

Louisiana A HISTORY

Teacher's Guide

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A companion to the Louisiana Public Broadcasting documentary series
Louisiana: A History

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Louisiana: A History Series

Louisiana: A History is the most ambitious and exciting project in the history of Louisiana Public Broadcasting. This six-part series tells the colorful story of Louisiana not only for her citizens and students, but for all Americans. More than just a review of historic events, the series explores the rich legacy of the many cultures that have left their imprint on Louisiana and helps viewers understand why Louisiana is truly a state like no other.



The series begins with pre-history and explores the major events, movements, and personalities that have shaped Louisiana through to the modern era. It includes the contributions and history of every region of the state and reflects our cultural diversity, a critical factor in understanding why Louisiana is different from other southern states.

Louisiana: A History combines historical renderings, rarely seen photographs, and historical documents with powerful videography to create a unique view of our state. Using old journals, correspondence, and family reminiscences, the story reveals the voices of real people describing how they lived, worked, played, and survived. In essence, this series explains, “what we are” as a state by showing us “who we are” as a people.

To ensure historical accuracy, the state’s top historians, teachers, museum directors, nationally recognized authorities, and authors have served as Advisory Council to the project since its beginning to provide guidance for the LPB staff.

The series host is Stephen E. Ambrose, former professor of history at the University of New Orleans. Dr. Ambrose, a distinguished historian and scholar, has appeared in many historical documentaries. In addition to being a best-selling author (*Undaunted Courage* and *Citizen Soldier*), Dr. Ambrose has been a consultant on both fiction and non-fiction films (Steven Spielberg’s *Saving Private Ryan* and Ken Burns’s *Lewis and Clark*).

The series narrator is Lynn Whitfield, a native of Baton Rouge, who brings a strong sense of Louisiana heritage and culture to her role as narrator. She garnered international acclaim and an Emmy Award for her portrayal of the fascinating Jazz Age entertainer Josephine Baker in HBO’s *The Josephine Baker Story*. Feature film credits include *Eve’s Bayou* with Samuel L. Jackson, and *The Color of Hate* with Linda Hamilton, Ms. Whitfield was also featured in *A Thin Line Between Love and Hate* with Martin Lawrence and *Gone Fishin’* with Joe Pesci and Danny Glover. She has appeared in numerous network and cable television productions.

The senior producer for the project is Tika Laudun and the series is produced and directed by Tika Laudun and Al Godoy. It is written by C. E. Richard and is in part based on original scripts written by Anna Reid Jhirad. Mike Esneault composed music for the series and the executive producers are Beth Courtney and Clay Fourrier.

The Series

EPISODE ONE: *This Affair of Louisiana.*

The Mississippi River emerges as a defining element of our history. The program explores the prehistoric cultures of Louisiana's first residents, the state's Native Americans. Also featured are the personalities and events of Louisiana's colonial period, which left a lasting imprint on the state. The episode ends with Napoleon selling Louisiana to the United States for \$15 million.

EPISODE TWO: *The New Americans.*

Louisiana becomes America's 18th state in 1812 and slowly becomes a part of the fledgling nation. There is also an examination of everyday life in antebellum Louisiana and the economic and cultural forces that led the state to secede from the Union.

EPISODE THREE: *War On The Home Front.*

This episode examines Louisiana's role in the Civil War and the impact of this wrenching conflict on the state and its people. The focus is on the war as it is fought on Louisiana's soil.

EPISODE FOUR: *The Search for Order.*

Reconstruction and the rebuilding of the devastated state are viewed through the eyes of both whites and African-Americans. The political, economic, and cultural growing pains at the close of the nineteenth century are examined.

EPISODE FIVE: *The Currents of Change.*

The 1927 Mississippi River flood ravages Louisiana and is the impetus for the creation of a unified levee system along the great river. The emergence of future governor and U. S. senator Huey P. Long changes Louisiana politics forever and still affects the state six decades after his assassination. His colorful and erratic younger brother Earl also serves three terms as Governor, with some well-publicized visits to mental institutions during his second term.

EPISODE SIX: *No Story Is Ever Over.*

The transformation of Louisiana's economy from agriculture to industry, the civil rights movement of the 1950's and 1960's and Louisiana's place in the 21st century are featured in the final episode of the series.

