

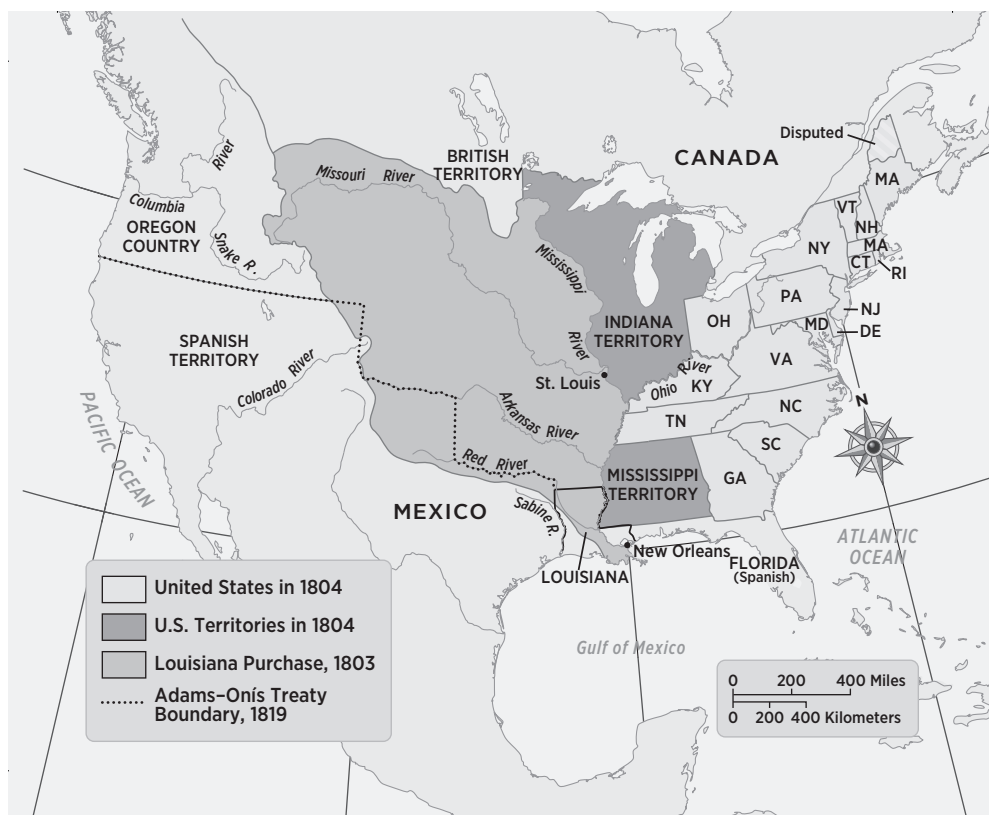
Chapter 8 | From Colony to Territory to State

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 Analyze push-pull factors for migration/settlement patterns of Louisiana’s inhabitants from French colonization to statehood in 1812.

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

Source 1: The Louisiana Purchase



American critics of the Louisiana Purchase stated:

- New Orleans would compete with eastern U.S. seaports.
- Louisiana residents were considered foreigners.
- Purchase treaty was nonbinding; the transaction was unconstitutional.
- Purchase was expensive; U.S. would have to borrow from foreign banks.
- New frontier was too large and too difficult to defend and govern.

Source 2: Eyewitness Accounts of the Battle of New Orleans**American Perspective**

Document 1

During the action, a number of the Tennessee men got mixed with ours. One of them was killed about five or six yards from where I stood. I did not know his name. A ball passed through his head and he fell... This was the only man killed near my station.

It was near the close of the firing... there was a white flag raised on the opposite side of the breastwork (temporary wall made of earth) and the firing ceased... It was a white handkerchief, or something of the kind, on a sword or stick. It was waved several times, and as soon as it was perceived, we ceased firing.

