

Louisiana Our History Our Home Chapter 2

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. When different people groups bring in new ideas and practices which blend with older ideas and practices this process is called cultural differentiation.
- _____ 2. The Acadians, British Canadians, were the first Europeaners to settle in Louisiana.

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Which is true about location's effect on culture?
- a. Family gatherings on Grand Isle just for fun do not represent culture.
 - b. Coastal Louisiana's location makes fishing limited and difficult to enjoy.
 - c. The natural resources of Louisiana have no effect on the culture of the region.
 - d. Hunting and fishing are part of the culture in northern Louisiana due to the forest and lakes present there.

Use the map below to answer the following question(s).



- _____ 2. Which geographic features provide the region known as Sportsman's Paradise with its abundant hunting and fishing?
- Mississippi River, delta and beaches
 - Lake Charles, Sabine River, and beaches
 - Red River, Ouachita River and rolling hills
 - Coastal Plain, Lake Pontchartrain, and Mississippi River
- _____ 3. What are the five cultural regions of Louisiana?
- Bayou, Cajun Country, Crossroads, Plantation Country, and Greater New Orleans
 - Bayou, Cajun Country, Crossroads, Plantation Country, and Western Acadia
 - Cajun Country, Crossroads, Plantation Country, Greater New Orleans, and Sportsman's Paradise
 - Crossroads, Plantation Country, Greater New Orleans, Sportsman's Paradise, and Upland South
- _____ 4. Which cultural region would have interested loggers and farmers?
- Cajun Country due to its wetlands and prairie
 - the rich, agricultural lands of the Plantation Country
 - the river access and rich, flat lands of the Crossroads
 - Sportsman's Paradise because of its forests and rolling hills

5.

Plantation Country has more remaining plantation homes than any other similar-sized region in the South because agriculture still dominates the land along the Mississippi River.

What is incorrect in the statement above?

- a. The land dominated by plantation homes is found along the Red River.
- b. The petroleum industry now dominates the land along the Mississippi River.
- c. Regions in Mississippi have more plantations homes than Plantation Country.
- d. Fishing has replaced agriculture as the largest employer in Plantation Country.

6. Which would belong in the cultural category, Louisiana music?

- a. accordion, polka, zydeco
- b. blues, jazz, rock and roll
- c. chants, drums, parades
- d. flute, piano, xylophone

7. Why is New Orleans different from other large cities in the United States?

- a. The Spanish gained control early and kept it.
- b. It's one of the youngest cities in the United States.
- c. Architecture was heavily influenced by the British.
- d. The active port brought a diverse population into the city.

8. In addition to the Choctaw, what are the other three Native American groups in Louisiana recognized as sovereign nations by the U.S. government?

- a. Chitimacha, Coushatta, and Houma Nation
- b. Tunica-Biloxi, Coushatta, and Chitimacha
- c. Chitimacha, Creek, and Tunica-Biloxi
- d. Coushatta, Houma Nation, and Seminole

9. Who is a Creole?

- a. a recent immigrant to Louisiana
- b. a descendant of a person born into slavery
- c. a relative of a free person of color with Asian ancestry
- d. a descendant of *gens de couleur libre* who also has a shared French or Spanish background

10. Why did the Italians settle in rural areas outside of New Orleans?

- a. They wanted to befriend the Germans living there.
- b. They did not feel wanted in New Orleans.
- c. They had farming experience and could sell their produce in the city.
- d. They needed a strong community in order to start banking businesses in New Orleans.

