Quiz: 1879 Louisiana Constitution:

Disenfranchisement & Segregation, Judicial Restructuring, & Shifts in Power

Multiple Choice (Choose the best answer)

1. Which measure in the 1879 Louisiana Constitution most directly limited Black political power?
   a) Creation of new parishes
   b) Poll taxes and residency requirements
   c) Expansion of public education
   d) Strengthening of municipal courts

2. The 1879 constitution affected segregation primarily by:
   a) Outlawing segregation in public facilities
   b) Leaving race issues to federal courts
   c) Enabling local laws and practices that reinforced racial separation
   d) Funding Black-owned businesses

3. Judicial restructuring under the 1879 constitution included:
   a) Abolishing the state supreme court
   b) Reducing the number of elected judges and centralizing appointments
   c) Expanding jury trials to all civil cases
   d) Creating a permanent federal court in Louisiana

4. A significant shift in political power after the 1879 constitution was:
   a) Transfer of power from rural to urban areas
   b) Strengthening of Republican control statewide
   c) Consolidation of power with conservative Democratic elites
   d) Immediate expansion of African American officeholders

5. The 1879 constitution's fiscal policies (taxation and debt rules) most directly:
   a) Increased spending on Reconstruction programs
   b) Favored creditors and reduced state obligations, affecting public services
   c) Created universal suffrage
   d) Nationalized railroads

6. Which effect helped legalize disenfranchisement practices after 1879?
   a) Clear federal enforcement of voting rights
   b) Eliminating all voting restrictions
   c) Allowing election admin. & local rules that enabled intimidation & exclusion
   d) Mandatory bilingual ballots

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True or False (Select T or F)

7. T / F — The 1879 Louisiana Constitution explicitly used the word "segregation" to describe public facilities policies.
8. T / F — Judicial restructuring in 1879 increased local judicial control in ways that often benefited white Democratic officials.
9. T / F — The constitution's provisions made it easier for Black citizens to hold office statewide.
10. T / F — Poll taxes and long residency requirements were tools commonly used after 1879 to reduce the Black electorate.
11. T / F — Shifts in power after 1879 included stronger state supervision of local elections to protect minority voting rights.
12. T / F — The 1879 constitution influenced later laws and practices that entrenched Jim Crow in Louisiana.

Matching — Match the item in column A with the best description in column B

Column A:	**Column B**
A. Poll tax	1. Political faction seeking to restore pre Reconstruction power and white rule
B. Residency requirement	2. Requirement of living in a place for a set period to be eligible to vote
C. Judicial centralization	3. Measures emphasizing reduced public spending and protection of creditors
D. Redeemer Democrats	4. Test often used later to disqualify many Black voters despite neutral language
E. Literacy tests (contextual practice)	5. Consolidation or appointment changes in the court system to reduce local independence
F. Fiscal conservatism/debt provision	6. Small payment required to register or vote

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