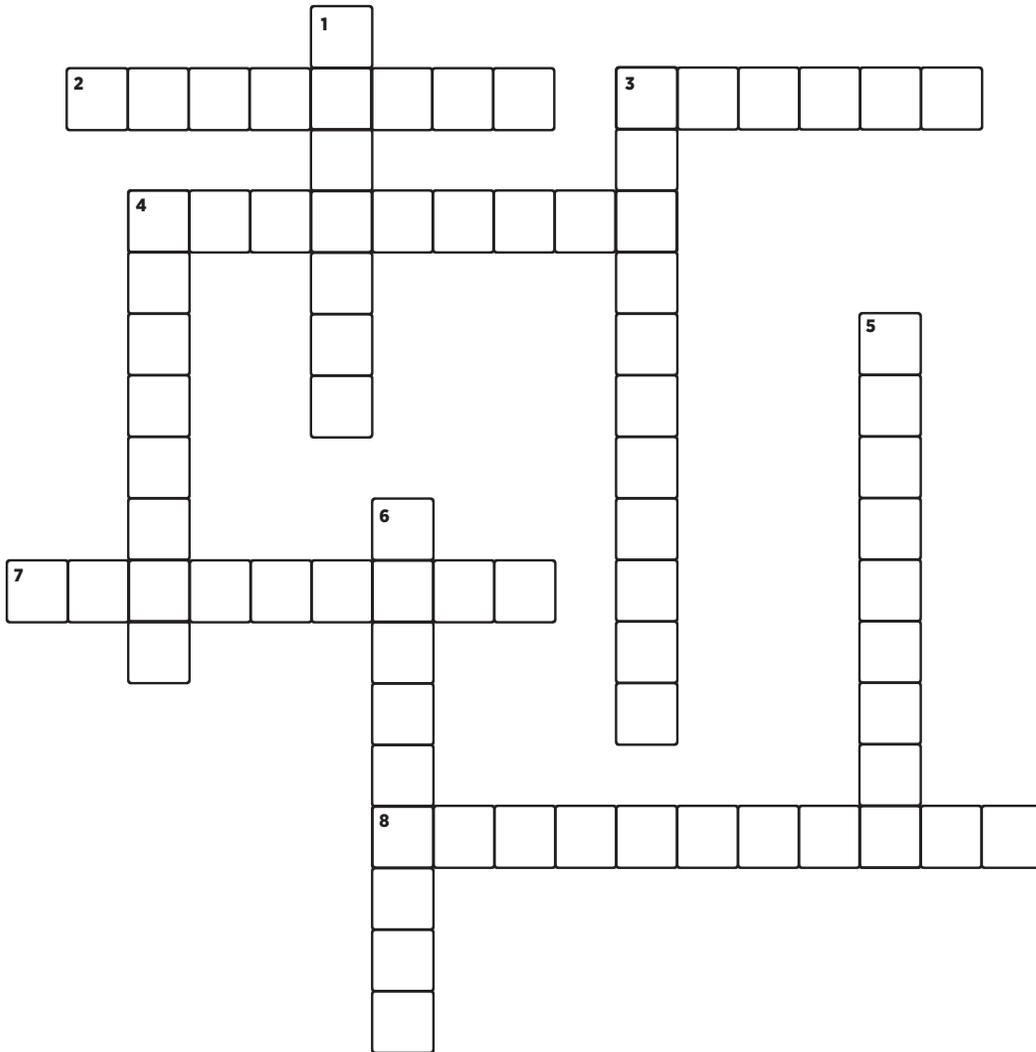


Name _____ Date _____

Chapter 8

Vocabulary Crossword

Directions: Complete the crossword puzzle to test your vocabulary on this chapter.

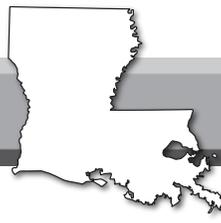


Across

- 2. move
- 3. mixed, different from one another
- 4. the act of officially ending something
- 7. widely known as disreputable
- 8. forcing common sailors to serve in the navy of another country

Down

- 1. a combat between two persons, especially one fought with weapons in front of witnesses
- 3. setting free of slaves by their masters
- 4. boldness, daring
- 5. payback
- 6. plotted, schemed



Name _____ Date _____

Section 1

Historical Headlines

Directions: The *Louisiana Gazette* was a French-English newspaper published in New Orleans during the early 1800s. Select and review two of these historical events (Pinckney's Treaty, the Treaty of San Ildefonso, and the Louisiana Purchase) from Section 1. Then note the year of the event, create an attention-getting headline about the event, and write a sentence that serves as the lead line (the first line or sentence of a newspaper story, which includes the main facts and is intended to lead the reader to read the whole story—sometimes called the lede) for this news story.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!*LOUISIANA GAZETTE*

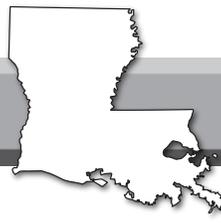
YEAR: _____

HEADLINE:

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!*LOUISIANA GAZETTE*

YEAR: _____

HEADLINE:



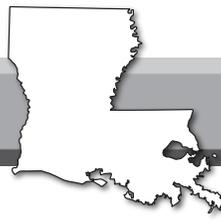
Name _____ Date _____

Section 1**Louisiana Purchase Map**

Directions: Identify the fifteen states (or parts of states) that were carved out of the Louisiana Purchase.

