

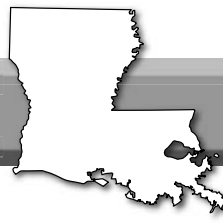
Name _____ Date _____

Chapter 12

Vocabulary Scramble

Directions: Read the clues and then unscramble the words to reveal key terms from Chapter 12. Write your answers in the blanks provided.

1. _____ FGRTEDNAARH LACUSE — a law that gave a person the right to vote if he could demonstrate that his father or grandfather had been a voter before 1867
2. _____ TONARGEPA — power of public officials to give jobs or provide other help to people as a reward for their support
3. _____ OKYFLWAS — customs
4. _____ ASNLCINEHSS — the tendency to associate only with people like oneself
5. _____ EASEL — to give control of in exchange for money
6. _____ FUASEFGR — the right to vote
7. _____ PXISOETION — a public show or exhibition
8. _____ UPSOPMLI — belief in the rights, wisdom, or virtues of the common people
9. _____ IARACL NGOIAGRETES — separation of groups or people based on race
10. _____ LLPO XTA — a tax that had to be paid before a person could vote
11. _____ CSPRI — a kind of currency that could only be used in stores run by the company that gave them out
12. _____ ATTIGEMI — to lessen or diminish



Name _____ Date _____

Section 1

Convict Lease System

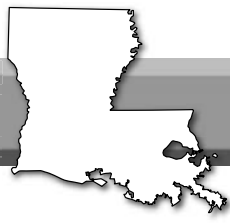
Directions: Go to www.pbs.org/tpt/slavery-by-another-name/themes/slideshow/ and view the images of the convict lease system. Also, review page 328 in your textbook and read the excerpt below on the convict lease system. Next, assume the role of a prisoner during the time when the convict lease system was in use in Louisiana. Write a letter to the governor explaining the abuses of this system using the evidence found in the images, the textbook, and the excerpt below.

[M]en on the [James Gang] works are brutally treated and everybody knows it. They are worked, mostly in the swamps and plantations, from daylight to dark. Corporal punishment is inflicted on the slightest provocation. Anyone who has traveled along the lines of railroads that run through Louisiana's swamps . . . has seen these poor devils almost to their waists, delving in the black and noxious mud. Theirs is a . . . [dangerous] lot a thousand times more [severe] . . . than the law ever contemplated.

—East Feliciana Patriot-Democrat, 1886

To the Honorable Governor of Louisiana,

Respectfully,



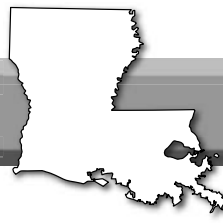
Name _____ Date _____

Section 1

Text Messages from the Cotton Centennial Exposition

Directions: Go to http://neworleanshistorical.org/items/show/196#VEErq_OTFuY and read the article and view the nine photographs from the World’s Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition of 1884-1885 held in New Orleans. Next, select the four photographs that you find most interesting. Then, assume you are visiting the Exposition and sharing the photographs and your experiences with your friends through text messages. Write an eight-word (or less) caption for each photograph and a fifteen-word (approximately) text message about your experience at the Exposition related to the photograph.

<p style="text-align: center;">Photograph 1</p> <p>Caption: _____ _____</p> <p>Text Message: _____ _____ _____ _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Photograph 2</p> <p>Caption: _____ _____</p> <p>Text Message: _____ _____ _____ _____</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Photograph 3</p> <p>Caption: _____ _____</p> <p>Text Message: _____ _____ _____ _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Photograph 4</p> <p>Caption: _____ _____</p> <p>Text Message: _____ _____ _____ _____</p>



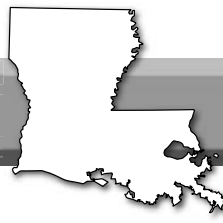
Name _____ Date _____

Section 2

Comparison of Jim Crow Laws

Directions: Go to www.pbs.org/wnet/jimcrow/themap/map.html and use the interactive map to learn about the Jim Crow laws in Louisiana and another southern state of your choice. Fill out the chart below summarizing each category of Jim Crow laws in one sentence.

Jim Crow Laws	Louisiana	(Your selected southern state) _____
Education		
Hospitals and Prisons		
Public Accommodations		
Transportation		



Name _____

Date _____

Section 2***Plessy v. Ferguson***

Directions: 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. Read these excerpts, then, on a separate sheet of paper, answer the questions that follow.

