

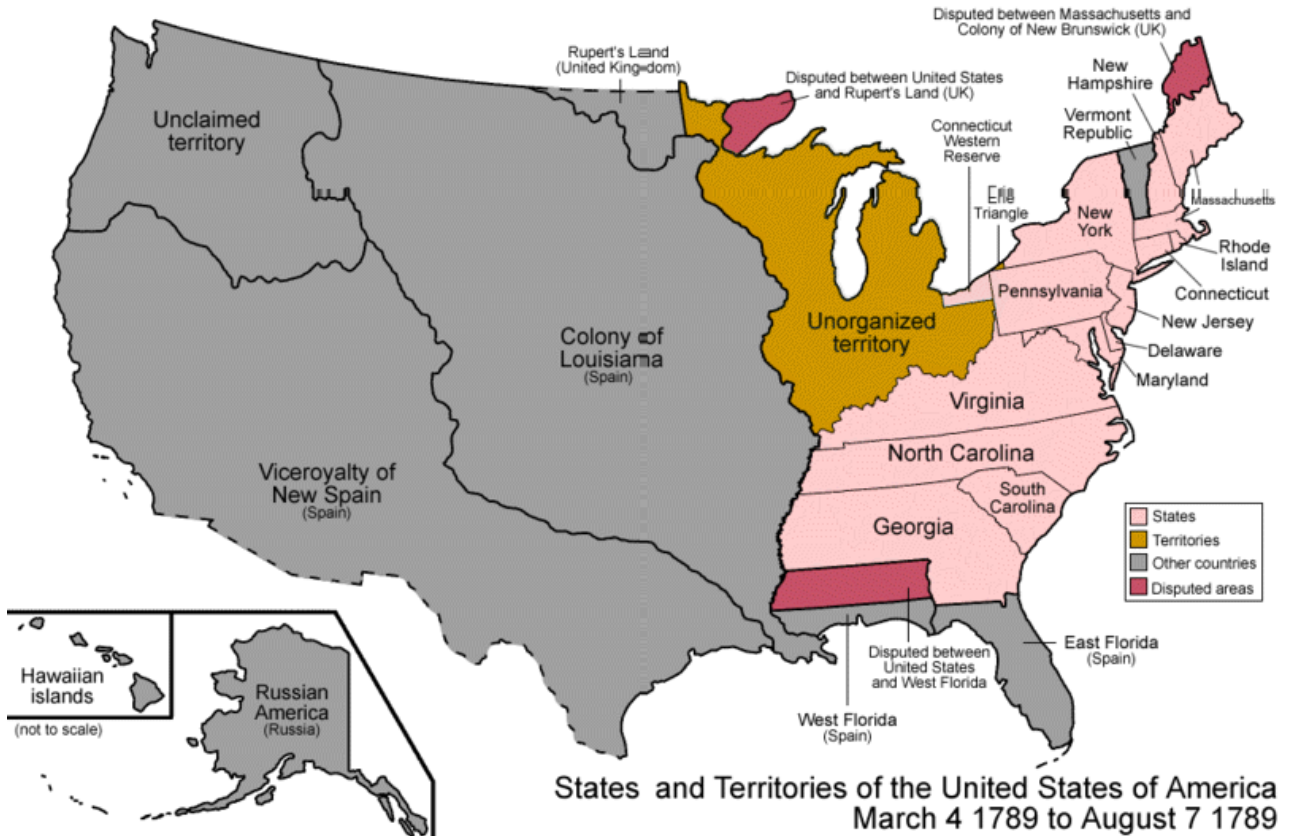
Louisiana Our History Our Home Chapter 8

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. From whom did the United States purchase the Louisiana territory?
- Cuba
 - England
 - France
 - Spain
- _____ 2. Who was the leader of the French government when the United States purchased Louisiana?
- Jean Lafitte
 - Louis XVI
 - Napoleon Bonaparte
 - Toussaint L'Ouverture
- _____ 3. Which explains why France decided to sell Louisiana to the United States?
- The French had no endearing ties to Louisiana and lost interest.
 - The new French government no longer wanted a colonial empire.
 - The colony of Louisiana did not support France during the French Revolution.
 - Napoleon's failure to control Saint-Domingue rendered Louisiana useless to the French leader.
- _____ 4. Who was president of the United States at the time of the Louisiana Purchase?
- James Madison
 - James Monroe
 - John Adams
 - Thomas Jefferson
- _____ 5. Which explains how the United States gained control of West Florida?
- They bought it.
 - They annexed it.
 - They won it in a war.
 - They accepted it as a gift.
- _____ 6. Which event led Thomas Jefferson to take steps that resulted in the Louisiana Purchase?
- The War of 1812 weakened Spain's resolve to control North America.
 - Spain repeatedly closed the Mississippi River to U.S. shipping.
 - France needed money following the end of the French Revolution.
 - Father Antonio Sedella was sent back to Spain, angering New Orleans residents.

