



Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 12: Louisiana's Politics, Economy, and Culture in an Era of Change - Section 2: The Rise of Jim Crow

Guided Reading

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

1. Besides its emphasis on _____ the size of government, the other Bourbon priority was maintaining _____.
2. _____ were laws that restricted the freedom of African Americans and required separate-but-equal public facilities for whites and for blacks.
3. In May 1867, _____ in New Orleans gathered in the streets to _____ their recent segregation into streetcars marked with a large _____.
4. Their protests were _____ and _____ enough that the city's mayor was forced to reverse the _____ policy.
5. The state's 1868 constitution actually _____ racial _____.
6. Despite the constitutional guarantee of equal access, _____ was becoming the _____.
7. The following year, the state adopted a new _____ that had _____ guarantee.
8. By the late 1880s, Bourbon-dominated southern legislatures had begun to pass _____ laws that required _____ in virtually all public places.
9. Despite the determined opposition of the _____ and _____, the 1896 U.S. Supreme Court ruling in Plessy v. Ferguson was extremely influential.
10. Over time, most everything became _____, but few of those facilities were of _____.
11. The state's large population of _____ also endured suspicion and a second-class status in many areas.



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12. The stories focused on the existence of secretive _____
known as the _____.
13. Those who took part in the 1891 _____ defended their actions
on the basis of maintaining _____ and
_____.
14. The _____ who committed these acts were _____
_____ for their actions.
15. Because Louisiana had very high rates of _____, the
requirement that voters had to know how to _____ and
_____ ruled out many.
16. There were also requirements that voters be _____
_____ and that they pay a yearly _____.
17. The _____ effectively ruled out all
former slaves and their descendants.
18. The new requirements succeeded in _____ the vast
majority of _____ voters.
19. Both _____ and the next governor _____
_____, fought hard to end the _____
influence on politics.
20. The vast majority of Louisiana's people were _____,
and faced with ongoing _____.
21. Without a _____ force, planters with a lot of land
began a system of hiring workers called _____.
22. In return for the _____ and access to a small _____, the
farmer promised the landowner an agreed-upon portion, or _____, of the
_____ he and his family raised.
23. In many cases, _____ actually went into _____,
especially in years when the harvest was poor.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



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24. This created a cycle of _____ known as _____
_____.
25. A national labor organization called the _____
_____ tried to organize workers in the _____
_____ by having them join together in a union.
26. The _____ angered many _____ who ordered
the workers off their lands.
27. The _____ response by the planters _____ the
strike and kept sugar workers from taking part in any further attempts to
_____ until well into the twentieth century.
28. Most farmers and planters continued the antebellum practice of raising a single
_____.
29. The most _____ development came in the expansion of
_____ cultivation in _____ Louisiana.
30. The turn toward _____ was encouraged by the efforts of a man named
_____.
31. He also encouraged farmers from his home state of _____ to
_____ to Louisiana.
32. Aware of the _____ they faced, some farmers came
together in organizations called _____
_____.
33. The party the _____ supported was called the
_____, and the political movement that grew
out of their actions has come to be known as _____.
34. The challenge posed by the _____,
though ultimately unsuccessful, helps to explain why _____,
as well as blacks, were the targets of _____ strategies in
the 1898 Constitution.