3rd SS LEAP Practice Workbook
Week 1

1. Complete each day's work.
Week 1 Day 1
Chapter 1

The Place Called Louisiana

Unit One: Louisiana Today

Standards Covered: 3.1.5, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.4, 3.3.2, 3.3.7

Key term activity at the end of the chapter

Where is Louisiana?

Maps

A map is an image of a geographic place. There are different kinds of maps. A world map is an image of the entire globe. National maps are images of countries, like the US. State maps are images of states such as Louisiana. Parish maps are images of parishes, which are only found in our state. City and town maps are images of cities or towns.

World Map

National Map

State Map of Louisiana

Parish Map of Louisiana
You live in a city or town. That city or town is located within the boundaries of a parish. Sometimes they share the same name, like the city of Lafayette which is inside the parish of Lafayette. But whether they have the same name or not, the formula goes like this:

**You → City or Town → Parish → Louisiana → US → North America.**

You live in a city or town which is within a parish. That parish is in the state of Louisiana. Louisiana is a state within the nation called the United States. And the United States is located on the continent of North America.

Physical maps show the shapes of the land’s surface. They are sometimes called topographical maps. They show the location of mountains, forests, deserts, and waterways.
Louisiana is rich in rivers and lakes. The southern part of the state is right on the Gulf of Mexico. On the right side of the map is the Mississippi River. Lake Pontchartrain is also found on the right hand side of the map. The Sabine River forms the boundary between Louisiana and Texas. These waterways give the state many water access points. This is good for trade and tourism. Louisiana also has many forest areas. Mount Driskill is in the north-central part of the state, to the east of the city of Shreveport. It is the point of highest elevation, at 535 feet above sea level.

The map above also shows the location of Baton Rouge, which is the capital of Louisiana. Can you see where you live on this map?

Symbols, Keys, and Scale

Symbols, keys, and scale all help us understand maps. Some symbols represent mountains. Others represent lakes, forests, or other geographic features. Others represent borders, highways, cities, or the size of population.
To understand a map, you must know what its symbols mean. A **map key** or **map legend** tells the map reader what each symbol means.

![Map Key Diagram]

**Map key**

- Rocky Mountains
- Mississippi River
- Appalachian Mountains
- Great Plains

The **scale** has to do with distance. For instance, if a map key says that one-inch equals one mile, then the scale of the map is one mile per inch.

A **compass rose** helps a map reader understand cardinal and intermediate directions. To the right is the compass rose. Many maps have a compass rose as well as a map key.

**Cardinal and Intermediate Directions**

People also depend on directions to understand maps. **Cardinal directions** are north, south, east, and west. North is toward the top of a map. South is toward the bottom of a map. East is to the right of a map. West is to the left of a map. **Intermediate directions** include northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest.
Intermediate directions are in between cardinal directions. Intermediate directions include northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CARDINAL DIRECTIONS</th>
<th>INTERMEDIATE DIRECTIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>Northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>Southeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Earth is in the shape of a sphere. A hemisphere is half of a sphere. The Earth has four hemispheres: Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western. Every place on Earth is in two hemispheres. Louisiana is in the Northern and Western Hemispheres.
A grid is a series of intersecting lines. These lines help people locate things on a map. Here is a grid of a neighborhood.

Practice 1: Where is Louisiana?

1. Where is the highest elevation in Louisiana?
   A. Lake Pontchartrain
   B. Lake Charles
   C. downtown Baton Rouge
   D. Mount Driskill

2. Which of the following allows a map reader to understand the symbols on a map?
   A. the scale
   B. the map key
   C. the cardinal directions
   D. the intermediate directions

3. Which two of the following statements are most true concerning the different directions on a map?
   A. The intermediate directions come first because they are most important.
   B. The cardinal directions come first because they are most important.
   C. The Earth is divided into two hemispheres.
   D. The Earth is divided into eight hemispheres.
   E. Symbols on the map are not meant to help with directions
4. Examine the map below. Use the compass rose to answer this question. What direction must one take to travel from New Orleans to Shreveport?

A. southeast  
B. northeast  
C. northwest  
D. southwest  

Louisiana’s Regions

The Five Regions

Louisiana has five geographic regions. They are North Louisiana, Central Louisiana, Florida Parishes, Acadiana, and Greater New Orleans.

North Louisiana is home to Mount Driskill. The city of Shreveport is also in this region. There are many pine forests in the region. It is bordered by the Mississippi River on the east.

Central Louisiana is bordered by Texas on the west and the Mississippi River on the east. The geographic location makes it an important economic area. The city of Alexandria is located in the middle of the state.
Acadiana is the largest region of Louisiana. It has the largest population of Cajuns. In the northern part, there are prairies. In the southern part, marshes and swamps are typical. The Mississippi River Delta is located here. And the Sabine River forms the western border both of Acadiana and the state. The Florida Parishes region is home to Baton Rouge, the state capital. Lake Pontchartrain is on the eastern border. The Mississippi River is in the western half of the region. The Pearl River is on the eastern border.

The Greater New Orleans region is home to Louisiana's largest and most famous city. New Orleans is in the northeast part of this region. The Mississippi River runs right through the city. The region is bordered on the south by the Gulf of Mexico.

Practice 2: Louisiana's Regions

1. The city of Shreveport is located in—
   A. the Florida Parishes.
   B. Acadiana.
   C. Greater New Orleans.
   D. North Louisiana.

2. In which region can you find prairies?
   A. the Florida Parishes
   B. Acadiana
   C. Greater New Orleans
   D. North Louisiana

3. The Acadiana region is home to the—
   A. Mississippi River Delta.
   B. Pearl River.
   C. Lake Pontchartrain.
   D. Shreveport.

