



## ANSWERS

1. Napoleon sent a military force to secure New Orleans.
2. They worried that Napoleon would free all the slaves in Louisiana, which would trigger slave uprisings in other states.
3. Jefferson wanted to remain moderate. The Federalists wanted to take military action against France. So Jefferson threatened to ally with Britain. Jefferson supported France's goal to take back Saint-Domingue (today called Haiti) from Toussaint Louverture. So he sent Livingston to Paris in 1801 to purchase New Orleans.
4. The U.S. declared neutrality with regards to the conflict, refusing to give aid to the French.
5. They allowed war contraband to get through to the rebels to keep France from regaining control.
6. He knew Jefferson well, as well as prominent politicians in France. He began back-channel negotiations with Napoleon on Jefferson's behalf and had the idea of making a much larger land purchase than just New Orleans as a way to diffuse tensions between the U.S. and France.
7. He had abandoned his plans to restore France's New World empire. Louisiana wasn't worth much to him without the sugar revenue from Saint-Domingue. Spain still hadn't transferred Louisiana to France. and France and the U.K. were on the brink of war. Napoleon was angry with Spain, and took advantage of the opportunity to sell something that had no value to him that he didn't even really own yet.