

LOUISIANA ACTIVITY PACKET



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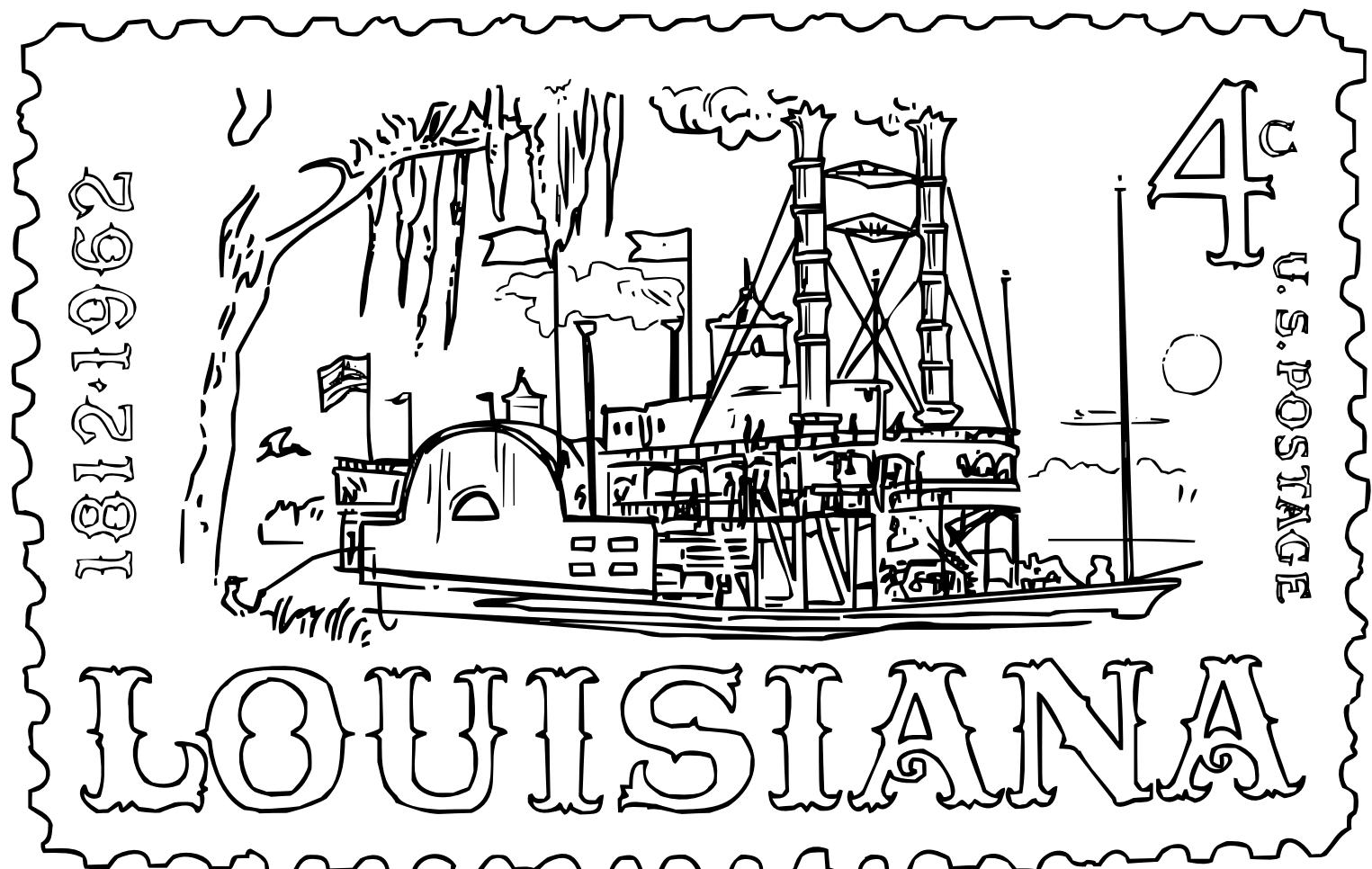
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LEARNING + FUN

