

**Louisiana Our History Our Home Chapter 12**

Use the four sources and your knowledge of social studies to answer the questions.

**Source 1: Plessy v. Ferguson Timeline**

1890	Louisiana passes “Separate Car Act”
1891	
1892	Homer Plessy challenges the “separate but equal” law based on the 14th Amendment
1893	
1894	
1895	
1896	US Supreme Court upholds the “separate but equal” doctrine
1897	Plessy pays a \$25 fine
1898	
1899	
1900	

**Source 2: Plessy v. Ferguson**

The following two opinions were issued by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1896 during their ruling on the Louisiana law that required railroads to provide separate cars for blacks and whites. Homer Plessy had challenged this law, and Judge John H. Ferguson was the original trial judge. The majority of the Supreme Court justices agreed with the Louisiana law. Justice Brown’s opinion explains the majority decision. Justice Harlan gave the only dissenting opinion.

**Justice Brown**

[The Legislature] is at liberty to act with reference to the established usages, customs and traditions of the people, and with a view to the promotion of their comfort, and the preservation of the public peace and good order . . . We consider the underlying fallacy of the plaintiff’s argument to consist in the assumption that the enforced separation of the two races stamps the colored race with a badge of inferiority. . . The argument also assumes that social prejudices may be overcome by legislation, and that equal rights cannot be secured to the Negro except by an enforced [mixing] of the two races. We cannot accept this proposition. If the two races are to meet upon terms of social equality, it must be the result of natural affinities, a mutual appreciation of each other’s merits, and a voluntary consent of individuals . . .

**Justice Harlan**

. . . the statute of Louisiana is inconsistent with the personal liberty of citizens, white and black, in that state, and hostile to both the spirit and letter of the constitution of the United States. . . . Slavery, as an institution tolerated by law, would, it is true, have disappeared from our country; but there would remain a power in the states, by sinister legislation, to interfere with the full enjoyment of the blessings of freedom, to regulate civil rights, common to all citizens, upon the basis of race, and to place in a condition of legal inferiority a large body of American citizens, now constituting a part of the political community, called the “people of the United States”, for whom, and by whom through representatives, our government is administered. Such a system is inconsistent with the guaranty given by the constitution to each state of a republican form of government . . . For the reasons stated, I am constrained to withhold my assent from the opinion and judgment of the majority.

**Source 3: Jim Crow in Louisiana**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Louisiana Law</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>Separate public schools are mandated for white and “colored” children between the ages of 6 and 18 years.</b>
<b>Hospitals and Prisons</b>	<b>All prisons, lockups, or camps must have separate apartments for the white and “negro” races.</b>
<b>Public Accommodations</b>	<b>Circuses, shows, and tent exhibitions must have separate ticket offices and entrances for the white and “colored” races.</b>
<b>Transportation</b>	<b>All buses and railroads must provide separate seats (buses) and coaches (railroads) for the white and “colored” races.</b>

**Source 4: Codifying and Segregation**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Constitution of 1868</b></p> <p><b>Included a “bill of rights” and an “equal rights” amendment, enfranchised African American men 21 years and older, gave all citizens equal access to public services, removed restrictions of 1865 Black Codes, and integrated public schools.</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Election of 1876</b></p> <p><b>Marked the end of Military Reconstruction in Louisiana</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Constitution of 1879</b></p> <p><b>Omitted “equal rights” amendment of 1868, established separate schools for African American children, and created Southern University as a state black college.</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Constitution of 1898</b></p> <p><b>Established voting requirements: must own property, be literate, and pay a poll tax; exempted citizens who voted prior to January 1, 1867 from the new voting requirements; created legal provisions that allowed for enforcement of (Jim Crow) laws that promoted segregation by race.</b></p>

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Based on these four Sources, which four activities were designed to keep freedmen from full participation in society?
- populism
  - disfranchisement
  - sharecropping
  - convict lease system
  - progressive policy
  - segregation of the races
2. Based on Source 4 and your knowledge of social studies, describe what two trends are noticeable about “segregation” and “equality” as they relate to African Americans in Louisiana in the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

3. Based on Source 2 and your knowledge of social studies, read each statement and determine which justice implied this idea in his court opinion.

