

LOUISIANA STUDENT WORKBOOK ANSWER KEY

Chapter 1

Page 2, Textbook Scavenger Hunt

1. Louisiana: Our History, Our Home
2. (Dr.) Alecia P. Long
3. 2015
4. 15
5. 5
6. a. Chapter 6
b. Section 2
7. 6
8. The appendices contain reference material about Louisiana including vital statistics, state symbols, governors, parishes, colleges and universities, and flags.
9. A glossary is a set of terms (placed in bold color in the textbook) that are defined.
10. page 455
11. a. page 63
b. pages 124-125
c. page 335
d. pages 49 and 61

Page 3, Vocabulary Scramble

1. weather
2. environment
3. tornado
4. sediment
5. equator
6. bayou
7. landform
8. marsh
9. climate
10. precipitation
11. latitude
12. longitude

Page 4, Longitude and Latitude

1. Baton Rouge
2. Shreveport
3. Lake Charles
4. Alexandria
5. Slidell
6. Monroe
7. Natchitoches
8. New Orleans
9. Lafayette

10. Thibodaux

Page 5, Louisiana in the United States

1-6. Check students' maps.

7. a. 29° and 33°
b. 89° and 94°
8. 52,378
9. Central

Page 6, Natural Regions

Part 1: Check students' maps.

Part 2:

Mississippi Floodplain Region

1. The Natural Levee
2. The Swamp
3. The Passes

Terraces Region

1. The Blufflands
2. The Prairies
3. The Flatwoods

Marsh Region

1. Salt Marsh
2. Freshwater Marsh
3. Salt Domes

Page 7, Parishes and Natural Regions

Check students' maps.

Page 8, Locating Louisiana Rivers

Check students' maps.

1. Sabine River
2. Mississippi River and Pearl River
3. Red River, Ouachita River, and Boeuf River

Page 9, Louisiana Lakes

| Name | Type of Lake | Acreage | Width | Length | Location within the State |
|----------------|--------------|---------|------------|------------|---------------------------|
| Caddo Lake | Raft | 26,560 | 12 miles | 16 miles | Northwest LA |
| Catahoula Lake | Natural | 19,450 | 3 miles | 12 miles | Central LA |
| Grand Lake | Marsh | 42,100 | 8.25 miles | 8.25 miles | South Central LA |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|-------------|------------------|
| False River Lake | Cutoff | 3,000 | .5 miles | 10.25 miles | South Central LA |
| Calcasieu Lake | Marsh | 52,700 | 5 miles | 5.5 miles | Southeast LA |
| Lake Claiborne | Man Made | 5,760 | .75 miles | 7.75 miles | Northwest LA |
| Lake D'Arbonne | Man Made | 13,600 | 1.5 miles | 13.5 miles | North Central LA |
| Lake Maurepas | Natural Lake | 57,900 | 10 miles | 12 miles | Southeast LA |
| Lake Pontchartrain | Natural Lake | 402,400 | 24 miles | 41 miles | Southeast LA |
| Toledo Bend | Man Made | 185,000 | 3 to 5 miles | 70 miles | Western LA |

Page 10, Graphing Louisiana's Temperatures

Check students' graphs.

1. Monroe
2. Lafayette
3. Monroe
4. Lafayette
5. July
6. Lafayette

Page 11, Louisiana's Precipitation

1. Shreveport
2. 4.7 inches
3. 1.1 inches
4. August and September; 5.9 inches
5. New Orleans; June; 7.9 inches
6. Lafayette
7. New Orleans; 62.5 inches
8. September; 25 inches

Page 12, People and the Environment

People Changing the Environment

Answers might include some of these:

1. Native Americans hunted animals for food and moved large amounts of soil to build earthen mounds.
2. In the 1830s, Henry Shreve cleared the tangle of logs in the Red River.

3. Private individuals and groups built levees to control flooding on the Mississippi River.
4. Beginning in 1875, the U.S. government has attempted to control flooding on the Mississippi River.
5. The Corps of Engineers has prevented the Mississippi River from changing course and traveling to the Gulf of Mexico through the Atchafalaya River's current course.
6. People have introduced nonnative plant and animal species, such as the nutria in the 1930s.
7. More than ten thousand miles of canals have been constructed through Louisiana's coastal wetlands.
8. There is extensive deepwater oil drilling off the coast of Louisiana.

Unintended Consequences

Answers might include some of these:

1. The control of flooding has stopped silt deposits, leading to significant land loss along the state's Gulf Coast.
2. The nutria, a rodent, feeds on the roots of plants that hold soil together, leading to erosion. They also create trails and burrows that cause more damage.
3. The construction of canals has led to erosion and saltwater incursion.
4. An explosion of a deepwater oil rig led to the nation's largest oil spill affecting the plant, animal, and sea life along more than 300 miles of Louisiana's coast and beyond.

Page 13, Chapter Review

1. Central
2. north to south
3. Arkansas
4. Mississippi River
5. above
6. below sea level
7. southern
8. northern
9. Tangipahoa River
10. southeastern
11. Bogue Chitto River
12. creek
13. climate
14. severe
15. counterclockwise
16. 40 percent
17. nutria

Chapter 2

Page 14, Vocabulary Matching

1. H
2. D
3. J
4. K
5. L
6. F
7. B
8. G
9. I
10. A
11. C
12. E

Page 15, Cultural Coat of Arms

Check students' cultural coats of arms.

