

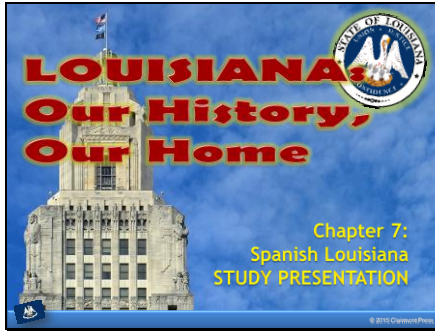
Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 7: Spanish Louisiana

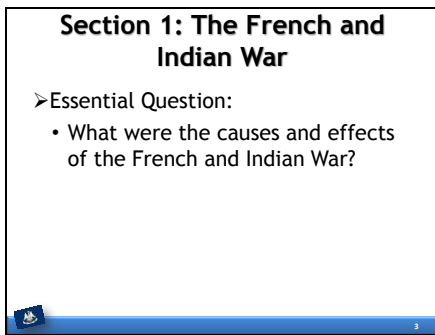
Quick Notes



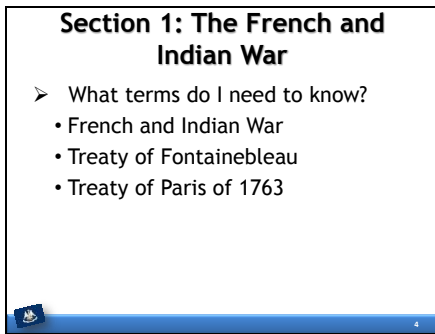
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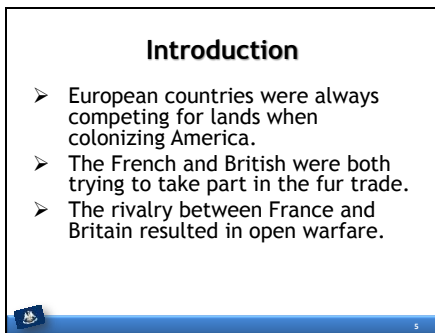
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The Outbreak of War


- War was declared between Britain and France in 1756 and did not end until 1763.
- The British called it the **French and Indian War**, while the French called it the **Seven Years' War**.
- During the war, five European countries were pulled into the fight.
- Spain joined the side of the French to protect Mexico.



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A Secret Transfer


- At the end of the war, the French secretly gave Louisiana to Spain in order to keep it from Britain.
- This agreement was called the **Treaty of Fontainebleau**.
- Spain was willing to take Louisiana in order to protect their silver mines in Mexico.



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Treaty of Paris of 1763


- The war ended at the **Treaty of Paris of 1763**.
- In the end, France lost all of the land it controlled in North America aside from some islands in the Caribbean.
- Spain traded Florida to Britain for the return of Cuba.
- The British were irritated because of the growing importance of the Mississippi and their inability to gain Louisiana and the port of New Orleans.



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Section 2: Transition to Spanish Control

- Essential Question:
 - How did the colonists in Louisiana react to Spanish rule?





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Section 2: Transition to Spanish Control

- What terms do I need to know?
 - militia
 - Cabildo
 - Code O'Reilly
 - *laissez faire*

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Introduction

- The North American continent was divided between Spain and England after the war.
- Spain had many colonies and wished to keep Louisiana a small investment.
- Spain attempted to make Louisiana's transition into their government smooth.
- Many colonists were not interested in cooperating with the Spanish, and some even appealed to France for help.

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The Colonists Revolt

- Fear and desire to protect their economy caused the residents to revolt in 1768.
- A petition signed by the rioters was given to the Superior Council, asking to kick out Spanish Governor Ulloa.
- He was removed from the colony, returned to Spanish territory, and made many reports on the revolt.

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Spain Takes Effective Control

- When Spain returned, they corrected many mistakes made in Ulloa's time as governor.
- They appointed General Alejandro O'Reilly to lead their military back into the colony.
- O'Reilly spent much of his time in the colony finding the leaders of the revolt.
- After dealing with the leaders, he earned the nickname "Bloody O'Reilly".

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Spain Takes Effective Control (Continued)

- Despite his nickname, O'Reilly was a fair and effective administrator.
- Through his work, improvements in regular trading practices, militia organization, and Native American relations occurred.
- A militia is a military force composed mainly of citizen-soldiers.
- O'Reilly reorganized the government by replacing the French Superior council with a Spanish **Cabildo**, or governing body.
- A set of laws based on older Spanish laws was adopted and called the **Code O'Reilly**.

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Governor Unzaga

- After O'Reilly stepped down as governor in 1770, a man named Luis de Unzaga was given the job.
- He quickly gained some advantages by marrying into a wealthy family.
- He was more practical about the economy in New Orleans, overlooking illegal business with British traders and such.

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Bernardo de Gálvez: Governor and Hero

- After Unzaga's eyesight failed, he was replaced by the younger Gálvez in 1777.
- He, like Unzaga, also benefited from a marriage into a wealthy family.
- Unlike Unzaga and his policy of *laissez-faire* (noninterference by the government in economic matters), Gálvez worked to keep out British trade.
- Gálvez also supported economic endeavors and managed to get the Spanish to give more money to run the colony.

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Section 3: The American Revolution and the Last Decades of Spanish Rule

- Essential Question:
 - How did the final years of Spanish rule and the American Revolution impact the people of Louisiana?



