

GUIDED READING

A Place Called Mississippi

Chapter 3: The European Period, 1540 - 1798

Section 3 Under British Rule, 1763 - 1783

Directions: Use the information from pages 82 - 86 to complete the following.

1. English officials soon realized that there would be many _____ in trying to _____ the vast territory they had recently acquired as a result of the Treaty of Paris of 1763.
2. As land-hungry Englishmen pushed into the interior after the French and Indian War, they encountered strong _____ from the _____ Americans.
3. In order to have more time to work out an _____ with the major _____ nations, the English government issued the _____ of 1763, which temporarily _____ immigration into the _____ between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River.
4. The _____ was a temporary measure designed to keep the _____ Americans and the _____ settlers from _____ over the land.
5. In 1763, the _____ government also _____ the former Spanish Florida into _____ British _____ — British West Florida and British East Florida.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

6. In 1765, the _____ held an _____ Congress at Mobile, which was attended by Indian _____ from throughout the Southeast.
7. The _____ of this _____ was to reach an _____ by which the _____ settlers and _____ Americans might live in _____.
8. Out of this conference came _____ of _____ and peace.
9. British _____ also promised Indian leaders _____ _____ whiskey, which they called _____, to their tribesmen.
10. The most _____ result of this meeting was that several _____ nations _____ large areas of their land to the _____.
11. As the population of British West Florida increased, the colony was divided into _____ districts.
12. One of those was the _____ District, which included the area from the _____ (flowing together) of the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers.
13. Although _____ was the principal crop in the district, settlers also grew cotton, corn, and _____ (a plant from which blue dye could be obtained).

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

14. In _____, when the _____ American _____ declared their _____ from _____, the Natchez District remained loyal to the British.
15. Most of the prominent citizens of Natchez were _____ British soldiers, and they did _____ the American _____.
16. Because of its strategic _____ on the _____ River, Natchez was very _____ to the _____ colonies.
17. The _____ government, which controlled New Orleans and _____ the American _____, was _____ arms and supplies up the Mississippi River to the _____.
18. The citizens [former British soldiers] of Natchez could and sometimes did _____ those _____ from passing through Natchez.
19. The _____ (the delegates who spoke and acted collectively for the colonies that later became the United States of America) sent a former Natchez resident, James _____, on an expedition down the Mississippi River to Natchez and New Orleans.
20. The _____ of his _____ was to encourage _____ Natchez citizens to _____ the American cause.
21. If they would _____ join the rebellion, Willing was to _____ them to remain _____ and not _____ with supplies being shipped up the Mississippi to the American colonies.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

22. When Willing arrived at Natchez on February 21, 1778, he was greeted cordially, but he found that many Natchez residents were _____ (colonists who remained loyal to Great Britain).
23. The _____, which kept England busy on the Atlantic coast, made her _____ to a _____ attack along the Gulf Coast and in Florida.
24. Seeing the situation as an opportunity to _____ Florida, Spain _____ war on Great Britain. Within two years, _____ had reoccupied most of _____.
25. Under the provisions of the _____ of Paris of 1783, the thirteen colonies were recognized as an _____ nation called the _____.