears on the horizon? How is this a problem for the fort?
42. What emotions grip the people and our protagonists? Why do you think the morale of the people would be important?
43. What does the small band of Spanish soldiers bring through the gate?
44. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 8 La Gloria

45. Explain this quote in your own words, "All war is based on deception."
46. Explain Pedro's frustration in the first paragraph.
47. What news does Grandpapa tell the boys?
48. What task does Grandpapa want Pedro to do?
49. What does Pedro need to do to prepare for the task?
50. What are firestones and what do they do?
51. Pedro comes to a realization about himself that surprises him. What is it? Have you had a similar realization?
52. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 9 Sundown

53. Explain this quote in your own words, "Secret operations are essential in war; upon them the army relies to make its every move."
54. Why did the cannons fire three times?
55. What is the problem with Nico? Why?
56. How were the boys able to see in the dark? (related to previous chapter)
57. Why did Miguel have a problem paddling the canoe?
58. What happened with the guards on lookout at the Matanzas watchtower?
59. At the end of the chapter, what is Pedro worried about?
60. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 10 Who Goes There?

61. Explain this quote in your own words, "We shall be unable to turn natural advantage to account unless we make use of local guides."
62. Why did Miguel and Pedro breathe a sigh of relief?

63. Describe the scene of the three ships anchored in the water.
64. Why is Pedro worried about the canoes?
65. What new skill does Pedro learn about Miguel and how does Miguel come to have this skill?
66. What does Pedro mean when he says, "It became clear why they said I was too young to fight."
67. Why did Pedro dive for the bottom of the boat?
68. What happened when the fire canoes reached the first ship and how does this affect *La Gloria*?
69. What range of emotions are present in this chapter?
70. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 11 Into Town

71. Explain this quote in your own words, "Ground which can be freely traversed by both sides is called accessible."
72. What does Pedro mean when he says, "A town without people is simply space cluttered with meaningless walls and furnishings?"
73. What is the *trial by fire*?
74. Why does Pedro say he now eats to live?
75. What awakens Pedro in the morning and what is the problem they now face?
76. What danger do Miguel and Pedro face at the end of the chapter?
77. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 12 Run!

78. Explain this quote in your own words, "On hemmed-in ground, resort to stratagem."
79. What does Pedro do in the *normal course of a day*?
80. What happened to Miguel?
81. What was Pedro's grand move?
82. What trick does Pedro play on the scout?"
83. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 13 Boom!

84. Explain this quote in your own words, "He will win who knows how to handle both superior and inferior forces."
85. What does this simile mean? "The enemy sat safely out of reach, dotting the horizon like birds on a post."
86. What happened that caused Pedro and Miguel to fight the crowds like mad hornets?
87. Was the fort hit by the enemy? What happened to cause the accident?
88. How are cannons problems? What danger do they bring?
89. What do Grandpapa, Pedro and Miguel see when they go to the wall?
90. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 14 One Cannon Shot Away

91. Explain this quote in your own words, "He who can modify his tactics in relation to his opponent and thereby succeed in winning may be called a heaven-born captain."

92. How did the townspeople cope with the cannon tragedy? Why?
93. What food lifted Pedro's spirits?
94. Where has Governor Moore taken up residence and why is this a problem for the garrison?
95. What news does the Governor order for the townspeople?
96. What does Grandmama want Pedro to do? Why?
97. What does Pedro witness from the gun deck and how is it important?
98. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 15 Into the Lion's Den

99. Explain this quote in your own words, "Opportunities multiply as they are seized."
100. What do the lifted drums do?
101. How do Pedro and Miguel check to see if they are ready?
102. What warning does Grandmama give the boys?
103. Why does Pedro say he feels like a trapped animal? Would you say the same?
104. What do footprints in the dirt reveal and why is it important?
105. What concerned Pedro about cutting the willow tree?
106. What sign does Miguel see that worries him about going further into the woods?
107. What happens at the end of the chapter and why?
108. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 16 Into Enemy Territory