Television Series Credits

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Bank One,
Baton Rouge Area Foundation
Community Coffee,
the Foundation for Excellence in Louisiana Public Broadcasting
and the Louisiana Legislature.

BANK ONE.

*The Foundation for Excellence
in Louisiana Public Broadcasting*



Voices

James Fontenot, *Pierre LeMoynes, Sieur d'Iberville*
Marc Savoy, *Jean Baptiste LeMoynes, Sieur de Bienville*
Philippe Gustin, *Rene-Robert Cavalier de La Salle*
Zachary Richard, *Charles Le Gac, Director General at Ship Island*
Michael Doucet, *M. de Sauvole, commandant de Biloxi*
David Cheramie, *Louis Juchereau de St. Denis*
Ann Savoy, *singer on "Quand on Chansonnait le Mississippi"*
Don Moore, *John Law, founder of the Company of the West*
Christine Renaud, *Sister Madeline de St. Stanislaus, Ursuline Nun*
Constantino Ghini, *Baron de Carondelet, Governor of Louisiana*
Paul Nevski, *Napoleon Bonapart*
Governor Gerald L. Baliles, *Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States*
U. S. Congressman Robert Livingston, *Robert Livingston, American Ambassador to France*
James Carville, *Senator Judah Benjamin*
Mark Drennen, *A visitor to New Orleans*
Vice-President Al Gore, *General Andrew Jackson*
O'Neal Isaac, *Shack Wilson and Cecil George, former slaves*
U. S. Representative William Jefferson, *Solomon Northrup*
Bert Jones, *Silas Flournoy North Louisiana Planter*
French Consul General Bernard Maizeret, *Pierre Clement de Laussat, the French Prefect in Louisiana*
James Nickel, *J. D. B. DeBow*
Stephen Perry - *William Charles C. Claiborne, Governor of the Territory of Orleans*
Kevin Reilly, Sr., *Frederick Law Olmstead*
Governor "Buddy" Roemer, *Thomas Overton Moore, Governor of the State of Louisiana*
U. S. Representative Billy Tauzin, *Gentleman from Pointe Coupee*
Patrick Wallace, *Jean Lafitte, Jean Charles de Pradel, Manuel Andry*
Nick Spitzer, *John Hazelhurst Boneval Latrobe*
Terry Bradshaw, *Alfred Flournoy Sr., Planter in North Louisiana*
U. S. Senator John Breaux, *Flag Officer David Farragut.*
Sally Clausen, *Miss Julia Le Grand*
Harry Connick, Sr., *Duncan Kenner, Confederate Congressman*
Representative Bryant O. Hammett, Jr., *Silas Flournoy, planter in North Louisiana*
Huel D. Perkins, *Arnold Bertonneau*
Nick Saban, *Abraham Lincoln*
Tim Shriver, *Massachusetts soldier*
Governor Murphy "Mike" Foster, *Murphy J. Foster, Governor of Louisiana*
Beth Courtney, *Caroline Merrick*

With

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Episode One: Matthew H. Blunt, David Johnson, Joseph Kirkland, Charles Pecquet, Darren Smith,, David Smith, Darius Washington, Patrick Washington, R. Neal Wilkinson, Lyndon Williams, Virnado Woods

Episode Two: Kirk Alexcee, Sherman Alexcee. Ralph Banks, Katherine Cantrell, Randy Eckart, Tony Gerard, David Grabitske, Kenneth W. Hines, Mark Holland, Benton Jennings, Cindy Lambert, R.L. Lehmann, Arthur F. Lucich, Michael Matheme, William M. Matheme, Mike Meyers, Anthony Mcdaniel, III, Ari Jordan Michel, Dawnis Kay Michel, Nora Nicosia, Darren D. Nunez, Erik Olsrud, Edward Pajares, Amy Pecquet, Andrew Pecquet, Charles Pecquet, Greyhawk Perkins, Raymond Plain, Larry Reese, John Sharrock, Phillip Sharrock, Johnny Stanley, Joseph Stoltz III, Corey Washington, Donna Wilkinson, Neal Wilkinson, Lyndon Williams, Rich Williams

