

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 2: Louisiana's Culture - Section 4: Forms of Cultural Expression

Guided Reading

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

1. Culture is _____ in many ways.
2. Families are also important sites for the _____ and _____ of cultural activities.
3. _____ is an everyday necessity.
4. The people who came to Louisiana brought _____ of food preparation with them.
5. _____ is one of the foods most commonly associated with Louisiana. It is a thick soup or stew usually prepared with _____.
6. Jambalaya always includes _____ and has some combination of meat, seafood, and sausage.
7. _____ is another food associated with Louisiana and eating it began in the _____ of South Louisiana.
8. Oysters, fish, and shrimp _____ or caught in and around the _____ of _____ are also popular in Louisiana.
9. Louisiana's musical _____ are as rich and _____ as its food culture.
10. Most modern forms of Louisiana music can be _____ to the state's different regions and _____ groups.
11. Country music is often associated with the _____ Paradise and _____ regions of the state.
12. Descendants of the Acadians created _____ music.
13. Traditional Cajun songs were sung in _____.
14. Zydeco is the other form of music that began in _____ Louisiana and was created by black _____ who lived in this rural region.



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15. Zydeco bands feature _____ and _____, and the music is lively, upbeat, and inspires _____.
16. The _____ Country region of Louisiana is associated with a type of music called the _____.
17. Blues music has its origins in the songs and _____ created and sung by slaves and later _____ as they worked in the fields of the region's plantations.
18. In _____, different groups of people and their musical _____ combined to create different types of music.
19. At the beginning of the twentieth century, _____ American and _____ American musicians in New Orleans gradually created a new form of music known as _____.
20. New Orleans-born musicians like Louis _____ carried the jazz music with them to cities like Chicago, New York, and later to the entire _____.
21. In the 1940s, musical traditions merged again leading to some of the earliest _____ of songs classed as both _____ and blues and _____ and roll.
22. Festivals are an important way people in Louisiana _____ and _____ all aspects of their culture and _____.
23. There are dozens of _____ that celebrate the state's _____ forms.
24. Some of these musical festivals are the New Orleans _____ and Heritage Festival (_____ Fest), the Baton Rouge _____ Festival, the _____ Extravaganza, and _____ Music Festivals.
25. Early festivals were developed to celebrate _____ holidays or to _____ particular saints.
26. Many festivals also have their roots in the _____ celebrations that took place in _____ communities.

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27. Other festivals celebrate the kind of _____ people do or the _____ that provide jobs to people in the local area.
28. Some festivals honor the _____ of the people who settled in an area.
29. _____, which means "Fat Tuesday" in _____, is the state's most famous festival.
30. Its religious associations are often _____, but the Carnival season begins on the religious holiday of _____ and continues through Fat Tuesday.
31. Today, there are Mardi Gras _____ in most Louisiana cities.
32. Hundreds of _____ of people come to Louisiana each year to take part in Mardi Gras _____.