

## 20 Multiple choice questions

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What was the composition of the refugees who settled in the territory?

- ☐ One-third were free people of color, and another third were enslaved people.
- ☐ Two-thirds were European immigrants, and one-third were enslaved.
- ☐ Half were indigenous people, and the rest were free people of color.
- ☐ All were enslaved people from neighboring territories.

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What was the impact of the wave of immigration on the population?

- ☐ It stabilized the population without any growth.
- ☐ It nearly doubled the size of the population in the territory.
- ☐ It doubled the number of cities in the territory.
- ☐ It decreased the size of the population in the territory.

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What was the Republic of Florida?

- ☐ A short-lived independent state declared by migrants in West Florida.
- ☐ A temporary union of Florida with neighboring territories.
- ☐ A failed attempt by France to establish a colony in Florida.
- ☐ A short-lived independent state declared by Spanish settlers in East Florida.

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What was one of the scientific contributions of the Lewis and Clark expedition?

- ☐ They established trade routes with indigenous tribes.
- ☐ They mapped the entire Louisiana Territory for agriculture.
- ☐ They gained a better understanding of the climate and geography of the region.
- ☐ They discovered new mineral deposits in the region.

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What did the expedition document upon their return?

- ☐ They brought back artifacts, textiles, and minerals.
- ☐ They returned with maps, journals, and sketches detailing their observations.
- ☐ They documented trade routes, treaties, and cultural exchanges.
- ☐ They returned with gold, spices, and livestock.

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Who accompanied Lewis and Clark on their journey as guides?

- ☐ They were joined by Toussaint Charbonneau, his wife Sacagawea, and their infant son.
- ☐ They traveled with Davy Crockett, his partner Eliza, and their daughter.
- ☐ They were joined by Daniel Boone, his wife Martha, and their son.
- ☐ They were accompanied by Kit Carson, his wife Marie, and their child.

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What did Governor Claiborne allow regarding refugees?

- ☐ He permitted refugees to settle only in urban areas.
- ☐ He allowed nearly one-third of the refugees to settle in the territory.
- ☐ He allowed all refugees to settle in the territory.
- ☐ He restricted refugee settlement to specific regions.

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In what year did the United States divide Louisiana into two administrative units?

- ☐ 1799
- ☐ 1804
- ☐ 1820
- ☐ 1812

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What was the outcome of the murder charges against Burr?

- ☐ He was never charged, but his reputation remained intact.
- ☐ He was convicted and imprisoned, losing all political influence.
- ☐ He was acquitted and became a prominent political figure.
- ☐ He was tried and acquitted, but his political reputation was ruined.

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What was a major challenge for Claiborne as he governed Louisiana?

- ☐ Resolving territorial disputes with neighboring states.
- ☐ Managing the diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds of the population.
- ☐ Managing Louisiana's agricultural economy.
- ☐ Establishing a uniform education system across Louisiana.

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What was the relationship between Claiborne and the local legislature regarding administrative divisions?

- ☐ The local legislature abolished administrative divisions entirely.
- ☐ The local legislature supported Claiborne's county divisions.
- ☐ The local legislature expanded Claiborne's parishes.
- ☐ The local legislature changed Claiborne's counties back to parishes.

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What unique division does Louisiana have compared to other states?

- ☐ Louisiana is the only state that uses districts instead of parishes.
- ☐ Louisiana is the only state that uses boroughs instead of counties.
- ☐ Louisiana is the only state that divides areas into townships.
- ☐ Louisiana is the only state that uses parishes instead of counties.

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What was the significance of the year 1812 for Aaron Burr?

- ☐ He retired from public life and settled in Europe.
- ☐ He was elected to a high-ranking government position.
- ☐ He returned to the United States after his exile in Great Britain.
- ☐ He was exiled permanently from the United States.

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What was the political climate in West Florida during Claiborne's time?

- ☐ There was peace as migrants integrated into Spanish Florida.
- ☐ There was stability as migrants supported British rule in Florida.
- ☐ There was unrest as English-speaking migrants wanted to join the United States.
- ☐ There was conflict as migrants sought independence from Spain.

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What expedition began in 1804 to explore the newly acquired Louisiana Territory?

- ☐ The Lewis and Clark Expedition
- ☐ The Coronado Expedition
- ☐ The Magellan Expedition
- ☐ The Pizarro Expedition

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What did the Corps of Discovery do upon reaching the Pacific Ocean?

- ☐ They established a trading post and left.
- ☐ They built a fort and spent the winter there.
- ☐ They mapped the coastline and returned immediately.
- ☐ They built a settlement and cultivated crops.

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What was illegal by 1808 regarding enslaved people?

- ☐ It was illegal to sell enslaved people within the United States.
- ☐ It was illegal to import enslaved people from outside the United States.
- ☐ It was illegal to trade enslaved people with other colonies.
- ☐ It was illegal to free enslaved people without government approval.

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Who declared the Republic of Florida part of the Territory of Orleans?

- ☐ President Jefferson
- ☐ General Wilkinson
- ☐ General James Wilkinson
- ☐ Governor Claiborne

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Who was the former vice-president involved in filibustering plans in Louisiana?

- ☐ John Jay
- ☐ Aaron Burr
- ☐ Andrew Jackson
- ☐ James Monroe

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What was the population status of free people of color in Louisiana during Claiborne's governance?

- ☐ They held significant political power in Louisiana.
- ☐ They were excluded from Louisiana's population records.
- ☐ They made up a significant portion of Louisiana's population.
- ☐ They were a minority with limited influence.