Episode Three: Audrey Blackwell, Cissy Blackwell, Madison Blackwell, Meagan Blackwell, Elizabeth Bennett, Paul Bennett, Dameon Crockett, James M. Green, Shawn Hanscom, William J. Holiday, Ramon Johnson, Craig Keith, David M. Nicolosi, Patty McCarthy, Micah Potts, Wayne Rovaris, Fredrick Thomas, Tonya Triggs

Episode Four: Scott Beecher, Suzanne Blunt, Anne Bradford, Keith Bradford, James H. Brousse, Sr., Jean A. Brousse, Laura Burke, Katherine Cantrell, Andrew Capone, Annelise Claire Cassar, Frank Crooks, Dwayne Dupre, Glenn Dupre, Glenn Falgoust, Cameron Galloway, Marguerite G. Gravois, Janice F. Hilborn, Paul H. Hilborn, Jr., Deborah Hoover, Andre Jacob, James Johnson, Valerie Johnson, Pamela Kaster, Craig L. Kaster, John C. Lorenzen, William Matherne, Cela McPherson, Glenn McPherson, Don Melancon, Amy Pecquet, Charles Pecquet, Chris Pena, Keith Plessy, Jacob Ragon, Thomas Renkin, Bennie Robertson, Ray Sibley, Phillip Sharrock, Joseph Stoltz III, Billy Ross Tyler, Phyllis Tyler, Donald R. Washington, Susan Webre, Lyndon D. Williams, Nancy A. Williams, Frederick Wilson, Bryan Windom, James A. Windom

Episode Five: John Laudun

To the Teacher

This material contains instructional strategies and student activities designed to accompany the Louisiana Public Broadcasting Series, *Louisiana: A History*. Written for the middle school student and teacher, this material is intended to serve as a guide and a resource to supplement your curriculum.

Each video episode covers numerous topics from Louisiana history. This teacher's guide is organized according to these topics. Each episode is broken up into smaller segments that work well for classroom viewing. Specific classroom assessment information is not included, but will of course be a component of a complete instructional unit. The activities in the guide are designed to help students master key concepts of the Louisiana Social Studies Standards. Classroom assessment should be designed to measure their progress toward mastery.

For detailed information about what students are expected to know and do, refer to The Teachers' Guide for Statewide Assessment for Social Studies from the Louisiana Department of Education. This reference source explains how students are assessed for each of the social studies benchmarks. The Louisiana Social Studies Content Standards are available online at www.doe.state.la.us.

This LPB Teacher's Guide:

- provides a viewing guide for each segment
- correlates with the Louisiana Social Studies Standards
- relates to all four strands of social studies:
geography, economics, civics and history
- supports United States history and Louisiana history benchmarks
- includes examples of higher-order thinking questions
- provides for different learning styles with a wide variety of activities
- uses primary sources in active learning activities
- summarizes the content of the video for teacher reference



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Episode 6: *No Story Is Ever Over*

THE NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL CRISIS

New Orleans public schools remained segregated until 1960, despite the fact that they were under a court order issued by Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright to desegregate. Judge Wright wanted to enforce the Supreme Court's decision that called for whites and blacks to attend the same schools. The Orleans Parish School Board had not made a decision on integration, so in May of 1960 Wright established his own plan to integrate all first grades in all Orleans Parish elementary schools. Governor Jimmie Davis and Louisiana's legislators debated throughout the summer about what could be done to stall the Federal efforts. Late in August 1960 the Orleans Parish School Board announced its own plan, in an effort to avoid having to carry out Judge Wright's sweeping changes. Their plan was to have blacks apply for admission to white schools, which would result only in token integration.



The Exxon Refinery in Baton Rouge on a rainy day by *Travis Spradling, June 2001, The Advocate. Courtesy of Capital City Press.*

Initially, four black girls were slated to attend two schools, McDonough 19 and William Franz, both of which were located in working class sections of the city. In November 1960 these students walked up the steps to McDonough 19 and William Franz schools. By then tensions were running high and mob violence had broken out in the vicinity. One student, Ruby Bridges, made international headlines when Federal Marshals led her into the Franz School past jeering crowds. Judge Wright issued broad injunctions, stopping the legislature and other state officers from trying to prevent the integration of New Orleans' public schools. This did not deter white parents from withdrawing their children from these schools. Leander Perez and other segregationists held rallies that encouraged mob violence. Riots broke out on one occasion when a white crowd rampaged through downtown. The following year Mardi Gras celebrations were almost cancelled as black crews refused to march and people feared for their safety.