Write the statement from the list below in the chart titled **The Opinion of the Court**. Every space in the chart will not be used. Use all options from the list below.

The error in the plaintiff’s argument is that social prejudices can be overcome by legislation.
Social equality occurs only when it is voluntary and through mutual consent.
The states have passed “sinister legislation” that has unjustly segregated the races.
This justice implies that the 14th Amendment should apply and overturn the Louisiana segregation law.

**The Opinion of the Court**

<b>Justice Brown [Majority]</b>
1.
2.
3.
<b>Justice Harlan [Dissent]</b>
1.
2.
3.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which group was most likely pleased with the actions described in the four Sources?
- a. Bourbon Democrats
  - b. Cotton Exposition Visitors
  - c. Lottery Company Officials
  - d. New Orleans Ring

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. What is **suffrage**?
- child labor laws
  - civil rights
  - right to vote
  - segregation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. To which document is “section 2 of act III of 1890” referring?
- Emancipation Proclamation
  - Fourteenth Amendment
  - Louisiana Constitution
  - Separate Car Act
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What was the **grandfather clause**?
- It allowed a person to vote only if their grandfather was present in the voting booth.
  - It gave a person the right to vote if they had a grandfather who was alive before 1867.
  - It gave a person the right to vote if their father or grandfather had been a voter before 1867.
  - It allowed a person to vote if they had voted before the Constitution of 1898 was adopted.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which was an unexpected opportunity benefit from oil exploration?
- low paying job creation
  - discovery of natural gas
  - increased state revenues
  - arrival of new businesses
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. What is **patronage**?
- Public officials taking bribes from businesses and citizens.
  - Citizens making large cash donations to a political campaign.
  - Public officials giving jobs or other help as a reward for support.
  - Employees returning a portion of their paycheck to their employer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. How did the system of sharecropping work?
- Planters worked together to raise a greater volume of cash crops and shared the profits evenly.
  - Planters were required to share a portion of their cash crops with the state as a form of property tax.
  - Planters sold a portion of their land to a farmer in exchange for a small, yearly cash payment after the harvest.
  - Planters would rent a portion of their land to a farmer who promised the farmer an agreed-upon portion of the crop.

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Read the two passages and then answer the question.

*The U.S. Congress lent \$1 million to the Fair's directors and gave \$300,000 for the construction of a large U.S. Government & State Exhibitions Hall on the site. However, the planning and construction of the fair was marked by corruption and scandals.*

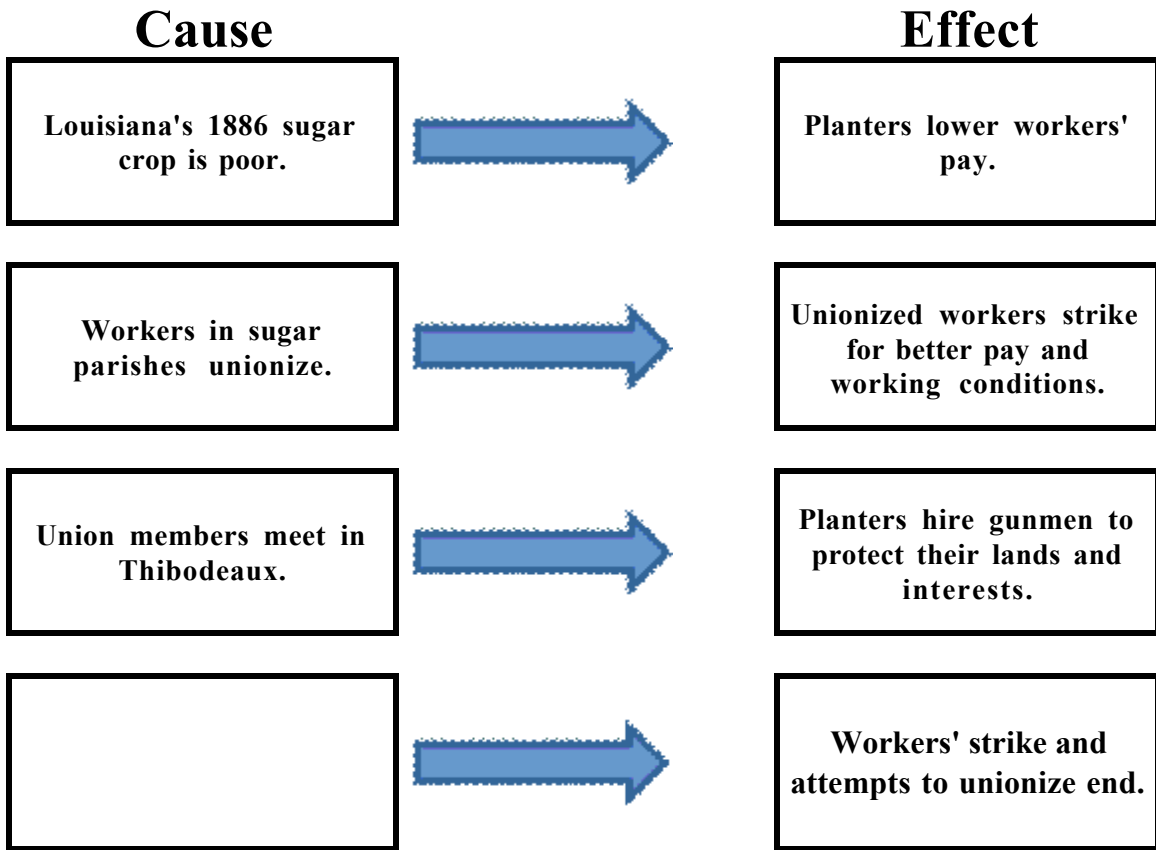
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*The fair ended deep in the red in May 1885; Edward Burke, the former director general of the expo, was later indicted for forgery and fraud allegedly committed while he was the state treasurer. He fled the country.*

