

## 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**

	<b>Where From</b>	<b>Date(s) Settled</b>	<b>Area(s) of Louisiana Settled</b>	<b>Reasons for Immigrating</b>
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