109. Explain this quote in your own words, "When you surround an army, leave an outlet free. Do not press a desperate foe too hard."
110. At the beginning of the chapter, what is Pedro afraid Miguel will do?
111. Why do Pedro and Miguel need to create a distraction?
112. What problem does Miguel face when he tries out his slingshot?
113. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 17 Into Enemy Hands

114. Explain this quote in your own words, "He who knows when he can fight and when he can not will be victorious."
115. What lesson does Pedro share at the beginning of the chapter when he refers to David and Goliath?
116. What happened to bring the soldiers outside the mission?
117. What does Miguel do?
118. What happens to make Pedro feel so anxious?
119. What alerts the enemy to their location?
120. What does Pedro infer when he says a Spanish boy has no monetary value?
121. What does Miguel do to give Pedro an advantage so he can escape?
122. What series of events happen when the boys enter the marsh?
123. What happens after the boys were captured?
124. How would you have done things differently and why?
125. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 18 Coquina Walls

126. Explain this quote in your own words, "One may know how to conquer without being about to do it."
127. Why does Grandpapa refuse to sip the willow bark tea?
128. What does Grandmama tell Pedro about his injury?
129. What happens when the enemy fires on the fort?
130. What two weapons do the Spanish fear and why?
131. What do Pedro and Miguel learn from the letter they stole? How is it good news and how is it bad news?
132. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 19 Spies Among Us

133. Explain this quote in your own words, "Knowledge of the enemy's dispositions can only be obtained from other men."
134. Why does Pedro need to retrieve his old bow from his house? What emotions does Pedro feel when thinking about the loss of his old bow? How could it be important to the story?
135. What does Nico do to Pedro that causes him to be annoyed? What is Pedro's reaction?
136. Describe what happens between Pedro, Miguel and the pirate. How could this exchange possibly affect events to come?
137. What happens at the end of the chapter to make Pedro take a different direction out of the fort?
138. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 20 Deceit and Trickery

139. Explain this quote in your own words, "Though the enemy be stronger in numbers, we may prevent him from fighting. Scheme so as to discover his plans and the likelihood of their success."
140. What does Pedro mean when he says, '*To listen carefully means life or death in the woods.*'
141. What is the problem? What are Pedro and Miguel trying to achieve?
142. How do the Indians plan to turn the other Indians against the Spanish garrison?
143. Why can't Miguel and Pedro split up so they can stop both the pirate and the Indians? Do you agree with their decision? Why or why not?
144. What plan does Pedro put into action? What unexpected problem does he run into?
145. What is the result?
146. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 21 Trapped

147. Explain this quote in your own words, "Although we have heard of stupid haste in war, cleverness has never been associated with long delays."
148. Explain the series of events that put Pedro and Miguel in danger.
149. Who is the enemy and what steps does Pedro take to protect himself?
150. What lesson does Pedro intend on teaching Miguel later?
151. Why doesn't he want to bring it up then?
152. Why did the garrison come into the fort?
153. Pedro does not tell the garrison about the Pirate. Why not?

154. What news does Miguel hear about his father?
155. Why does the sergeant warn boys?
156. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 22 Tracking the Pirate

157. Explain this quote in your own words, "Bring war material with you from home, but forge on the enemy. Thus the army will have food enough for its needs."
158. What problems do Pedro and Miguel face at the beginning of the chapter?
159. Why does Pedro want to move away from the river?
160. Where do they find shelter? What did they do to protect themselves from the cold?
161. Why does Pedro say, "The enemy scours the woods and eats everything it finds."
162. What do the boys do with the tree sap and why?
163. What advice does Pedro give Miguel on surviving without food?
164. Where and what did Pedro find to eat?
165. Where do the boys go to watch for the pirate?
166. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 23 The Enemy

