



Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 9: Louisiana's Antebellum Politics, Commerce, and Culture - Section 1: Antebellum Politics

Guided Reading

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

1. Other historians refer to the years between 1820 and 1860 as the _____ (before the war) period, because they are the decades that preceded the _____.
2. _____ and _____ remained the leading competitors for political power throughout the _____ period.
3. The _____ - _____ became even more complicated when a member of a new immigrant group gained the _____ office in 1828.
4. Like the _____ and refugees from _____ - _____ before them, the _____ were fleeing warfare and political unrest.
5. _____ is credited with being one of the state's most antebellum governors.
6. In his first term, he focused on _____ the quality of _____ and the state's rudimentary (basic, underdeveloped) system of _____.
7. Voters in _____ believed that _____, which they saw as the _____, had too much influence over the state's politics.
8. Despite these efforts, the legislature met in _____ for only _____, and returned to _____ the following year.
9. This time, they selected _____ as the new capital.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



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10. Although the building's design received mixed reviews, it would remain the state's _____ until the _____ sent the state government into _____.
11. The _____, largely inhabited by _____, became the first district.
12. The _____ was composed of neighborhoods above _____ and was the area identified with _____ who had settled there in large numbers.
13. The _____ was downriver from the French Quarter and was identified with _____ - _____ people, many of them recent _____.
14. Those who supported Jackson came to be known as _____ or _____.
15. Members of that party tended to favor _____ government and programs designed to _____ and their interests, rather than the interests of businesses or banks.
16. This approach to granting _____ privileges to the masses of American men is referred to as _____.
17. The main faction that emerged to oppose the _____ coalesced (came together) into the _____ in the mid-1830s.
18. _____ believed _____ would make doing business easier and make the nation more _____.

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19. Sugar planters liked the idea of a _____ on _____
_____ that would make their locally grown sugar more
_____.
20. The _____, called the
“ _____,” emerged as a party
hostile to new _____.
21. They also believed _____ exploited
_____, particularly working-class Germans and Irish,
in order to expand their _____.
22. _____ and _____ immigrants made up half
the population of New Orleans by 1850.
23. Although virtually all _____
gained the vote during the antebellum period, _____ were not
believed to be interested in politics or capable of understanding political issues.
24. Under these laws, when a woman married, her _____ became her
_____, as her
_____ had been before marriage.
25. If a woman failed to make a separate _____
_____ beforehand, all of the property she brought to
the marriage became _____,
and a husband could _____ of it without the wife's knowledge or
permission.
26. The _____ reflected the
Democrats' desire to write _____
_____ into the state's fundamental law.
27. Although the new _____ retained the Democratic priority
of universal manhood suffrage, it reasserted _____
_____ like government support for business endeavors,
particularly those related to _____ and
_____.