Arkansas	Minnesota	North Dakota
Colorado	Missouri	Oklahoma
Iowa	Montana	South Dakota
Kansas	Nebraska	Texas
Louisiana	New Mexico	Wyoming





Name _____ Date _____

Section 2

Black Code of 1806

Directions: Read excerpts from the Black Code of 1806, which regulated, in part, the behavior of enslaved people and placed duties upon the owners. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Section 1: Slaves shall have free enjoyment of Sundays....

Section 2: Every owner shall give to each of his slaves one barrel of . . . corn, or its equivalent, in rice, beans, or other grain, and one pint of salt, in kind, every month, a penalty of a fine of ten dollars for every offence against this provision.

Section 9: Every person is expressly prohibited from selling separately from their mothers children slaves under ten years of age.

Section 10: Slaves shall be considered as real estate, and shall be subject to mortgage, seizure, and sale, as real estate.

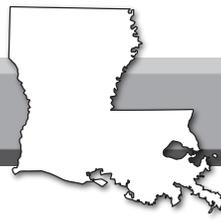
Section 15: As the person of a slave belongs to his master, no slave can possess anything in his own right, or dispose in any way of the produce of his industry, without the consent of his master.

1. According to the code, on what day were slaves allowed to rest? _____

2. What provisions (food) were owners to provide their slaves? What was the fine for not doing so?

3. At what age could an enslaved child be sold and separated from his/her mother?

4. According to Sections 10 and 15, what was the legal standing of an enslaved person under this code?



Name _____ Date _____

Sections 2 and 3

Timeline of Key Events: Territory to Statehood

Directions: Identify the year (*and month) when each of the events below took place. Then use this list to complete the timeline below.

_____ *U.S. troops, led by Andrew Jackson, decisively defeated the British in the Battle of New Orleans.

_____ West Florida declared its independence from Spain.

_____ *Louisiana became the eighteenth state.

_____ *Charles led his fellow slaves to take control of the plantation of Miguel Andry.

_____ The United States banned the further importation of slaves.

_____ *The Treaty of Ghent ended the War of 1812.

_____ *The British captured Washington, DC, and burned several government buildings including the White House.

_____ *William C. C. Claiborne issued a proclamation to the people of the city of New Orleans.

_____ Louisiana became a U.S. territory.

_____ Under Governor Claiborne's guidance, the Louisiana Territory adopted a new slave code.

_____ A wave of Saint-Domingue refugees arrived in New Orleans.

1803

1805

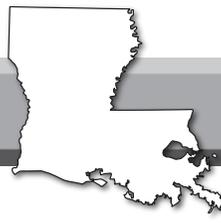
1807

1809

1811

1813

1815



Name _____

Date _____

Section 3

Analyzing Primary Sources: Eyewitness Accounts of the Battle of New Orleans

Directions: Read the two primary sources (eyewitness accounts) of the Battle of New Orleans. Then compare and contrast the two accounts of this battle by answering the questions below.

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 the top of the other.

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," eyewitnesstohistory.com Captain Robert Gleig, History of British Campaigns

