



Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 13: The Era of Huey Long -

Section 3: Huey Long in the United States Senate

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. With a man he could control in the governor's office, _____, who now referred to himself as the _____, took a train to Washington, DC, where he was sworn into the _____ on January 25, 1932.
2. Displaying a familiar pattern of behavior, Long simply _____ the established rules and found ways to _____ those who tried to block his ideas or ambitions.
3. _____ was considered a long shot, but with Long's help, she won the race, making her the first _____ ever elected to the _____.
4. The _____ was the name given to the severe economic downturn that began with the _____ of 1929 and continued into the 1940s.
5. In a largely _____ and _____ - _____ state like Louisiana, this meant that the poor faced economic challenges that they could not _____, no matter how hard they worked.
6. Long used every opportunity he could to promote his proposals for _____ the _____. He created a set of ideas called _____.
7. Long argued that the money to secure those goals could be acquired through higher _____ on the nation's _____ citizens, especially _____.
8. Economists would describe Long's program as a _____.
9. As the nation's _____ worsened, Long's _____ and appeal grew.



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10. During his term in the _____, he returned to Louisiana regularly to _____ legislative sessions and to ensure that his priorities and plans received legislative _____.
11. Besides the construction of new _____, Long oversaw the construction of the state's first _____ across the _____, which was completed near New Orleans in 1933.
12. Many people were also receiving _____ or _____ all throughout the process. One historian estimates that roads cost taxpayers _____ to _____ times as much as they should have because of all the graft (illegal or unfair gain).
13. The notion that Huey Long was more of a _____ than an elected official had some basis in fact, because he was serving as a _____ while still controlling virtually all the _____ and actions of the state government.
14. Most of the state's _____ were critical of Long. When he could not control them, he started his own newspaper, _____.
15. Long's bodyguards later testified that _____ shot the _____ at point-blank range.
16. Despite his many enemies and _____, Long's supporters considered him a _____ of the _____ and were deeply saddened by his death.
17. At that time, _____ was appointed to the seat until a special election could be held.
18. _____ and his _____ (close political allies) continued to allow _____ associates to make profits from their dealings with state government.
19. Leche and others in power _____ construction materials for personal projects.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



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20. Leche was even taking _____ on the purchase of state goods.
21. By 1939, they had documented and uncovered proof of the kind of _____ that had come to _____ the way business was conducted in Louisiana.
22. In 1939, more than _____ were filed against Louisiana citizens and officials.
23. Before Huey Long's era, the state's government had been _____ and largely focused on protecting _____, especially for the wealthy.
24. And while educational _____ and _____ improved, Long's actions threatened _____ of _____, especially for anyone who dared disagree with him.
25. As Louisiana entered the 1940s, _____ and the ideas and practices of his brother continued to be part of the state's _____, social, and _____ life.