4. Which three statements are most true concerning the waterways of Louisiana?
   A. The Mississippi River runs from south to north.
   B. The Sabine River forms the boundary with Mississippi.
   C. The Mississippi River Delta receives all the water coming down that river.
   D. Sabine River forms the boundary with Texas.
   E. The Mississippi River runs from north to south.
   F. The Red River forms the boundary with the state of New Mexico.
Chapter 1 Key Term Activity

Fill in the blank with the correct word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Bank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>map</td>
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<tr>
<td>map key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counties</td>
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<tr>
<td>parishes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mississippi River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater New Orleans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compass rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf of Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shreveport</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The 1. __________________ is the best-known feature of the state of Louisiana. But the biggest body of water associated with the state is the 2. __________________. The city of 3. __________________ is not as well-known as some others. But it is the largest city in the northern region.

A 4. __________________ can be of almost any size. The important thing is that it represents physical reality. A 5. __________________ is used on many maps to show the cardinal and intermediate directions. And to fully understand a map often requires a 6. __________________.

All Louisianans live in 7. __________________. These are what the people in other states call 8. __________________. The largest number of Louisianans live in one specific region, known as 9. __________________.

Key terms are defined in the book's glossary. Answers to Key Term Activities and chapter reviews are found in the Teacher's Guide.
Cultures of Louisiana

Culture means the way people live. It includes their actions and beliefs. Culture includes the way people dress and the kinds of food they eat. But it also means the things they believe about faith, religion, and the best way to get along with each other. Culture is one of the most important ways to tell people apart. But culture can also bring people together. Louisiana is a good example.

Cajuns

Cajuns are descended from the Acadians. The Acadians were French settlers who moved from Nova Scotia to Louisiana in the 1700s. This move was not desired. The Acadians liked their life in Nova Scotia. But they were conquered by the British. The Acadians would not swear loyalty to King George II, leader of Great Britain. Many Acadians moved all the way to Louisiana. When they came, they found out Louisiana now belonged to Spain. They made the adjustment from French rule to British rule and then to Spanish rule. They were survivors.

Cajuns live throughout the state of Louisiana. Most of them live in the southern half. This part of Louisiana is called Acadiana. It has a strong Cajun culture. The city of Lafayette is the biggest city in Acadiana.

Cajun music came down from French ancestors. The fiddle and the accordion are both important Cajun musical instruments.

Most Cajuns are Roman Catholics. This is because France was a Roman Catholic country. Catholic holy days like Lent, Ash Wednesday, and Easter are very important in Cajun culture. But the festival of Mardi Gras is the most colorful and exciting.

Native Americans

Native Americans lived in all parts of Louisiana. They were there long before any white settlers arrived. The Natchez tribe occupied a large area
within the state. Many place names in Louisiana have Native American origins. But over time, most of the Indian tribes lost both land and population. They were pushed aside by the white settlers. Only four Louisiana tribes are now recognized by the US government. Two of them have bought back some of the land they lost. The Chitimacha Tribe and the Coushatta Tribe both operate casinos. They use the money they make for the good of the whole tribe.

Creoles

Louisiana has many different peoples and cultures. Creoles are people of mixed ancestry and culture. They often are descended from French and Spanish families. They are also often descended from Haitian and Acadian families.

Creoles are famous for their cooking. Creole dishes are often very spicy. Gumbo and jambalaya are famous Creole dishes.

Louisiana Creoles also introduced new kinds of music. Jazz is one of their contributions. Jazz first began in the African American community. It spread to the Creole community. In the 1920s, New Orleans became the birthplace of jazz. Some people say jazz is America's most original contribution to the world of music. Zydeco is another musical contribution. Zydeco music is fast and is played with a piano accordion along with a percussion washboard.

African Americans

Louisiana has many African Americans. Most of them are descended from people who were brought from Africa to work as slaves. New Orleans has a high percentage of African Americans. Many of them are descended from people who won their freedom even before the Civil War.

African Americans worked with Creoles in the making of music. Louis Armstrong was an African American saxophonist. Born in 1901, he was there when jazz was first invented. His face and music became the symbol for jazz music.

White Americans

White Americans form the majority in Louisiana. They come from English, German, and Scottish backgrounds. They tend to be Protestants. Baptists and Methodists are the biggest Protestant groups.

In the southern part of the state, many whites are descended from Italian, French, and Irish ancestors. They tend to be Roman Catholics.
Hispanics and Asian Americans

Hispanic Americans are one of the fastest growing groups. Some of them were born in Louisiana. Others moved recently. Some Hispanics moved to Louisiana from countries like Mexico and Cuba. They tend to be Roman Catholics.

Asian Americans also live in Louisiana. They come from Asian nations like China and India. Some are born in Louisiana, while others move there. In 2009, Bobby Jindal was sworn in as Louisiana’s first Asian-American governor.

People from the Canary Islands of Spain came to Louisiana as soldiers. They came in the eighteenth century. Many of them live in St. Bernard Parish. Other Latinos crossed into Louisiana from Texas. They mostly settled in Sabine Parish. Today, Latinos live all over the state. They come from Mexico and Central America. They enrich the state with the culture, language, and traditions they bring.

Practice 1: The People of Louisiana

1. Which ethnic group descends from people who were forced out of Nova Scotia, in eastern Canada?
   A. Creoles
   B. Cajuns
   C. African Americans
   D. Asian Americans

2. Read the passage below to answer the question.

   Peter lives in New Orleans. He is creating a family tree for school. His father tells him that some of his distant ancestors were Native Americans. His mother tells him her family is German American. Both of them tell him that he has some French and Spanish ancestors, too.

   Peter is most likely of ___________________ descent.
   A. Creole
   B. Asian American
   C. Irish American
   D. Cajun
3. Look at the map of Louisiana. Ramona's family has lived in the shaded area since the late 1700s. Ramona is most likely of descent.