1. Is the eyewitness account in Document 1 writing from an American or British perspective? Document 2?

2. What is the main idea expressed by both documents? _____

3. Why did the Americans have so few casualties? _____

4. List an observation made by both eyewitness accounts. _____

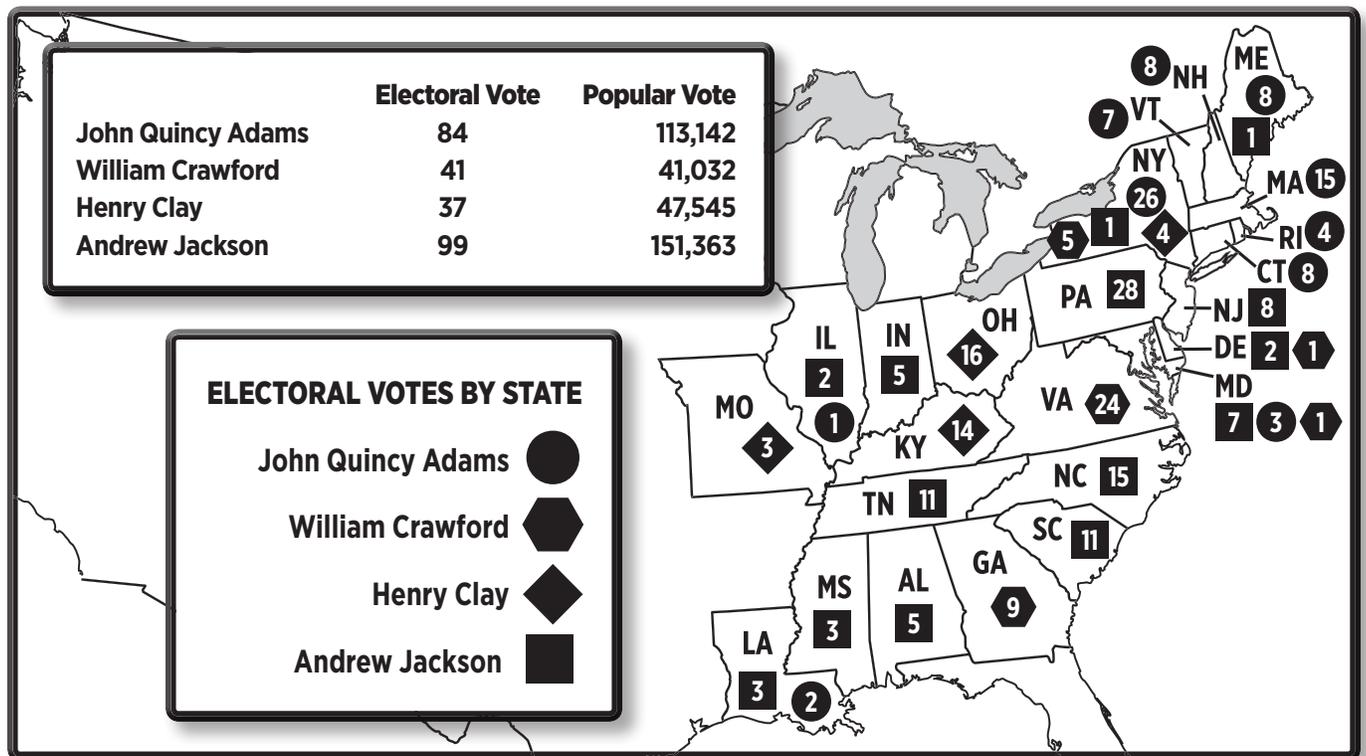


Name _____ Date _____

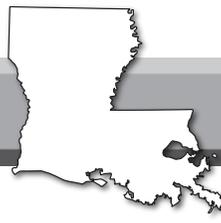
Section 3

The Presidential Election of 1824

Directions: In most presidential elections, the candidate who wins a majority (more than half) of the electoral votes becomes president. However, if no candidate receives a majority of electoral votes, the House of Representatives chooses the president from the top three electoral vote getters. Review the table and map below and read pages 233-234. Then, answer the questions below.



- Who won the most popular votes in the Election of 1824? _____
- In which section of the country did John Quincy Adams receive most of his support? _____
- How many total electoral votes were there in the Election of 1824? _____
- What is the minimum number of electoral votes a candidate needed to win in 1824? Did any candidate win a majority of electoral votes? _____
- Which candidate(s) won Louisiana's electoral votes? _____
- Who were the top three electoral vote getters? _____
- Who did the House of Representatives choose for the presidency? _____
- Based on the information above, why might Andrew Jackson have reason to be disappointed by the outcome of this election? _____



Name _____ Date _____

Chapter 8

Chapter Review

Directions: Review Chapter 8, and then answer the questions below.

1. _____ The Spanish were sometimes uncooperative in allowing U.S. citizens or French citizens to deposit goods in New Orleans?
2. _____ In the Treaty of San Ildefonso, Spain transferred Louisiana to France or the United States?
3. _____ President Thomas Jefferson sent James Monroe to France to negotiate for the port of New Orleans or all of Louisiana?
4. _____ The Louisiana Purchase more than doubled or tripled the size of the United States?
5. _____ William C. C. Claiborne served as Louisiana's territorial governor or military commander?
6. _____ Which term refers to a combat between two persons, especially one fought with weapons in front of witnesses?
7. _____ While vice president of the United States, Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton or Thomas Jefferson in a duel?
8. _____ In 1810, rebels in West Florida revolted against France or Spain?
9. _____ In 1806, a new slave code was adopted for the Orleans Territory, which eliminated manumission or coartación?
10. _____ A large number of refugees from Saint-Domingue or Texas arrived in New Orleans in 1809, nearly doubling the size of the city?
11. _____ In 1812, Louisiana became the 17th or 18th state to join the Union?
12. _____ Which term refers to the practice of forcing common sailors into naval service?
13. _____ The British burned buildings in New Orleans or Washington, DC?
14. _____ General James Wilkinson or Andrew Jackson became a war hero when he successfully defended New Orleans from the British?