

Name _____ Date _____

Chapter 7

Vocabulary Scramble

Directions: Read the clues and then unscramble the words to reveal key terms from Chapter 7. Write your answers in the blanks provided.

1. _____ ASLSZIE-IARFE — noninterference by the government in economic matters

2. _____ GEFREU — protection from danger or distress

3. _____ IIUSZSBDE — to grant money toward a useful cause

4. _____ TIMILIA — a military force composed mainly of citizen-soldiers

5. _____ AELUVCITR — profitable

6. _____ OWDYR — property brought by a woman to the marriage

7. _____ SUTEMIP — incentive, driving force

8. _____ EUDOST — removed, thrown out of office

9. _____ EPNLTRIAAM — governing body

10. _____ CCOOTAIRAN — self-purchase



Name _____ Date _____

Section 1**False Statements Made True**

Directions: Read each of the following statements carefully. Each statement is false because it contains several factual errors. Compare these statements with the information presented in Section 1 of your textbook. Then rewrite the statement so it is true—that is, factually accurate.

1. In the 1750s, France planned to take control of the timber trade by establishing settlements connecting Louisiana with New Spain (Mexico).

2. War broke out between France and Great Britain in 1752. Eventually, Russia sided with France. The French called this conflict the French and Indian War.

3. France, realizing victory was near, decided to secretly sell Louisiana to Spain in the Treaty of Toulouse. Realizing the Louisiana colony had been an economic disaster, Spain still wanted the territory to prevent the British from interfering with their gold mines in Mexico.

4. The Seven Years' War ended in 1760. In the Treaty of London, France retained New France (Canada), but it lost Louisiana.



Name _____ Date _____

Section 2

Interpreting Documents

Louisiana had been an economic disaster for France. When the Louisiana colony was secretly transferred, Spain was willing to take on the financial difficulties of the colony. The evidence below suggests some of the challenges the Spanish faced. Document 1 shows the value of goods exported from Louisiana in the last year of French control of the colony. Document 2 describes the bedroom furniture of Joseph Villeré, who was convicted in the Revolt of 1768. As part of his punishment, all of his personal property was confiscated and sold. Document 3 summarizes the results of a census ordered by General Alexander O'Reilly.

Directions: Read these documents and answer the questions that follow each one.

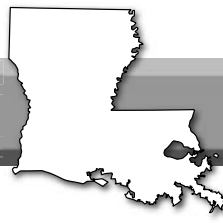
Document 1: *Value of Louisiana Colony Exports (1762)

Indigo	\$1,400,000
Deerskins	\$1,120,000
Lumber	\$699,000
Naval Stores	\$168,000
Rice, Peas, and Beans	\$55,900
Tallow	+ \$55,900
Cost of French colonial government in Louisiana	- \$5,030,000

*Based upon *History of Louisiana* by Charles Gayarré published in 1867. The values of the exports have been put in current dollar figures.

1. What was the total value of Louisiana exports? _____
2. In the last year of French rule, did the Louisiana colony experience a profit or loss? How much profit or loss?

3. What export item listed above is still a Louisiana export today? _____
4. Assume the role of a Spanish official. What does Document 1 suggest about the future profitability of the Louisiana colony? _____



Name _____ Date _____

Section 2

Interpreting Documents (continued)

Document 2: *Summary of Joseph Villeré's Personal Property

The personal property in Joseph Villeré's bedroom consisted of a cypress bed (three feet wide by six in length) including two mattresses (the bottom mattress was filled with corn shucks and the top mattress was filled with feathers), a pillow of corn shucks, and a coarse, homemade cotton quilt, six chairs of cypress wood with straw bottoms, and some candlesticks with candles made of the common green wax of the country.

*Based upon *History of Louisiana* by Charles Gayarré published in 1867.

- List the items from Joseph Villeré's bedroom that were confiscated and sold. _____

- If the list of Joseph Villeré's personal property is representative of other colonists, what does this suggest about the lifestyle of people living in Louisiana? _____

- Predict how the money raised from the sale of Joseph Villeré's personal property will be used.