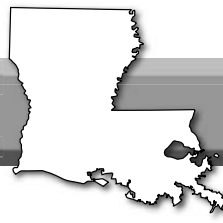
Justice Brown

[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.

1. In your own words, write a two-sentence summary of these two opinions.
2. According to Justice Brown, what is the fallacy (error) in the plaintiff’s (Plessy’s) argument?
3. According to Justice Brown, how must “social equality” occur?
4. According to Justice Harlan, what have states like Louisiana done to interfere with the blessing of freedom and civil rights?
5. Which constitutional amendment (discussed in the previous chapter) is Justice Harlan referring to when he wrote: “the statute of Louisiana is inconsistent with the personal liberty of citizens, white and black”?



Name _____ Date _____

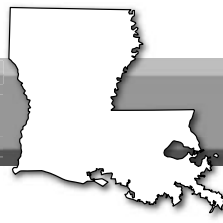
Section 3

Finding the Facts

Directions: Review the major highlights of Section 3 concerning the early years of the twentieth century in Louisiana. Then write a two-sentence description for each topic listed.

Topic	Description
Progressive Reformers	
Progressive Governors	
Lumber and Oil	
New Ways to Shop	
Rise of the Automobile	
Trains and Streetcars	
The Birth of Jazz	

In your opinion, which development of the early twentieth century (as listed above) improved the quality of life for the people of Louisiana the most? Give two reasons to support your answer.



Name _____ Date _____

Section 3

Louis Armstrong: Biographical Sketch

Directions: Go to www.louisarmstronghouse.org/timeline/time_main.htm and click on the timeline of the life of Louis Armstrong. Fill in the biographical information requested below.

Louis Armstrong

Date of birth: _____ Place of birth: _____

Parents' names: _____

First musical instrument: _____

Year and reason for his placement in a boys' home: _____

Name of his musical mentor and teacher: _____

Year of his first marriage: _____ First wife's name: _____

Year of his first recording: _____ Name of the studio: _____

Year of his second marriage: _____ Second wife's name: _____

Appears in this 1936 movie: _____

Year of his third marriage: _____ Third wife's name: _____

Year of his first TV appearance: _____ Name of the TV show: _____

Year of his fourth marriage: _____ Fourth wife's name: _____

Name of his septet (a 7-member musical group): _____

Appears on the cover of this magazine in 1949: _____

Name of his second autobiography: _____

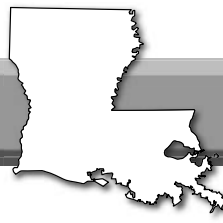
Suffers this illness in Spoleto, Italy: _____

African nations he tours in 1960: _____

Performs at the birthday celebration of this U.S. president: _____

Date of his death: _____

Four additional facts of interest: _____



Name _____ Date _____

Chapter 12

Chapter Review

Directions: Review Chapter 12, and then answer the questions below.

1. _____ Calling someone a Bourbon Democrat suggested that the person accepted or rejected the changes brought about by the Civil War?
2. _____ After Reconstruction, the Democratic Party believed the main function of government should be to protect the rights of newly freed slaves or private property owners?
3. _____ What was the system whereby the Louisiana Lottery Company and the New Orleans Ring gave jobs or rewards for people's support?
4. _____ S. L. James leased Louisiana's prisoners or sharecroppers to work for planters and other private businesses where they were often abused and worked to death?
5. _____ Jim Crow laws required integrated or segregated public facilities for whites and for blacks?
6. _____ In 1896, the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in *Plessy v. Ferguson* essentially legalized populism or segregation in Louisiana?
7. _____ In order to ensure white political and economic control, groups began to use lynching or the legal system against African Americans and immigrants?
8. _____ What type of tax had to be paid before a person could vote?
9. _____ Which term refers to giving a person the right to vote if he could prove that his father or grandfather had been a voter before 1867?
10. _____ Which system often resulted in a cycle of credit, debt, and increasing poverty for small farmers who rented the land they farmed?
11. _____ Farmers' Alliances and urban businessmen or wealthy sugar planters joined together to challenge the Bourbon Democrats' control of Louisiana in the early 1890s?
12. _____ Lumber workers living in company-owned camps were paid in dollars or scrip?