



Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 6: French Louisiana - Section 2: Governing from Afar

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. At this time, European powers that established _____ in the New World implemented the economic system called _____.
2. Mercantilist theory required that the colonies of a given nation _____ only with the _____ country.
3. In Louisiana, the earliest and most profitable raw materials shipped back to France included _____ and _____.
4. Despite these _____, the Louisiana colony was not making a _____.
5. The French knew they needed to maintain the _____ claim to keep the English and Spanish from establishing _____ there.
6. King Louis XIV settled on the idea of a _____ (the system of letting an individual _____ take control of the colony in the hopes that he could make it profitable).
7. A French nobleman named _____ agreed to accept the proprietorship of Louisiana in late 1712, and he chose Antoine de la Mothe, _____, to govern the colony.
8. The _____ of settlements to different parts of the colony is _____ most lasting contribution.
9. In 1714, _____ established Fort St. Jean Baptiste, which became the city of _____, named for a nearby Caddo tribe.
10. Under the system of mercantilism, it was technically _____ for French settlers to trade with the _____, but the realities of receiving so few supplies actually encouraged it.
11. St. Denis established a _____ with Spanish outposts.



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12. Cadillac was the first to promote the cultivation of _____ and _____ (a plant that is used to make blue dye).
13. At first, Cadillac made _____ to work well with his business manager and with Bienville. Over time, however, intense _____ developed among the men.
14. In 1716, Crozat brought _____ back to France and sent a second governor to replace him, but he served less than a year before Crozat _____ the unprofitable colony back to the crown.
15. The crown, in conjunction with _____, devised a joint-stock company to take control of Louisiana. A _____ was an early form of the modern corporation in which many people invested by buying stock.
16. John Law created the _____ to take control of Louisiana in 1717. In 1718, Law's _____ took over the Company of the West.
17. Law planned to get the funds to develop Louisiana by selling _____ in these joint-stock companies. In its early years, the Company of the Indies generated large _____, and many people wanted to _____.
18. The rapid rise in the value of the company's stocks created a nickname for the process. It was called the _____.
19. But as expenses in Louisiana grew, it became hard to maintain _____ for the company's stockholders. By the end of 1721, shares in the Company of the Indies were all but _____; in other words the Mississippi Bubble had _____.
20. In 1718, Law and others had allowed _____ to fulfill one of his dreams and establish a city, _____, on the banks of the Mississippi River.
21. The territory continued to _____, but the expansion increased _____ with Native Americans.



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22. French attempts to order the _____ off their land so company officers could turn the area into a _____ plantation resulted in the Natchez uprising of 1729.
23. Ten years after the Mississippi Bubble burst, the Company of the Indies _____ the colony to the control of the _____ in 1731.
24. In 1732, Louis XV and his advisers asked _____ to return to Louisiana once more—this time as the colony’s official _____.
25. The Natchez uprising led to open _____ and _____ the colony’s economic prospects.
26. The French conducted military campaigns against the _____ for several years with very little success. By 1740, Bienville signed a peace _____ with the Chickasaw, but neither side had achieved a clear _____.
27. Pierre François de Rigaud, better known as the _____, was the governor who arrived to replace Bienville in 1743.
28. During his nine-year *tenure* (term of office), Vaudreuil oversaw a peace settlement with the _____ and tried to bring some of the Parisian _____ to New Orleans.
29. Louis Billouart, _____, the final governor of the French period, was appointed because of his experience as a military leader.
30. Kerlerec’s main priority was to strengthen the _____ of the colony before open warfare broke out between the French and English in North America.
31. During the colony’s final years under French control, France went to war with _____ and was often unable or unwilling to _____ enough goods and supplies to the colony.
32. Without regular supplies from _____, the colonists had to find other ways to get the goods they needed. French colonists resorted to trading with _____ and, when necessary, even with _____ traders.