Page 16, Cultural Regions Chart

| | Region's Largest Urban (City) Area | Region's Location | Description of the Region |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Sportsman's Paradise | Shreveport-Bossier City and Monroe-West Monroe | Northern Louisiana | Its rolling hills, forests, and numerous lakes provide opportunities for outdoor recreation, especially hunting and fishing. |
| Crossroads | Alexandria, Pineville, and Natchitoches | Center of the state | The region stretches across the center of the state and serves as a crossroads between the northern and southern portions of Louisiana. |
| Cajun Country | Lafayette and Lake Charles | Southwest Louisiana | The Acadians (or Cajuns) were the first Europeans to settle in the region, which can be further divided between the prairie and wetlands areas. |
| Plantation Country | Baton Rouge | Along the Mississippi River | Many sugar and cotton plantations once dominated the region's geography and culture, which is home to the state capital (Baton Rouge) and Louisiana State University. |

Greater
New Orleans

New Orleans,
Metairie, Kenner,
Covington, and
Slidell

Near the mouth
of the Mississippi
River

New Orleans forms the heart of
this region, which has a busy
port and a thriving tourism trade.

Page 17, Cultural Regions Comparison

Check students' Venn diagrams.

Page 18, Interview

Read students' interviews.

Page 19, Ethnic Group Poster Presentation

Check students' poster presentations.

Page 20, Cultural Expression

1. Gumbo
2. roux
3. crawfish
4. Jambalaya
5. Hayride; Shreveport
6. accordion
7. blues
8. Jazz

Puzzle Phrase: joy of living

Page 21, Louisiana's Festivals

Check students' festival tables.

Page 22, Chapter Review

1. cultural diffusion
2. Protestants
3. outdoor recreation
4. Alexandria
5. fishing
6. sugar
7. tourism
8. English
9. Creole
10. St. Bernard
11. Italian
12. crawfish
13. blues
14. New Orleans
15. Fat Tuesday

Chapter 3

Page 23, Vocabulary Scramble

1. services
2. economy
3. goods
4. consumer
5. demand
6. mercantilism
7. producer
8. habitats
9. scarcity
10. supply
11. smuggling
12. commerce

Page 24, Goods and Services; Needs and Wants

Part 1:

1. service
2. good
3. good
4. service
5. good
6. service
7. service
8. good

Part 2: Answers will vary.

Page 25, Louisiana's Economic History

1. hunting, farming
2. money
3. Mercantilism
4. gold, silver
5. trade
6. sugar, cotton
7. ports
8. Standard Oil, 1909
9. landing craft
10. oil

Page 26, Louisiana's Agricultural Products/Natural Resources

| Natural Resources | Value/Volume | Products | Location |
|-------------------|---------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Soybeans | \$700 million | Livestock feed, soy milk and soy sauce, tofu, mayonnaise, baked goods, margarine, soy biodiesel, and crayons (etc). | Northeastern and Central Louisiana |

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|---|---|
| Sugarcane | \$586 million | Sugar, molasses, and paper products | Southern Louisiana |
| Cotton | Over \$231 million | Lint is used for clothing and the seed is used for oil and livestock feed | Northern Louisiana |
| Poultry | \$958 million | Eggs and fryers | Northern and Southeastern Louisiana |
| Timber | \$824 million | Pulp, sawtimber, and plywood | Northern and Southeastern Louisiana |
| Shrimp | More than \$100 million | White and brown shrimp | Louisiana's Gulf Coast |
| Oil | 402,104,507 barrels | Gasoline and hundreds of other products | Northwestern Louisiana and Louisiana's Gulf Coast |
| Salt | \$181 million | Flavoring for food and PVC pipe | Central and Southern Louisiana |

Page 27, Resources

1. human
2. capital
3. natural
4. natural
5. human
6. capital
7. capital
8. natural
9. human
10. capital

Page 28, Louisiana's Largest Private Employers

Ingalls Shipbuilding:

1. 5100 River Rd, Avondale, LA 70094; answers will vary
2. 1938
3. U.S. Navy Surface Combatants, Aegis Guided Missile Destroyers, and Amphibious Assault Ships

4. \$1 billion

Tulane University:

1. 6823 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, LA 70118; answers will vary
2. 1834
3. Approximately 1,175
4. 13,462 (2013-14)

Acadian Ambulance Services:

1. 300 Hopkins Street, Lafayette, LA 70501; answers will vary
2. 1971
3. Over 400 (ambulances, helicopters, and airplanes)
4. The company provides emergency medical transportation.

Page 29, Louisiana's Modern Economy: False Statements Made True

1. Louisiana ranks **second** in the United States in the production of petrochemicals and related products, such as fertilizers and **plastics**.
2. Tourism is a **major** industry in Louisiana. Tourists visit Louisiana each year to **sightsee, eat, shop, fish, hunt, and enjoy festivals**.
3. Louisiana is being called the "Hollywood of the South" because of the **movies and television shows** filmed in the state. Cities such as **New Orleans**, Baton Rouge, and **Shreveport** are becoming popular locations for filming.
4. **Large** businesses often become corporations. A corporation is a complex business enterprise with **many investors or shareholders**.
5. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) **removed** trade restrictions with our geographic neighbors, Canada and **Mexico**, to make business across these international borders **easier**.

Page 30, Chapter Review

1. economy
2. service
3. capital resource
4. lower
5. commerce
6. raw materials
7. 1970
8. natural, capital, and human resources
9. pine
10. alligators
11. shrimp
12. natural gas
13. second
14. corporation
15. Baton Rouge

Chapter 4

Page 31, Vocabulary Crossword

Across

1. constitution
4. political party
8. common law

Down

2. home rule
3. federalism
4. propaganda
5. misdemeanor
6. parish
7. police jury
9. felony

Page 32, What Does Democracy Mean?

Word Bank could include these words: equality, direct participation, power, people, voting

1-4 Answers will vary.

In Your Own Words: Answers will vary.