Which conclusion can be drawn as to why Edward Burke resigned from his position as director of the Cotton Centennial Exposition?

- a. He had received a promotion to state treasurer.
- b. He was embarrassed by the expo's poor attendance.
- c. He had misused government funds intended for the fair.
- d. He wanted to give others the opportunity to run the expo.

\_\_\_\_\_ 12.



Which event completes the chart?

- a. Unemployed workers are arrested for vagrancy.
- b. Planters successfully sue workers for breach of contract.
- c. Gunmen and union workers clash in Thibodeaux leaving 30 dead and over 100 wounded.
- d. Union members and planters meet in Thibodeaux to discuss wages and working conditions.

Constitution of 1868	Constitution of 1879
Extended civil rights to former slaves	Limited voting rights of freedmen
Extended voting rights to black males	Returned Louisiana to home rule
Removed property qualifications for voting	Moved state capital to Baton Rouge
Abolished Black Codes	Authorized a lottery
Racially integrated public school system statewide	State Supreme Court given supervisory power over inferior courts
Equal treatment on public transportation and at public businesses for all people	Required amendments to approve large projects
Removed voting rights from former Confederates	Rolled back educational reforms

- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. How did the Constitution of 1879 differ from the state's previous constitution?
- It favored an expanded government.
  - It was more focused on racial equality.
  - It removed voting rights from freedmen.
  - It focused on government structure.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which two groups suffered when Louisiana replaced the Constitution of 1868?
- businessmen and congressmen
  - freedmen and students
  - inferior courts and freedmen
  - judges and lawyers

Use the excerpt to answer the next question(s).

As the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* explained, this was because one "is thrown in much closer communication in the car with one's traveling companions than in the theatre or restaurant."

- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Based on this quote, which conclusion could be drawn about the *Times-Democrat*?
- The newspaper wrote articles to support Homer Plessy.
  - The newspaper was outraged by the Star Car requirement.
  - The newspaper was owned by a member of the White League.
  - The newspaper supported the agenda of the Committee of Citizens.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

