

Louisiana Our History Our Home Chapter 6

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Why did rice become an important crop after the arrival of African slaves?
- It was a cheap way to feed the slaves.
 - Africans had grown this crop in their homelands.
 - It was easy to grow with so many extra workers.
 - The land flooded often, creating ideal growing conditions.
- _____ 2. What were the reasons for Bienville's failure as a leader?
- lack of supplies and war with the Portuguese
 - competition for colonial dominance and lack of supplies
 - competition for colonial dominance and trade with Native Americans
 - too much time spent on mapping the area and war with the Native Americans
- _____ 3. Why did the Company of the Indies generate so much profit in the early years?
- The Bank of France invested heavily in the colony and created a rise in profits.
 - Louisiana was finally becoming a trade center due to the exports of indigo and tobacco.
 - The mania limited the number of investors John Law would allow, which increased profits for the early investors.
 - As the number of people wanting to invest rose, so did the price of the shares, creating a rise in the value of the company.
- _____ 4. How did young Bienville become the leader of the Louisiana colony?
- Sauvole died.
 - Iberville resigned.
 - Bienville won the election.
 - Bienville's father went back to France.
- _____ 5. What caused the Mississippi Bubble to burst?
- The company quit investing in the colony, so profits decreased.
 - Too many people had to share the profits, so profits decreased and people stopped investing.
 - As the number of people wanting to invest rose, so did the price of the shares, creating an increase in the value of the company.
 - Expenses of the colony grew and it became impossible to maintain profit levels, so investors began to demand payments in cash. John Law left the country, taking all the investors' money with him, so investors could not be paid.

- _____ 6. Who made France's claim to the land that became Louisiana?
- de Soto
 - La Salle
 - Lewis and Clark
 - Marquette and Joliet
- _____ 7. In what way did mercantilism affect the colony's economic system?
- It helped the colonists get the supplies they needed from the British.
 - It increased the amount of supplies shipped to the colony by France.
 - It allowed the colonists to trade with countries that had trade agreements with France.
 - It prevented the colony from legally obtaining needed supplies from Spanish outposts.
- _____ 8. Read the passage and then answer the question.

Code Noir

"Article XII. Children born from marriages between slaves shall be slaves, and if the husband and wife have different masters, they shall belong to the masters of the female slave, not to the master of her husband.

Article XLVII: Husband, wife and prepubescent children, if they are all under the same master man not be taken and sold separately. We declare the seizing and sales that shall be done as such to be void. For slaves who have been separated, we desire that the seller shall risk their loss, and that the slaves he kept shall be awarded to the buyer without him having to pay any supplement..."

What conclusion can be drawn from the text?

- Code Noir benefited only slave owners.
 - Code Noir only regulated the behavior of slaves.
 - Code Noir was written to benefit both slave and master.
 - Code Noir offered some protections for slave families.
- _____ 9. What was the goal of La Salle's first expedition?
- to locate a trade route connecting French holdings with Asia
 - to locate raw materials that could be shipped back to France
 - to enslave the Native Americans to increase the workforce in France
 - to create a new market to trade French made goods with the Native Americans

____ 10.

FRONTIER WARS

Natchez Uprising 1729	Chickasaw War 1736
French leader: Captain Chepart	Choctaw allied with French
Fort Rosalie built	Governor Perier alienated Choctaw
French demanded village land	Chickasaw allied with British
Natchez attacked French colony	Chickasaw allied with Choctaw
250 French colonists killed	Natchez survivors sought refuge with Chickasaw
French retaliated (Governor Perier)	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

What conclusion can be drawn about the common cause of the conflicts between the French and the Native American tribes?

- a. alliances with the British
 - b. common dislike of the British
 - c. differences over land and power
 - d. encouragement of intertribal warfare
- ____ 11. What is the difference between a proprietorship and a joint-venture company?
- a. governance
 - b. investors
 - c. legal system
 - d. trade laws
- ____ 12. What was the result of de Soto's first expedition?
- a. Disease spread throughout the region.
 - b. Interest in exploring the region declined.
 - c. Ships crashed against the rocks and sank.
 - d. More settlers wanted to come to the region.
- ____ 13. Why did King Louis XIV settle on the idea of proprietorship for the colony?
- a. lack of interest in the colony
 - b. favors were owed to French loyalists
 - c. constant threat of war with the Native Americans
 - d. severe economic problems in France and lack of profitability in the colony

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... marched toward them some time ago from New Orleans ... He dispatched orders ... to Major Pierre D'Artaguett, the commanding Officer among the Illinois {band of Indians}, to join the French the first 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 first fire 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 officers 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 1729	Chickasaw War 1736
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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

- _____ 14. Based on Source 3, which action by the Company of the West Indies had a positive effect on the Louisiana colony?
- collecting taxes
 - selling stock
 - finder’s fees
 - slave labor
- _____ 15. What was the difference between the powers of the commandant and those of the commissary - commissioner?
- The commandant and commissary - commissioner shared the responsibilities equally.
 - The commissary - commissioner was in charge of the military and commissioner was the governor.
 - The commandant was the officer in command and the commissary - commissioner was in charge of civilian affairs.
 - The commandant controlled the military and civilian affairs and the commissary - commissioner was the business manager.

