

Chapter 1 : St Patrick's Church " New Orleans, LA

Publishing History This is a chart to show the publishing history of editions of works about this subject. Along the X axis is time, and on the y axis is the count of editions published.

Beyond the Bake Sale: Anne Henderson A practical, hands-on guide to parent engagement in schools. An academic study of parent and student organizing for educational justice across the country. Pathways to School System Improvement Author: Mike Gaffney The road to school system improvement can be a rocky one. The nature of schools and school systems makes them very difficult to change. These are complex organisations, subject to a range of demands and opportunities from multiple stakeholders " from parents and governments, from local communities and business, from other educational authorities and institutions, and, of course, from their staff and students. Effective educational leaders appreciate this complexity and work with colleagues and others across 39D " How Educators Lead and Inspire " Mawi Asgedom Book: The 5 Powers of an Educator Author: Mawi Asgedom In The 5 Powers of an Educator, Mawi Asgedom reminds you of your power and gives you practical methods you can use immediately, based on his work with over 1,, students at more than 1, schools. You will learn how to leverage the latest research on mindset, grit, executive function, and non-cognitive skills to profoundly impact the youth in your life. The Five Secrets of Teen Success, Mawi Asgedom shares his experiences, insights, and five proven secrets that will help teens succeed in high school and beyond. Pathways to Educational Wisdom Authors: Linda Lambert, Diane P. Gardner During the past quarter century, conceptions of leadership have evolved in concert with breakthrough discoveries in science and generative learning. What emerges is a pathway through which educators can become the primary designers of their own learning and that of their students, thus creating sustainable systems of high leadership capaci Book: The Constructivist Leader Authors: Gardner, Margaret Szabo Since the publication of the first edition in , The Constructivist Leader has provided educational leaders at all levels with a conceptual framework for leadership defined as reciprocal, purposeful learning in community. Today, learning communities based on constructivist principles are a major part of the school improvement landscape. The Second Edition of this best-selling book enables readers to carry this constructivist vision and purpose forward, while effectively implementing standards-base Book: Linda Lambert Following the publication of Building Leadership Capacity in Schools in , Linda Lambert visited educators around the world to see how they had applied the ideas presented in her book to their schools and districts. Though everyone she spoke with agreed on the importance of high leadership capacity, they also had many questions about how best to achieve this goal. Black Stats" a comprehensive guide filled with contemporary facts and figures on African Americans" is an essential reference for anyone attempti Authors: Monique Morris, Khalil Gibran Muhammad Black Stats" a comprehensive guide filled with contemporary facts and figures on African Americans" is an essential reference for anyone attempting to fathom the complex state of our nation. With fascinating and often surprising information on everything from incarceration rates, lending practices, and the arts to marriage, voting habits, and green jobs, the contextualized material in this book will better attune readers to telling trends while challenging commonly held, yet often misguided, perception Book: Monique Morris Just 16 percent of female students, Black girls make up more than one-third of all girls with a school-related arrest. The first trade book to tell these untold stories, Pushout exposes a world of confined potential and supports the growing movement to address the policies, practices, and cultural illiteracy that push countless students out of school and into unhealthy, unstable, and often unsafe futures. Each form will open in a new page. Your form submission will be anonymous.

Chapter 2 : France in the long nineteenth century - Wikipedia

New Jersey disfranchises black voters. 19th Century Black Religion; On October 4, La Tribune de la Nouvelle Orleans (the New Orleans Tribune).