Early in 1961, the business community called for an end to the demonstrations. The riots had scared people away and downtown business was poor. Retailers reported that sales were down by fifty percent. Tourism was also affected negatively and hotel reservations were off by twenty percent. The

image of the city was tarnished by the disorder. Outside investment in Louisiana dwindled. The Federal government dangled the possibility of building a major space facility near the city if integration was accomplished. A new mayor, Victor Schiro, was elected. He pledged that integration would continue without opposition. Thus, economics accomplished what Federal court orders could not.

BOGALUSA IN 1965

In 1964 the nation enacted civil rights legislation that guaranteed equal treatment under the law, equal rights for African-Americans, and fair employment practices. That piece of legislation was followed, in 1965, by the Voting Rights Act, which guaranteed blacks the right to vote. Federal registrars traveled to Louisiana to register black voters. The disenfranchisement endorsed by Louisiana's 1898 constitution was outlawed, as were any efforts to deny blacks their rights.

For the most part, black voters in Louisiana voted for Democratic candidates rather than Republicans. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal had provided jobs, Social Security, and other benefits for African-Americans, who had not received government help since Reconstruction. By the 1960's, when their right to vote was finally as-

sured, blacks turned away from Republican candidates, almost without fail. Both the success of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the very existence of the 1965 Voting Rights Act would be challenged in a small Louisiana town near the Mississippi border.

In the spring and summer of 1965 a local civil rights struggle in the town of Bogalusa gained national attention. Bogalusa was one of the most segregated communities in the entire south. The town had refused to comply with Federal integration orders and maintained segregation in all aspects of public life. A black voter registration drive and an attempt to abolish unfair labor practices at the huge lumber mill in town resulted in a massive struggle. A. Z. Young, a black man, organized the Black Voters League and in early 1965 decided to use civil disobedience to draw attention to his cause. Black demonstrations took place at parks and restaurants all over town. A white backlash developed. White protestors took to the streets in opposition. Ku Klux Klan membership grew rapidly as white mobs attacked black demonstrators. Both the Mayor and Governor John McKeithen tried to work out a peaceful solution, but no middle ground existed. It was not until the FBI put the town's police force under Federal supervision that changes occurred.

The Black Voters League organized a 106 mile

long march through the Florida Parishes to Baton Rouge. McKeithen sent in the National Guard to protect the marchers and organized a biracial commission on integration. After this incident, integration proceeded more easily.

EDWIN EDWARDS

Louisiana's economy was in great shape during the 1970's. The oil and natural gas industries were at full throttle and the state's chemical processing facilities ran at peak levels as well. State revenues climbed. Funding was available for many beneficial state projects and programs. The Republican Party, dormant in Louisiana for a century, re-emerged under a conservative banner. African-Americans ran for office and won. Louisiana achieved its most representative government and experienced its widest range of political activism during this time .

In 1972 Louisiana elected its first governor of French heritage since the nineteenth century. Edwin W. Edwards was a Crowley resident who became Governor by appealing to African-American and Cajun voters. His free-wheeling style, ego, and flair for living fit well with the state's prosperity.

Edwards reorganized the government's executive departments, eliminated useless bureaucracies, and oversaw the writing of a yet another new

state constitution in 1973. More than any previous constitution, the Louisiana Constitution of 1973 protected individual rights. An open primary, in which candidates from all parties could run, was established, in an effort to limit campaign spending. In the end this effort failed, and the result was running for office in Louisiana became an even more expensive proposition than it had been.

Edwards also embarked on a multi-million dollar program that created the system of state parks in place today. The New Orleans Superdome was completed and a National Football League team moved in; however, Edwards earned a reputation for corruption and womanizing that haunted him all during his second, and non-consecutive third and fourth terms as Governor. Edwards spent most of his third term in office defending himself against Federal criminal charges. He was acquitted, but following his fourth term in the 1990's, prosecutors convicted him of illegally assisting a riverboat gambling concern and is serving time in a Federal prison in Texas.