167. Explain this quote in your own words, "Thus, what is of supreme importance in war is to attack the enemy's strategy."
168. What do Pedro and Miguel see on the beach?
169. Why does Pedro refer to himself as a jolterhead?
170. Describe the anger he felt and why.
171. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 24 Prisoner of War

172. Explain this quote in your own words, "In battle, there are not more than two methods of attack--the direct and the indirect; yet these two in combination give rise to an endless series of maneuvers."
173. Why do you think the English soldiers tied their two prisoners back to back? What advantage does it give to Pedro to face the woods?
174. What explanation does Ranson give about why he is not siding with the English?
175. Who is Kathryn and why is she important to the story?
176. Describe what Ranson does to vex Pedro and what happens next.
177. What does Pedro realize when Ranson winks at him?
178. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 25 Don't Follow My Folly

179. Explain this quote in your own words, "The Moral Law causes the people to be in complete accord with their ruler, so that they will follow him regardless of their lives, undismayed by any danger."
180. What does Ranson do to distract the soldiers?
181. Where do the boys go and why?
182. Why doesn't Miguel obey Pedro's orders to run toward the Castillo?
183. What extra weapon does Pedro find when retrieving his belonging from underneath the palmettos?
184. What does Ranson confess that causes Miguel to point a knife at him?
185. What is Pedro expecting when he opens the trunk and what does he find instead?

186. What is Pedro inner struggle about hiding inside the trunk to get on board the ship?
187. What unexpected thing happens at the end of the chapter and how might it change things to come?
188. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 26 Face to Face with the Enemy

189. Explain this quote in your own words, "Now the general who wins a battle makes many calculations in his temple ere the battle is fought."
190. Explain how Pedro was raised and what is important to him in the first paragraph of this chapter. How do we see these traits in his actions?
191. Where are the prisoners and Ranson?
192. What does Pedro mean when he says, "It appears so or they stand like mute statues in the rain."
193. What does the crew need to do to deliver the heavy artillery to the beach?
194. What happens to make everyone stop and watch the steps coming up from below deck?
195. Why does Ranson instruct the boys to use a certain kind of knot?
196. What is Pedro's reaction when one of the prisoners spits on him?
197. What does Ranson do with the English captain?
198. What problem do they face with the missing longboat?
199. How does Ranson plan to intercept the longboat?
200. Why don't Pedro and Miguel go with Ranson?
201. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 27 Bandoliers and Flintlocks

202. Explain this quote in your own words, "When you engage in actual fighting, if victory is long in coming, then men's weapons will grow dull and their ardor will be damped. If you lay siege to a town, you will exhaust your strength."
203. Why does Pedro say, "To fill our stomachs in the middle of a hungry enemy was an expected victory."
204. What problem does the English face in digging their trenches?
205. What do the boys learn about the enemy?
206. What is Pedro able to do while the men are eating oysters?
207. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 28 Back Into the Castillo

208. Explain this quote in your own words, "It is a matter of life and death, a road either to safety or to ruin. Hence it is a subject of inquiry which can on no account be neglected."
209. Why did Pedro and Miguel abandon the third flintlock?
210. What news does Grandpapa give Pedro?
211. Describe the events that took place after Pedro left the officers quarters.
212. How does Ranson prove himself a worthy seaman?
213. How is this chapter important to the story?
214. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 29 The Enemy Grows Near

215. Explain this quote in your own words, "Hence to fight and conquer in all your battles is not supreme excellence; supreme excellence consists in breaking the enemy's resistance without fighting."
216. What does Pedro see in his dreams?
217. What does Juan Felipe ask Pedro to do?
218. What does Juan Felipe tell Pedro to say if the townspeople complain about giving up their jewelry?
219. What concerns might Pedro have at seeing a new worker at the blacksmiths?
220. What worries Grandmama about Grandpapa's condition?
221. Why won't Uncle Manuel give Pedro permission to gather herbs?
222. What permission does Pedro seek from his Uncle?
223. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 30 The Gunpowder Room

