

GUIDED READING

A Place Called Mississippi

Chapter 3: The European Period, 1540 - 1798

Section 1

Spanish Exploration

Directions:

Use the information from pages 72 - 74 to complete the following.

1. Prince Henry the Navigator conducted a special school in Portugal for _____ and _____ and helped launch the Great Age of Exploration.
2. Christopher _____ had studied geography and _____ (the art and technique of making maps and charts) in Portugal under Prince Henry.
3. He [Columbus] was convinced that the world was _____ and he persuaded the King of _____ to provide him with three ships for his _____ voyage in _____.
4. Columbus was _____ in his _____ that the world was round, but he did not know about the _____ Hemisphere, which the Europeans would call the _____.
5. In the early 1540s, a _____ expedition led by Hernando _____ _____ trekked across the land that would become the state of _____.
6. This _____ (a journey for a specific purpose, such as exploration) was the beginning of what historians call the _____ period, or the _____ period, of American history.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

7. The great powers of Europe — _____, _____, and _____ — were locked in a two-hundred-year struggle to _____ the _____.
8. De Soto dreamed of leading his own expedition and finding even greater _____ than those found among the _____ peoples of South America.
9. After de Soto's _____ to _____ any _____, the southern woodlands were undisturbed for another 130 years.
10. Eventually, the great _____ of Europe realized that the _____ treasures of the New World were not silver and gold.
11. More _____ could be made from _____ and _____ with the _____ (geographical areas politically controlled by a distant country) that could be established in this _____ that Columbus had discovered.
12. As long as these European colonies were located along the fringes or on the _____ of _____ America, there was minimal contact or _____ among the nations.
13. But as the _____ began to move _____ and the nations started _____ the _____ territory, the rivalry _____ (generated) a series of colonial _____.
14. These wars would ultimately result in the _____ of the _____ powers from North America and the emergence of the _____.

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Section 2 French Exploration and the Louisiana Province, 1673 - 1763

Directions: Use the information from pages 75 - 81 to complete the following.

1. The _____ were more interested in finding a shortcut across the New World to the _____ of the Orient than they were in establishing _____.
2. After hearing Indian tales about a great river that "lost itself in the great sea," the French governor of Canada sent Father Jacques _____ and Louis _____ to _____ and _____ the river.
3. They soon found the river that the Indians called the "_____."
4. Although the river flowed south to _____, not west to China, Marquette and Joliet returned to Canada with a glowing description of both the _____ potential and the _____ importance of the river.
5. _____ nations were just beginning to understand how large North America was, and the _____ realized quickly that _____ of the _____ River would open up a vast _____ area.
6. Just as important was their _____ that the great _____ could serve as a _____ to block the western _____ of the _____ colonies from the Atlantic Coast.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

7. A French explorer, Sieur _____, reached the _____ of the Mississippi River on April 9, 1682, and established a _____ in this area.
8. This would give the French control over much of the _____ of this great continent.
9. It soon became apparent to the governments of France, Spain, and England that the _____ River would be an important _____ in the success of their colonial _____.
10. Consequently, all _____ nations attempted to _____ and _____ that lengthy _____.
11. One of the important sites _____ by the _____ in the New World was _____, a _____ they established in 1718 near the mouth of the Mississippi River.
12. Up the river from New Orleans was another French river town — called _____.
13. Fort Maurepas, on the east side of Biloxi Bay, served as the _____ of the _____ for a short time.
14. Fort Maurepas did not prove to be a _____ capital for the Louisiana Province because it was not located on a _____ and did not provide access to the interiors where the French hoped to develop _____ with the Indians.
15. In 1701, the capital was moved to _____ on Mobile Bay.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

