



Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 8: Louisiana from Colony to Territory to State -

Section 1: The United States Purchases Louisiana

Guided Reading

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

1. By the early 1790s, it was clear to the U.S. government that the _____
_____ was an essential trade route for Americans, but a formal agreement with Spain took years to achieve.
2. In 1795, U.S. representative Thomas Pinckney successfully negotiated a treaty that bears his name. _____ gave the nation much of what it wanted, including the right for Americans to trade and deposit goods in New Orleans.
3. In 1799, _____ was named consul of France.
4. Because Napoleon's ambitions were so large, he needed huge sums of money to pay for his _____.
5. Despite the _____ (official ending) of slavery by France in 1794, Napoleon planned to reestablish slavery on the island of _____ and put the former slaves back to work on sugar and coffee plantations. He would use the profits to pay for his military campaigns.
6. Napoleon also wished to reestablish control over _____.
7. In the Treaty of San Ildefonso, _____ agreed to give Louisiana back to _____.
8. Shortly after getting possession of Louisiana, Napoleon sent more than 30,000 soldiers to Saint-Domingue to initiate his plans of ending the _____ and reestablishing _____.
9. Events worked against Napoleon in Saint-Domingue, and within weeks, more than _____ of his soldiers had died from diseases. His plan was a _____.
10. Under the circumstances, he decided he no longer benefited from possession of _____.
11. Since the late 1790s, the United States had been keenly interested in establishing permanent access to the _____ and the port of _____.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



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12. Aware of the rumors of a transfer from Spain to France, President Thomas Jefferson sent _____ to join the American ambassador to France, Robert Livingston, with the order of negotiating the purchase of _____.
13. Both men were shocked in early 1803 when they were offered the opportunity to _____ not just New Orleans but all of _____.
14. Given the slow pace of transatlantic _____, they had no ability to ask for and receive _____ in a timely fashion.
15. Monroe and Livingston took a chance and went far beyond their orders and agreed to purchase all of Louisiana for a price of _____.
16. President Jefferson was aware there was no _____ for such an act, but he felt it was in the growing nation's interest to take this step.
17. The U.S. Senate ratified the treaty for the _____ on October 19, 1803.
18. Two _____ had to take place at New Orleans to finalize the process.
19. First, the _____ transferred Louisiana to _____ representative in New Orleans on November 30, 1803.
20. _____ transferred Louisiana to the _____ in a ceremony in the Cabildo on December 20, 1803.
21. The _____, signed in 1819, specified how much land the Louisiana Purchase added to the United States.
22. The final treaty made clear that the historic events of 1803 more than _____ the size of the country, adding _____ acres to the nation's territory.
23. After all of the interest was paid on the \$15,000,000 loan, the United States paid _____ for Louisiana, amounting to approximately _____ an acre.