224. Explain this quote in your own words, "The enemy's spies who have come to spy on us must be sought out, tempted with bribes, led away and comfortably housed. Thus they will become converted spies and available for our service."
225. What does Grandpapa fear is happening?
226. Explain what happens when the soldiers move to destroy the gabions.
227. Why is it important that the garrison destroy the gabions?
228. What does Juan Felipe need Pedro and Miguel to do?
229. What is unusual about the door to the powder magazine?
230. What happens inside the powder magazine?
231. How does Pedro save Miguel after he's been shot?
232. What do the boys discover about the enemy when they try to use the flintlock?
233. Describe the infantry's retreat into the fort.
234. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 31 Betrayal

235. Explain this quote in your own words, "The art of war is of vital importance to the State."
236. Why didn't the garrison heed the warning from the other indigenous tribes saying they did not trust the Yamasee Juan Lorenzo?
237. Why wasn't a guard standing in front of the powder magazine?
238. What happens when the garrison tries to learn the truth from the Yamasee?
239. What results do you think Grandmama is expecting from her visit to the Blacksmith's family?
240. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 32 Forever

241. Explain this quote in your own words, "What the ancients called the clever fighter is one who not only wins, but excels in winning with ease."
242. What is Miguel's condition?
243. How does Pedro feel about Miguel's injury?
244. What hope does the garrison hold out for help?
245. Why had the Yamasee Juan Lorenzo entered the fort?
246. What punishment does Nico serve for leaving his post in front of the gun powder?

247. What evidence does Grandpapa give when explaining why they can not give up hope?
248. What happens at the end of Pedro's and Grandpapa's conversation?
249. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 33 Into the Hands of the Enemy?

250. Explain this quote in your own words, "Hence the skillful fighter puts himself into a position which makes defeat impossible, and does not miss the moment for defeating the enemy."
251. What does Grandmama fear about Miguel's condition?
252. What feelings overtake Pedro on learning about Miguel's fate and why?
253. What is Grandmama's point when she says, "War takes lives, whether on the field or off the field. This will never change."
254. What does Pedro convince Juan Felipe to do? What does he promise Juan Felipe he will do?
255. What dangers wait for Pedro outside the fort?
256. Pedro runs into a problem once he is inside the woods. Who threatens to stop him and why?
257. What does Pedro learn about his father?
258. What does Pedro find buried underneath the pond fronds?
259. What two actions take place at the end of the chapter that puts Pedro's life in jeopardy?
260. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 34 To know Fear

261. Explain this quote in your own words, "Be extremely subtle, even to the point of formlessness. Be extremely mysterious, even to the point of soundlessness. Thereby you can be the director of the opponent's fate."
262. What does Pedro see when he enters the enemy campsite?
263. What problem does Pedro realize when he looks inside the trench?
264. What word would you use to describe Pedro's ability to walk around the enemy campsite so easily and why?
265. What opportunity becomes available to him?
266. How does Pedro get the horse to move away from the ammunition?
267. What happens when Pedro readies his firestones?
268. What danger does he face?
269. What happens to save his life?
270. Why does Pedro want to spare the man's life?
271. What has happened to change the relationship between Nico and Pedro?
272. How does Pedro hide from the enemy?
273. What does Pedro plan to do to save the Castillo?
274. How is Pedro surrounded?
275. What happens at the end of the chapter?
276. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 35 Grandpapa

277. Explain this quote in your own words, "Surviving spies, finally, are those who bring back news from the enemy's camp."