Page 33, Preamble Comparisons

1. 52 words; 86 words
2. the people
3. form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence (defense), promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty
4. life, liberty, and property
5. one of the following: insure/ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence/defense, or do ordain and establish this constitution

Page 34, Requirements of State Office

Part 1

| OFFICE | REQUIREMENTS | TERM OF OFFICE | DUTIES |
|--|--|-----------------------|--|
| Governor | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 25 years old• U.S. citizen• Louisiana citizen for 5 years | 4-year term | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prepare the state budget• author a bill• call a special session• veto legislation |
| State Representative and State Senator | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 18 years old• resident of the state for 2 years• resident of the | 4-year term | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• introduce, consider, and approve laws |

district for 1 year

Supreme Court
Justice

- resident of the district for 2 years
- practicing law in the state for 10 years

10-year term

- hear cases appealed from the lower state courts
- hear cases where laws have been ruled unconstitutional by lower state courts
- 1. hear cases involving the death sentence

Part 2:

1. lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, treasurer, commissioner of agriculture and forestry, and commissioner of insurance
2. 144; 39; and 105
3. 7; New Orleans

Page 35, Parish Seats

| Parish | Parish Seat |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Acadia | Crowley |
| Allen | Oberlin |
| Ascension | Donaldsonville |
| Assumption | Napoleonville |
| Avoyelles | Marksville |
| Beauregard | DeRidder |
| Bienville | Arcadia |
| Bossier | Benton |
| Caddo | Shreveport |
| Calcasieu | Lake Charles |
| Caldwell | Columbia |
| Cameron | Cameron |
| Catahoula | Harrisonburg |
| Claiborne | Homer |
| Concordia | Vidalia |
| DeSoto | Mansfield |
| East Baton Rouge | Baton Rouge |
| East Carroll | Lake Providence |
| East Feliciana | Clinton |
| Evangeline | Ville Platte |
| Franklin | Winnsboro |
| Grant | Colfax |
| Iberia | New Iberia |

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Iberville | Plaquemine |
| Jackson | Jonesboro |
| Jefferson | Gretna |
| Jefferson Davis | Jennings |
| LaSalle | Jena |
| Lafayette | Lafayette |
| Lafourche | Thibodaux |
| Lincoln | Ruston |
| Livingston | Livingston |
| Madison | Tallulah |
| Morehouse | Bastrop |
| Natchitoches | Natchitoches |
| Orleans | New Orleans |
| Ouachita | Monroe |
| Plaquemines | Pointe a la Hache |
| Pointe Coupee | New Roads |
| Rapides | Alexandria |
| Red River | Coushatta |
| Richland | Rayville |
| Sabine | Many |
| St. Bernard | Chalmette |
| St. Charles | Hahnville |
| St. Helena | Greensburg |
| St. James | Convent |
| St. John the Baptist | Edgard |
| St. Landry | Opelousas |
| St. Martin | St. Martinville |
| St. Mary | Franklin |
| St. Tammany | Covington |
| Tangipahoa | Amite |
| Tensas | St. Joseph |
| Terrebonne | Houma |
| Union | Farmerville |
| Vermilion | Abbeville |
| Vernon | Leesville |
| Washington | Franklinton |
| Webster | Minden |
| West Baton Rouge | Port Allen |
| West Carroll | Oak Grove |
| West Feliciana | St. Francisville |
| Winn | Winnfield |

Page 36, How the Parishes Got Their Names

Named in Connection with Native Americans: Avoyelles, Caddo, Calcasieu, Catahoula, East Baton Rouge, Natchitoches, Ouachita, Plaquemines, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Tensas, Vermilion, West Baton Rouge

Named in Connection with the Colonial Period: Acadia, Bienville, DeSoto, East Feliciana, Evangeline, Iberia, Iberville, Lafayette, LaSalle, Morehouse, Orleans, West Feliciana

Named in Connection with Religion: Ascension, Assumption, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary

Named for American Statesmen and Politicians: Bossier, Cameron, East Carroll, Franklin, Livingston, Webster, West Carroll

Named for U.S. Presidents: Grant, Jackson, Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, Washington

Named in Connection with Waterways: Lafourche, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, Red River, Sabine

Named for Confederates: Allen, Beauregard, Jefferson Davis

Named for Louisiana's Political Leaders: Claiborne, Winn

Other: Caldwell, Concordia, Richland, Terrebonne, Union, Vernon

Page 37, Right or Responsibility?

1. right
2. responsibility
3. responsibility
4. both
5. responsibility
6. right
7. responsibility
8. right
9. responsibility
10. right

Page 38, Simulated Voter Registration

Read students' voter registration forms.

Page 39, Chapter Review

1. government
2. state government
3. 10
4. legislative, executive, and judicial
5. governor
6. pelican
7. bicameral
8. representatives
9. conference committee
10. civil law
11. sales tax
12. Spanish colonial period
13. police jury
14. 26th Amendment
15. open

Chapter 5

Page 40, Vocabulary Word Search

| Answers | Down, Across, Direction |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. archaeologist | 1, 10, S |
| 2. atlatl | 11, 1, E |
| 3. treaty | 1, 2, SE |
| 4. nomadic | 8, 7, NE |
| 5. agriculture | 10, 11, W |
| 6. tribe | 1, 11, SW |
| 7. artifacts | 9, 9, NW |
| 8. midden | 9, 13, S |
| 9. immunity | 11, 12, N |
| 10. maize | 1, 7, W |

Page 41, Organizing Information about Prehistoric Cultures

| | Paleo Era | Meso Era | Early Neo Era | Late Neo Era |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Meaning of the Prefix | Ancient | Middle | New | New |
| Occupation | Hunters | Hunters and gatherers | Hunters and gatherers | Hunters and farmers |
| Shelter | Animal skin coverings | Wood posts covered with branches or earthen structures | Semi-permanent dwellings and villages | Permanent dwellings (wattle and daub) and large villages |
| Food Source(s) | Large mammals (e.g., mastodons) | Smaller animals (e.g., deer, rabbits, raccoons, squirrels, and fish) and vegetation (e.g., acorns, nuts, berries, and persimmons) | Deer, birds, wild fruit, and wild grain (amaranth) | Wild game and crops (e.g., maize, beans, squash, and pumpkins) |
| Tools/Weapons | Spear | Atlatl, axe, awl, hooks, and needles | Bow and arrow | |

Page 42, Identify the Correct Era

1. E
2. P
3. E
4. P
5. M

6. M
7. P
8. L
9. M
10. E
11. M
12. P
13. L
14. P
15. M
16. L
17. L
18. E

Page 43, Cultural Encounter

Read students' text messages.