Resources Contributors The Role of the Wife and Mother In the later nineteenth century things for women began to change. No doubt this had something to do with modernity and its intrinsic insistence on change, and no doubt it had something to do with the actions of women themselves, with their desire to break out of the limits imposed on their sex. The nineteenth century therefore appears to have been a turning point in the long history of women. The old tensions were still present between work at home or in the shop and family, between the domestic ideal and social utility, between the world of appearances, dress, and pleasure and the world of subsistence, apprenticeship, and the practice of a profession, and between religious practice as spiritual exercise and social regulator and the new realm of education in secular schools. Motherhood "About every true mother there is a sanctity of martyrdom- and when she is no more in the body, her children see her with the ring of light around her head. With the influx of Southern European and other non-WASP immigrants in the latter half of the nineteenth century, many Americans feared losing what was then considered American. Women were having fewer children because of new opportunities available to them and because children were no longer as necessary as they were when families worked on farms. At the turn of the century, President Roosevelt popularized the idea of "race suicide" and encouraged childbirth to ensure the longevity of the nation. Rather, the emphasis is on the child and her relationship to the child. Usually the mother or both are romanticized: One of the most important American painters of mothers and children in this period was Mary Cassatt. From the reaction of the readers garnered by the novel, and the attitudes of some of the characters within the novel, it would be easy to classify Edna as a poor mother. However, the textual evidence is to the contrary. Although she does not hover over her children or live every waking moment solely dedicated to them, she attends to their needs and repeatedly shows her affection for them. Edna was "fond of her children in an uneven, impulsive way" She does not live solely for them, but she does care for them. At times, Edna is very much a mother-woman. She demonstrates physical attachment to her children a number of times. She tells her boys bedtime stories She misses her children when she is away from them. She wept for pleasure when she felt their little arms clasping her In the end, one of her final thoughts is of her children. They were a part of her life. But they need not have thought that they could possess her, body and soul" Edna wanted more than to be only defined as a wife and mother. Wanting more out of life does not make her a poor mother. In addition to the anxiety experienced by most Americans as a result of rapid industrialization, advice givers, like Catharine Beecher and Sara Hale, were concerned that the home was no longer considered sacred and women were not being appreciated for their role maintaining. While many women fulfilled their "responsibilities", a large number of women responded to this attempt to define and limit their roles with their own literature and work in the feminist movement. Marriage "Whatever have been the cares of the day, greet your husband with a smile when he returns. Make your personal appearance just as beautiful as possible. Let him enter rooms so attractive and sunny that all the recollections of his home, when away from the same, shall attract him back. In response, images of devoted wives and mothers were featured in numerous advice magazines. In these images, the wife is usually draped over her husband, or holding her child to create the image of a nurturing woman and complete family. In many cases, the husband looks sick or worried to remind women of the pressure and anxiety that men faced with the recent changes to the economy. Reforming divorce laws A number of changes were made to the legal status of women in the 19th century, especially concerning marriage laws. The fact that fathers always received custody of their children, leaving the mother completely without any rights, slowly started to change. The Custody of Infants Act in gave mothers of unblemished character access to their children in the event of [[Legal separation separation]] or divorce, and the Matrimonial Causes Act in gave women limited access to divorce. In , after an amendment to the Matrimonial Causes Act, women could secure

a separation on the grounds of cruelty and claim custody of their children. Magistrates even authorized protection orders to wives whose husbands have been convicted of aggravated assault. Through the Guardianship of Infants Act in 1800, women could be made the sole guardian of their children if their husband died. In "Athenaise" a restless young woman marries Cazeau, an older neighbor, only to find herself appalled by the intimacy of marriage: Perhaps it is no surprise that Chopin also wrote an account "In Sabine" in which a similar effort rescues "Tite Reine" Little Queen, but Chopin refuses to comment on the fate of the returned woman. Chopin takes on divorce directly. *At Fault*, privately printed and soon forgotten, had taken on the question of divorce forthrightly and, though marred by melodrama and an engineered ending, implicitly pled for the reality of the end of love and the foolishness of meddling in the life decisions of others. Such meddling and manipulating, Chopin attests in "La Belle Zoraide," may destroy its objects. One of several stories set before the war, this tale recounts the life of a beautiful mulatta, pampered by a mistress who wishes to marry her to another light-skinned servant. But Zoraide has seen the handsome Mezor dance the bamboula in Congo Square, "his body, bare to the waist, like a column of ebony," and she begs her mistress for the right to marry him. Her mistress, longing to have her pretty servant back again, sends the child away. Zoraide sinks into madness. Baroda is at first baffled at her interested response to the charming house guest, Gouvernail, but comes to realize her own desire and to look forward to his return. Little is said, much is implied, but the story stops short of explicit description of the anticipated second visit. Bibliographic Sources Document Karcher - *The First Woman in the Republic: A history of women, Emerging feminism from revolution to world war.*

Chapter 3 : Internet History Sourcebooks Project

It shows the anxieties that gripped Americans in the 19th century, which in turn impacted continued Latin "mixing" in Louisiana through laws, ordinances, and customs, from onwards. As the index demonstrates, Louisiana Creoles continued their traditions in spite of these political and social attitudes.

