

Notes: Louisiana's Culture

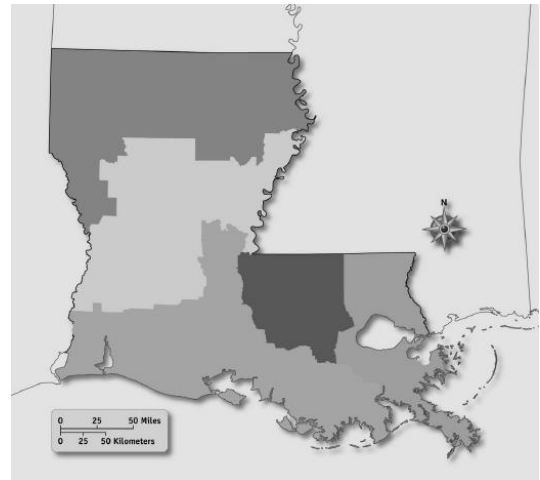
Section 1: Culture	Checking for Understanding
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. _____ is a way of life for a group of people. 2. _____ is the spreading of one's own culture to a new place. 3. _____ are people that study human culture. 4. _____ was the first European religion in Louisiana. 5. After the _____ other religions began to move into the territory. 6. _____ is a kind of improvised music with strong rhythms and syncopation (accents in unexpected places). 7. The _____ music style is a link to the past and is based on black folk music, especially on the chants of the plantation workers. 8. _____ is a style of music often sung in French as they play the fiddle, the triangle, and the accordion. 9. Cajun dances are called _____'s which in French means "go to sleep." 10. _____ is the special music of French-speaking African Americans of South Louisiana. 11. Zydeco is much like Cajun music; the song is sung in French and played on a _____ and _____. 12. _____ is church music that blends elements of folk music, spirituals, hymns, and popular music. 13. _____ are the sacred folk songs of African Americans. 14. _____ music is most often associated with northern and central part of the state. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. What are elements of Culture? _____ _____ _____ B. Why was first religion in Louisiana Roman Catholic? _____ _____ _____ C. Use the Sources below to answer the following question. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Source 1 Early zydeco was a blend of Louisiana French accordion music and Afro-Caribbean beats. It sat at the crossroads of Creole, Cajun, gospel and the blues, yet has since evolved to include influences from several other genres. Instrumentation almost always includes an accordion and a frottoir (a washboard). Guitar and drums typically add even more rhythm and syncopation to create a highly danceable mix. The word Zydeco gets its name from a colloquial Creole French expression "<i>Les haricots ne sont pas salés</i>" meaning "the snap beans aren't salty" or idiomatically for "the times are hard." Like the blues, early zydeco offered a way for the rural poor both to express and to escape the hardships of life through music and dance.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Source 2 Next to jazz, perhaps no musical tradition is more associated with Louisiana than Cajun. The Acadians, or Cajuns, found refuge in Louisiana after being exiled from Nova Scotia in 1700s and made a new life in south Louisiana. As their communal ties grew stronger, so too did their traditions of storytelling, singing and dancing. Louisiana's Cajuns have kept their folk music alive and true to its roots. Today, you can follow the sound of the accordion, the tit-fer (triangle) and the fiddle to Cajun dance halls throughout southwestern Louisiana and beyond.</p> </div> <p>What are the similarities and differences between Cajun and Zydeco music? _____ _____ _____ _____ _____</p>

Section 3: Louisiana's Cultural Regions

- 21. The Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism divides the state into _____ regions.
- 22. A _____ is an area defined by similar features.
- 23. _____ regions include common climate and landforms.
- 24. Cultural regions include similar elements of culture such as _____, _____, _____, _____, or _____.
- 25. The _____ region refers to North Louisiana because it has more in common with the neighboring states of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia than with South Louisiana.
- 26. The heritage of the people of the upland South area of Louisiana is Anglo-Saxon, meaning their ancestors were _____, _____, or _____.
- 27. The Northwest section of the region has Shreveport-Bossier City as its _____ (city) area.
- 28. _____ is the highest point in Louisiana.
- 29. The region called the _____ covers the center of the state and merges the culture of North and South Louisiana.
- 30. In the _____ (country) areas, some people still live on farms and continue their traditions.
- 31. _____ and _____ are the two major urban areas of the Crossroads Region.
- 32. _____ Country spreads over a triangle in southwest Louisiana.
- 33. Within the Cajun Country Region, the culture can be further divided into _____ Cajuns and _____ Cajuns.
- 34. On the prairie, the Cajun culture centered on _____ and _____.
- 35. The wetlands Cajuns were _____ and _____.
- 36. The Plantation Region is also known as the _____ Parishes.