278. Describe what Nico and Juan Felipe saw from the battlements and how they rescued Pedro.
279. How much time had passed before Pedro awoke?
280. How did Pedro survive being shot?
281. Describe Pedro's emotions upon hearing about the death of his grandpapa.
282. How do Pedro's physical wounds compare to his spiritual wounds?
283. How does Pedro remember his time with his grandpapa?
284. What does Uncle Manuel mean when he says, "I miss Grandpapa too. He lives inside us. We will never forget him."
285. What two pieces of news does Nico bring? What might be the consequence of each one?
286. Describe the change in both Pedro and Nico's emotional state.
287. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 36 Anastasia Island

288. Explain this quote in your own words, "According as circumstances are favorable, one should modify one's plans."
289. What does Uncle Manuel tell the crowd after leaving the governor's council?
290. What softened the crowd's mood?
291. What does Uncle Manuel mean when he says, "...The garrison cannot think all is lost. Men who have lost hope do not fight with conviction."
292. How does grandmama make grandpapa's favorite dessert? Why do you think she does this?
293. Describe the preparations the townspeople are making for the Christmas Eve celebration.
294. What does Pedro mean when he says, "When we had laughed and *felt whole again*, we sat for a long time staring at the beautiful night sky."
295. How did the celebration affect the townspeople? How was this the governor's intention?
296. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 37 Uncle Manuel

297. Explain this quote in your own words, "Move not unless you see an advantage; use not your troops unless there is something to be gained; fight not unless the position is critical."
298. Why does Juan Felipe refuse to tell Pedro what the garrison plans to do?
299. What news of the two ships does grandmama tell Pedro?
300. Give evidence that Nico's attitude toward Pedro has changed.
301. What dangers face the soldiers volunteering to go to Anastasia Island?
302. What reasons does Uncle Manuel give Pedro for leading the charge on the island?
303. What deception do the Spanish put in place?
304. What happened as the longboats approached the island?
305. How does Sun Tzu's quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 38 December 26, 1702

306. Explain this quote in your own words, "Do not swallow bait offered by the enemy. Do not interfere with an army that is returning home."
307. How does Grandmama treat Uncle Manuel's wounds?

308. Explain what Uncle Manual means when he says, “We have an advantage the enemy does not possess.”
309. What points are made between Miguel, Pedro, and Nico as to why Moore is demanding the fort’s surrender.
310. What would be the consequences of Moore taking the Castillo undamaged?
311. Why does the garrison lower the Spanish flag from the flagpole?
312. How does Sun Tzu’s quote relate to this chapter?

Chapter 39 Surrender

313. Explain this quote in your own words, “The Commander stands for the virtues of wisdom, sincerity, benevolence, courage and strictness.”
314. What directions does Juan Felipe give the crowd?
315. What thoughts and emotions go through Pedro’s mind as he prepares to leave?
316. What fate awaits the governor and his officers? Why?
317. The bell tower signals the governor. What news do they shout?
318. How does the crowd react to the news?
319. What problem do they face?
320. What is Pedro’s state of mind at hearing the news awaiting them?
321. What thought process does Pedro go through when recalling his Grandpapa’s words?
322. What does Pedro tell the governor to do? What takes place after that?
323. How does Sun Tzu’s quote relate to this chapter?

The War of Spanish Succession

National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior

Siege of 1702, November 9-30 December, 1702

The Claimants to the Throne

The War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714) was a major European conflict that spilled over into the Americas. It arose at the end of the 17th century in anticipation of the death of the last Spanish Habsburg king, Charles II. Mentally and physically infirm from a very young age, it was clear that Charles, though twice married, could not produce an heir. Thus, the issue of the inheritance of the Spanish kingdoms including not only Spain, but also dominions in Italy, the Low Countries, and the Americas became a contentious political problem. When Charles died the empire that was held by Spain would pass through the female side of this family to one of the other royal houses of Europe.

At issue was the balance of power in Europe. Divided into a complicated puzzle of states ruled by several dominant dynastic families, all jealous of each other and vying for the wealth of the new worlds of Africa, Asia and the Americas, Europe was almost constantly at or on the verge of war. There was a constant forming and shifting of alliances and treaties aimed at keeping a tenuous equality between states. Should any one nation gain too much power, the other countries would be threatened.