Storming of the Bastille in The reign of Louis XVI " saw a temporary revival of French fortunes, but the over-ambitious projects and military campaigns of the 18th century had produced chronic financial problems. Deteriorating economic conditions, popular resentment against the complicated system of privileges granted the nobility and clerics, and a lack of alternate avenues for change were among the principal causes for convoking the Estates-General which convened in Versailles in . They proceeded to do so, and then voted a measure far more radical, declaring themselves the National Assembly , an assembly not of the Estates but of "the People". A majority of the representatives of the clergy soon joined them, as did 47 members of the nobility. By June 27 the royal party had overtly given in, although the military began to arrive in large numbers around Paris and Versailles. Much of Paris, presuming this to be the start of a royal coup, moved into open rebellion. Some of the military joined the mob; others remained neutral. On July 14, , after four hours of combat, the insurgents seized the Bastille fortress , killing the governor and several of his guards. The king and his military supporters backed down, at least for the time being. Insurrection and the spirit of popular sovereignty spread throughout France. In rural areas, many went beyond this: On August 4, , the National Assembly abolished feudalism , sweeping away both the seigneurial rights of the Second Estate and the tithes gathered by the First Estate. In the course of a few hours, nobles, clergy, towns, provinces, companies, and cities lost their special privileges. The revolution also brought about a massive shifting of powers from the Catholic Church to the State. Further legislation abolished monastic vows. The Civil Constitution of the Clergy , passed on July 12, , turned the remaining clergy into employees of the State and required that they take an oath of loyalty to the constitution. Declaration, it comprised a statement of principles rather than a constitution with legal effect. The execution of Louis XVI in Louis XVI opposed the course of the revolution and on the night of June 20, the royal family fled the Tuileries. However, the king was recognised at Varennes in the Meuse late on June 21 and he and his family were brought back to Paris under guard. With most of the Assembly still favouring a constitutional monarchy rather than a republic , the various groupings reached a compromise which left Louis XVI little more than a figurehead: Meanwhile, a renewed threat from abroad arose: The politics of the period inevitably drove France towards war with Austria and its allies. France declared war on Austria April 20, and Prussia joined on the Austrian side a few weeks later. The French Revolutionary Wars had begun. In the Brunswick Manifesto , the Imperial and Prussian armies threatened retaliation on the French population should it resist their advance or the reinstatement of the monarchy. As a consequence, King Louis was seen as conspiring with the enemies of France. He was arrested on August 10, On September 20, French revolutionary troops won their first great victory at the battle of Valmy. The First Republic was proclaimed the following day. By the end of the year, the French had overrun the Austrian Netherlands, threatening the Dutch Republic to the north, and had also penetrated east of the Rhine, briefly occupying the imperial city of Frankfurt am Main. January 17, saw the king condemned to death for "conspiracy against the public liberty and the general safety" by a weak majority in Convention. On January 21, he was beheaded. This action led to Britain and the Netherlands declaring war on France. In this situation, prices rose and the sans-culottes poor labourers and radical Jacobins rioted; counter-revolutionary activities began in some regions. This encouraged the Jacobins to seize power through a parliamentary coup , backed up by force effected by mobilising public support against the Girondist faction, and by utilising the mob power of the Parisian sans-culottes. An alliance of Jacobin and sans-culottes elements thus became the effective centre of the new government. Policy became considerably more radical. The government instituted the "levy-en-masse", where all able-bodied men 18 and older were liable for military service. This allowed France

