

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 8: Louisiana from Colony to Territory to State -

Section 2: The Territorial Period: Leadership and Challenges

Guided Reading

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

1. Jefferson asked William Charles Cole Claiborne to become _____ of Louisiana.
2. Claiborne spoke no _____ or Spanish, which meant that he had no ability to _____ directly with the vast majority of the population of Louisiana.
3. Claiborne's co-commissioner and military commander was General _____.
4. Louisiana was made a _____ of the United States in 1804, with Claiborne appointed as territorial governor.
5. When Louisiana became a territory, Claiborne divided it into _____ administrative units, which he designated "_____."
6. By 1807, the territorial _____, which included representatives who had lived in Louisiana long before the Purchase, changed those "counties" back to "_____."
7. Laws too reflected compromise between _____ ideas and Louisiana's French and Spanish _____ past.
8. Those who wanted to evade the law or take part in a form of adventuring, called _____ in the nineteenth century, looked toward Louisiana and its uncertain borders as a place of opportunity.
9. _____, a filibusterer, had a long-standing personal feud with former secretary of the treasury Alexander Hamilton.
10. When _____ wrote a newspaper article that was very critical about Burr and his ambitions to be governor, Burr challenged Hamilton to a _____.
11. _____ (a combat between two persons, especially one fought with weapons in front of witnesses) had been a common way for men to settle disputes in the early national period.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 8: Louisiana from Colony to Territory to State -

Section 2: The Territorial Period: Leadership and Challenges

Guided Reading

12. On the morning of _____, Burr shot Hamilton, and Hamilton died the next day.
13. Although the Spanish still controlled _____ in 1810, English-speaking migrants from the United States dominated the region's population. Many of them wanted to become a part of the United States.
14. To accomplish this goal, they staged their own _____ against the Spanish in 1810.
15. Three months later, the United States declared West Florida part of the Louisiana Territory. The _____ were formally incorporated into Louisiana after it became a state in 1812.
16. _____, who had become a significant part of Louisiana's population, especially in New Orleans, presented the United States with an unfamiliar situation.
17. Claiborne also oversaw the adoption of a new _____ in 1806 based on U.S. rather than French or Spanish practices.
18. The code still allowed for _____ (setting free of slaves by their masters).
19. However, the privilege of _____ was no longer available to slaves, making it all but impossible for a slave to be freed without the approval of his or her master.
20. After 1804, the federal government made it illegal to _____ slaves into Louisiana from any place outside the United States.
21. Fear that slaves who had come from _____ would bring knowledge and experience of the island's slave rebellion was one reason some in Louisiana feared the 1809 slave refugees.
22. In 1811 slaves upriver from New Orleans rebelled against their masters in what became the largest _____ in U.S. history.
23. Between 150 and 500 slaves were involved in the 1811 slave revolt, but they were _____ by the better-armed militia and U.S. Army forces after two days.