Timeline of Early French Colony	
1701	Bienville became leader of French colony of Louisiana
1712	Antoine Crozat became proprietor of Louisiana Cadillac established Superior Council
1716	First slaves brought to Louisiana colony
1717	Crozat surrendered charter John Law and the Company of the West became Louisiana proprietor
1718	Bienville founded New Orleans Bienville appointed governor
1719	Company of the West reorganized into Company of the Indies
1721	Collapse of the Mississippi Bubble
1723	New Orleans became capital of Louisiana
1724	Code Noir established
1727	Ursuline nuns arrived in New Orleans
1728	Casket girls came to Louisiana
1729	Natchez uprising
1731	Company of the Indies surrendered Louisiana charter
1732	Louisiana became French royal colony and Bienville became governor
1736	Chickasaw War
1742	Pierre Francois de Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil, named governor
1745	Old Ursuline Convent erected in New Orleans
1751	Sugar cane introduced into Louisiana
1752	Kerlerec, final governor, appointed
1754	French and Indian War began

- _____ 16. Which event under the governorship of Cadillac resulted in the creation of Code Noir?
- introduction of slaves
 - proprietorship of John Law
 - beginning of Chickasaw War
 - collapse of Mississippi Bubble
- _____ 17. How did France's war with England affect the Louisiana colony?
- England took control of the colony and its neighboring lands.
 - Colonists began governing the colony free from French control.
 - Male colonists were called back to France to fight for their homeland.
 - Colonists began trading with the Spanish and English for supplies.

Name: _____

ID: A

Multiple Response

Identify one or more choices that best complete the statement or answer the question.

Refer to Sources 1-3 to answer the question.

- _____ 1. Based on Sources 1 and 2, which three statements about the Chickasaw War are true?
- D'Artegutt 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.

Completion

Complete each statement.

- After La Salle's death in his failed second expedition, the French were motivated to establish a permanent settlement in Louisiana out of fear that their two main rivals (the British and the _____) would beat them to it.
- Marriageable girls sent to Louisiana in the 1700's with a small trunk filled with clothes and materials needed to establish a household were known as _____.

Short Answer

Refer to Sources 1-3 to answer the question.

1. 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	

2. After Iberville’s death, the French court gave Bienville the title of _____, which means “officer in command”. The colony’s economic affairs, however, were controlled by a business manager known as a _____ - _____.
3. What problems in the Louisiana colony led to Cadillac being replaced?
4. What was the relationship between the concessionaires and the “engages”?

Essay

Refer to Sources 1-3 to answer the question.

1. **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.**

Louisiana Our History Our Home Chapter 6 Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | | |
|------------|--------|------------|
| 1. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 2. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 3. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 4. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 1 |
| 5. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 6. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 1 |
| 7. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 8. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 3 |
| 9. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 10. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 3 |
| 11. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 12. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 1 |
| 13. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 14. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | |

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

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

- | | | |
|------------|--------|------------|
| 15. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 16. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 17. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. ANS: A, C, D PTS: 1

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

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

COMPLETION

1. ANS: Spanish

PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 1

2. ANS: casket girls

PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 1

SHORT ANSWER

1. ANS:

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

PTS: 1

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

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

2. ANS:

commandant

commissary-commissioner

PTS: 1

DIF: DOK 1

3. ANS:

He struggled with (legal) ways to make the colony profitable. He encouraged colonists to grow tobacco, indigo, and to create small farms to increase the output of local food. The problem, however, was that many of the colonists had little or no agricultural experience.

Cadillac and Biebville feuded due to the overlapping of their authorities.

He also insulted the indians, straining the relationship close to the point of war.

PTS: 1

DIF: DOK 2

4. ANS:

Concessionaires were people who agreed to take the land and clear them for food and cash crops. They offered contracts to laborers, called engages, who were indentured servants.

The engage signed a contract agreeing to work for a certain number of years in exchange for passage to Louisiana. Many died before their servitude was completed.

PTS: 1

DIF: DOK 2

ESSAY

1. ANS:

Scoring Notes:**Scoring Information**

Score Points	Description
4	Student's response provides two similarities and two differences between the Natchez Uprising and the Chickasaw War
3	Student's response provides a combination of three plausible answers of the four required responses.
2	Student's response provides a combination of two plausible answers of the four required responses.
1	Student's response provides one plausible answer of the four required responses.
0	No student response or inaccurate response

Answers:

Plausible Similarities	Plausible Differences
Natchez Indians were involved Indian reactions (attacks) to French demands Involved Mississippi River valley territory Created enemies with the Indian nations	Chickasaw defeated French French defeated Natchez Chickasaw conflict over allies; Natchez over land Conflict encouraged allies among native tribes

PTS: 1

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

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