- _____ 7. Which explains how the success of the commercial steamboat affected Louisiana?
- Louisiana experienced a substantial increase in population.
 - Producers no longer needed to travel through the port of New Orleans.
 - It increased commerce and tourism by decreasing the round-trip travel time to New Orleans.
 - Louisiana's waterways became overcrowded forcing companies to find alternative routes for shipping their goods.



- _____ 8. What feature helped to form a natural boundary between Spanish and American lands in the late 1700s?
- Appalachian Mountains
 - Great Plains
 - Mississippi River
 - Red River
- _____ 9. Which country controlled the Mississippi River at the port of New Orleans in the late 1700s?
- France
 - Spain
 - United Kingdom
 - United States

- _____ 10. How was the port of New Orleans related to the economic success of the United States in the late 1700s?
- Goods could be shipped through this port tax free.
 - It was the only port large enough to facilitate international trade.
 - It was the only international port controlled by the United States.
 - Its connection to the Mississippi made both importing and exporting goods more profitable.
- _____ 11. How was control of Louisiana related to Napoleon's plan for Saint-Domingue?
- He wanted to reinstate slavery and sell slaves from Saint-Domingue exclusively to Louisiana.
 - He intended to use Louisiana and trade on the Mississippi River as a supply depot for Saint-Domingue.
 - He wanted to use oil profits to fund the rebuilding of plantations destroyed during the slave revolt in Saint-Domingue.
 - He intended to sell Louisiana to Spain and use the profits to build a larger port to facilitate trading through Saint-Domingue.
- _____ 12. Which is the correct sequence of transfers of Louisiana to the United States?
- France to Spain then Spain to the United States
 - Spain to France then France to the United States
 - Spain to France then France to Pierre Clément de Laussat
 - France to Spain then Pierre Clément de Laussat to the United States
- _____ 13. Which conclusion can be drawn about Louisiana's return to "parishes" following Claiborne's appointment?
- Religion played a large part in territorial politics.
 - Claiborne did not have firm control over the new territory.
 - Louisiana was extremely resistant to anything "American" changing their established lifestyle.
 - Many compromises were made between American ideas and Louisiana's French and Spanish colonial past.
- _____ 14. What was the purpose of Claiborne's proclamation?
- renounce his Mississippi governorship
 - change Louisiana from territory to state
 - eliminate Code Noir permanently in New Orleans
 - announce new citizenship status to New Orleans residents
- _____ 15. What is **manumission**?
- auctioning slaves
 - masters setting slaves free
 - allowing slaves to buy their freedom
 - escaping on the Underground Railroad

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 16. Claiborne's acceptance of nine thousand refugees from Haiti was in direct violation of which law?
- a. Code Noir
 - b. 1806 slave code
 - c. Treaty of San Ildefonso
 - d. 1804 ban on slave import to Louisiana