- _____ 11. Which of the following describes a way that German immigrants to Louisiana were similar to other European immigrants?
- They kept their own language and built communities that were closed to outsiders.
 - Most became farmers, and they founded their own churches; however, they mingled with people from other places.
 - Most became merchants and sailors, moving from one area to another looking to improve the slave trade in the region.
 - They arrived in the region after 1860 bringing farming experience that allowed them to trade food in the city of New Orleans.
- _____ 12. Why did the slaves brought into Louisiana after statehood have a different culture than those brought before statehood?
- Due to the demand for slaves, traders raided more and more countries in Africa.
 - Slaves in Louisiana after statehood were rebellious because of the free people of color.
 - The slaves after statehood were mostly English speaking and were from other states, not other countries.
 - After statehood, slave traders moved slaves from the colonial islands in the Caribbean, so most spoke French.
- _____ 13. Why would Croatian immigrants from Eastern Europe gravitate toward coastal areas?
- Their ship docked there when they arrived.
 - They wanted to live near Vietnamese fishermen in the area.
 - They previously lived in coastal areas and were familiar with that lifestyle.
 - The Croatians wanted a change of scenery from their earlier mountain homes.
- _____ 14. Which industry grew because of the Croatian immigration?
- crawfish
 - lobster
 - oyster
 - shrimp
- _____ 15. Which two common characteristics define a region?
- climate and landforms
 - economy and professional sports
 - fashion and history
 - history and recreational opportunities

Source 1: Map of Louisiana's Cultural Regions



Source 2: Information About Louisiana's Cultural Regions

Region's Largest Urban (City) Area	Region's Location	Description of the Region
Shreveport-Bossier City and Monroe-West Monroe	Northern Louisiana	Its rolling hills, forests, and numerous lakes provide opportunities for outdoor recreation, especially hunting and fishing.
Alexandria, Pineville, and Natchitoches	Center of the state	The region stretches across the center of the state and serves as a crossroads between the northern and southern portions of Louisiana.
Lafayette and Lake Charles	Southwest Louisiana	The Acadians (or Cajuns) were the first Europeans to settle in the region, which can be further divided between the prairie and wetlands areas.
Baton Rouge	Along the Mississippi River	Many sugar and cotton plantations once dominated the region's geography and culture, which is home to the state capital (Baton Rouge) and Louisiana State University.
New Orleans, Metairie, Kenner, Covington, and Slidell	Near the mouth of the Mississippi River	New Orleans forms the heart of this region, which has a busy port and thriving tourism trade.

Source 3: Louisiana's Festivals and Celebrations



Louisiana: See It, Feel It, Taste It	
Louisiana Fur & Wildlife Festival in Cameron	
Crawfish Festival in Breaux Bridge	Rice Festival in Crowley
Sawmill Days in Fisher	Strawberry Festival in Ponchatoula
Sugar Cane Festival in New Iberia	Peach Festival in Ruston
Corn Festival in Bunkie	Blueberry Festival in Mansfield
Cotton Festival in Ville Platte	Soybean Festival in Jonesville
Lumberjack Festival in Springhill	Pecan Festival in Colfax
Tomato Festival in Chalmette	Oyster Festival in Amite

____ 16. Based on Source 1, in which cultural region is the capital of Louisiana located?

Name: _____

ID: A

- a. Crossroads
- b. Cajun Country
- c. Plantation Country
- d. Sportsman's Paradise

- _____ 17. On the state flag what do the three drops of blood flowing from the breast of the brown pelican symbolize?
- a. the state motto, "Union, Justice, Confidence"
 - b. the reputation of Louisiana as a hunter's paradise
 - c. the state's willingness to sacrifice itself for its citizens
 - d. the death of animals due to oil spills in the Gulf of Mexico

Multiple Response

Identify one or more choices that best complete the statement or answer the question.

Refer to Sources 1-3 to answer this question.

- _____ 1. Based on Sources 1 and 2, which three places are found in Plantation Country?
- a. the tallest capitol building in the United States
 - b. Louisiana State University
 - c. sugar and cotton plantations
 - d. Creole Heritage Celebration in Natchitoches
 - e. world class hunting and fishing opportunities
 - f. the mouth of the Mississippi River

Short Answer

Refer to Sources 1-3 to answer this question.

- Based on Source 3 and your knowledge of social studies, identify the ethnic culture being celebrated at each festival.

Copy the cultural group from the list and write it under the Ethnic Culture column in the table. Fill every space in the chart. All options in the list will be used.