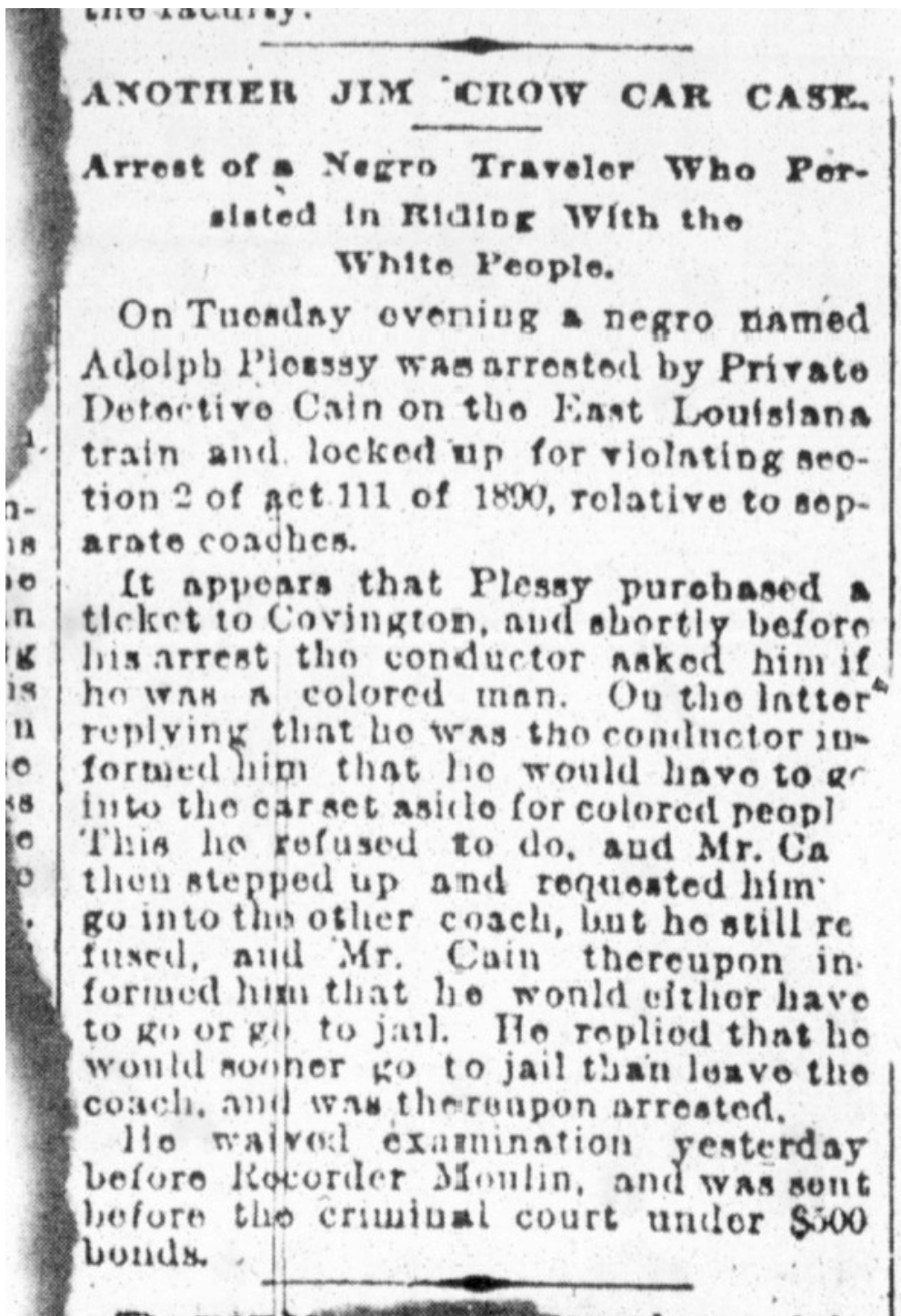
ID: A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. This statement supports the passage of which legislation?
- a. Civil Rights Act
  - b. Constitution of 1868
  - c. Fourteenth Amendment
  - d. Separate Car Act
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. What Supreme Court case established the separate-but-equal concept?
- a. *Brown v. Board of Education*
  - b. *Marshall v. Marbury*
  - c. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
  - d. *Roe v. Wade*



18.

- Which conclusion can be drawn about the use of children in this advertisement?
- Young children were the Louisiana State Lottery Company's target consumer.
  - The Louisiana State Lottery Company frequently employed children before child labor laws were passed.
  - The Louisiana State Lottery Company thought more people would buy tickets if they were sold by children.
  - The Louisiana State Lottery Company wanted to remind consumers that their purchase would benefit others.