OIL BOOM AND BUST

The primary reason Louisiana was in such good financial shape during the 1970's was that the price of oil on the world market rose steadily. In 1973, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries,

or OPEC, comprised primarily of oil-producing Arab countries in the Middle East, called for an embargo on oil. Their ploy drove up the price of oil. Most Americans complained about waiting in long lines at the fuel pump; however, for the oil producing states of Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, and Alaska, found the shortage a bonanza. Louisiana produced more oil and sold it at very high prices, taking in over three hundred million dollars in severance taxes from oil companies each year. Governor Edwards decided that the state could make even more money if it changed the way it collected its severance tax.

Since oil prices were rising daily, Governor Edwards, who was an attorney, decided that the state should charge each company on the basis of the value of the oil they removed from the state rather than on the volume or amount of oil they extricated from the ground or sea floor. As the price of oil rose, the state's take from severance taxes rose as well. The huge sums of severance tax money the state collected enabled Edwards to fund all of his spending programs. This alteration in the computation of severance taxes proved to be a doubled edged sword, however. If oil prices fell, severance tax revenue also fell. No one anticipated the plunge oil prices would take a decade later.

The OPEC countries did not anticipate that

their artificial inflation of the world's oil market would backfire. Falling oil prices in the 1980's resulted in severe layoffs throughout Louisiana's oil patch. Louisiana held the unhappy distinction of being the only southern state which lost population. New Orleans, Shreveport, Monroe, Alexandria, Crowley, Thibodaux, Slidell, New Iberia, Leesville, Morgan City, and Lake Charles lost thousands of people. Others, such as Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville, Natchitoches, Opelousas, and Ruston, stagnated. Major construction projects, such as finishing I-49 and completing a bridge over the Mississippi River south of Donaldsonville, either slowed or were dropped completely. Because of the huge shift of population out of state, Louisiana lost a member of Congress when reapportionment occurred in 1990. Real estate prices fell and banks failed. Louisiana State University and other institutions of higher education suffered significant drops in enrollment. State funding declined. Protests were organized to rally citizens against budget cuts in vital state services.

REPUBLICAN PARTY REVIVAL

The Republican Party, dormant in Louisiana since Reconstruction, revived in the 1960's as a result of economic changes and the Civil Rights

movement. As Louisiana became less dependent on agriculture, the Republican Party's pro-business message became more and more popular. The initial infusion of petrochemical workers from out of state gave the party a needed boost as well. Middle class Louisianians liked the idea of lower taxes. Republicans also promised to be tough on crime. As the national Democratic Party became more liberal, conservative-minded individuals began voting for third party candidates who supported states' rights and endorsed racial segregation. The rapid changes ordered by the federal government during the tumultuous 1960's had unsettled many people. Third party candidates like Strom Thurmond, who ran for President in 1948, and George Wallace, who ran for President in 1968, drew enough support to win Louisiana during those elections. Voters unhappy with the Democrats supported Republicans Dwight Eisenhower in the 1950's, Richard Nixon in the 1970's, and Ronald Reagan in the 1980's.

In 1972 David Treen of Metairie became the first Republican congressman from Louisiana. He won election with support from the growing suburbs around New Orleans, communities to which white New Orleanians had fled in order to avoid urban decay, crime, and integration difficulties. Treen ran for governor several times and finally won in 1979. He be-

came the first Republican to hold that office in the twentieth century. Treen cut taxes and tried to run a pro-business administration, but the oil bust crippled his ability to do much for the state.

In the late 1990's, Mike Foster switched to the Republican Party the day he signed up to run for governor. Foster won his first gubernatorial election as a Republican and was returned to office by the voters for a second term. In 1995, several high profile Democrats in the state legislature were defeated by Republican candidates who were relative newcomers. By 2000, all but two of Louisiana's Congressional representatives were from the Republican Party, though both of Louisiana's U.S. Senators are Democrats. The last Republican to serve as a U.S. Senator from Louisiana was appointed by the legislature during the closing days of Reconstruction.