![Map of Louisiana with shaded area](image)

A. German  B. Irish  C. Asian  D. Cajun

4. Which three of these statements are most accurate concerning the different peoples of Louisiana?
   A. Of all the different groups, the Cajuns have been there the longest.
   B. Of all the different groups, the Native Americans have been there the longest.
   C. Of all the different groups, African Americans have done the most to affect the music that is played in Louisiana.
   D. Of all the different groups, the French have done the most to affect the music that is played in Louisiana.
   E. Bobby Jindal comes from one of the most recent groups, the Asian-Americans.
   F. Bobby Jindal comes from one of the most recent groups, the Islenos from the Canary Islands.
   G. Louisiana only needed one or two ethnic groups. Those that came later have not offered very much to the culture of the state.

**Cultural Influences on State Heritage**

*Heritage* means cultural things which have been passed down. Some of these things are passed down in the same family. Others are passed down within a tribe or ethnic group. Louisiana today is impacted by its Native American, European, Creole, Cajun, African American, and Asian American heritage. Out of all of the cultural lineages, the best example is the festival that comes early each year.

**Mardi Gras**

*Mardi Gras* means “Fat Tuesday” in French. Mardi Gras is a Roman Catholic religious festival. It is celebrated because the French explorers found the mouth of the Mississippi River on Mardi Gras of the year 1699. The week or so before Fat Tuesday is called Carnival Season in New Orleans. People go to parties, watch parades, and eat lots of delicious food. The parades through the center of New Orleans are very exciting.

![Mardi Gras](image)
Cajun and Creole Cooking

Cajun and Creole cooking are part of Louisiana's culture. Crawfish, gumbo, jambalaya, and many other foods are famous for their spice and good taste. People travel from far away to experience the special kinds of food Louisiana offers.

Jazz

Jazz is a form of music first created in Louisiana. It started in the African American community. It mixes African and European musical styles. New Orleans is still one of the big centers for jazz music.

The New Orleans Saints

Louisiana also has a rich sports heritage. The New Orleans Saints are the state's professional football team. The fleur-de-lis is their team symbol. They chose Saints and the fleur-de-lis because both are symbols of the state's French Catholic heritage.

Architecture

New Orleans is famous for its mixture of French and Spanish architecture. People of both ethnic groups like brightly colored buildings and fancy ironwork. The French Quarter and the Spanish Quarter are well-known tourist attractions.

Language

Many different cultures have shaped the languages spoken in Louisiana. Settlers from France and Nova Scotia brought the French language. So did other settlers from Haiti. When Spain gained Louisiana from France, the Spanish language gained more speakers. And over time, the Acadians began speaking a different kind of French, which we call patois. When Louisiana became a state in 1812, English was a minority language. This changed over time. English is now the majority language in Louisiana.
Practice 2: Cultural Influences on State Heritage

1. The fleur-de-lis and Mardi Gras both come from Louisiana's—
   A. French heritage.  
   B. Spanish heritage.  
   C. Native American heritage.  
   D. Creole heritage.

2. All of the following are Cajun and Creole foods except—
   A. gumbo.  
   B. jambalaya.  
   C. crawfish.  
   D. hot dogs.

3. Look at the list below. Select three items which come from either Louisiana's French heritage or its Roman Catholic heritage.
   A. Mardi Gras  
   B. the architecture of the French Quarter  
   C. jazz music  
   D. the architecture of the Spanish Quarter  
   E. the symbol of the New Orleans Saints football team  
   F. the languages spoken by several Native American tribes  
   G. the Fourth of July celebrations

4. What do the words Mardi Gras mean? Why is the festival so important to the people of New Orleans and the state of Louisiana?
Week 1 Day 2
**Landmarks and Symbols**

**Landmarks** are recognizable places and buildings that represent an important idea or event in the history of our country. Landmarks can be national or specific to a state or town. **Symbols** are things that represent an idea or concept that is important to the nation. Sometimes landmarks can be symbols. Think of the Statue of Liberty. It is a landmark, but it also symbolizes the freedom immigrants seek when they come to this country.

*Example of Landmark:*
*The Statue of Liberty*
National Landmarks and Symbols

The **United States flag** is an important US symbol. It has thirteen red and white stripes. It also has fifty stars. The stripes stand for the thirteen colonies that formed the first states. Each star stands for one of the fifty states that make up the United States today. The colors of the flag are important, too. The red on the flag represents “hardiness” and “valor” (courage). The white represents “purity” and “innocence.” The blue means “vigilance,” “perseverance,” and “justice.”

The **Statue of Liberty** stands in New York Harbor. France gave the US this statue as a gift. It was dedicated in 1886 and celebrated the birthday of the nation. The statue stands for the freedom that people enjoy in the US.

The **bald eagle** is the national bird of the United States. It appears on many of the nation’s seals.

Congress is the national legislative branch of government. Congress meets in the US Capitol. The **Capitol Dome** is a symbol of a US government ruled by the people.

The president of the United States lives in the **White House**. The White House is where most executive branch decisions are made. It is also where the president hosts leaders of other countries.

The **Washington Monument**’s construction finished in 1884. It is the tallest structure in Washington, D.C. It honors the first president, George Washington.
The **Lincoln Memorial** is in Washington, D.C. It honors the sixteenth president of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. He was president during the US Civil War. He freed the slaves and saved the Union. The Lincoln Memorial was the site of a famous speech given by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1963.

![King giving his "I Have a Dream" speech](image1)  ![Lincoln Memorial](image2)

**Mount Rushmore** is in South Dakota. It is a mountain with the faces of four US presidents carved on it. The faces of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln are on Mount Rushmore. The sculpture shows the first 150 years of US history.

![Mount Rushmore](image3)

**Louisiana State Symbols**

The **Louisiana state flag** has a mother **pelican** and her babies on it. Pelicans are common in southern Louisiana. It also has the official state motto: “Union, Justice, & Confidence.”