\_\_\_\_ 19. Why does the author reference Jim Crow in the title of the article?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

ID: A

- a. Jim Crow was the name of the arresting officer.
- b. Jim Crow refers to an organization of white supremacists.
- c. Jim Crow was the name used for train cars designated for African American use.
- d. Jim Crow refers to a set of laws designed to segregate African Americans and whites.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. What did labeling someone a **Bourbon Democrat** imply?
- a. They were corrupt.
  - b. They were in favor of prohibition.
  - c. Their social life often interfered with their government work.
  - d. They had not accepted the changes brought about by the Civil War.
21. What is “patronage”?
22. How did the “convict lease system” operate in Louisiana?
23. What were “Jim Crow Laws”?
24. List two tactics in the 1898 Louisiana Constitution that disenfranchised black voters.
25. How did sharecropping lead to a cycle of debt few farmers could escape?

## Louisiana Our History Our Home Chapter 12

### Answer Section

1. ANS: B, C, D, F    PTS: 1  
 STA: Standard 2 - Key Events, Ideas and People: Students analyze how the contributions of key events, ideas, and people influenced the development of modern Louisiana.  
 LOC: GLE 8.2.6 Explain major social, political, and economic changes that affected Louisiana during the Progressive, Great Depression, and Huey Long eras.
2. ANS:

#### Scoring Information

Score Points	Description
2	Student's response correctly describes two ways that Louisiana restricted the equality of African Americans.
1	Student's response correctly describes one way that Louisiana restricted the equality of African Americans.
0	Student's response does not correctly describe ways that Louisiana restricted the equality of African Americans.

#### Scoring Notes:

##### Ways that Louisiana restricted the equality of African Americans in Louisiana:

- The government of Louisiana was “forced” to grant equal rights to African Americans in the Constitution of 1868 as a condition for rejoining the Union.
- After Military Rule of the state ended in 1876, the government of Louisiana removed the “equal rights” amendment from the constitution.
- Laws were passed that required that the schools be segregated.
- Constitutional requirements were established in 1898 that limited the number of blacks and poor whites that could vote.
- Jim Crow laws were enforced to promote segregation.
- Accept any other reasonable answer.

PTS: 1

STA: Standard 2 - Key Events, Ideas and People: Students analyze how the contributions of key events, ideas, and people influenced the development of modern Louisiana.

LOC: GLE 8.2.6 Explain major social, political, and economic changes that affected Louisiana during the Progressive, Great Depression, and Huey Long eras.

3. ANS:

**Justice Brown**

1. The error in the plaintiff’s argument is that social prejudices can be overcome by legislation.
2. Social equality occurs only when it is voluntary and through mutual consent.

**Justice Harlan**

1. The states have passed “sinister legislation” that has unjustly segregated the races.
2. This justice implies that the 14th Amendment should apply and overturn the Louisiana segregation law.

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4. ANS: A PTS: 1

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5. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 1

6. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 2

7. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 1

8. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 2

9. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 1

10. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 1

11. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 3

12. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 3

13. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 2

14. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 3

15. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 3

16. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 2

17. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 1

18. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 3

19. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 3

20. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 2

21. ANS:

The power of public officials to give jobs or provide other help to people as a reward for their political support.

PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 1

22. ANS:

The state would lease prisoners to private businesses in an effort to save money. The prisoners were worked long hours and fed little. Many died within 6 years because of abuse and neglect.

PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 1

23. ANS:  
Laws designed to regulate the freedom of African Americans and required separate but equal public facilities for whites and blacks.

PTS: 1                    DIF: DOK 1

24. ANS:  
1. Literacy requirements  
2. be land owners  
3. poll taxes- tax paid before a person could vote  
4. grandfather clause- a person had to prove his father or grandfather had been a voter prior to 1867

PTS: 1                    DIF: DOK 1

25. ANS:  
Farmers had to go into debt by buying supplies needed to plant, maintain, and harvest their crops. The landowner often owned the local store that allowed farmers to buy on credit. Even if the landowner wasn't also the store owner, the stores faced little competition and could charge high prices. A lean crop resulted in the farmer carrying debt over until the next year.

PTS: 1                    DIF: DOK 1