to field much larger armies than its enemies, and soon the tide of war was reversed. At least people met their deaths under the guillotine or otherwise after accusations of counter-revolutionary activities. In October, the queen was beheaded, further antagonizing Austria. In Robespierre had ultra-radicals and moderate Jacobins executed; in consequence, however, his own popular support eroded markedly. Georges Danton was beheaded for arguing that there were too many beheadings. There were attempts to do away with organized religion in France entirely and replace it with a Festival of Reason. On July 27, the French people revolted against the excesses of the Reign of Terror in what became known as the Thermidorian Reaction. It resulted in moderate Convention members deposing Robespierre and several other leading members of the Committee of Public Safety. All of them were beheaded without trial. With that, the extreme, radical phase of the Revolution ended. Napoleon Bonaparte seizes power and establishes the Consulate in . The new constitution installed the Directoire and created the first bicameral legislature in French history. It was markedly more conservative, dominated by the bourgeoisie, and sought to restore order and exclude the sans-culottes and other members of the lower classes from political life. By , the French had once again conquered the Austrian Netherlands and the left bank of the Rhine, annexing them directly into France. The Dutch Republic and Spain were both defeated and made into French satellites. At sea however, the French navy proved no match for the British, and was badly beaten off the coast of Ireland in June . In , Napoleon Bonaparte was given command of an army that was to invade Italy. The Austrian and Sardinian forces were defeated by the young general, they capitulated, and he negotiated the Treaty of Campo Formio without the input of the Directory. The French annexation of the Austrian Netherlands and the left bank of the Rhine was recognized, as were the satellite republics they created in northern Italy. The War of the First Coalition came to an end. Military campaigns continued in , with invasions of Switzerland, Naples, and the Papal States taking place and republics being established in those countries. He got approval for this, and set off in May for Egypt with 40,000 men. But the expedition foundered when the British fleet of Horatio Nelson caught and destroyed most of the French ships in the Battle of the Nile. The army was left with no way to get home, and now faced the hostility of the Ottoman Empire. By that point, the War of the Second Coalition was in progress. The French suffered a string of defeats in , seeing their satellite republics in Italy overthrown and an invasion of Germany beaten back. Attempts by the allies on Switzerland and the Netherlands failed however, and once Napoleon returned to France, he began turning the tide on them. First Empire [edit] Main article: His continued provocations of the British led to renewed war in , and the following year he proclaimed himself emperor in a huge ceremony in the Cathedral of Notre Dame. The pope was invited to the coronation, but Napoleon took the crown from him at the last minute and placed it on his own head. He attracted more power and gravitated towards imperial status, gathering support on the way for his internal rebuilding of France and its institutions. The French Empire or the Napoleonic Empire was marked by the French domination and reorganization of continental Europe the Napoleonic Wars and by the final codification of the republican legal system the Napoleonic Code. The Empire gradually became more authoritarian in nature, with freedom of the press and assembly being severely restricted. Religious freedom survived under the condition that Christianity and Judaism, the two officially recognized faiths, not be attacked, and that atheism not be expressed in public. Napoleon also recreated the nobility, but neither they nor his court had the elegance or historical connections of the old monarchy. Despite the growing administrative despotism of his regime, the emperor was still seen by the rest of Europe as the embodiment of the Revolution and a monarchical parvenu. By , Britain alone stood outside French control and was an important force in encouraging and financing resistance to France. In , Napoleon massed an army of 120,000 men in Boulogne for the purpose of invading the British Isles, but never was able to find the right conditions to embark, and thus abandoned his plans. Three weeks later, the French and Spanish fleets were destroyed by the British at Trafalgar. Afterwards, Napoleon, unable to defeat Britain militarily, tried to bring it down through economic warfare. Portugal, an ally of Britain, was the only European country that openly refused to join. British troops arrived in Portugal, compelling the French to withdraw. A renewed invasion the following year brought the