When the smoke had cleared away and we could obtain a fair view of the field, it looked, at the first glance, like a sea of blood. It was not blood itself, which gave it this appearance but the red coats in which the British soldiers were dressed... the field was entirely covered with prostrate bodies. In some places they were laying in piles of several, one on top of the other.

British Perspective

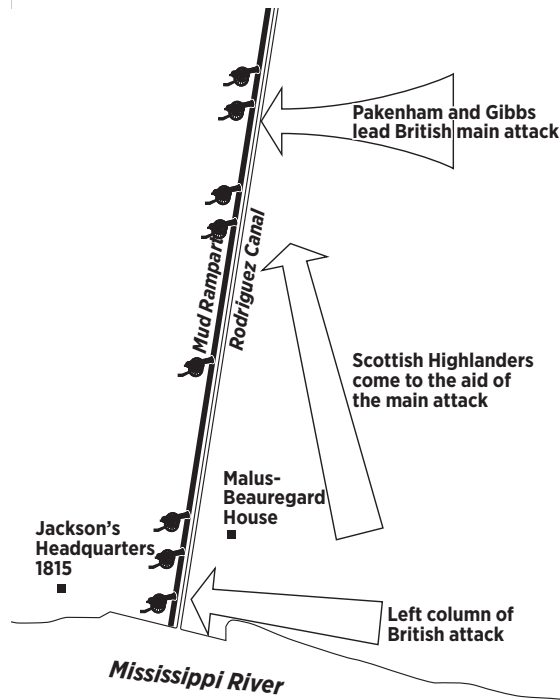
Document 2

Hastening forward, our troops soon reached the ditch; but to scale the parapet (wall) without ladders was impossible. Some few indeed, by mounting upon each others' shoulders, succeeded in entering the works; but these were, most of them, instantly killed or captured. As many as stood without were exposed to a sweeping fire, which cut them down by whole companies. It was in vain that the most obstinate courage was displayed. They fell by the hands of men they could not see. The Americans, without lifting their faces above the rampart, swung their firelocks over the wall and discharged them directly upon their heads.

On the granting of a two-days' truce for the burial of the dead, prompted by curiosity, I mounted my horse and rode to the front. Of all the sights I ever witnessed, that which met me there was, beyond comparison, the most shocking and the most humiliating. Within the compass of a few hundred yards, were gathered together nearly a thousand bodies, all of them arrayed in British uniforms. Not a single American was among them; all were English.

“The Battle of New Orleans, 1815,” eyewitnessstohistory.com Captain Robert Gleig,
History of British Campaigns