Page 44, Analyzing a Primary Source: George Catlin's Letter

1. George Catlin attended a toli match.
2. the Choctaw men who participated in the toli match
3. Catlin is describing toli for those unfamiliar with this Choctaw game.
4. This document is a primary source because Catlin was a spectator (eyewitness) at a toli match.
5. Toli was an important, entertaining, and popular activity in Choctaw culture.
6. Read students' lists of toli rules.

Page 45, Higher Level Thinking: A Buffalo Hunt

Read students' paragraphs.

Page 46, Review Puzzle

1. flesh
2. bluffs
3. Caddo
4. villages
5. towns
6. crawfish
7. chief
8. Coushatta

Puzzle Phrase: Tribes of Louisiana

Page 47, Chapter Review

1. artifacts
2. archaeologists
3. Asia
4. very large
5. atlatl

6. gathered
7. new
8. agriculture
9. disease
10. Atakapa and Natchez
11. stinkards
12. Red
13. Chitimacha
14. Chickasaw
15. Tunica

Chapter 6

Page 48, Vocabulary Matching

1. G
2. D
3. H
4. F
5. C
6. B
7. I
8. L
9. K
10. E
11. A
12. J

Page 49, Iberville's Explorations

Check numbers in boxes. They should be, left to right, as follows:

Top row: 4, 6, 7

Middle row: 2, 5, 1

Bottom row: 3, 8

Page 50, Attempts to Make the Louisiana Colony Profitable

Early Years of the Colony

- The colonists shipped timber and animal pelts back to France.

Proprietorship

- Antoine Crozat agreed to the proprietorship, and he appointed a governor with the hope of making Louisiana profitable.
- Settlements were established in different parts of the colony.
- Though it was not officially sanctioned, St. Denis established a trading relationship with Spanish outposts. The French traded guns, ammunition, knives, and medicine for Spanish horses, cattle, and silver.
- Colonists cultivated tobacco and indigo for export.
- Farming to supply locally-grown food was encouraged, but it was not too successful.

Joint-Stock Company

- Louisiana was placed under the control of the Company of the Indies, a joint-stock company, founded by John Law.
- Many people purchased stock in the company in hopes of making a profit.
- Bienville founded New Orleans with hopes that it would become a thriving port.
- Baton Rouge and Poste du Rapides were also founded.

Page 51, Conflict with the Chickasaw

1. His objective was to destroy the Chickasaw tribe.
2. Major Pierre D'Artaguett arrived early and decided to launch an attack without Bienville's forces.
3. the Illinois tribe

4. The Illinois abandoned the fight.
5. D'Artaguett's men were outnumbered by 650 men.
6. The French were defeated, and D'Artaguett, all the other officers, and 48 Frenchmen were killed.
7. It is a primary source.
8. It would be a secondary source.

Page 52, Letter about Life in the Louisiana Colony

Answers will vary.

Page 53, Early Settlers of St. Landry Parish

| Settler | Native State or Country | Occupation | Interesting Fact |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| John Preston | Virginia | Planter | Answers will vary. |
| Celestin La Vergen | France | Planter | Answers will vary. |
| Father of Michel Prud'homme | Hesse | Soldier | Answers will vary. |
| J. J. Louaillier | France | Merchant | Answers will vary. |
| William Prescott | Kentucky | Planter/ Politician | Answers will vary. |
| Francois Neda | Spain | Soldier/ Merchant | Answers will vary. |
| William Offutt | Kentucky | Planter | Answers will vary. |
| Benjamin Rogers | Kentucky | Politician | Answers will vary. |

Page 54, Who Am I?

Henri de Tonti

Louis Juchereau de St. Denis

Antoine de la Mothe, Sieur de Cadillac

Casket girls

Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville

John Law

Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville
René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle

Page 55, Chapter Review

1. Hernando de Soto
2. King Louis XIV
3. English
4. Mobile Bay
5. commandant
6. proprietorship
7. Natchitoches
8. joint-stock company
9. lost
10. a bend of
11. hunter
12. indentured servants
13. Africa
14. slaves and masters

Chapter 7

Page 56, Vocabulary Word Scramble

1. laissez-faire
2. refuge
3. subsidize
4. militia
5. lucrative
6. dowry
7. impetus
8. ousted
9. parliament
10. coartación

Page 57, False Statements Made True

1. In the 1750s, France planned to take control of the **fur trade** by establishing settlements connecting Louisiana with **New France (Canada)**.
2. War broke out between France and Great Britain in **1756**. Eventually **Spain** sided with France. The French called this conflict the **Seven Years' War**.
3. France, realizing **defeat** was near, decided to secretly **transfer** Louisiana to Spain in the Treaty of **Fontainebleau**. Realizing the Louisiana colony had been an economic disaster, Spain still wanted the territory to prevent the British from interfering with their **silver mines** in Mexico.
4. The Seven Years' War ended in **1763**. In the Treaty of **Paris**, France retained **Caribbean islands**, but it lost **its North American holdings**.

Pages 58-59, Interpreting Documents

Document 1

1. \$3,498,800
2. Loss; -\$1,531,200
3. Lumber
4. Answers may vary, but they should generally indicate that, in the near-term, prospects for a profit in the Louisiana colony appear unlikely.