British back, and at that point, Napoleon decided to depose the Spanish king Charles IV and place his brother Joseph on the throne. This caused the people of Spain to rise up in a patriotic revolt, beginning the Peninsular War. Napoleon was at the height of his power in , with most of the European countries either his allies, satellites, or annexed directly into France. The emperor was given an archduchess to marry by the Austrians, and she gave birth to his long-awaited son in . Ultimately, the Continental System failed. Its effect on Great Britain and on British trade is uncertain, but the embargo is thought to have been more harmful on the continental European states. The disaster of that campaign caused all the subjugated peoples of Europe to rise up against French domination. In , Napoleon was forced to conscript boys under the age of 18 and less able-bodied men who had been passed up for military service in previous years. The quality of his troops deteriorated sharply and war-weariness at home increased. The allies could also put far more men in the field than he could. Throughout , the French were forced back and by early , the British were occupying Gascony. The allied troops reached Paris in March, and Napoleon abdicated as emperor. Louis XVIII , the brother of Louis XVI, was installed as king and France was granted a quite generous peace settlement, being restored to its boundaries and having to pay no war indemnity. After eleven months of exile on the island of Elba in the Mediterranean, Napoleon escaped and returned to France, where he was greeted with huge enthusiasm. Louis XVIII fled Paris, but the one thing that would have given the emperor mass support, a return to the revolutionary extremism of , was out of the question. Enthusiasm quickly waned, and as the allies then discussing the fate of Europe in Vienna refused to negotiate with him, he had no choice but to fight. At Waterloo , Napoleon was completely defeated by the British and Prussians, and abdicated once again. This time, he was exiled to the island of Saint Helena in the South Atlantic, where he remained until his death in

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Chapter 4 : Kate Chopin - The Role of the Wife and Mother During the Late 19th Century

These are the incredible images of interracial couples in the 19th century - at a time when mixed-race marriage was either taboo or simply prohibited by law.

I am a direct decendent. My great great grand mother was Elizabeth Giquel who married Francois Daubert. Her father was Jean Baptiste Francois Giquel. Please email me for more info at gmgnola hotmail. Mathilde Chassagne, child by Chasanage, of lawful age, wife of Can? Following children [by marriage to Daubert]: Has slave named Kidy. Recorder of Births and Deaths: Oscar Daubert represents missing heirs. Book 63, Folio John the Baptist Streets. Arthur Daubert non-deceased , Hermantine Daubert, now of age.. Jean Baptiste FranVois Giquel: Giquel, regarding Saint Domingue, regarding August 14, Giquel, Dauphine Street, 1 male, 4 females, 1 slave. Romes deceased, Chevalier of St. Charles Joseph Durand de St. Giquel - , boarding at the Ursuline Convent. Polar Star 5, St. She, of Mirabalais, St. Domingue, daughter of Raimond Borneuf and Louise Gondart. Meet at room of Mr. Elected Bernard Marigny President. Opposed practice of dueling. Meet again at Royal and St. Peter, Brooks shot dead. Giquel charged with murder, no bail, public pressure, Judge Preval. Writ of Habeas Corpus. Attacked at night, wife counter attacks with broadsword, judge uses two pistols. Deputy Grand Masters, J. Daily Picayune; Marriage Index: Large Lodge of Estate of Louisiana. The body is exposed Rue of Love, between Esplanade and Mysterieuse, by manoement. Lewis, Recorder, 3rd Municipality, re; Mr. Secretary of Washington Lodge No. Giquel in the Picayune. Giquel, 71 Dauphine, midwife [CD] St. Louis Cathedral Funeral Records: Gettinette Giquel, 1 er, Vol. Put into the hands of, "Committee of Public Safety. Schedule B equaled cotton brokers. October manifesto, no bring cotton to the city, "stupidity and wastefulness.

Chapter 5 : calendrierdelascience.com: Local News, Politics, Entertainment & Sports in Providence, RI

By the end of the 19th century there is evidence that both the Morel family, and the Morel de Guiramand (now surnamed Massicot via marriage) family, were both living along Bayou St. John in New Orleans near Esplanade Avenue and the "old foot bridge."