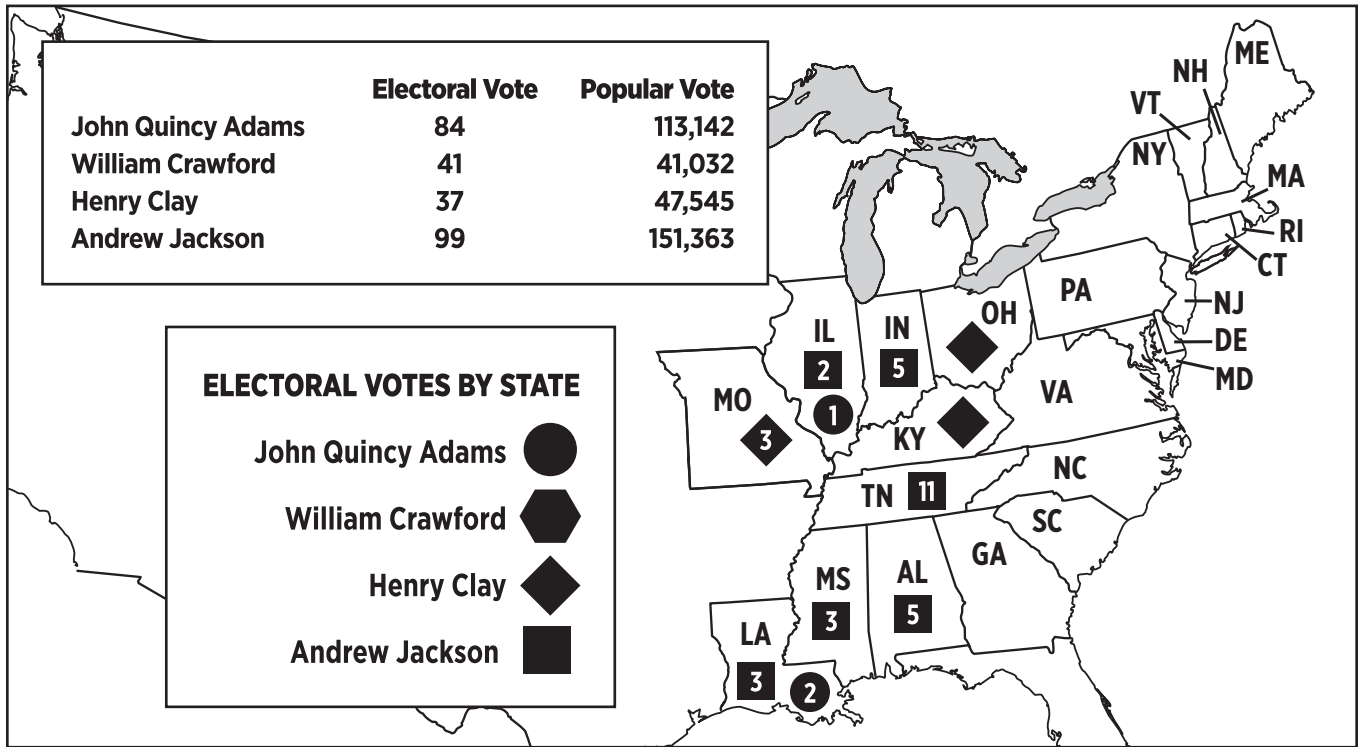
Source 3: Battle of New Orleans



On June 18, 1812, the U.S. declared war on Great Britain for a variety of offenses. The British army and navy launched many military strikes against the U.S., including invading Washington, DC. In 1814, the British navy entered the Gulf of Mexico and eventually Lake Borgne with the intent of gaining control of New Orleans. American forces commanded by General Andrew Jackson successfully defended the city of New Orleans in a one-sided battle on the Plains of Chalmette on January 8, 1815.

The map indicates the British offensive in relation to the American defenses in Chalmette.

Source 4: The Presidential Election of 1824



Item 1: Multiple Choice

Based on Source 4, why did Andrew Jackson, hero of the Battle of New Orleans, not win the presidential election of 1824?

- A. Jackson did not win the popular vote.
- B. Jackson did not win the electoral vote.
- C. Jackson’s votes were split in many states.
- D. Jackson did not receive support in the House.

Item 2: Multiple Select

Based on Sources 2 and 3, which three reasons explain why New Orleans was a military target of the British military during the War of 1812?

- gain control of the Mississippi and divide the United States
- gain control of the port of New Orleans and block trade activity
- gain support of the French citizens to assist the British troops
- gain control of the capital and burn the White House
- gain access to a national cemetery to bury soldiers killed by Jackson

Item 3: Technology Enhanced Item

Based on Source 1 and your knowledge of social studies, explain why there were both supporters for the Louisiana Purchase and people who opposed the plan. 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. Copy the statements from the list onto the chart titled THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE in the correct column to indicate whether it is an argument that supports or opposes Jefferson’s decision. Fill every space in the chart. All options in the list will be used.

The US Constitution required that the Senate approve the purchase.
The purchase would double the size of the US and give full access to the Mississippi River.
The Northwest Ordinance had already established a process for adding new states from new territories.
Money to pay for the purchase would need to be borrowed from our allies.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE	
Jefferson Supporters	Jefferson Opponents

Item 4: Constructed Response

Based on the sources and your knowledge of social studies, describe two advantages that the American forces led by Andrew Jackson had over General Pakenham's experienced British army despite being outnumbered.