16. When the capital was moved _____ was appointed _____ of the Louisiana Province.
17. In order to make _____ and _____ on the lower Mississippi River _____ from Indian attacks, Bienville led a detachment of soldiers against the _____ Indians for killing some Canadian traders.
18. Bienville eventually _____ a settlement with the Natchez chiefs.
19. They agreed not only to surrender the _____ tribesmen but also to provide building _____ for a fort on the high bluffs at the Natchez landing.
20. In 1716, Fort _____ was completed and became one of the _____ centers of French activity in the Louisiana Province.
21. _____ was selected as the capital in 1722.
22. When the capital was moved from the Gulf Coast to New Orleans, the Louisiana Province was separated into _____ districts.
23. Three of those subdivisions — Biloxi, Yazoo, and Natchez Districts — were in the territory that later became the _____ of Mississippi.
24. When the French landowners moved to Louisiana from the Caribbean Islands, they brought their _____ with them.
25. As the slave population _____, Bienville found it necessary to introduce special _____ regarding the institution of _____.
26. Those laws, known as the _____ (which is French for "Black Code"), were issued in 1724.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

27. These laws prohibited the _____ of husbands and wives; _____ under fourteen years old could not be separated from their mothers; and, slaves who were _____ by their owners became naturalized French _____ with all the rights and privileges of Frenchmen.
28. When the French claimed the right of private _____ and established large plantations, the _____ [Indians] were determined to _____ them from their tribal lands.
29. In the 1740s, the French were also facing a new _____ from the _____, who were moving _____ and pressing their claim to land between the _____ Ocean and the _____ River.
30. The overlapping _____ to the _____ territory would inevitably lead to _____ among the three great _____ of Europe.
31. The three-way struggle for a colonial _____ in North America culminated in the _____ and _____ War of 1754 - 1763.
32. France and _____, with their _____ allies, declared war against _____, which also had some allies among American Indians.
33. The war was settled by the _____ of _____ of 1763.
34. Under the terms of this treaty, France _____ all of its land in North America east of the Mississippi River to _____.
35. To _____, its ally during the war, France gave all of its land _____ of the Mississippi.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

36. The only French territory _____ of the Mississippi River that was not ceded to England was the city of _____, which France _____ to Spain.

37. Because Spain _____ the war, Spanish Florida was transferred to England, and _____ [present state] passed from French to _____ control.

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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 _____.

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Section 4 A Spanish Province, 1783 - 1798

Directions: Use the information from pages 87 - 89 to complete the following.

1. Under _____ control, the Natchez District experienced continued _____ and _____.
2. Spain's liberal _____ attracted many settlers to the Natchez area.
3. Although Spain was a _____ nation, both _____ and _____ were guaranteed _____ freedom by the Spanish government.
4. The migration of English and Americans into the Natchez District was so rapid that by 1787, a _____ of the district's _____ spoke _____ rather than Spanish.
5. In 1789, Manuel Gayoso de Lamos was _____ of the Natchez District.
6. Gayoso _____ the district _____ and had the _____ and cooperation of most of its citizens.
7. Fort Rosalie, originally built in 1716, was _____ (falling apart) and in need of repair when Gayoso came to Natchez.
8. Instead of repairing Fort Rosalie, Gayoso decided to build several new _____.
9. These forts gave _____ effective _____ over the lower _____ and its tributaries.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

10. As the _____ culture became increasingly _____ to the Natchez _____, Spanish authorities encouraged settlers to _____ their _____ into the Natchez District by offering additional _____ to slave owners.
11. In 1795, rumors about a possible _____ circulated throughout the Natchez District.
12. The _____ (a force of citizen-soldiers) was _____, and Spanish authorities _____ a group of slaves at Pointe Coupee, Louisiana, who were believed to be the _____ of the revolt.
13. Southern _____ lived in a constant state of _____ of a massive _____ until the system of _____ was finally _____.
14. In 1795, while _____ was engaged in a war in _____, America pressed its claim to the land north of the 31° parallel.
15. Spain did not want to risk another war in _____, so in 1795 under the terms of the _____ of San Lorenzo, Spain allowed Americans free _____ of the Mississippi River.
16. _____ was given the right of deposit in New Orleans.
17. The _____ of _____ was the privilege of depositing, or _____ goods which they would later _____ to Europe without having to pay duties or _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

18. Spain also promised to do what it could to _____ the _____ living in Spanish Florida from _____ American settlements along the border.

19. On the morning of March 30, 1798, Spanish authorities officially _____ the _____ to the _____ of America.

20. Mississippi became the _____ cotton-producing state in America and was known as the _____ of the _____ Kingdom.