![Louisiana State Flag](image4)  ![State Capitol Building](image5)

The Louisiana state capitol is where the state legislative branch meets. It is there state laws are made. The state capitol is in Baton Rouge. **Baton Rouge** is the capital city of Louisiana.
The New Orleans' French Quarter is the oldest and most famous part of the city. It is the site of many historical places. Tourists from all over the world visit the French Quarter every year. Mardi Gras is a famous carnival celebration. Mardi Gras parades happen all over Louisiana, but the French Quarter is still the most popular place to celebrate.

Beignets are the official pastry and symbol of Louisiana. People often eat them for breakfast or dessert.

Beignets and Coffee

The beautiful magnolia is Louisiana's state flower.

Magnolia

Louisiana has a strong French heritage. The fleur-de-lis is a French symbol of royalty and the city's Catholic heritage. New Orleans' professional football team, the Saints, use the fleur-de-lis for its logo.

fleur-de-lis

The state's official animal is the alligator. Many alligators live in the swamps and bayous of Louisiana.

Alligator
Louisiana also has a state tree. It is the **cypress tree**. Cypress trees are found near bayous, swamps, and lakes in the state.

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**Practice 3: Landmarks and Symbols**

1. Tell whether the following are federal or state landmarks or symbols.

   ![Images of landmarks and symbols]

2. On the line below, explain why landmarks are important in history.

   

3. What bird is on the Louisiana state flag?
   
   A. bald eagle  B. hawk  C. dove  D. pelican

4. Look at the list below. Select four items which reflect landmarks and symbols of the state of Louisiana.

   A. the White House  
   B. the cypress tree  
   C. Mount Rushmore  
   D. beignets and coffee  
   E. the Lincoln Memorial  
   F. the State Capitol Building in Baton Rouge  
   G. mother pelican and her babies

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Chapter 2 Key Term Activity

Fill in the blank with the correct word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Bank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mardi Gras</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creoles</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gumbo and jambalaya</td>
<td>Bobby Jindal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cajuns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans Saints</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Louisiana has a very rich culture. It comes from many ethnic groups. The single biggest event that takes place in New Orleans every year is 1.__________________________, which means Fat Tuesday. People come from all around the world to see this festival which shows off Creole cooking, including 2.__________________________.

Louisiana's cultural heritage comes from many groups, but the 3.__________________________ are the best-known. This is because they have been around a long time and because they were forced out of their earlier homeland, in Canada. Their ancestors brought the 4.__________________________ faith to Louisiana.

The 5.__________________________ are another major ethnic group. They come from a mixture of backgrounds. A new form of music, called 6.__________________________, developed within their community and their African American neighbors.

The 7.__________________________ are the biggest sports team in Louisiana. The team symbols mostly come from Louisiana's 8.__________________________ cultural heritage. One of the biggest political surprises came in 2009, when 9.__________________________ was sworn in as the first Asian American governor of Louisiana.

Key terms are defined in the book's glossary. Answers to Key Term Activities and chapter reviews are found in the Teacher's Guide.
Week 1 Day 3
Chapter 3
Characteristics of
Modern Louisiana

Unit One: Louisiana Today
Standards covered: 3.3.4, 3.4.1, 3.4.4, 3.4.6, 3.4.7, 3.7.1, 3.8.2
Key term activity at the ends of this chapter

Louisiana's Economy
Louisiana's Resources

Natural resources are resources provided by nature. Trees and plants are obvious natural resources. Rivers and streams also belong to that category. Seafood, minerals, and unrefined oil are other good examples of natural resources.

A resource map shows both natural resources and the products which are produced. For example, oil in its natural state is a natural resource. But refined oil is a manmade product. Louisiana has many natural resources. The state also produces many products, including cotton, rice, dairy, shrimp, and other seafood. Louisiana is rich in natural resources.
Geography and Economic Activity

People buy and sell goods and services. **Goods** are things you can touch. A new hat is an example. **Services** are things people do. When a doctor examines someone, he or she is performing a service. When people buy and sell goods and services, it is called **economic activity**.

Economic activity is usually affected by geography. This is especially so with Louisiana. The thick, humid climate helps in the growth of rice, sugar, and cotton. The Mississippi River, the Gulf Coast, and the bayous help make seafood and shipping important. Settlers in northern Louisiana grow crops and raise livestock (farm animals). Geography shapes how people earn a living and how they spend their money.

Economic activity is also shaped by producers and consumers. **Producers** sell natural or manmade goods. **Consumers** buy those goods. Producers usually try to get the highest price they can. Consumers almost always want to pay the lowest price they can. The relationship between these two groups changes often. That’s because the price a consumer is willing to pay changes.

**Louisiana’s Key industries**

Geography remains important today. For example, people in southern Louisiana buy more seafood than people buy in northern Louisiana. That’s because they are close to the Gulf Coast. The coastline is
a mix of freshwater and saltwater. That means shrimp, alligators, crawfish, and oysters are all available.

Economic activity is increased because fishermen need special boats, nets, and other equipment.

Oil and natural gas are very important to Louisiana's economy. Oil drills operate both on land and offshore. Louisiana's people are famous for their work in the oil and natural gas industries. But all of their work would fail if Louisiana didn't have a good shipping industry. Ships, as well as trucks and pipelines, carry oil and natural gas from the producers to the consumers.

Cattle and other livestock are important to the state's economy. Some chickens, eggs, and turkeys are raised on small farms. Others are raised on large ones. The poultry industry and the dairy industry are both very important for Louisiana.

Forestry is the biggest agricultural industry in Louisiana today. Forty-eight percent of the state's land is covered with forests. Lumber companies harvest trees to make paper products. Forest product companies now own twenty-nine percent of the forests in the state.

Tourism plays a big part in Louisiana's economy. Millions of people come to the state every year. They come for Mardi Gras, jazz music, and exciting ethnic food. New Orleans is the number-one destination. Plenty of tourists want to see Baton Rouge and the northern parts of the Mississippi too.