CAJUN CULTURE, FOOD, ART, AND TOURISM



The Cajun and French cultures of Louisiana experienced a revival in the 1980's and 1990's, as state residents marketed Louisiana's festivals, food, music, and art to an adoring public. In 1990, Orleans Parish remained a top destination for tourists, followed by Jefferson, East Baton Rouge, Caddo and Lafayette Parishes. Millions of visitors still make it to New Or-

leans each year for Mardi Gras. Outlying parishes are cashing in on tourists' burgeoning interest in local customs and food. Statewide FrancoFete celebrations in 1999 commemorated three hundred years of French culture in Louisiana.

French was reintroduced into Louisiana's schools in the 1970's so that the Cajun culture might not be lost. Despite census reports showing that the number of native French speakers in Louisiana is dwindling, French language instruction continues. Numerous festivals promote the language and music of Louisiana's past. From traditional violin to Zydeco, Cajun music can be heard in all corners of the state, as well as nationally.

Lafayette artist George Rodrigue, known state-wide for his Cajun folk images, attained international fame with his Blue Dog paintings. Major companies have licensed Rodrigue's Blue Dog for their national advertising campaigns. Chefs Paul Prudhomme, John Folse, and Emeril Lagasse promote Louisiana food products worldwide. Plantation tours, theme parks, and gambling boats all attract their share of visitors.

The state's colorful history and unique culture continue to intrigue visitors from around the world. The selling of Louisiana has become a multi-million dollar industry.



GLOSSARY

Civil Rights: Basic rights of individual liberty and freedom

Desegregation: Uniting of the races

Segregation: Separation of the races

Tourism: Visits by guests from other states or countries

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Fairclough, Adam. Race and Democracy: the Civil Rights Struggle in Louisiana, 1915-1972. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1995.



Louisiana: A History
Episode Six: No Story Is Ever Over
Topic Guide and VHS Locator

Topic Title As It Appears on Screen Minutes into program

1: <i>We've Come a Good Distance</i>	<i>We've Come a Good Distance</i>	03 min. 40 s.
2: Civil Rights		07 min. 10 s.
3: Prosperity and Politics		06 min. 01 s.
4: <i>Boom and Bust</i>	<i>Boom and Bust</i>	20 min. 10 s.
5: <i>Edwards and the Oil Bust</i>		27 min. 15 s.
6: <i>Duke & Edwards</i>		34 min. 17 s.
7: <i>Corruption, Reform, and Education</i>		37 min. 56 s.
8: <i>The Land and Its People</i>	<i>The Land and Its People</i>	44 min. 10 s.
9: <i>Culture & Conclusion</i>		51 min. 04 s.



Episode 6 Activities: Part 8

Topic: Civil Rights

Louisiana Social Studies Content Standards:

G-1D-M1 analyzing and evaluating the effects of human actions upon the physical environment;

C-1A-M5 describing the organization and major responsibilities of local, state, and national governments;

C-1A-M8 explaining how public policy is formed, debated, and carried out at local, state, and national levels;

C-1B-M4 analyzing the ways in which political and social conflicts can be peacefully resolved;

C-1B-M5 analyzing democratic processes used to initiate change;

C-1D-M4 describing the many ways by which citizens can organize, monitor, and help to shape politics and government at local, state, and national levels;

H-1D-M1 describing the contributions of people, events, movements, and ideas that have been significant in the history of Louisiana;

H-1D-M4 locating and describing Louisiana's geographic features and examining their impact on people past and present;

H-1D-M5 tracing the development and growth of Louisiana's economy throughout history;

Key Terms:

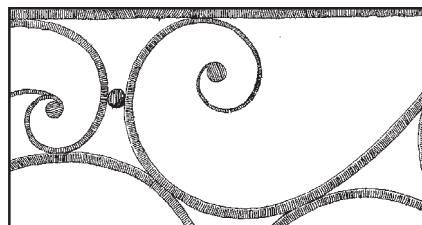
U.S. Supreme Court ruling, Federal Court, Justice Department, voter registration, picketing, boycott, natural resources, environment, cultural regions, and urbanization

Introduction:

The students should write a response to the following question: What words do I associate with rights? The lists are compiled for discussion. As the list is reviewed, the students may identify certain topics, similar choices, unusual choices or controversial choices. The discussion concludes with each student writing a completion of the following statement: The rights that are important to me are because _____. Point out the 1960's focused on the rights of all Americans.

Viewing Guide:

The students consider the Civil Rights struggle in terms of changes and results. A handout is provided.



