

Reconstruction in Louisiana - Content Matrix

Major Topics	1866-1870 Early Reconstruction	1870-1877 Late Reconstruction	1877-1896 End of Reconstruction	Themes			
Elections	1868 Presidential Election: Grant elected over Seymour; first election with Black men voting; MS, TX, and VA barred from voting; former-Confederates barred from voting	1872 Presidential Election: Grant re-elected, AR and LA's electoral votes rejected 1872 Louisiana Governor Election: Kellogg (R) beats McEnery (D), Democrats refuse to accept 1876 Louisiana Governor Election Contested: Packard (R) against Nicholls (D), Nicholls takes control by force in 1877	1876 Presidential Election: Hayes (R) beats Tilden (D); South rejects results, ultimately resulting in Compromise of 1877 and end of Reconstruction	Roles of executive, judicial, and legislative branches	Expanded voting rights and contested elections	Federal vs. State control	Race relations and unequal treatment of Black Americans
Public action (violent and nonviolent)	1862-1870: Black activists advocated for the right to vote in Black newspapers in New Orleans May 1-3, 1866: Memphis Riot July 27, 1866: Black and Creole activists in New Orleans rally to support the Louisiana Constitutional Convention July 30, 1866: Mechanics' Institute Massacre at the Louisiana Constitutional Convention	March 5, 1873: McEnery supporters attack Metropolitan Police in Jackson Square September 14, 1874: Battle of Liberty Place, Crescent City White League tried to take over the state government by force, President Grant had to send federal troops to restore order January 9, 1877: Nicholls supporters take control of Louisiana government by force	1891: Comite des Citoyens formed February 24, 1892: Daniel Desdunes challenged Separate Car Act on interstate travel June 7, 1892: Homer Plessy challenged Separate Car Act for intrastate travel				
Laws and legislation	December 6, 1865: 13th Amendment Ratified, abolished slavery 1865-1866: Louisiana Black Codes restricted Black Louisianians' rights March-July 1867: Federal Reconstruction Acts March 7, 1868: Louisiana Constitution adopted July 9, 1868: 14th Amendment ratified, citizenship and equal protection February 3, 1870: 15th Amendment ratified, granted voting rights to Black men	1869: Louisiana Slaughterhouse Act: requiring all livestock occur at a single slaughterhouse run by a monopoly corporation 1871 Ku Klux Klan Act: Intended to stop violent racist groups by making it a federal crime to deny any group or individual their rights or privileges 1875 Civil Rights Act: Guaranteed citizens of all races equal access to public spaces, frequently ignored and not enforced	April 1877: Compromise of 1877, Democrats accept Republican candidate Hayes as president in exchange for withdrawal of all federal troops from the South 1890 Louisiana Separate Car Act: Required white and Black passengers to sit in separate rail cars 1898 Louisiana Constitution: Mandated racially segregated public schools, restricted Black men's voting rights, and stripped away other rights from the 1868 Louisiana Consittution				
Court cases	1868: <i>Georgia v. Stanton</i> , U.S. Supreme Court upheld enforcement of Reconstruction Acts	1873 Slaughterhouse Cases: U.S. Surpreme Court ruled that 14th Amendement applied to federal citizenship rights, not state.	1877: <i>Hall v. Decuir</i> decision said interstate transportation could segregate passengers by race 1896: <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> allowed "separate but equal" as justification for segregation				

Reconstruction in Louisiana - Timeline

Year	Event	Subject	Scope	
1862	1862-1870 Black activists advocated for the right to vote in Black newspapers in New Orleans, <i>L'Union</i> and <i>New Orleans Tribune</i>	Public Action	Louisiana	Early Reconstruction
1865	December 6, 1865: 13th Amendment ratified, abolished slavery	Laws and Legislation	Federal	
1866	1865-1866: Louisiana Black Codes restricted Black Louisianians' rights	Laws and Legislation	Louisiana	
1866	May 1-3, 1866: Memphis Riot	Public Action	Local	
1866	July 27, 1866: Black and Creole activists in New Orleans rally to support the Louisiana Constitutional Convention	Public Action	Louisiana	
1866	July 30, 1866: Mechanics' Institute Massacre at the Louisiana Consitutional Convention	Public Action	Louisiana	
1867	March-July 1867: Federal Reconstruction Acts	Laws and Legislation	Federal	
1868	March 7, 1868: Louisiana State Constitution adopted	Laws and Legislation	Louisiana	
1868	July 9, 1868: 14th Amendment Ratified, citizenship and equal protection	Laws and Legislation	Federal	
1870	February 3, 1870: 15th Amendment ratified, granted voting rights to Black men	Laws and Legislation	Federal	
1868	1868: <i>Georgia v. Stanton</i> , upheld enforcemnt of Reconstruction Acts	Court Cases	Federal	Late Reconstruction
1868	1868 Presidential Election: Grant elected over Seymour; first election with Black men voting; former Confederates barred from voting	Elections	Federal	
1871	1871 Ku Klux Klan Act	Laws and Legislation	Federal	
1872	1872 Presidential Election: Grant re-elected, Arkansas and Louisiana's electoral votes rejected	Elections	Federal	
1872	1872 Louisiana Governor Election Contested: Kellogg (R) beats McEnery (D)	Elections	Louisiana	
1870	Louisiana Supreme Court Slaughterhouse Cases	Court Cases	Louisiana	
1873	U.S. Supreme Court Slaughter House Cases	Court Cases	Federal	
1873	March 5, 1873: McEnery supporters who contested 1872 Governor Election attack Metropolitan Police in Jackson Square	Public Action	Louisiana	
1874	September 14, 1874: Battle of Liberty Place, Crescent City White League tried to take over the state government by force	Public Action	Louisiana	
1875	1875 Civil Rights Act	Laws and Legislation	Federal	
1876	1876 Louisiana Governor Election Contested: Packard (R) against Nicholls (D), Nicholls ultimately takes control by force in 1877	Elections	Louisiana	End of Reconstruction
1876	1876 Presidential Election: Hayes (R) beats Tilden (D); South rejects results, ultimately resulting in Compromise of 1877	Elections	Federal	
1877	January 9, 1877: Nicholls takes Cabildo by force	Public Action	Louisiana	
1877	April 1877: Compromise of 1877 Democrats accept Republican president in exchange for withdrawal of all federal troops from the South	Laws and Legislation	Federal	
1877	1877 <i>Hall v. Decuir</i> decision said interstate transportation could segregate passengers by race	Court Cases	Federal	
1890	1890 Louisiana Separate Car Act	Laws and Legislation	Louisiana	
1891	1891 Comite des Citoyens formed	Public Action	Louisiana	
1892	February 24, 1892: Daniel Desdunes challenged Separate Car Act, ruled it could not be applied to interstate trips	Public Action	Louisiana	
1892	June 7, 1892: Homer Plessy challenged Separate Car Act for intrastate travel	Public Action	Louisiana	
1896	1896 <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> decision allowed "separate but equal" as justification for segregation	Court Cases	Federal	
1898	1898 Louisiana Constitution: Mandated racially segregated public schools, restricted Black men's voting rights	Laws and Legislation	Louisiana	