



Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 9: Louisiana's Antebellum Politics, Commerce, and Culture - Section 2: The Antebellum Economy

Guided Reading

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

1. During this era, _____ became one of the nation's _____ cities and most _____ ports.
2. Others became wealthy through _____, particularly the production of _____ and _____ for export.
3. The _____ at _____ was a booming, bustling center for _____ and _____.
4. The profitable commercial activity at the port of New Orleans gave rise to the complimentary nickname, _____.
5. A _____ oversaw the arrival of _____ of sugar and cotton, advised the _____ on the best moment to _____, and arranged for _____ their client's crop to its final destination.
6. He often _____ the client money for _____ and _____.
7. After the _____ of the late 1830s, many factors also became planters when they _____ the _____ and _____ of their former clients.
8. The _____ that developed was critically important in making _____ available to support the development of businesses in both _____ and _____ parts of the state.
9. Although Louisiana had always depended on _____, those routes became more _____ in the antebellum period, due principally to the development of the _____.

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10. In 1811, Robert _____ and Robert _____ designed and built a _____ they named the New Orleans.
11. Due to the development of _____, steamboats also began to ply (travel regularly over) _____ of water.
12. They took the risk and planned to make their _____ by charging users a _____ - _____ called a _____.
13. _____ development also began during the antebellum period.
14. As with the development of _____, the state began to assist or work together with _____ to develop _____ lines in Louisiana.
15. Although all kinds of people and goods traveled into and out of the _____ of New Orleans, _____ and _____ were the two main crops that underwrote the port's _____ and made so many Louisiana planters prosperous.
16. Because it needed a _____, _____ growing season, _____ tended to be raised no further north than _____.
17. It was possible to raise _____ in all parts of the state, but its cultivation was concentrated in the _____ north of _____.
18. In the latter year, the state's farmers and planters produced _____ - _____ of the nation's _____.
19. Slightly more than _____ of all _____ in Louisiana lived on _____, but the agricultural _____ from plantations far exceeded the output of small farmers.

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20. In the _____ period, slaves were legally classed as _____, and the plantation labor system was shaped around the assumption of _____.
21. A _____ refers to the number of _____ who lived and worked for a single _____.
22. Only _____ of planters owned _____ or more slaves.
23. Most slaves lived in _____ rather than _____ holdings.
24. _____ slaves, who in New Orleans were the _____, often did _____, caring for a home and the needs of its family.
25. The _____ and _____ of slaves became an additional and important part of the state's _____, particularly in _____, which was home to the South's largest cluster of _____.
26. Because the _____ slave trade had been _____ in 1808, slaves often had to be moved to the _____ from states of the Upper South.
27. The _____ for slave selling was _____ to _____.
28. Slaves were used as _____ as well as _____.
29. As _____ sentiment grew in the _____, the _____ for slaves grew ever more active in the _____.