There were three European royals who had substantial claims to the throne of Spain. The Bourbon King Louis XIV of France, the son of the eldest daughter of King Phillip III of Spain, whose wife was the sister of King Charles II of Spain, was considered the frontrunner. Leopold I, the Austrian Emperor, who was the son of the youngest daughter of King Phillip III of Spain, and the husband of Charles II of Spain's younger sister was seen a close second. The final claimant to Spain's throne was Joseph Ferdinand, the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, who was the grandson of Leopold I and the great-grandson of Phillip IV of Spain. While there were a number of legal questions surrounding the claims to the throne of Spain, the ultimate concern of every nation in Europe was a shift in power that would occur depending on who succeeded to the throne. With this strategic question in mind, another power viewed this as a time for action.

On the other side of the English Channel, William III of England saw the potential joining of France with Spain as a tremendous threat to England's hopes in the New World as well as to the peace of Europe.

William began to make overtures to other powers in Europe to form an alliance against whatever the outcome of the Spanish Succession might be. Ultimately, all the maneuvering by the claimants to the throne was for nothing. After Charles II died, on November 1, 1700, his will set all claims to rest by designating Phillip of Anjou, the grandson of Louis XIV of France, as his chosen heir to the throne of Spain and the empire in its entirety. The war William had feared was inevitable.

World War

In March of 1702, William III of England died, leaving his dead wife's sister, Anne, as the Queen of England. In May, 1702, William III's Grand Alliance, England, Austria, Brandenburg-Prussia, the Netherlands, most of the German states, and Portugal with the leadership of Queen Anne and her ministers, declared war on France and Spain. Their opening movement was an attack on the Spanish Netherlands in what would be a headlong rush toward a war that would encompass the globe. When the sides are considered, it is easy to see that there was no other path to be followed.

On first look, the Grand Alliance would seem quite the match for Spain and France, but this was only the case in appearance. The majority of the alliance's members were small nations with no true power unless they banded together with larger nations. Spain had been a global imperial for two hundred years by the start of the war, while France, under Louis XIV, had been moving toward becoming the dominant power on the European continent. With Spain, France, and England all having colonial holdings overseas, it would only be a matter of time before war broke out among the people in those colonies in the name of their home countries and kings.

Carolina Declares War

To any intelligent Englishman in North America, it must have seemed obvious where the primary threat to Charles Towne, Carolina was. Only a week's sail to the south, the strong Spanish fortress, of Castillo de San Marcos, and the garrison at San Agustin were like a loaded gun aimed at the heart of the Carolina Colony. Something needed to be done about San Agustin. In late August of 1702, on hearing of the outbreak of Queen Anne's War, the Carolina Commons started to entertain the idea of an attack against the Spanish in *La Florida*.

By early September, the Commons approved the plan for an attack, proclaiming "the Encouragement to free Plunder and a share of all Slaves," and "all persons that go on this expedition shall have an equal share of all the plunder." At the head of the expedition the

Commons placed James Moore, the governor of the colony and the man whose idea the attack on Spanish outpost had been.

Moore was not a military man. He was a colonial planter of some success who was described as an “ambitious, active, aggressive high-churchman, an outspoken colonist, and a ruthless slave dealer.” He was known to hate and think lightly the Spanish, while at the same time holding the French in respect and fear. While he was seen as a powerful man, the Commons still thought it best to place at his side Colonel Robert Daniel, who had been considered for leadership of the expedition. It was thought that Daniel’s military experience would improve the chances of success.

