

Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 15: Louisiana from 1972 to the Present - Section 1: New Voters and Political Change in the Edwards Era



Guided Reading

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

1. Edwin Edwards was able to attract many of the state's newly registered _____ voters.
2. Nearly everyone agreed that the _____ had many problems, not the least of which were the 536 _____ that had been added in its fifty-year history.
3. One of the key improvements of the 1974 Constitution was an introductory _____ that provided for _____ under the law, no matter a person's "race, or religious ideas, beliefs, or affiliations."
4. Governor Edwards began a process of reorganization that _____ the state government's departments to _____.
5. On the economic front he _____ taxes for individuals and did away with the _____ entirely.
6. He also changed the way the state calculated its _____ on crude oil.
7. Edwards gained approval for a 12.5 percent severance tax that was _____.
8. The popular governor used the abundant funds in the state treasury to expand social programs and improve _____, _____, and _____.
9. In the _____, Democratic and Republican candidates ran against each other in a single primary.
10. _____ thought the open primary would work to their advantage, but they turned out to have it wrong.

Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 15: Louisiana from 1972 to the Present - Section 1: New Voters and Political Change in the Edwards Era



Guided Reading

11. Governor _____ brought a more _____ approach to certain areas of state government.
12. Treen wanted to enact a _____ on the transportation of _____ and _____ through the state's pipelines.
13. However, by early 1984, _____ had already seen a drastic decline.
14. Louisiana had higher levels of _____ than any other state during Edward's third term.
15. _____ portrayed himself as a reformer who would "slay the dragon" of corruption that _____ represented.
16. A _____ is authorization or approval given to an elected official by the voters.
17. Ultimately, he was persuaded to support the return of _____ in Louisiana.
18. Born in 1950, Duke had been a vocal _____ since his mid-teens.
19. In the 1970s, he became a national leader in the Knights of the _____.
20. Alarmed that _____ might actually become governor, more than _____ people registered in the days immediately following the primary.
21. _____ is the practice of improving the educational and job opportunities for members of a group that have been discriminated against in the past.
22. However, the state's widespread _____ also meant that the federal health care program for the poor, called _____ gave the state a larger share of benefits because its population of poor people was so high.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 15: Louisiana from 1972 to the Present - Section 2: Contemporary Governors

Guided Reading

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

1. _____ was elected governor for a term that began in 1996.
2. Foster promised he would bring _____ - _____ back to state government and to the awarding of state contracts.
3. He argued that, because he was already wealthy, he would not be tempted to _____ to enrich himself.
4. Foster had been a lifelong _____, but he changed his party affiliation to _____ to run for governor.
5. Foster also strongly supported _____ at all levels, raising salaries for teachers and upgrading neglected facilities at the state's universities.
6. As he left office in 2004, some critics charged that he had not done enough to _____ to Louisiana or to shrink the size and scope of government.
7. Like Edwin Edwards, _____ came from the _____ region of the state.
8. Blanco and her husband ran a successful small business that did research and _____.
9. In the process, she became the _____ elected governor of the state.
10. However, when _____ hit Louisiana in August 2005, local, state, and federal officials were _____ to deal with the crisis that followed.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 15: Louisiana from 1972 to the Present - Section 2: Contemporary Governors

Guided Reading

11. Blanco was widely thought to have performed _____ after the storm.
12. She also _____ for funds to protect and restore Louisiana's _____ areas.
13. _____, Blanco's close competitor in the 2003 election, cruised to an easy victory over three main opponents in the 2007 campaign for governor.
14. When he was inaugurated governor in 2008, he became the nation's first _____ governor.
15. The showcase accomplishment of Jindal's first term was a package of _____ designed to end Louisiana's reputation for _____ once and for all.
16. At the beginning of his second term in 2012, Jindal undertook extensive reforms of the state's _____ and _____ systems.
17. To _____ is to remove something from government control and place in _____ control or ownership.
18. Despite the worldwide economic downturn that began in 2008, _____, _____, and _____ businesses in Louisiana remain numerous, profitable, and extremely important to the state's economy.
19. In early 2014, the governor took a trip to countries in _____ to try to attract new businesses to the state.



Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 15: Louisiana from 1972 to the Present - Section 3: Continuity and Change in Contemporary Louisiana

Guided Reading

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

1. Although many people left the state during the oil crisis of the late 1980s, the state's _____ has continued to _____ since then.
2. There was a large shift in population from _____ that began in the late 1960s and early 1970s.
3. Population experts describe this trend, which followed federally ordered school desegregation, as _____.
4. As of 2010, _____ and _____ remained that state's two largest cities, followed by Shreveport in third place.
5. The largest area of population growth took place among _____.
6. Many of them migrated to the state after the 2005 hurricanes, seeking work in the booming _____.
7. The growth and maintenance of _____ suffered during and after the oil crisis of the 1980s.
8. Despite these disappointing figures, the state's overall test scores, reading scores, and graduation rates have _____ in the last decade.
9. Louisiana's _____ also remain among the highest in the nation.
10. The misuse of federal _____ funds in Louisiana and other states brought their practice of awarding poor states a _____ of Medicaid funds to an end in the late 1990s.
11. Louisiana also has the highest rate of _____ (putting people in prison) in the nation.



Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 15: Louisiana from 1972 to the Present - Section 3: Continuity and Change in Contemporary Louisiana

Guided Reading

12. Within cities, many people have begun to live in _____
_____ or to pay a special tax for increased police patrols
within their neighborhoods.
13. Additionally, the state's _____
laws were ruled unconstitutional and came to an end in 1980.
14. In contemporary Louisiana, _____ make up the majority of those
who finish high school and enroll in colleges and universities.
15. Currently, the _____ of the Louisiana
Supreme Court is a woman.
16. At the federal level, _____
was the first woman elected to a full term in the U.S. Senate from Louisiana.
17. In 2014, Governor Jindal suggested that possible areas for economic growth in the
future include “ _____,
industrial machinery, _____,
products, _____,” and _____.
18. _____ is still one of the nation’s most popular
tourist destinations.
19. The many _____ and _____
made around the state reflect the state’s natural beauty and diversity.
20. In his third campaign for governor, Edwin Edwards often used the slogan
_____ to describe the joyous way that many people approach life in
Louisiana in good times and bad.
21. Its people will also have to confront the ongoing crisis of _____
_____ and _____.