Edit The name "Plaquemines" was derived from French Creole and the Atakapa word, piakimin, meaning persimmon. The French used it to name a military post they built on the banks of the Mississippi , a site surrounded by numerous persimmon trees. Eventually the name was applied to the entire parish and to a nearby bayou. The oldest European settlement in the parish was La Balize , where the French built and inhabited a crude fort by near the mouth of the Mississippi River. The name in French meant "seamark", a tall structure of wood built as a guide for ships. They lived at La Balize with their families. The village was destroyed and rebuilt numerous times, but it was abandoned for good after the destruction of a September hurricane. The pilots moved upriver and built the settlement they named Pilottown , which reached its peak of population in the 19th century. The Mississippi River Delta of Plaquemines is also a base for assistance to offshore oil rigs. Plaquemines Parish was the first place in the United States where shippers used a container for cargo in foreign trade. The August Hurricane caused damage, including 4 feet of water in Buras. Farmers used the railroads and the Mississippi to ship the large annual harvest to markets. Commercial fisheries, especially for oysters, have been important in the parish economy. The Great Hurricane of devastated much of the Parish, with multiple levee breaches on both sides of the Mississippi, a foot storm surge , and hundreds of deaths. Homelessness was widespread, and many people were reduced to starvation until charitable aid arrived. From to , Plaquemines and St. Bernard parishes were effectively the domain of the political boss Leander Perez , who established a virtual dictatorship in the area. Upon his death, his sons Leander Perez Jr. This action resulted in the flooding of much of the less-populated St. Bernard and Plaquemines parishes, causing widespread destruction to agriculture and housing. In Hurricane Betsy damaged the area, flooding many buildings, including the Parish Courthouse, and causing nine deaths. Leander Perez sealed off the Parish from the outside world, while trying to control state assistance.

Chapter 6 : Watch the Latest Movies and TV Shows for Free on streamlook

Plaquemines Parish (/ˈplɛːkˈɛmɛnz/; Louisiana French: Paroisse des Plaquemines) is the parish with the most combined land and water area in the U.S. state of Louisiana. The parish seat is Pointe À la Hache.

Possessions of Britain pink , France blue , and Spain orange Through both the French and Spanish late 18th century regimes, parochial and colonial governments used the term Creole for ethnic French and Spanish born in the New World as opposed to Europe. Parisian French was the predominant language among colonists in early New Orleans. Later the regional French evolved to contain local phrases and slang terms. The French Creoles spoke what became known as Colonial French. Because of isolation, the language in the colony developed differently from that in France. It was spoken by the ethnic French and Spanish and their Creole descendants. The commonly accepted definition of Louisiana Creole today is a person descended from ancestors in Louisiana before the Louisiana Purchase by the United States in Louisiana attracted considerably fewer French colonists than did its West Indian colonies. After the crossing of the Atlantic Ocean , which lasted more than two months, the colonists had numerous challenges ahead of them in the Louisiana frontier. Their living conditions were difficult: Many of these immigrants died during the maritime crossing or soon after their arrival. Hurricanes , unknown in France, periodically struck the coast, destroying whole villages. The Mississippi Delta was plagued with periodic yellow fever epidemics. Europeans also brought the Eurasian diseases of malaria and cholera , which flourished along with mosquitoes and poor sanitation. These conditions slowed colonization. Moreover, French villages and forts were not always sufficient to protect from enemy offensives. Attacks by Native Americans represented a real threat to the groups of isolated colonists. The Natchez killed colonists in Lower Louisiana in retaliation for encroachment by the Europeans. The Natchez warriors took Fort Rosalie now Natchez, Mississippi by surprise, killing pregnant women, among others. During the next two years, the French attacked the Natchez in return, causing them to flee or, when captured, be deported as slaves to their Caribbean colony of Saint-Domingue later Haiti. Casket girls[edit] Aside from French government representatives and soldiers, colonists included mostly young men who were recruited in French ports or in Paris. Some served as indentured servants ; they were required to remain in Louisiana for a length of time, fixed by the contract of service, to pay back the cost of passage and board. During this time, they were "temporary semi-slaves". The king financed dowries for each girl. This practice was similar to events in 17th-century Quebec: In addition, French authorities deported some female criminals to the colony. Most of the women quickly found husbands among the male residents of the colony. These women, many of whom were most likely prostitutes or felons, were known as The Baleine Brides. Historian Joan Martin maintains that there is little documentation that casket girls considered among the ancestors of French Creoles were transported to Louisiana. The Ursuline order of nuns, who were said to chaperone the girls until they married, have denied the casket girl myth as well. Martin suggests this account was mythical. The Spanish were slow and reluctant in fully occupying the colony, however; and did not do so until That year Spain abolished Indian slavery. In addition, Spanish liberal manumission policies contributed to the growth of the population of Creoles of Color, particularly in New Orleans. These buildings were designed by French architects, as there were no Spanish architects in Louisiana. The buildings of the French Quarter are of a Mediterranean style also found in southern France. By the end of the 18th century, many mixed-race Creoles had gained education and tended to work in artisan or skilled trades; a relatively high number were property and slave owners. The Louisiana Creole language developed primarily from the influence of French and African languages, enabling slaves from different tribes and colonists to communicate. He had been trying to regain control of the island colony following a multi-year slave rebellion. Thousands of refugees from the revolution, both whites and affranchis or Gens de Couleur Libres, arrived in New Orleans, often bringing their African slaves with them. These groups had a strong influence on the city, increasing the number of French speakers, Africans with strong traditional customs, and Creoles of Color. The Haitian Revolution ended in the