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

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

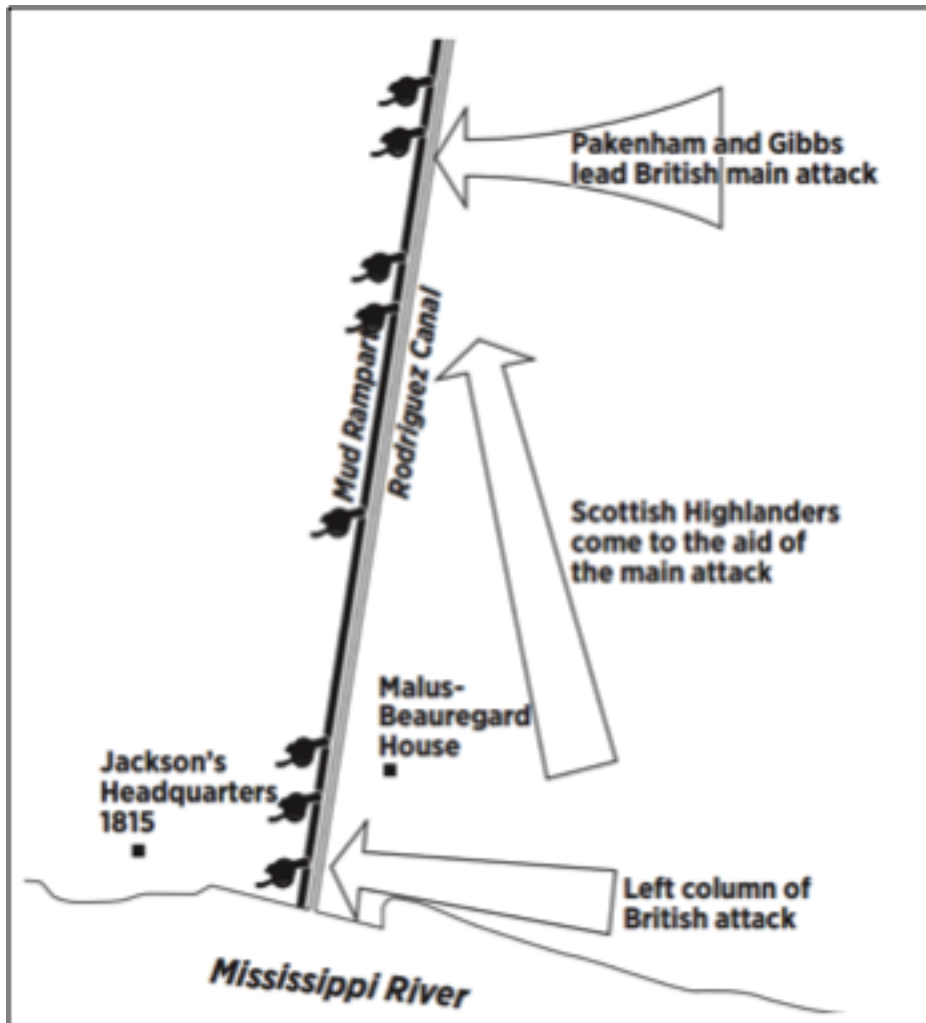
Document 2

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,” **eyewitnesstohistory.com** Captain Robert Gleig, History of British Campaigns

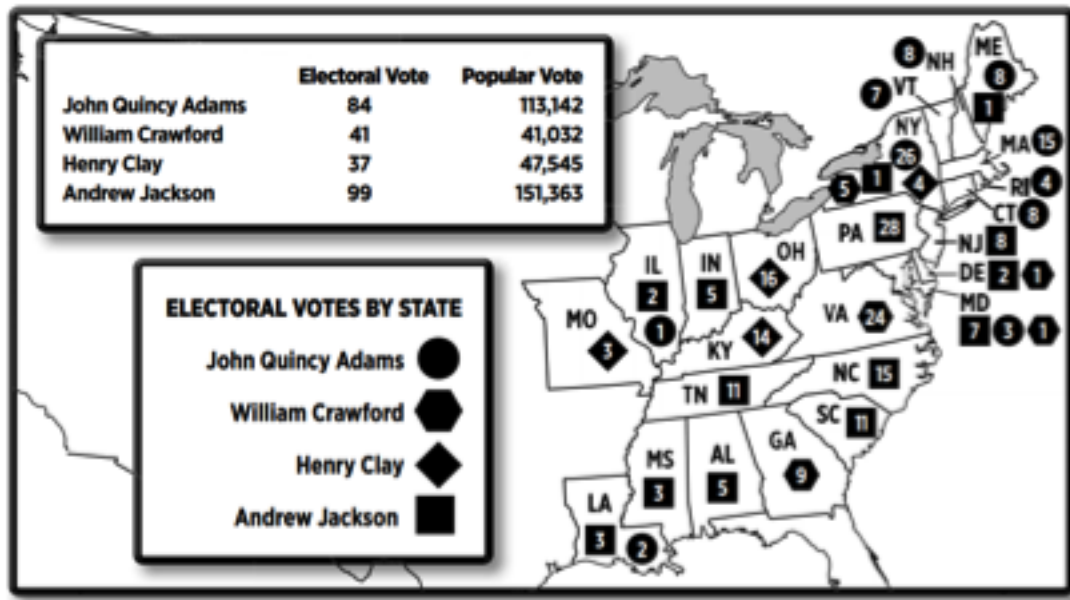
Source 3: Battle of New Orleans



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



- _____ 17. Based on Source 4, why did Andrew Jackson, hero of the Battle of New Orleans, not win the presidential election of 1824?
- Jackson did not win the popular vote.
 - Jackson did not win the electoral vote.
 - Jackson's votes were split in many states.
 - Jackson did not receive support in the House.