The Siege of San Agustin

Commanding the Spanish at San Agustin would be Joseph de Zuniga y Zerda, the governor of Spanish Florida. Zuniga was a man of over twenty years experience with the Spanish military in a number of different posts throughout the empire. Often described as “a thoughtful, inspiring, and cautious leader,” Zuniga would prove himself in the defense of Saint Augustine. As early as October 27th intelligence of an impending English attack was coming in from the frontier through Spain’s Indian allies. Zuniga quickly began to arrange the men and material he had to work with. He called for the recent harvest to be brought from the farms to the town to be stored, all livestock was also to be driven in and corralled in the dry moat of the Castillo de San Marcos. These supplies along with the two months worth of rations already in the storerooms at the Castillo would allow the garrison to hold on until help arrived from the nearest Spanish post. Unfortunately this was Havana, Cuba. Upon receiving the news of an impending attack Zuniga sent word to Havana, Pensacola, French Mobile, and his own outlying posts in La Florida asking for additional troops and aid. But it could take two to three months before reinforcements might arrive. Zuniga called his own reserve officers and militia to active duty and barred anyone from leaving the town without his permission.

The English had been underway by ship for more than a week by the time Zuniga and the Spanish had learned that they were moving on San Agustin. Early in October, Moore had moved with his nine ships to Port Royal (Beaufort, SC) to await the arrival of Daniel and their

Indian allies before pushing on to San Agustin. Moore's fleet left Port Royal on October 16th bound for Florida. While the English forces were out to sea, the Spanish would have no intelligence until the English came ashore somewhere in *La Florida* to attack.

Moore's forces landed at midnight November 3rd, attacking the Spanish mission at the north end of Amelia Island. The English and Indian attack was fast paced and fierce, the attacking forces taking full advantage of fear and surprise. They held all of the island and its missions by the end of November 4th. With the loss of the outposts on Amelia and with knowledge of his own garrison's weaknesses, Zuniga made the decision to use the strength of the Castillo to hold out until a Spanish relief force could arrive to break a siege.

Preparations began immediately for the city to take refuge within the Castillo's walls. At dawn on the 8th of November, while Zuniga was inspecting the Castillo's artillery, the English fleet hove into view off the mouth of the inlet. All that day and into the next, supplies and equipment were moved into the Castillo as the English fleet moved to blockade the harbor of San Agustin. On the 9th, with the arrival of Spanish refugees from the surrounding countryside came word of an English Army moving overland toward the city. With this knowledge, the evacuation to the Castillo sped up so that by the 10th November all of those who thought themselves citizens of Spain, almost 1500 people, had taken refuge inside the Castillo.

The English land forces arrived burning the Mission at Nombre de Dios a few hundred yards north of the fortress. This attack was broken up by a Spanish patrol stampeding of 163 head of cattle through the forming English lines and down into the Castillo's moat. That day also saw the garrison's greatest tragedy when while firing one of the forts old 16-pound iron cannon in the San Pablo bastion, the gun exploded killing three men including the bastion's gun captain and wounding five others.

The attack now settled into a set piece siege. Unable to attack the Castillo by assault the English began to surround the fort and cut off its supplies. Digging a series of trenches the English inched closer to the Castillo attempting to get their cannon in a position to try to breach its walls. The Spanish fired on the English whenever opportunity presented to slow their progress. By November 22, the English realized their smaller cannons were ineffective against the fortress walls. They sent to Jamaica for larger cannon, mortars, and bombs. The

heaviest fighting during the siege was November 25th, when both sides engaged in a twenty-four hour gun duel that included both sides setting fire to sections of the city to clear lanes for firing.

On Christmas eve, supply ships from Charles Towne arrived in support of Moore's forces, but this was followed on the 26th by the arrival of the much hoped for Spanish relief force from Havana in the form of four Spanish men-of-war. His position untenable in the face of a fresh army behind him and the Castillo still before him Moore's attack was over. After setting their ships ablaze the English troops marched up the beach toward the mouth of the St. Johns River. Daniels troops and Indians marched up the inland waterway after burning the rest of Saint Augustine to the ground.

Aftermath

The siege lifted the Spanish began to refortify and strengthen the city and the Castillo. The English retreated but continued to strengthen their American colonies. Despite victory or defeat in this small colonial outpost, the conflicting interests in Europe would continue to create warfare across the globe. St. Augustine would be attacked again; it would only be a question of time. The Spanish here were determined to be ready.

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