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Section 3: The American Revolution and the Last Decades of Spanish Rule

- What terms do I need to know?
 - American Revolution
 - Treaty of Paris of 1783
 - Articles of Confederation
 - *gens de couleur libres*

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Introduction

- The French and Indian War took a huge economic toll on all countries involved, especially Britain.
- To get money back, the British decided to tax goods used by American colonists.
- The colonists were upset by these taxes along with "taxation without representation".
- With tensions rising, the **American Revolution** (the war in which the American colonists fought for their independence from Great Britain) was inevitable.
- After seven years of long and bloody struggles, a compromise was reached known as the **Treaty of Paris of 1783**.

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The Colonies Unite

- Before the war had even ended, the colonists had agreed to the **Articles of Confederation**.
- However, they meet in 1787 to rework the articles, eventually creating the United States Constitution.
- It would be 23 years before Louisiana joined the United States and was subject to the constitution.

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Spain in the American Revolution

- The Spanish entered the fight slowly but gave great advantages to the colonists secretly.
- Eventually, the two had a more open partnership after the Spanish also declared war.
- Over the next two years, Governor Gálvez led many attacks against British outposts and forts in Florida, resulting in complete victory in Florida.

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Governor Miró

- Esteban Miró gained much experience in governing Louisiana while Gálvez was away fighting in Florida.
- He became the real governor after Gálvez retired in 1785, by which time New Orleans was a thriving, but disorderly city.



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New Regulations

- Miró tried to better regulate New Orleans since it had developed a reputation for pleasure seeking and rowdiness.
- In 1786, Miró announced a new set of rules called *Miró's Bando de Buen Gobierno* (Miró's Proclamation for Good Government).
- Miró tried to better monitor taverns, gambling establishments, and tried to discourage trade on Sundays.
- Many people disliked the new regulations, and some ignored them.




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More Tolerant Slave Laws

- In slave laws, Miró implemented Spanish laws, which respected slave owner rights as well as slave rights.
- He instituted the practice of slaves buying their freedom, creating a large population of *gens de couleur libres*, or free people of color.
- Outside New Orleans, however, many French-descendent planters ignored Spanish law and continued to use the French Code Noir, which gave masters almost complete legal authority over their slaves.




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A Devastating Fire

- Miró gained much popularity after helping in the aftermath of a devastating, city-wide fire in 1788.
- The fire was caused by a resident lighting candles in his home chapel and resulted in the destruction of almost 80% of the buildings in New Orleans.
- Miró helped citizens who has lost everything and helped rebuild the city.



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Encouraging Anglo Migration

- Miró also encouraged immigration of British or British-descended colonists, also known as Anglos.
- These colonists were different from those native to Louisiana because they spoke English and practiced religions other than Catholicism.
- The Anglos settled in Louisiana's northern and western frontiers, as a result of land grants offered by the Spanish government.




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Governor Carondelet

- Governor Carondelet became governor after Miró returned to Spain in 1791.
- He is credited for creating an oil-lit lamp system that provided light for the city at night.
- He also monitored the construction of a major canal that connected the heart of the city with Bayou St. John.




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Revolutions in France and Saint-Domingue

- Carondelet oversaw Louisiana during a time of great unrest that included the French Revolution and slave uprisings.
- When the French Revolution began in 1789, unrest amongst the colonists in Louisiana also began, but Carondelet closely monitored the colony for signs of revolution.
- After the slave revolt in Saint-Domingue in 1791, thousands of people fled the island for Louisiana.




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A Slave Conspiracy

- In 1795, rumors of a slave conspiracy in Pointe Coupee Parish reached New Orleans, where officials were told of a planned slave revolt.
- Carondelet led an investigation that resulted in 60 convictions. Of those convicted, 23 slave conspirators were executed.



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Final Spanish Governors

- The last two Spanish governors, Manuel Gayoso de Lemos and Manuel Juan de Salcedo, served very short terms compared to the others.
- While not in office long, each of these governors' time in office, along with people moving into the state, brought about many changes in Louisiana.
- Some challenges seen in these years would lead to great changes in the administration of Louisiana.

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Section 4: Spanish-Era People and Immigrants

- Essential Question:
 - How did the groups that immigrated to Louisiana during Spanish rule influence the culture of Louisiana?

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Section 4: Spanish-Era People and Immigrants

- What terms do I need to know?
 - refuge
 - subsidize
 - Malaguenos

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Introduction

- The ability to attract settlers to Louisiana was one of the great successes of the Spanish colonial era.
- The Spanish would help establish settlements and find jobs to ensure the new settlers stayed.
- Many of the groups that moved to Louisiana maintain their old ways to this day.

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Acadians


- These were French migrants who had been in New France, or Canada, since the 1600s.
- After the British took Canada and removed them from their homeland, the French offered **refuge**, or protection from danger, in Louisiana for them.
- Wanting more settlers, the Spanish continued this policy.
- Acadians made a distinctive impression on the economy, culture, and southwest territory, known today as Acadiana.



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Isleños & Malagueños

- During the American Revolution, the Spanish wanted immigrants that could be soldiers as well.
- They **subsidized**, or paid for, the transport of many people from the Spanish-owned Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean to help build a militia.
- After the war and much moving around, most finally settled in what is now St. Bernard Parish.
- The **Malagueños**, from the Málaga region of Spain, were supposed to be farmers, although most found success as cattle herders and ranchers.



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Anglos

- After the American Revolution, many Anglo settlers wanted land, and Spain had plenty to give.
- The Spanish hoped the arrival of the Anglos would discourage the migration of English-speakers to the areas that bordered their silver mines in Mexico. These hopes were dashed as many Anglos migrated to Texas.
- It was their influence that ended up causing one of the biggest real estate transfers in history.