Activity 1: Small groups describe a civil rights demonstration from the point of view of the people involved. For example: the demonstrator, his family, policeman, business owner. The group will discuss the assignment, and then, write a quote for each person of what they might have said to a television newsperson.

Activity 2: Each student makes a poster for a civil rights demonstration. It should include a statement about the purpose of the demonstration. The 8 1/2 x 11 poster should be attached to a ruler or a small wooden dowel. After completing the posters, the entire class role-plays a civil rights demonstration. The students are totally silent during this activity. The posters, body language and facial expressions express the feelings of the participants.

Activity 3: Students form small groups to develop chants that could have been used in a demonstration.

Activity 4: Students form small groups for discussion of the role of television on the Civil Rights Movement. First they develop a list of questions that should be considered. After discussion, each group reports its conclusions to the class.

Activity 5: Students create a collage about Louisiana's economy today. The newspaper, graphics from web sites, magazines, and drawings can be used. The collages should have four sections: Goods, Services, Capital Resources, and Human Resources. The entire class can make one large collage, small groups can make a collage, or the assignment can be done individually outside of class.

Activity 6: Groups prepare audio only reports of life in Louisiana today. The group selects the sounds, prepares the sound montage and presents it to the entire class. The sounds can be recorded to share with other classes.

Activity 7: Students write a letter or an e-mail message to a member of Congress. The topic is concern for Louisiana's environment.

Activity 8: Students examine the assets and liabilities of Louisiana today. A handout is provided.



Higher Order Thinking Questions:

These are examples of questions that will require students to apply complex thinking to the content of the lesson.

1. How did the U.S. Supreme Court affect events in Louisiana?
2. Why did the bus boycott in Baton Rouge have some success?
3. How did economic factors affect political decisions during this time?
4. What actions of this time required courage?
5. Why did the national focus on New Orleans help end school segregation?
6. How would you compare the Civil Rights Era with Reconstruction?
7. How did John McKeithen's moderate views help Louisiana?
8. How did the events in Bogalusa show the cause and effect chain of events in history?
9. How did the Civil Rights Movement of the 60's affect politics and government in the 70's?
10. What did the video say about life in Louisiana that you agree with? What would you add?
11. What do you consider the state's most significant problem?



Viewing Guide Handout

The second half of the 20th century in Louisiana brought many changes. Many of the most significant changes were a result of the struggle for Civil Rights. As you view this episode, list all the changes you can identify. Some topics are listed to help you.

CIVIL RIGHTS

ECONOMY

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Activity 8: Louisiana Attitude

Louisiana faces the future with assets and liabilities. What do you consider the most important liabilities (problems)? What is positive about our state and its people? How many responses can you identify for each category?


	Assets 	Liabilities 
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

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Cover:

Hoisting American Colors, Louisiana Cession, 1803 by Thure de Thulstrup, 1903 *Courtesy of the Louisiana State Museum. Loan of the Louisiana Historical Society.*

Throughout:

Detail, The Cabildo, 711 Chartres St, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA, *produced by HABS, after 1933. Courtesy of Library of Congress.*

Episode 1:

Illustration by Jon Gibson. *Courtesy of the Louisiana Division of Archaeology.*
Napoleon Crossing the Alps, 1800. *Courtesy of the Louisiana State Museum.*

Episode 2:

Captain Henry Shreve Clearing the Great Raft from Red River by *Lloyd Hawthorne.*
Courtesy of the R.W. Norton Art Gallery, Shreveport.

Episode 3:

Guard of Soldiers at Parade Rest, 1864. *Courtesy of National Archives.*

Episode 4:

North Louisiana Lumber & Timber Company Railroad Cars Loaded with Timber, 1900.
Courtesy of Louisiana State University in Shreveport, Noel Memorial Library, donated by Kennard Harper.

Episode 5:

Huey Long, his wife Rose and their children Palmer, Russell and Rose Lolita at the Long home in Shreveport, 1920s. *Courtesy of the Louisiana Collection, State Library of Louisiana, Baton Rouge and the Foundation for Historical Louisiana, Old Governor's Mansion.*

Episode 6:

The Exxon Refinery in Baton Rouge on a rainy day by *Travis Spradling, June 2001, The Advocate. Courtesy of Capital City Press.*



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