Document 2

1. Bed, 2 mattresses, a pillow, quilt, 6 chairs, and some candlesticks
2. Answers may vary, but they should generally indicate that Louisiana colonists lived simply with few luxuries.
3. Answers may vary. In fact, the proceeds from the sale of Joseph Villeré's personal property was used to pay for the cost of the inventory, court costs, and repayment of creditors. The remaining proceeds were awarded to Villeré's widow.

Document 3

1. Answers may vary, but they should generally indicate that the population of New Orleans was diverse and had grown slowly since its founding.
2. Answers may vary, but they should generally indicate that locating the dwellings so close to the Mississippi River made them very susceptible to flooding.

Page 60, Colonist Revolt of 1768

What happened? The French colonists revolted against the Spanish governor.
 Who was involved? This event involved French colonists, including members of the French Superior Council, and Spanish Governor Antonio de Ulloa.
 Why did it happen? The French colonists were unhappy that the colony had been transferred to Spain. They were particularly unhappy with Governor Ulloa's new trade regulations.
 When did it happen? In late October 1768, rioters took to the streets and wrote a petition asking Governor Ulloa to leave the colony, which the French Superior Council supported.
 Where did it happen? This event happened in the city of New Orleans.
 How did it happen? The French Superior Council ordered Governor Ulloa, who had few troops at his disposal, to leave the colony.
 Short Term Effect: Governor Ulloa left the colony.
 Long Term Effect: The Spanish government responded with a show of force sending General Alejandro O'Reilly, twelve ships, and several hundred troops to end the revolt.

Page 61, Create a Historical Marker for Bernardo de Gálvez

Check students' markers.

Page 62, Immigrants to the Louisiana Colony

| | Where From | Date(s) Settled | Area(s) of Louisiana Settled | Reasons for Immigrating |
|------------|---|------------------------|--|--|
| Acadians | Eastern Canada | 1757 to 1770 | Southwestern Louisiana | The British expelled the Acadians. The French, then the Spanish, authorities welcomed these Catholic settlers. |
| Isleños | Canary Islands | 1778 | Barataria (in Jefferson Parish) and St. Bernard Parish | The Spanish governor sponsored immigrants who would serve as soldiers. |
| Malaguenos | Málaga region of Spain | 1779 | New Iberia | They immigrated to work as farmers. |
| Anglos | English speakers from the United States | 1780s and 1790s | Northern Louisiana and New Orleans | Anglos moved to Louisiana attracted by the Spanish offer of free land. |

Check students' maps.

Page 63, Chapter Review

1. Louisiana
2. Treaty of Paris of 1763
3. March on New Orleans in revolt
4. Bloody O'Reilly
5. Cabildo
6. marry local women
7. laissez-faire
8. Articles of Confederation
9. West Florida
10. more liberal
11. Saint-Domingue
12. Pointe Coupee
13. Acadians

Chapter 8

Page 64, Vocabulary Crossword

Across

2. maneuver
3. motley
4. abolition
7. notorious
8. impressment

Down

1. dueling
3. manumission
4. audacity
5. vengeance
6. conspired

Page 65, Historical Headlines

Read students' headlines and lead lines.

Page 66, Louisiana Purchase Map

Check students' maps.

Page 67, Black Code of 1806

1. Sunday
2. one barrel of corn, or its equivalent, in rice, beans, or other grain, and one pint of salt, every month; ten dollars for every offence
3. ten years of age
4. A slave was considered to be real estate belonging to (his) master.

Page 68, Timeline of Key Events: Territory to Statehood

January 1815

1810

April 1812

January 1811

1808

December 1814

August 1814

December 1803

1804

1806

1809

Check students' timelines.

Page 69, Analyzing Primary Sources: Eyewitness Accounts of the Battle of New Orleans

1. Document 1: American perspective; Document 2: British perspective
2. The Americans suffered few casualties while the British soldiers were slaughtered in

the Battle of New Orleans.

3. The Americans were protected by a wall (breastwork).
4. Both eyewitnesses noted the heavy British casualties and the few American losses.

Page 70, The Presidential Election of 1824

1. Andrew Jackson
2. the Northeast; New England
3. 261
4. 131; no
5. Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams
6. Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and William Crawford
7. John Quincy Adams
8. Answers will vary but should include the idea that Andrew Jackson was ahead in both popular and electoral votes but he wasn't chosen by the House of Representatives. Jackson believed that Henry Clay, as speaker of the House, used his undue influence to help Adams win a majority in the House and was rewarded with the position of secretary of state.

Page 71, Chapter Review

1. U.S. citizens
2. France
3. port of New Orleans
4. doubled
5. territorial governor
6. dueling
7. Alexander Hamilton
8. Spain
9. coartación
10. Saint-Domingue
11. 18th
12. impressments
13. Washington, DC
14. Andrew Jackson

Chapter 9

Page 72, Vocabulary Scramble

1. franchise
2. overseer
3. sham
4. coffle
5. antebellum
6. veranda
7. infrastructure
8. holding
9. factor
10. rudimentary
11. coalesced
12. underwrite

Page 73, Interpreting a Primary Source: Governor Roman's Address

1. They tried to nullify tariff laws.
2. They were prepared to separate from the Union.
3. It tends to the total disorganization of public order and to destroy the very foundations of the Union.
4. He opposes nullification.
5. He says there is no justice in giving to one state (South Carolina) the power of judging and deciding by itself questions that all other states have equally the right to decide.