Checking for Understanding

- E. Label Louisiana's five cultural regions on the map below. Label Louisiana's five cultural regions on the map below.



- F. Using your knowledge of Social Studies answer the following question. Why are some of Louisiana's parishes referred to as the Florida Parishes?

- G. How has Plantation Country changed over the years?

37. _____ is the major metropolitan area of the Plantation Region and is the state capital.
38. _____ is the largest city in the state of Louisiana.
39. New Orleans is home to _____ and _____ which are the two largest festivals in the state.
40. The _____ of New Orleans and _____ are the city's most important economic activities.

- H. Which two bodies of water help define the New Orleans area?
- Gulf of Mexico and Lake Maurepas
 - Lake Pontchartrain and the Mississippi River
 - Lake Borgne and the Pearl River
 - Toledo Bend and Sabine River
- I. Read the following passage and answer the following question.

Source

New Orleans operates one of the world's largest and busiest ports and metropolitan New Orleans is a center of maritime industry. The region accounts for a significant portion of the nation's oil refining and petrochemical production, and serves as a white-collar corporate base for onshore and offshore petroleum and natural gas production.

New Orleans is also a center for higher learning, with over 50,000 students enrolled in the region's eleven two- and four-year degree-granting institutions. Tulane University, a top-50 research university, is located in Uptown. Metropolitan New Orleans is a major regional hub for the health care industry and boasts a small, globally competitive manufacturing sector. The center city possesses a rapidly growing, entrepreneurial creative industries sector and is renowned for its cultural tourism.

Why is New Orleans considered the “economic engine” of Louisiana?

Section 4: Louisiana's People

41. A _____ is a group of people who share common traditions, beliefs, and patterns of living that include language, religion, customs, and food.
42. _____ came from the French pronunciation of the word *Acadienne*, meaning “people of Acadia.”

Checking for Understanding

- J. Where did the Acadians live before they migrated to Louisiana?
- France
 - England
 - Mexico
 - Canada

43. The many descendants of the first _____ who migrated to Louisiana proudly preserve their language and their customs.
44. Many Acadians settled along the _____ and _____ of Louisiana.
45. Many African Americans were brought to Louisiana from _____ to work on the plantations.
46. African Americans who were free during the period of slavery were called _____.
47. _____ refer to African-French people born in Louisiana when it was a colony, instead of in Europe or Africa.
48. The earliest known settlers in Louisiana were the _____, _____, _____, _____.
49. Part of the state's _____ culture developed in the British colonies on the eastern coast of the United States.
50. The Anglo culture is described as upland South, the accent is _____, and the religion is _____.
51. Anglos from other southern states and from New England settled along the rivers and the plantation culture that settled there is described as _____.
52. The oldest and best preserved Hispanic culture in Louisiana is the group of people who refer to themselves as _____, meaning islander.
53. _____ songs tell of the difficulties the first Isleños faced in the Louisiana colony.
54. The _____ were another large group of immigrants who settled in Louisiana in the nineteenth century.
55. The Tradition of _____ are set up in homes and churches A feast for friends and strangers Fava beans are given as good luck.
56. _____ mainly settled in Plaquemines Parish became _____ farmers.
57. _____ and _____ became the main ethnic group that caught shrimp in Louisiana waters.

- K. What island chain did the Isleños migrate from before they arrived in Louisiana?
- The Hawaiian Islands
 - The Aleutians Islands
 - The Canary Islands
 - The Leeward Islands
- L. The Isleños settled in this modern day Louisiana Parish?
- Jefferson Parish
 - Orleans Parish
 - St. Tammany Parish
 - St. Bernard Parish
- M. Read the passage below and answer the following question.

Source

Soon after France ceded much of Louisiana to Spain, the local Spanish governor, Bernardo de Galvez, encouraged Spanish families from the Canary Islands, known as Islenos, to relocate to the crown's new territory. Promising to subsidize their Louisiana settlements with food, tools and money, he hoped the additional population would stave off the British, who had obtained much of the land east of the Mississippi. Starting in 1778 and continuing through 1783, the Islenos came by the boatload -- an estimated 2,000 of them -- starting new lives in settlements strategically placed around south Louisiana.

According to the passage, what was the main purpose of the Islenos coming to Louisiana?

- N. Immigrants that came to Louisiana and became fishermen mainly settled along parishes with
- Hills and valleys.
 - A coastline or other bodies of water.
 - A desert climate.
 - Humid and rainy weather.