Louisiana had a big crisis right after Hurricane Katrina hit in 2005. Many people left New Orleans. The city needed time to rebuild, and the tourist industry suffered. But the city and the state made a big comeback in the years that followed.

Trade

Trade happens when people buy and sell things. People often trade in their local communities. They buy and sell products at local stores. Even garage sales — or yard sales — are a form of trade. But trade also happens on a big scale. This is when people get involved in the import-export business.

Imports are the goods that a nation buys from other countries. Exports are the goods a nation sells to other countries. Economic experts tell us that it is important to have a positive trade ratio. This means a country or nation should export more than it imports. The same is true for a state or region.

Free trade exists when there are no limits or taxes on products imported by and exported from a country. Few nations practice free trade with all other nations. Some nations do, however, practice free trade with some other nations. Such trading relationships are usually established by a trade agreement or treaty. For instance, in June 2019, leaders of the US, Canada, and Mexico all signed an agreement stipulating that free trade would exist between these three countries for a period of at least sixteen years.

Louisiana exports goods to many other countries. Louisiana exports seafood, sugarcane, and oil. The Port of New Orleans has been a trade center since the French first opened it in 1718. New Orleans is famous for its position in the import-export business.
Practice 1: Geography and Economic Activity

1. The relationship between producers and consumers is most like the relationship between —
   A. sellers and buyers.
   B. lumbermen and fishermen.
   C. state government and local government.
   D. people who make things and people who sell them.

2. Louisiana has many great products. It is most famous for its production of —
   A. coal and natural gas.
   B. dairy and corn.
   C. timber and house construction.
   D. natural gas and oil.

3. If you worked in the seafood industry, you would most likely live —
   A. along the Gulf Coast.
   B. in northeastern Louisiana.
   C. in northwestern Louisiana.
   D. along the Mississippi River.

4. Look at the statements below. Choose four that are most accurate concerning geography and economic activity in Louisiana.
   A. Louisiana does not depend on tourism.
   B. Oil and natural gas are the biggest industries in Louisiana.
   C. The cool air that prevails over Louisiana helps many crops to grow.
   D. Forestry is the biggest agricultural industry in Louisiana.
   E. New Orleans is known for many things, but its role in the import-export industry is vital to its success.
   F. Goods are things you do, while services are things you can see, touch, and feel.
   G. Louisiana consumers buy things which Louisiana producers make.
Week 1 Day 4
Louisiana's Landscape and Communities

Geographical Regions of Louisiana

Louisiana has six geographic regions. The **Mississippi River Alluvial Plains** extends from the top of the state to the bottom where the coastal marshes are located. The Alluvial Plains are close to all of Louisiana's major waterways. The area floods at times. There are wetlands in this area, including swamps, bogs, and bayous (slow-flowing streams or small bodies of water).

The **East Gulf Coastal Plains** region includes an upper and lower part. There are some areas of woodlands (areas covered with trees) and wetlands. There are also land areas like sandhills created from windblown silt called loess. The climate is hot and humid.

The **West Gulf Coastal Plain** region is located western part of Louisiana and stretches to the middle part of the state. Many pine forests are found in parts of this area, and logging is a major industry here. There are plains, hills, and grasslands, mainly because the area is not as close to the Mississippi or the Gulf of Mexico.

The **Gulf Coast Plains and Marshes** region is in the southernmost part of Louisiana. This region is full of coastal wetlands and marshes. Sadly, because of coastal erosion, flooding, and hurricanes, this region has lost much of its coastline. Reports show Louisiana's marshes lose 25-30 square miles per year. The coastal plains part of the area is like the flatlands across the Midwest—tall grass with heavy clay for soil.
The **Southern Coastal Plains** region has low-lying forests, marshes, and barrier islands. The Gulf Barrier Islands provide homes for birds, alligators, fish, and sea turtles. Cypress trees and oaks grow in the forests in this region. The soil in the area is muddy and sticky. Like other coastal regions, the rising sea levels are a threat to the region.

The **Mississippi Valley Loess Plains** region is located on the Baton Rouge Terrace and has a high concentration of loess. Loess is dust blown in by the wind. The loess is very thick in this region and is an excellent place for farming. The soil in this area is perfect for growing trees. Spruces and pine trees cover large areas of the region. Fifty percent of this region around Baton Rouge is an urban area.

### Activity 1

1. Look at the regions map. In which geographic region do you live?

2. Ask the person sitting next to you what geographic region in the state they've visited. What did the person say?

---

**Urban, Suburban, and Rural Communities**

**Urban communities** are in large cities. New Orleans is the largest urban area in Louisiana. **Suburban communities** are near, but not in, urban areas. Suburban areas are made up of middle-class and upper-class families. The people who live in the suburbs often work in urban areas. They usually go to urban areas for fun activities, too.

**Rural communities** are in less populated areas. They can be tiny towns. They can also be isolated communities in the country or near bayous. Farms are in rural areas.
Practice 2: Geographical Regions of Louisiana

1. Where would someone find swamps in Louisiana?
   A. Mississippi River Alluvial Plains region
   B. East Gulf Coastal Plains region
   C. West Gulf Coastal Plains region
   D. Mississippi Valley Loess Plains region

2. Explain how Louisiana's coastal prairies are like those in the Midwest.

3. Where are the largest cities in Louisiana located?

4. Look at the list below. Choose three statements which are most accurate concerning life in urban, rural, and suburban communities.
   A. Urban areas have fewer people and a lower density of population.
   B. Rural areas have as many people as urban ones.
   C. Middle class families tend to live in suburban areas.
   D. New Orleans is the largest urban area in the state of Louisiana.
   E. Urban areas are known for leisure and fun, but not for work or productivity.
   F. Rural communities almost never have farms or farmers.
   G. Urban areas have more people and a higher density of population.
Chapter 3 Key Term Activity

Fill in the blank with the correct word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Bank</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gulf of Mexico</td>
<td>economic activity</td>
<td>oil and natural gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tourism</td>
<td>importing and exporting</td>
<td>forests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waterways</td>
<td>producers</td>
<td>consumers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ______________________ takes place when people buy, sell, or trade goods or services.
2. ______________________ make the things which are sold. 3. ______________________ buy them.