Document 3: *Summary of the O'Reilly Census of New Orleans

The population of New Orleans amounted to 3,190 souls:

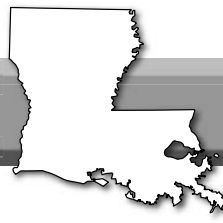
1,902 Free Persons (including 31 Blacks and 68 persons of mixed race)
1,225 Slaves
60 Indians

There were 468 houses and most of them were located in the third and fourth streets from the river.

*Based upon *History of Louisiana* by Charles Gayarré published in 1867.

- What does this summary of the O'Reilly census tell you about the population of New Orleans in the 1760s?

- How might the location of the dwellings (houses) in New Orleans be problematic?



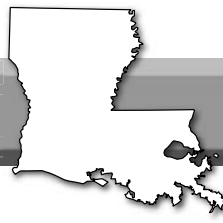
Name _____ Date _____

Section 2

Colonist Revolt of 1768

Directions: Read the information in your textbook on the colonist revolt (pages 193-195) and its aftermath. Then use the information to write one complete sentence for each section of the Five W's and H Chart that follows.

	Colonist Revolt of 1768
What happened?	
Who was involved?	
Why did it happen?	
When did it happen?	
Where did it happen?	
How did it happen?	
Short Term Effect:	
Long Term Effect:	

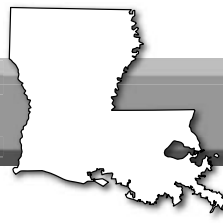


Name _____ Date _____

Section 3**Create a Historical Marker for Bernardo de Gálvez**

Directions: You have probably seen historical markers along the roadside as you drive around Louisiana. This is your chance to design your own marker. Use the information found in Section 3 (pages 200-201) of your textbook and the article found at www.nps.gov/foma/historyculture/galvez.htm to create a historical marker about the efforts of Bernardo de Gálvez during the American Revolution. Your marker should be a minimum of six sentences.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thick black border, intended for the student to write their historical marker text. Below the box is a decorative, shaded base that resembles the bottom of a historical marker.



Name _____

Date _____

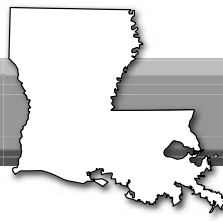
Section 4

Immigrants to the Louisiana Colony

Directions: Complete the chart at the bottom by reviewing Section 4 of this chapter. Next, use the abbreviation for each immigrant group and write it on the map in those areas in Louisiana where that group settled in great numbers.



	Where From	Date(s) Settled	Area(s) of Louisiana Settled	Reasons for Immigrating
Acadians (AI)				
Isleños (IS)				
Malaguenos (MA)				
Anglos (AN)		<i>1780s and 1790s</i>	<i>Northern Louisiana and New Orleans</i>	



Name _____ Date _____

Chapter 7

Chapter Review

Directions: Review Chapter 7, and then answer the questions below.

1. _____ In the Treaty of Fontainebleau, France secretly transferred Canada or Louisiana to Spain before negotiating with the British?
2. _____ Which treaty formally ended the French and Indian War between France and Great Britain?
3. _____ When Governor Ulloa proclaimed new trade regulations for Louisiana, the members of the French Superior Council encouraged the colonists to accept their new Spanish rulers or march on New Orleans in revolt?
4. _____ After taking control of New Orleans in 1769, what nickname was given to Alejandro O'Reilly?
5. _____ O'Reilly reorganized Louisiana's government by replacing the French Superior Council with the Spanish Congress or Cabildo?
6. _____ Governor Unzaga encouraged many of his military officers to marry local women or start local businesses?
7. _____ Which term means "noninterference by the government in economic matters"?
8. _____ The American colonies formed their first government under the Articles of Confederation or Constitution?
9. _____ During the American Revolution, Governor Gálvez conquered British outposts in Texas or West Florida?
10. _____ Under Governor Miró, Louisiana's slave laws became more harsh or more liberal?
11. _____ After the revolt of the French colony of Martinique or Saint-Domingue, many refugees came to Louisiana?
12. _____ In 1795, a slave revolt in Baton Rouge or Pointe Coupee was broken up and twenty-three conspirators were sentenced to hang?
13. _____ The Acadians or Creoles were a group of French immigrants who came to Louisiana after the British banished them from Canada?