Page 74, Interpreting a Political Cartoon: The Know-Nothing Party

Part 1:

1. immigrants
2. exploiting immigrants to expand their voting base
3. Germans and Irish
4. Catholic

Part 2:

1. whiskey barrel, beer barrel, ballot box, and American flag
2. The ballot box symbolizes elections, and the American flag symbolizes the nation. The person wearing a whiskey barrel is a stereotypical Irishman symbolizing Irish immigrants; the person wearing a beer barrel is a stereotypical German symbolizing the German immigrants.
3. The Irishman and German are running away with the ballot box; Irish and German immigrants are stealing elections in America.
4. A brawl is taking place in the middle of a city street; immigration is leading to fighting and chaos in American cities.

Page 75, The Port of New Orleans

1. sailing ships, steamships, rowboats, and a flatboat
2. in wheelbarrows
3. Answers will vary.

4. Check students' descriptions.

Page 76, Analyzing a Primary Source: Recollections of New Orleans

1. Answers might include one of the following words: *amazement*, *disbelief*, *surprise*, and *shock*.
2. He is astonished by the length of the levee and the diversity of people, goods, and types of business activity.
3. cotton
4. ships, steamers, flatboats, and arks
5. Creecy writes that business activity in New Orleans is like "a huge beehive."
6. He was most likely a visitor. Answers will vary.
7. Answers will vary, but a visitor would have more of a sense of astonishment.

Page 77, The Steamboat

Read students' bar graphs and conclusions.

Page 78, Review: People and Culture in Antebellum Louisiana

1. sugar, cotton
2. big house
3. large families
4. overseers
5. domestic, slave quarters
6. illegal
7. people of color
8. Germans, Irish
9. potato famine
10. yellow fever

Page 79, Chapter Review

1. antebellum
2. André Bienvenu Roman
3. New Orleans
4. first
5. American Party or Know-Nothing Party
6. Queen City
7. steamboat
8. sugar
9. property
10. 25 percent (a quarter)
11. cooler
12. overseers
13. urban
14. Irish

Chapter 10

Page 80, Vocabulary Word Search

| Answers | Down, Across, Direction |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. confiscate | 11, 3, NE |
| 2. assassination | 7, 1, E |
| 3. secession | 11, 4, E |
| 4. emancipation | 1, 14, S |
| 5. conscription | 1, 1, SE |
| 6. blockade | 8, 13, S |
| 7. siege | 12, 2, N |
| 8. popular sovereignty | 7, 14, NW and 11, 15, N |
| 9. profiteering | 13, 12, W |
| 10. fugitive | 12, 10, W |

Page 81, The Missouri Compromise

Check students' maps.

1. 11
2. 11
3. 24
4. 24
5. sectional balance

Page 82, Economy of North and South

Check students' "Ranking" and "Reason for Ranking" columns.

Page 83, Confederate, Union, and Border States

Check students' maps.

1. 11
2. Arkansas, part of Louisiana, and Texas
3. Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri

Page 84, An Excerpt from Sarah Moran Dawson's Diary

1. Answers will vary, but might include *chaos*, *fearful*, *pandemonium*, *turmoil*, and *uncertainty*.
2. Sentences will vary, but might read something like this: Civilians had to flee Baton Rouge unexpectedly, and in their haste they left behind most of their personal property and became separated from family members, even their own children.
3. Students' characterizations will vary, but might read something like this: The guerrilla fighter is dejected and accepts defeat, but he is willing to die fighting for the cause.
4. Students' social rule might include the idea that men were expected to fight and die in protection of their families, or men were expected to speak softly and respectfully to women.

Page 85, The Anaconda Plan

1. Answers will vary, but should read something like this: The Anaconda Plan involved a blockade of southern ports and seizing control of the Mississippi River, thereby splitting the Confederacy in half.
2. snake or anaconda
3. Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia (also Indian Territory)
4. Mississippi River
5. The snake's tail is wrapped around the U.S. flag. The flag is located in Washington, DC, symbolizing that this plan was intended to help the Union win the war.

Page 86, Compare Civil War Battles

| | Shiloh | Port Hudson | Vicksburg | Mansfield |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| When? | April 6-7, 1862 | May 21-July 9, 1863 | May 18-July 4, 1863 | April 8, 1864 |
| What State? | Tennessee | Louisiana | Mississippi | Louisiana |
| Union and Confederate Commanders | Ulysses S. Grant and Albert Sidney Johnston | Nathaniel Banks and Franklin Gardner | Ulysses S. Grant and John C. Pemberton | Nathaniel Banks and Richard Taylor |
| Total Casualties | 23,746 | 12,208 | 37,402 | 4,400 |
| Results (one sentence) | This bloody battle resulted in a Union victory with Confederate forces retreating to Corinth. | This 48-day siege resulted in a Union victory when the Confederate garrison surrendered. | This 47-day siege resulted in a Union victory and firm control of the Mississippi River, splitting the Confederacy in half. | The Confederates won a strategic victory inflicting more casualties and capturing more supplies. |

Page 87, The Emancipation Proclamation

1. President Lincoln justified freeing the slaves based on his power as commander-in-chief and as a necessary measure to suppress rebellion.
2. 100 days
3. Certain parts of states were in Union control and no longer in rebellion.
4. 10 states (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia)
5. He wanted to ensure that all people in authority recognized these former slaves as free persons and helped maintain their freedom, and he wanted the emancipated slaves “of suitable condition” to be received into the military.
6. They should refrain from violence and work for reasonable wages.

Page 88, Chapter Review

1. state
2. free
3. slave trade
4. more
5. Louisiana
6. free men
7. 6th
8. Fighting Tigers
9. Bluebeard of New Orleans, Beast Butler, or Spoons Butler
10. siege
11. Shreveport
12. Emancipation Proclamation
13. plunder
14. He was shot five days later (April 14) and died six days later (the morning of April 15).

