

Chapter 6 | French Louisiana

Standard 2 – Key Events, Ideas and People: Students analyze how the contributions of key events, ideas, and people influenced the development of modern Louisiana.

GLE 8.2.3 Students analyze how the contributions of key events, ideas, and people influenced the development of modern Louisiana.

Use the three sources and your knowledge of social studies to answer the questions.

Source 1: Conflict with the Chickasaw

M. De Bienville, Governor of this Province, being determined to destroy the . . . Chickasaw . . . march[ed] toward them some time ago from New Orleans . . . He dispatched orders . . . to Major Pierre D’Artaguett, the commanding Offi cer among the Illinois [band of Indians], to join the French the fi rst of April, and to muster [assemble] together as many [Indians] . . . as he could get. Major D’Artaguett [moved so quickly] . . . that he arrived at the rendezvous . . . before the time prescribed; and instead of waiting the coming of [Governor] Bienville, he went to attack the Chickasaws, trusting very much to the bravery of the Illinois, who nevertheless abandoned him at the fi rst fi re of the people of [the] Chickasaws. . . . [So] he had no more than 150 men left, both French and . . . Indians, to withstand 800; Therefore the battle did not last long; he was quickly defeated and killed with all the other offi cers and 48 French[men].

(Excerpt of a letter dated April 30, 1736, and published in the New England Weekly Journal)

Source 2: War on the Frontier

Natchez Uprising 1792	Chickasaw War 1739
French leader: Captain Chepart	Choctaw allied with French
Fort Rosalie built	Governor Périer alienated Choctaw
French demanded village land	Chickasaw allied with British
Natchez attached French colony	Chickasaw allied with Choctaw
250 French colonists killed	Natchez survivors sought refuge with Chickasaw
French retaliated (Governor Périer)	Bienville demanded return of Natchez survivors
Natchez tribe’s population decimated	French encouraged Choctaw attack on Chickasaw
French colony abandoned	Chickasaw defeated separated French forces

Source 3: Mississippi Bubble

The actions of John Law and his Company of the West Indies had both positive and negative outcomes on the settling of the Louisiana colony.

Action	Outcome
Propaganda advertised "rich soil"	Recruited farmers (Germans)
Stock escalated (3 times its value)	Sold more stocks than had profits
Collected taxes and coined money	Financed surveying of New Orleans
Offered finder's fees for colonists	Encouraged kidnapping
Purchased more trading companies	Created shortage of money
Lacked needed supplies	Settlers experienced hardships
Unable to attract more settlers	Purchased slave labor
Unable to reimburse investors	Investors panicked/withdrew funds

Item 1: Multiple Choice

Based on Source 3, which action by the Company of the West Indies had a positive effect on the Louisiana colony?

- A. collecting taxes
- B. selling stock
- C. finder’s fees
- D. slave labor

Item 2: Multiple Select

Based on Sources 1 and 2, which three statements about the Chickasaw War are true?

- D’Arteguett arrived early at the rendezvous site and attacked alone.
- Governor Bienville was killed during the uprising.
- The French were defeated, all the officers were killed.
- The Chickasaw outnumbered the French 800 to 150.
- The battle lasted several days.

Item 3: Technology Enhanced Item

Based on Source 3 and your knowledge of social studies, identify whether each action and resulting outcome of John Law and his company were positive or negative. President Jefferson wanted to purchase Louisiana from France to allow access to trade for western farmers and to provide another US outlet for international trade. Write the statements from the list on the chart under the Effect column to indicate whether the impact on Louisiana was positive or negative. Fill every space in the chart. All options in the list will NOT be used.

positive	negative
positive	negative
positive	negative
positive	negative
positive	negative
positive	negative

Action	Outcome	Effect
Propaganda advertised “rich soil”	Recruited farmers (Germans)	
Stock escalated (3 times its value)	Sold more stocks than had profits	
Collected taxes and coined money	Financed surveying of New Orleans	
Offered finder’s fees for colonists	Encouraged kidnapping	
Purchased more trading companies	Created shortage of money	
Lacked needed supplies	Settlers experienced hardships	
Unable to attract more settlers	Purchased slave labor	
Unable to reimburse investors	Investors panicked/withdrew funds	

Item 4: Constructed Response

Based on the Source 2 and your knowledge of social studies, describe two similarities and two differences between the Natchez Uprising and the Chickasaw War.