Acadian and Spanish	French
African	French
African and French	Spanish and Native American

Cultural Festival	Ethnic Culture
Tamale Fiesta in Zwolle	
Bastille Day in Kaplan	
Mardi Gras in New Orleans	
Creole Heritage Day in Natchitoches	
Jambalaya Festival in Gonzales	
Br'er Rabbit Folk Festival in Vacherie	

- Compare and contrast the following culture regions of Louisiana: Sportsman's Paradise and Cajun Country.
- Pick one of the following ethnic groups and describe how they are different, or consider themselves to be different, from other members of their communities.

Acadians	Germans
African Americans	Hispanics
Anglos	Italians
Creoles	Native Americans

Name: _____

ID: A

4. Pick two of the following music traditions to compare and contrast.
 - *Cajun Music (and Zydeco)
 - *The Blues
 - *New Orleans Music (including Jazz)

Essay

Refer to Sources 1-3 to answer this question.

1. **Based on Source 3 and your knowledge of social studies, explain the significance of the major festival theme “See It, Feel It, Taste It” as it relates to Louisiana’s economy.**

Louisiana Our History Our Home Chapter 2 Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

1. ANS: F
cultural diffusion

PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 1
2. ANS: F
Acadians- French Canadians

PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 2
2. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 1
3. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 1
4. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 2
5. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 3
6. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 2
7. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 2
8. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 1
9. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 1
10. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 2
11. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 2
12. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 2
13. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 2
14. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 1
15. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 1
16. ANS: C PTS: 1

STA: Standard 4 - Culture: Students analyze the relationships between cultural groups and physical features of Louisiana.

LOC: GLE 8.4.1 Analyze how the physical features and natural resources of Louisiana affected the migration patterns of cultural groups.

17. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: DOK 1

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. ANS: A, B, C PTS: 1
STA: Students analyze the relationships between cultural groups and physical features of Louisiana.
LOC: Analyze how the physical features and natural resources of Louisiana affected the migration patterns of cultural groups.

SHORT ANSWER

1. ANS:

Cultural Festival	Ethnic Culture
Tamale Fiesta in Zwolle	Spanish and Native American
Bastille Day in Kaplan	French
Mardi Gras in New Orleans	French
Creole Heritage Day in Natchitoches	African and French
Jambalaya Festival in Gonzales	Acadian and Spanish
Br'er Rabbit Folk Festival in Vacherie	African

PTS: 1

STA: Students analyze the relationships between cultural groups and physical features of Louisiana.

LOC: Analyze how the physical features and natural resources of Louisiana affected the migration patterns of cultural groups.

2. ANS:

Sportsman Paradise:

-North LA

-Rolling hills, forests, numerous lakes provide opportunities for hunting and fishing as well as other outdoor activities

-Mostly settled by Anglo-Saxon or Celtic people (from England, Scotland, or Ireland)

-Many early settlers migrated into this region from neighboring states. Culturally, this region has more in common with Mississippi than South Louisiana

Cajun Country:

-South LA

-Settled by the Acadians (French Canadians)

-Can be divided into two subregions: prairie and wetlands

-Prairie subregion centered on farming and raising livestock, especially cattle

-Wetlands subregion centered on fishing and trapping (for furs)

-The oil industry changed the physical and cultural landscape of Cajun Country

-Parts of the Prairie subregion has more in common, culturally, with Texas than with SE LA.

PTS: 1

DIF: DOK 2

3. ANS:

answers vary

PTS: 1

DIF: DOK 2

4. ANS:

answers vary

PTS: 1

DIF: DOK 1

ESSAY

1. ANS:
Scoring Notes:

Scoring Information

Score Points	Description
2	Student's response correctly provides an explanation that reflects the relationship between resources and the economy
1	Student's response correctly provides only a description reflecting the importance of resources
0	No student response or inaccurate response

Answers:

The festivals reflect Louisiana's diverse agricultural and seafood resources. These resources tend to dominate the local economies, which are celebrating their abundance or value. Additionally, the geographic characteristics (timber) or a market demand (crawfish) of a specific region of the state reflects the possible livelihood of its population. The predominance of these goods in a local community may encourage service industries (restaurants) and trade opportunities (trucking) for further employment and tax revenues.

PTS: 1

STA: Students analyze the relationships between cultural groups and physical features of Louisiana.

LOC: Analyze how the physical features and natural resources of Louisiana affected the migration patterns of cultural groups.