Chapter 11

Page 89, Vocabulary Matching

1. C
2. K
3. J
4. D
5. E
6. B
7. H
8. F
9. G
10. A
11. L
12. I

Page 90, Letter to Governor Michael Hahn

1. Michael Hahn was a German immigrant, a loyal Unionist, and a Republican elected governor of Louisiana in 1864.
2. President Lincoln is encouraging Governor Hahn to give the franchise to at least a portion of the freedmen in Louisiana.
3. President Lincoln suggests that the very intelligent freedmen and those freedmen who fought gallantly in the war effort receive the right to vote.
4. The issue of freedmen receiving the franchise was controversial, so he wanted the letter kept confidential.
5. Governor Hahn did not follow President Lincoln's advice. The free people of color in Louisiana resented being denied the right to vote, so they sent a delegation to meet with President Lincoln.

Page 91, Black Codes

1. a pass or permit; the employer
2. freedom of movement, speech, religion, and to bear arms
3. by fine, imprisonment, or public work
4. 14th amendment
5. Answers will vary.

Page 92, Map of Reconstruction

Check students' maps.

1. 5th
2. Louisiana and Texas
3. 1866-1870
4. 1868

Page 93, Scalawags

1. He is a fellow southerner, and he is collaborating with enemy occupiers.
2. He is an office seeker.

3. A scalawag is regularly soliciting an office in a government led by occupiers, he uncouthly spits tobacco juice in public places, and he is lazy.
Read students' notes for Writing Assignments 1 and 2.

Page 94, Voices of Reconstruction

1. Oscar J. Dunn
2. Ulysses S. Grant
3. Henry Clay Warmoth
4. P. B. S. Pinchback
5. William Pitt Kellogg
6. Rutherford B. Hayes
7. Francis T. Nicholls
8. Stephen Packard

Page 95, The Economy during Reconstruction

1. Sugar had the greatest increase; eggs had the greatest decrease.
2. 1866. The Civil War resulted in the destruction of property and crops, so prices were high right after the war ended because there was a shortage in supply.
3. When the demand is high for a good in short supply, prices will increase.
4. Right after the war's end, the economy experienced inflationary pressure. However, as supplies increased in the ensuing years, prices decreased or deflated.
5. Answers will vary.

Extend Your Learning: Check students' graphs.

Page 96, Chapter Review

1. Reconstruction
2. 15th
3. Lincoln
4. Radical Republicans
5. Freedmen's Bureau
6. military
7. disfranchised
8. carpetbaggers
9. voting
10. Colfax
11. Rutherford B. Hayes
12. Louisiana
13. Democrats

Chapter 12

Page 97, Vocabulary Scramble

1. grandfather clause
2. patronage
3. folkways
4. clannishness
5. lease
6. suffrage
7. exposition
8. populism
9. racial segregation
10. poll tax
11. scrip
12. mitigate

Page 98, Convict Lease System

Read students' letters.

Page 99, Text Messages from the Cotton Centennial Exposition

Read students' captions and text messages.

Page 100, Comparison of Jim Crow Laws

| Categories | Louisiana | Selected Southern State |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Education | Separate public schools are mandated for white and "colored" children between the ages of 6 and 18 years. | Answers will vary. |
| Hospitals and Prisons | All prisons, lockups, or camps must have separate apartments for the white and "negro" races. | Answers will vary. |
| Public Accommodations | Circuses, shows, and tent exhibitions must have separate ticket offices and entrances for the white and "colored" races. | Answers will vary. |
| Transportation | All buses and railroads must provide separate seats (buses) and coaches (railroads) for the white and "colored" races. | Answers will vary. |

Page 101, *Plessy v. Ferguson*

1. Read students' summaries.
2. The error in the plaintiff's argument is that social prejudices can be overcome by legislation.
3. Social equality occurs voluntarily through mutual consent.
4. States have passed "sinister legislation" that has segregated the races.
5. Harlan is clearly referencing the 14th Amendment.

Page 102, Finding the Facts

Read students' descriptions and answer.

Page 103, Louis Armstrong: Biographical Sketch

Date of birth: August 4, 1901; Place of birth: New Orleans, Louisiana

Parents' names: Mary and William Armstrong

First musical instrument: Cornet

Year and reason for his placement in a boys' home: 1912; fires a pistol in a street.

Name of his musical mentor and teacher: Joe Oliver

Year of his first marriage: 1918; First wife's name: Daisy Parker

Year of his first recording: 1923; Name of the studio: Gennett Studios

Year of his second marriage: 1924; Second wife's name: Lil Hardin

Appears in this 1936 movie: *Pennies from Heaven*

Year of his third marriage: 1938; Third wife's name: Alpha Smith

Year of his fourth marriage: 1942; Fourth wife's name: Lucille Wilson

Name of his septet (a 7-member musical group): Louis Armstrong and the All Stars

Year of his first TV appearance: 1948; Name of the TV show: *Toast of the Town*

Appears on the cover of this magazine in 1949: *Time*

Name of his second autobiography: *Satchmo: My Life in New Orleans*

Suffers this illness in Spoleto, Italy: Heart attack

African nations he tours in 1960: Cameroon, Belgian Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone

Performs at the birthday celebration of this U.S. president: John F. Kennedy

Date of his death: July 6, 1971

Check students' additional facts.

Page 104, Chapter Review

1. rejected
2. property owners
3. patronage
4. prisoners
5. segregated
6. segregation
7. lynching
8. poll tax
9. grandfather clause
10. sharecropping
11. wealthy sugar planters
12. scrip

Chapter 13

Page 105, Vocabulary Crossword

Across

2. unorthodox
4. rapport
6. throes
7. graft
8. misappropriate
11. resonance

Down

1. deduct
3. cronies
5. prohibition
7. grassroots
9. raucous
10. bond

Page 106, 1927 Flood Headlines

Read students' headlines and captions.

Page 107, An Appeal to the Citizens Flood Relief Committee

Read students' letters.