Louisiana has many ways to make money. 4. ______________________ cover 47 percent of its land area. 5. ______________________ allow people to move forest products around different parts of the state. But the biggest industry, the one that makes the most money, is 6. ______________________.

Many Louisianans work in the 7. ______________________ industry, which brings millions of visitors each year. Many others are involved in 8. ______________________, or the buying and selling of things overseas. New Orleans is the center of that industry, but the ships that carry the goods have to go all the way down the Mississippi River and into the 9. ______________________.

Key terms are defined in the book's glossary.

Answers to Key Term Activities and chapter reviews are found in the Teacher's Guide
Week 1 Day 5
Chapter 4

Louisiana’s Native Americans

Unit Two: Louisiana’s First Inhabitants
Standards covered: 3.1.2, 3.1.6, 3.3.3, 3.4.2, 3.4.4, 3.4.7
Key term activity at the end of the chapter

Early People in Louisiana

Native Americans

The first inhabitants to come to North America were from Asia. They most likely walked across a land bridge between Russia and Alaska. They arrived thousands of years ago, during the last Ice Age. Their descendants are called Native Americans or indigenous people. They lived in what we now call Louisiana for centuries before the Europeans arrived.

Native Americans lived close to the physical environment. They were hunters and gatherers. They gathered nuts and berries and hunted many kinds of animals. Thousands of years after they first arrived, the Native Americans learned to grow crops. Some Native Americans lived along the Mississippi River, the bayous, and the Gulf Coast. They fished and ate seafood. They used these bodies of water to travel and trade with other tribes.

Poverty Point is one of the areas Native Americans settled. Located on a bayou in northeast Louisiana, Poverty Point has earthen mounds that date back more than 3000 years. The Native Americans who lived there cooked their meals with warm stones. They used clay to make small pieces of art. These were either square or round, with carved patterns. They bartered for foods that they needed. They did not have a money system.

The people of Poverty Point built large earthen mounds. These large mounds were probably used for burials. They may also have been for ceremonies. The people of Poverty Point may have overharvested the area. They moved away long before any European settlers came. Poverty Point is now a World Heritage site, the first place in Louisiana to have that distinction.

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Native Americans used many natural resources in their region. They used them for food, shelter, and tools. They made goods from these natural resources and traded them.

The **Caddo** lived in northwest Louisiana near the Red River. They lived in houses made of grass. Each village had a temple. They even had fields where they played ball. The Caddo wore clothes made of deerskin. Many of them had tattoos. Caddo men hunted for foods, while the women farmed. Both men and women were known as natural storytellers and healers.

The Caddo were among the first Native Americans to encounter Europeans. This happened in the 1500s. The Europeans brought many diseases with them. Because they had never experienced these diseases before, many Caddo became sick and died. The Caddo later moved, first to Texas and then Oklahoma. About 6,000 people belong to the Caddo tribe today.

The **Chitimacha** lived near the Mississippi River Delta in southern Louisiana. They lived near swamps and bayous. They fished and also farmed many crops, including Indian corn, or maize. They used bone and stone to make hunting and fishing tools. The Caddo also made beautiful baskets. They used them for ceremonies and for trade.

When the Acadians moved to Louisiana in the 1700s, they took much of the Chitimacha land. The tribe’s population decreased. Many years later, descendants of the Chitimacha built casinos on their land. With the money they earned, they bought back thousands of acres for their tribe. The Chitimacha are one of the four federally recognized tribes that live in Louisiana today.

The **Coushatta** tribe first lived in parts of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee. They moved to Louisiana after the French and Indian War. The Coushatta farmed. They were skilled basket weavers. Women sometimes held important positions in the tribe. Membership in the tribal clans was passed down through the mother instead of the father. Women often used dances and songs to celebrate their culture. The Coushatta tribe of Louisiana was officially recognized in 1972.
The **Choctaw Tribe** lived in southeastern Louisiana. The Choctaw enjoyed the game that we call stickball. Large games sometimes drew many tribes to a village. The Choctaw had a social system based on elders and youth. They believed in a variety of good and evil spirits. They also believed that all animals had a spirit. The Choctaw economy was based on the concept of share and share alike. People shared their crops with other members of the tribe. The Choctaw had positive relations with the US until the Indian Removal Act of 1830.

The **Natchez Tribe** lived in eastern Louisiana, close to modern-day Mississippi. They had an advanced social system. The highest or most important members were known as the Suns. The lowest class was called Stinkards. The two classes could not intermarry.

Men held a higher position than women. Men and women both wore woven tunics. They hunted, fished, and farmed. The Natchez were known for their buildings, which included fortified villages, temples, and flat-topped mounds. They were known for making wood objects. The Natchez fought many wars against the French colonists in Louisiana. After they were defeated, the Natchez either were sold into slavery, or they escaped to other areas. Many Natchez descendants now live either in Oklahoma or South Carolina.

The **Tunica Tribe** lived in northeastern Louisiana. They lived in thatched homes. Men protected the village and hunted. Women farmed and cared for the children of the tribe. Women wore tribal tattoos and clothes made out of animal skins. The Tunica met the first Europeans in the 1500s when Hernando de Soto marched through the region. The Tunica traded salt with Europeans as well as with other tribes. Today, the Tunica run casinos. The Tunica-Biloxi tribe of Louisiana is one of the four federally recognized tribes.