slaves gaining independence in , establishing the second republic in the Western Hemisphere and the first republic led by black people. While Governor Claiborne and other officials wanted to keep out additional free black men, the French Creoles wanted to increase the French -speaking population. Later European immigrants included Irish, Germans, and Italians. During the antebellum years, the major commodity crops were sugar and cotton , cultivated on large plantations along the Mississippi River outside the city with slave labor. Plantations were developed in the French style, with narrow waterfronts for access on the river, and long plots running back inland. Nearly 90 percent of early 19th century immigrants to the territory settled in New Orleans. Some Americans were reportedly shocked by aspects of the culture and French-speaking society of the newly acquired territory: Claiborne , to change it. Particularly in the slave society of the American South , slavery had become a racial caste. Since the late 17th century, children in the colonies took the status of their mothers at birth; therefore, all children of enslaved mothers were born into slavery, regardless of the race or status of their fathers. This produced many mixed-race slaves over the generations. Whites classified society into whites and blacks the latter associated strongly with slaves. Although there was a growing population of free people of color , particularly in the Upper South, they generally did not have the same rights and freedoms as Creoles of Color in Louisiana under French and Spanish rule, who held office in some cases and served in the militia. For example, around 80 free Creoles of Color were recruited into the militia that fought in the Battle of Baton Rouge in . When Claiborne made English the official language of the territory, the French Creoles of New Orleans were outraged, and reportedly paraded in protest in the streets. In addition, upper-class French Creoles thought that many of the arriving Americans were uncouth, especially the rough Kentucky boatmen Kaintucks who regularly visited the city, having maneuvered flatboats down the Mississippi River filled with goods for market. Realizing that he needed local support, Claiborne restored French as an official language. In all forms of government, public forums, and in the Catholic Church , French continued to be used. Most importantly, Louisiana French and Louisiana Creole remained the languages of the majority of the population of the state, leaving English and Spanish as minority languages. Ethnic blend and race[edit] Further information: Creoles of color Adah Isaacs Menken , Creole of color actress, painter and poet Colonists referred to themselves and enslaved Black people who were native-born as creole, to distinguish them from new arrivals from France and Spain as well as Africa. Like "Cajun," the term "Creole" is a popular name used to describe cultures in the southern Louisiana area. Generally, however, Creoles felt the need to distinguish themselves from the influx of American and European immigrants coming into the area after the Louisiana Purchase of . They were overwhelmingly Catholic, spoke Colonial French although some also spoke Louisiana Creole , and kept up many French social customs, modified by other parts of their ancestry and Louisiana culture. The Creoles of Color often married among themselves to maintain their class and social culture. The French-speaking mixed-race population came to be called "Creoles of color". It was said that "New Orleans persons of color were far wealthier, more secure, and more established than freed unmixed Black Creoles and Cajuns elsewhere in Louisiana. This three-tiered society included white Creoles; a prosperous, educated group of mixed-race Creoles of European and African descent; and the far larger class of African and Black Creole slaves. The status of mixed-race Creoles of color Gens de Couleur Libres was one they guarded carefully. By law they enjoyed most of the same rights and privileges as white Creoles. They could and often did challenge the law in court and won cases against white Creoles. They were property owners and created schools for their children. In many cases though, these different tiers viewed themselves as one group, as other Iberoamerican and Francophone ethnic groups commonly did. Race did not play as central a role as it does in Anglo-American culture: The groups Latin and Anglo New Orleanians had "two different schools of politics [and differed] radically in aspiration and method. One hopes [Latins], and the other doubts [Anglos]. Thus we often perceive that one makes every effort to acquire merits, the other to gain advantages. One aspires to equality, the other to identity. One will forget that he is a Negro in order to think that he is a man; the other will forget that he is a man to think that he is a Negro. In the American South slavery had become virtually a racial caste, in which most people of any African descent were considered to be