Page 108, Huey Long Elected Governor: Review

1. 1928, 15,000
2. promise, free
3. O. K. Allen, Highway Commission
4. inferior, personally
5. 10 percent, deduct box
6. legislative, inmates
7. impeachment, state funds, bribing
8. Louisiana State, Touchdown

Page 109, Huey Long Campaign Poster

Read students' campaign posters.

Page 110, Huey Long: Democrat, Demagogue, or Dictator?

Review students' charts and writing prompt paragraphs.

Page 111, An Interview during the Great Depression

Read students' questions and answers.

Page 112, Chapter Review

1. northern
2. severance tax

3. Railroad Commission
4. worsened
5. scattering
6. White House
7. deduct box
8. Senate
9. Great Depression
10. wealth
11. United States'
12. Carl Weiss
13. Richard Leche

Chapter 14

Page 113, Vocabulary Word Search

| Answers | Down, Across, Direction |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. sales tax | 15, 6, NE |
| 2. infamy | 10, 4, E |
| 3. reparations | 2, 11, SW |
| 4. rationing | 9, 15, N |
| 5. consecutive | 1, 14, S |
| 6. quest | 1, 10, S |
| 7. tirade | 8, 10, SE |
| 8. premiered | 9, 13, NW |
| 9. innovation | 9, 9, W |
| 10. isolationists | 1, 1, SE |

Page 114, Governors: Longs and Anti-Longs

| Governor | Term of Office | Achievements/Events during Term |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Sam Jones | 1940-1944 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintained Long's popular programs• Established a civil service system• Restored the dignity of the governor's office |
| Jimmie Davis (first term) | 1944-1948 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Term was scandal free• Spent much time out-of-state recording songs and touring. |
| Earl Long (first term) | 1948-1952 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Repealed the civil service system• Added 4,000 state jobs• Increased the sales tax |
| Robert Kennon | 1952-1956 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rebuilt the state civil service system• Pushed for more careful accounting of state spending• Defended segregation |
| Earl Long (second term) | 1956-1960 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encouraged African American voter registration• Placed in a sanitarium due to several outbursts• Attempted to serve consecutive terms as governor, but failed |
| Jimmie Davis (second term) | 1960-1964 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attempted to protect segregation and the "southern way of life" |

- John J. McKeithen 1964-1972
- Eased racial tensions in the state
 - Brought new businesses and jobs to the state
 - Reformed government spending and borrowing practices
 - Became the first governor in the 20th century to serve consecutive terms

Page 115, Using the Internet: Posters Tell the Story

1. to inspire patriotism, encourage sacrifice, encourage support of the war effort, and warn against giving away war secrets
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.
4. to warn U.S. citizens to be discreet and not give away war secrets to the enemy; “Someone Talked” and “Silence Means Security”
5. The war effort required huge outlays of money.

Read students’ chart answers.

Page 116, U.S. Food Prices: 1939-1948

1. butter; butter
2. Answers will vary.
3. The U.S. entered World War II in 1941, so the supply of goods declined because manpower was needed to fight the war.
4. Bananas and coffee; the cost of transporting these goods to the U.S. is added to the selling price.
5. Answers will vary.
6. 4.1 cents; Compared to many other goods, this was a small percentage of increase, so consumers would be pleased and producers would be displeased.
7. Butter had the highest percentage of increase; milk had the least.
8. Rationing limits the consumer demand for goods and, therefore, increases the supply, so it should keep prices stable or, at the very least, limit the price increases for goods.

Page 117, Separate but Equal?

1. school segregation
2. children, a door, and textbooks
3. Slow progress is being made toward the integration of schools and equality.
4. segregationists
5. The cartoon was published in 1960.

Read students’ cartoons.

Page 118, The Ruby Bridges Story

1. She was born in Tylertown, Mississippi, on September 8, 1954. Her family moved to New Orleans hoping for a better life in a bigger city.
2. To attend kindergarten, Ruby had to pass a written admissions test.
3. She was driven the five blocks to school, and she was escorted to and from school by four marshals. (Two walked in front of her and two walked in back.)

4. Ruby attended school alone because the white parents refused to allow their children to attend an integrated school. Only one teacher (Barbara Henry) agreed to work with Ruby. For a full year, they sat side by side at two desks, working on Ruby's lessons.
5. Insults were yelled at Ruby. One woman threatened to poison her and another woman displayed a black doll in a wooden coffin. She could not eat in the cafeteria or go out during recess. Her father lost his job and Ruby's grandparents were sent off the land they had sharecropped. The grocery store where the family shopped banned them from entering.
6. Mrs. Henry's contract was not renewed, and she returned to Boston.
7. Answers will vary.

Page 119, Chapter Review

1. civil service
2. dignity
3. brother
4. doubled
5. committed
6. John J. McKeithen
7. Japan
8. maneuvers
9. rationing
10. education scholarship
11. executive order
12. Baton Rouge
13. integrate

Chapter 15

Page 120, Vocabulary Matching

1. D
2. J
3. A
4. H
5. C
6. I
7. F
8. K
9. G
10. B
11. E

Page 121, Who Am I?

1. Buddy Roemer
2. Edwin Edwards
3. David Duke
4. Kathleen Blanco
5. Bobby Jindal
6. David Treen
7. Mike Foster
8. Edwin Edwards
9. Cleo Fields

Page 122, Politics in the News?

Read students' answers about their news reports.

Page 123, Creating a Souvenir T-Shirt

Check students' T-shirts.

Page 124, Conduct an Interview

Read students' interviews.

Page 125, Louisiana from A to Z

Answers will vary.

Page 126, Chapter Review

1. 1974
2. open primary
3. capital punishment
4. the oil crisis
5. Edwin Edwards
6. Mike Foster
7. polling
8. Kathleen Blanco

9. privatize
10. 300,000
11. women
12. tourism
13. "good times roll"