The **Atakapa tribe** lived along the Gulf of Mexico. They lived in houses made of grass and reeds. Most of their travel was done by canoe. They relied on seafood for their diet. The Atakapa made and traded red clay pottery. Little is recorded about the Atakapa because many of the tribe's members were lost to disease. The remaining members joined other nearby tribes. Descendants of the Atakapa have recently begun to reorganize as a tribe.

The **Houma tribe** lived on the western side of the Mississippi River. Women took care of the home, and men hunted. Houma men hunted with blowpipes. In cold months, they wore leather ponchos. Storytelling was an important part of Houma culture. The Houma had good relations with the French. But the tribe eventually moved farther south because of fighting between different European groups. The United Houma Nation is a state-recognized tribe. Its citizens live in six of Louisiana's parishes.
Activity 1
On your own paper, write a short response describing how Native Americans relied on their physical environment.

Using Sources
Primary Sources
People use primary and secondary sources to study history. Primary sources are items which come from the time an event happened. Letters, diaries, photos, and furniture are all examples of primary sources. Imagine that Max is writing a report on the Tunica Tribe. His great-grandfather came from the tribe. Max interviews his great-grandfather. His great-grandfather also gives Max the art he made. Max’s great-grandfather and the art both are primary sources.

Secondary Sources
Secondary sources include books, articles, documentaries, and encyclopedias written sometime after the event happened. Remember Max’s report on the Tunica tribe? Along with his primary sources, Max reads a book about the tribe. He also watches a documentary. The book and the film are both secondary sources.

Measurements of Time
In history, it is important to know and understand when events occurred. There are many ways to describe time. This section will help you identify the specific units used to express time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>any of the 12 parts of the calendar year (usually around 4 weeks or 30-31 days except February)</td>
<td>January, May, December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>365 days (366 days in a leap year)</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decade</td>
<td>span of 10 years</td>
<td>the 1950s (years 1950-1959)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Century</td>
<td>span of 100 years</td>
<td>11th century (years 1001 to 1100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The terms BCE and CE are also important to know. The term **BCE** means “Before the Common Era.” The term **CE** stands for “Common Era.” Both terms are related to times before and after Christianity. For example, Alexander the Great took over Egypt in 332 BCE. Christopher Columbus discovered the West Indies in 1492 CE. Sometimes you will see BC and AD when referring to history dates. They mean the same thing as BCE and CE.

### Practice 1: Early People in Louisiana

1. Which tribe had a social class called Stinkards?
   A. Atakapa  
   B. Houma  
   C. Caddo  
   D. Natchez

2. What **most likely** happened to the Native Americans who lived at Poverty Point?
   A. They were killed by disease.  
   B. They had problems with the changing climate.  
   C. They were wiped out by tornadoes.  
   D. They overused their natural resources and had to move away.

3. Describe the roles of women in most tribes.

4. Look at the statements below. Choose three which are most accurate concerning the early Native Americans.
   A. The first Native Americans nearly all came from Africa and Europe.  
   B. Poverty Point is one of the oldest Native American settlements in what is now Louisiana.  
   C. The early Native Americans used only walkways and primitive roads to travel in what is now Louisiana.  
   D. The early Native Americans used a combination of walkways and waterways to travel in what is now Louisiana.  
   E. The Caddo tribe had a violent history, and they often fought the French colonists.  
   F. The first Native Americans did not live close to the land. They were as disrespectful to it as many peoples of our own time.  
   G. The first Native Americans nearly all came from Asia, crossing a land bridge to arrive.
Many Native American tribes lived in Louisiana. Each tribe had cultural differences and similarities.

The 1. ________________ decided on tribes/clans based on mothers.

In the 2. ________________ tribe, the Suns were the highest rank in society. The
3. ________________ tribe hunted mainly with blowguns. Using bone and stone, the
4. ________________ made hunting tools. The 5. ________________ ate lots of
seafood. Like we enjoy baseball today, the 6. ________________ played stickball.

Key terms are defined in the book’s glossary.
Answers to Key Term Activities and chapter reviews are found in the Teacher’s Guide.
# Chapter 5

## Louisiana's Early Explorers

**Unit Three**: Colonial Louisiana  
**Standards Covered**: 3.1.2, 3.1.3, 3.2.1, 3.2.3, 3.2.4, 3.4.7  
Key term activity at the end of the chapter

### Explorers and Immigrants

Explorers from Europe came to the Americas. New technology helped them on their journeys.

### New Technology

#### Inventions and Innovations in Shipbuilding, Navigation, and Naval Warfare

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Invention</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Astrolabe</td>
<td>The astrolabe improved sea travel by helping sailors determine their location based on the position of the Sun and stars. Before this invention, ships had to keep land in sight so they could use landmarks to keep track of where they were.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compass</td>
<td>The compass is a device which uses the Earth's magnetic field to determine location and direction. A compass has a needle that always points north. Before the compass, sailors relied on landmarks or the stars to determine where they were. It made travel risky when stars were not as visible. The compass allowed for longer voyages and helped make the Age of Exploration possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galleon</td>
<td>A galleon was a large ship with several decks. Galleons were armed to defend themselves, but they were mostly used for economic purposes. Traders used galleons to transport goods. In the eighteenth century, many slaves came from Africa to Europe and the Americas aboard these ships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telescope</td>
<td>The telescope was used to see things far away. Telescopes aided sea travel by allowing the commanders of ships to view weather conditions, land, and potential enemies. The telescope gave sailors extra time to react. The telescope made traveling by sea much less hazardous.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 5 Louisiana's Early Explorers

Christopher Columbus

Christopher Columbus set sail from Spain in 1492. He sailed west by southwest. Columbus hoped and believed he would reach India, China, or Japan. Instead he landed on an island in the Bahamas. From there he went to Hispaniola, the island that now has two countries, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Columbus called the people he met “Indians,” thinking he was in India. Columbus claimed the Bahamas and the Caribbean for King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain. He returned to Spain, and his fame grew. Columbus returned to the "New World" three more times. He never found the spices he looked for, but his voyages opened the door for all of the European explorers who followed.