Multiple Response

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

Refer to Sources 1-4 to answer this question.

- _____ 1. 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

Short Answer

Refer to Sources 1-4 to answer this question.

1. **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.

Write the statements from the list to the chart titled THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE and place it under 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

2. What event caused Napoleon to abandon his plan for Louisiana?
3. How did laws regarding slaves in Louisiana change between the Spanish and American governments?
4. Explain what happened in the 1811 slave revolt in Louisiana.
5. What were some of the disadvantages faced by Andrew Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans?

Name: _____

ID: A

6. Why was the Election of 1824 known as the Corrupt Bargain?

Essay

Refer to Sources 1-4 to answer this question.

1. **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.**

Louisiana Our History Our Home Chapter 8 Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | | |
|------------|--------|------------|
| 1. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 1 |
| 2. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 1 |
| 3. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 4. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 1 |
| 5. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 6. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 7. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 8. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 9. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 10. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 3 |
| 11. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 3 |
| 12. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 1 |
| 13. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 3 |
| 14. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 15. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 1 |
| 16. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 1 |
| 17. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | |

STA: Standard 2 - Key Events, Ideas and People: Students analyze how the contributions of key events, ideas, and people influenced the development of modern Louisiana.

LOC: GLE 8.2.3 Analyze push-pull factors for migration/settlement patterns of Louisiana's inhabitants from French colonization to statehood in 1812

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

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

STA: Standard 2 - Key Events, Ideas and People: Students analyze how the contributions of key events, ideas, and people influenced the development of modern Louisiana.

LOC: GLE 8.2.3 Analyze push-pull factors for migration/settlement patterns of Louisiana's inhabitants from French colonization to statehood in 1812

SHORT ANSWER

1. ANS:

Answers:

Supporting Statements

- **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.**

Opposition Statements

- **The US Constitution required that the Senate approve the purchase.**
- **Money to pay for the purchase would need to be borrowed from our allies.**

PTS: 1

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2. ANS:

80% of the 30,000 soldiers who were sent to Saint-Domingue to end the slave revolt died of disease.

PTS: 1

DIF: DOK 2

3. ANS:

Slaves were no longer allowed to purchase their own freedom. In 1804 the federal government banned international slave trade, but allowed slaves to be sold from the USA to Louisiana.

PTS: 1

DIF: DOK 2

4. ANS:

In January 1811 an enslaved man named Charles led a group to take control of a plantation owned by Miguel Andry. They wrongly believed there was a stash of weapons on the plantation. As they marched towards New Orleans they were able to attract somewhere between 150-500 other slaves to join them. As they approached New Orleans, armed only with farm tools, they were defeated by the local militia and US Army. Many died. Some were captured, hung, and had their heads put on poles as a warning to other slaves.

PTS: 1

DIF: DOK 2

5. ANS:

He had less than 1/2 the troops as the British did under General Pakenham. The British were able to fight a defensive battle, having arrived first. Jackson's soldiers had substandard weapons and supplies.

PTS: 1

DIF: DOK 2

6. ANS:

After failing to win the electoral college, 4 candidates were considered by the House of Representatives. Crawford became ill and dropped out of contention. Henry Clay threw his support behind John Quincy Adams, who won. Clay was then made Adams' Secretary of State.

PTS: 1

DIF: DOK 2

ESSAY

1. ANS:

Scoring Information

Score Points	Description
4	Student's response correctly provides explanations (with details) for two plausible advantages for American success
3	Student's response correctly identifies one accurate explanation and one general correct statement addressing American advantages
2	Student's response provides two general correct statements addressing the American advantages
1	Student's response provides one general correct statement addressing the American advantages
0	No student response or inaccurate response

Scoring Notes:

- **The Americans fought a defensive war (having access to supplies and knowing the terrain)**
- **The Louisiana terrain (e.g., swamps, rivers) provided obstacles**
- **The geographic landscape (e.g., Mississippi River currents, swamp) of the Chalmette battlefield limited the British attack to a predictable course**
- **The American forces and militia had great determination to defend their homes**
- **Accept any other reasonable answer.**

PTS: 1

STA: Standard 2 - Key Events, Ideas and People: Students analyze how the contributions of key events, ideas, and people influenced the development of modern Louisiana.

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