lower in status. The planter society viewed it as a binary culture, with whites and blacks the latter including everyone other than whites, although for some years they counted mulattos separately on censuses. Dumas, emancipated all of his slaves and organized them into a company in the Second Regiment of the Louisiana Native Guards. During the Reconstruction era, white Democrats regained power in the Louisiana state legislature by using paramilitary groups like the White League to suppress black voting. They enforced white supremacy by passing Jim Crow laws and a constitution near the turn of the 20th century that effectively disenfranchised most blacks and Creoles of color through discriminatory application of voter registration and electoral laws. Some white Creoles, such as the ex-Confederate general Pierre G. Beauregard, advocated against racism, and became proponents of Black Civil Rights and Black suffrage, involving themselves in the creation of the Louisiana Unification Movement that called for equal rights for blacks, denounced discrimination, and the abandonment of segregation. Ferguson supported the binary society and the policy of "separate but equal" facilities which were seldom achieved in fact in the segregated South. According to Virginia R. As bright as these men clearly were, they still became engulfed in the reclassification process intent on salvaging white Creole status. Their speeches consequently read more like sympathetic eulogies than historical analysis. There was a veritable explosion of defenses of Creole ancestry. The more novelist George Washington Cable engaged his characters in family feuds over inheritance, embroiled them in sexual unions with blacks and mulattoes, and made them seem particularly defensive about their presumably pure Caucasian ancestry, the more vociferously the white Creoles responded, insisting on purity of white ancestry as a requirement for identification as Creole. In *Sunseri v. Cassagne*, the Louisiana Supreme Court proclaimed traceability of African ancestry to be the only requirement for definition of colored. And during her time as Registrar of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the City of New Orleans, Naomi Drake tried to impose these binary racial classifications. She unilaterally changed records to classify mixed-race individuals as black if she found they had any black or African ancestry, an application of hypodescent rules, and did not notify people of her actions. They were to assess whether the obituary of a person identified as white provided clues that might help show the individual was "really" black, such as having black relatives, services at a traditionally black funeral home, or burial at a traditionally black cemetery—evidence which she would use to ensure the death certificate classified the person as black. This caused much embarrassment and disruption, finally causing the city to fire her in

Chapter 7 : Media Resources Center | UC Berkeley Library

A number of changes were made to the legal status of women in the 19th century, especially concerning marriage laws. The fact that fathers always received custody of their children, leaving the mother completely without any rights, slowly started to change.

Chapter 8 : Louisiana Mixed Marriages - Louisiana Historic and Cultural Vistas

Louisiana Creole (Kréyol La Lwizyàn) is a French Creole language spoken by the Louisiana Creole people and sometimes Cajuns and Anglo-residents of the state of Louisiana. The language consists of elements of French, Spanish, African, and Native American roots.

Chapter 9 : Louisiana Creole people - Wikipedia

At the beginning of the 19th century Spain's settlements east of the Mississippi River in Louisiana and Florida, changed hands a number of times. In 1803, the U.S. paid France 15 million dollars for the Louisiana Territory, an area that stretched from New Orleans all the way north to portions of the Canadian provinces of Alberta and