Amerigo Vespucci

Amerigo Vespucci was an Italian mapmaker who explored the coasts of South America. He wrote letters home describing the new lands he saw. People in Europe were excited by what they read. Soon they started calling the new land “America” in Vespucci’s honor.

Spanish Explorers

Europeans first came to present-day Louisiana in the 1500s. They were from Spain. These early Spanish explorers did not set up permanent towns or villages. Instead, they passed through. Usually they were looking for silver or gold. Hernando de Soto was one of these early explorers. He and his men were the first Europeans to see and then cross the Mississippi River. De Soto wanted to gain riches for Spain. He never found them. Upon his death, de Soto was buried in the Mississippi River.
French Explorers
The French arrived in the late 1600s. They already had an important colony in Canada. In 1682, Rene-Robert Cavelier de La Salle canoed all the way to the mouth of the Mississippi River. La Salle claimed the entire area for King Louis XIV of France. That’s how Louisiana got its name. La Salle was a great explorer but a poor colonizer. Like Columbus, he paved the way for others who followed his path.

Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville (often called simply d'Iberville) was the true Founder of Louisiana. Born in Canada, he came south in 1699. D'Iberville located the mouth of the Mississippi River on Mardi Gras day. That is why the festival is celebrated in such a big way today. D'Iberville died in 1706. His younger brother Jean Baptiste Le Moyne d'Bienville (often called simply Bienville) is often called the Father of Louisiana. Following in his brother's footsteps, Bienville came searching for a good place to settle. He came 110 miles up the Mississippi River and selected the area known as "English Turn." This soon became the city of New Orleans. The new city was on the Mississippi, but it was 110 miles above the river's mouth. That made it safer. New Orleans was the first port for people arriving by ship from the Gulf of Mexico. It was the last port for people sailing down the Mississippi River. Owning this part of North America meant great economic potential for France.

African Slaves and Haitian Migration
Louisiana’s climate made it nearly ideal for growing rice, cotton, and sugarcane. The work was hot, tiring, and sometimes quite dangerous. Slavery increased during the 1700s. Plantation owners decided African slaves were the best for these tasks. Slaves had to do whatever their masters said. If they did not, they could be beaten or killed. Slavery lasted in Louisiana until the end of the Civil War.

Saint-Domingue was a French colony on the island of Hispaniola (the island Christopher Columbus arrived at in 1492). Many French-speaking people from Saint-Domingue moved to Louisiana in the 1790s. This was because a slave revolt happened in their colony, which is now called Haiti.

This period in Louisiana’s history is called the Haitian Migration. New Orleans already had French, Spanish, Creoles, Acadians, and Native Americans. Now they were joined by new immigrants from Haiti.

Acadians and Other Europeans
In 1755, Britain conquered the Canadian provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The French colonists called the area Acadia. The Acadians refused to swear loyalty to Great Britain. Forced from their homes by the British, the Acadians made a mass migration to other parts of North America. Thousands of them came to Louisiana and settled in the Atchafalaya Basin. Their descendants are known as Cajuns. They got this name because when the Acadians said the word Acadian, their accent made it sound like Cajun.
A large group of Germans came later. They were searching for land and opportunity. Many of them settled along a section of the Mississippi River. It became known as the **German Coast**.

Irish immigrants came to Louisiana. They left home because of the Great Potato Famine of the 1840s. New Orleans became a vital port city because of its location near the mouth of the Mississippi River. Many immigrants came through this port city. Some of the immigrants settled in Louisiana, while others went on to other locations.

**Activity 1**

Find a partner. Try to imagine what it was like exploring the New World. Pretend you are doing an interview for a magazine or television show. You and your partner each select an explorer. On your own paper, write out some questions to ask your partner about his or her explorations. Ask your partner the questions and write down the responses. Then, have your partner interview you.

**Using a Timeline**

**Timelines** show the order in which events happened. The events that happened first are shown on the left side of the timeline.

1541
Hernando de Soto
discovers
the
Mississippi River

1682
La Salle
names
discovered
land Louisiana

1699
Iberville arrives in
Louisiana

1718
Bienville founds the city of
New Orleans

*Example of Timeline*
Practice 1: Explorers and Immigrants

1. Name the European explorer who first discovered and crossed the Mississippi River.

2. Look at the statements below. Choose three which are most accurate concerning early exploration.
   A. Christopher Columbus was the last of the great European explorers to come to America.
   B. America is named for the French mapmaker Robert de La Salle.
   C. Pierre Le Moyne D'Iberville was the French explorer who located the mouth of the Mississippi River.
   D. Ferdinand Magellan arrived in Louisiana but did not stay for very long.
   E. Jean Baptiste Le Moyne was the French explorer who founded the city of New Orleans.
   F. Hernando de Soto saw all of Louisiana and Texas, but he never went east to Florida or Alabama.
   G. The Acadians came to several parts of what is now the US, but most of them arrived in Louisiana.

3. Explain why Jean Baptiste Le Moyne chose the location of New Orleans for settlement.

4. Explain why the Acadians came to Louisiana.
Chapter 5 Key Term Activity

Fill in the blank with the correct word.

**Word Bank**

Christopher Columbus
Hernando de Soto
Jean Baptiste Le Moyne d'Bienville
Germany
Ireland
Rene-Robert, Cavelier de LaSalle

Exploration truly began after 1. __________________________ discovered the New World.

The first explorer to discover Louisiana was 2. __________________________. After him came

3. __________________________, who gave the state its name after the king. 4. __________________________ founded the city of New Orleans. During the state's long history, settlers came from

5. __________________________ and 6. __________________________.

Key terms are defined in the book's glossary.

Answers to Key Term Activities and chapter reviews are found in the Teacher's Guide.