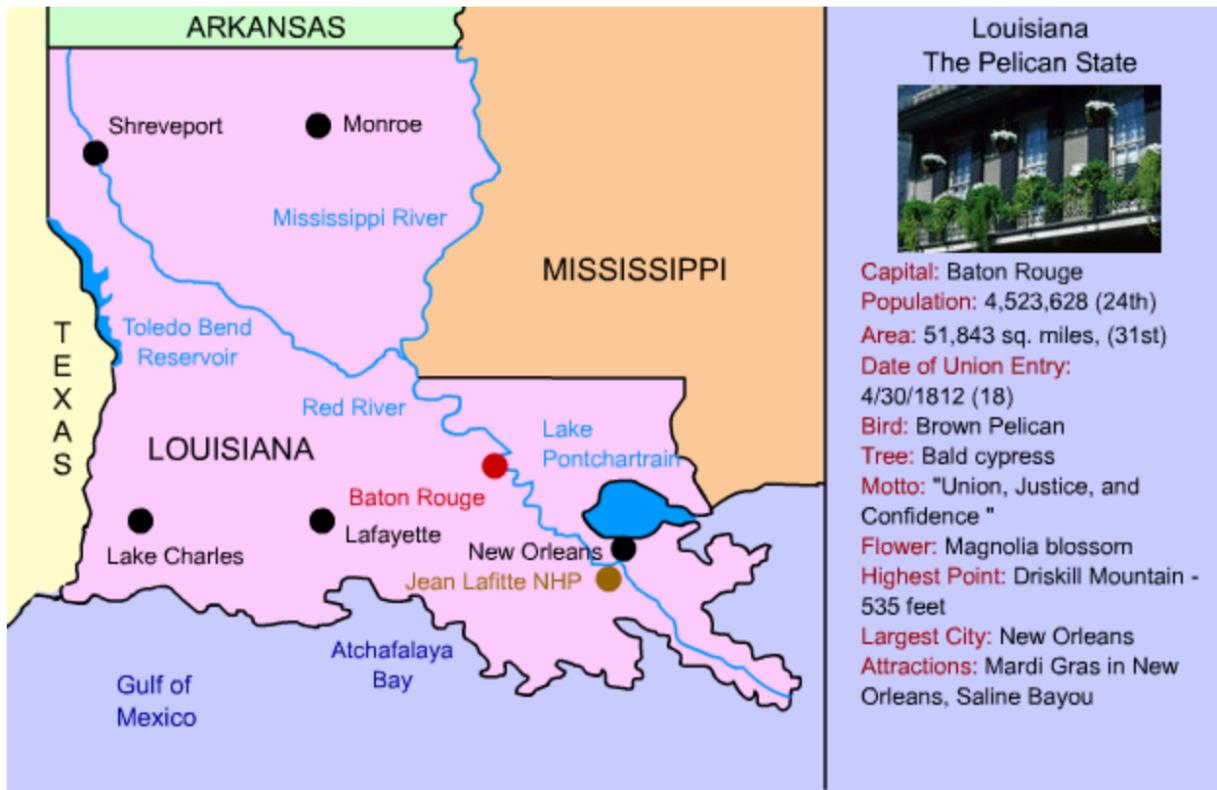
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Louisiana - 4 cents

Fact or Fiction?

Name: _____



| | FACT | FICTION |
|---|-------------|----------------|
| Mississippi is WEST of Louisiana | | |
| Arkansas is NORTH of Louisiana | | |
| Lafayette is WEST of Lake Charles | | |
| Toledo Bend Reservoir is on the WESTERN border of Louisiana | | |
| Shreveport is NORTHEAST of Baton Rouge | | |
| Lafayette is SOUTH of Monroe | | |
| New Orleans is SOUTHEAST of Baton Rouge | | |
| Baton Rouge is SOUTHWEST of Jean Lafitte NHP | | |

Answers:

| | FACT | FICTION |
|---|-------------|----------------|
| Mississippi is WEST of Louisiana | | X |
| Arkansas is NORTH of Louisiana | X | |
| Lafayette is WEST of Lake Charles | | X |
| Toledo Bend Reservoir is on the WESTERN border of Louisiana | X | |
| Shreveport is NORTHEAST of Baton Rouge | | X |
| Lafayette is SOUTH of Monroe | X | |
| New Orleans is SOUTHEAST of Baton Rouge | X | |
| Baton Rouge is SOUTHWEST of Jean Lafitte NHP | | X |

Welcome to:

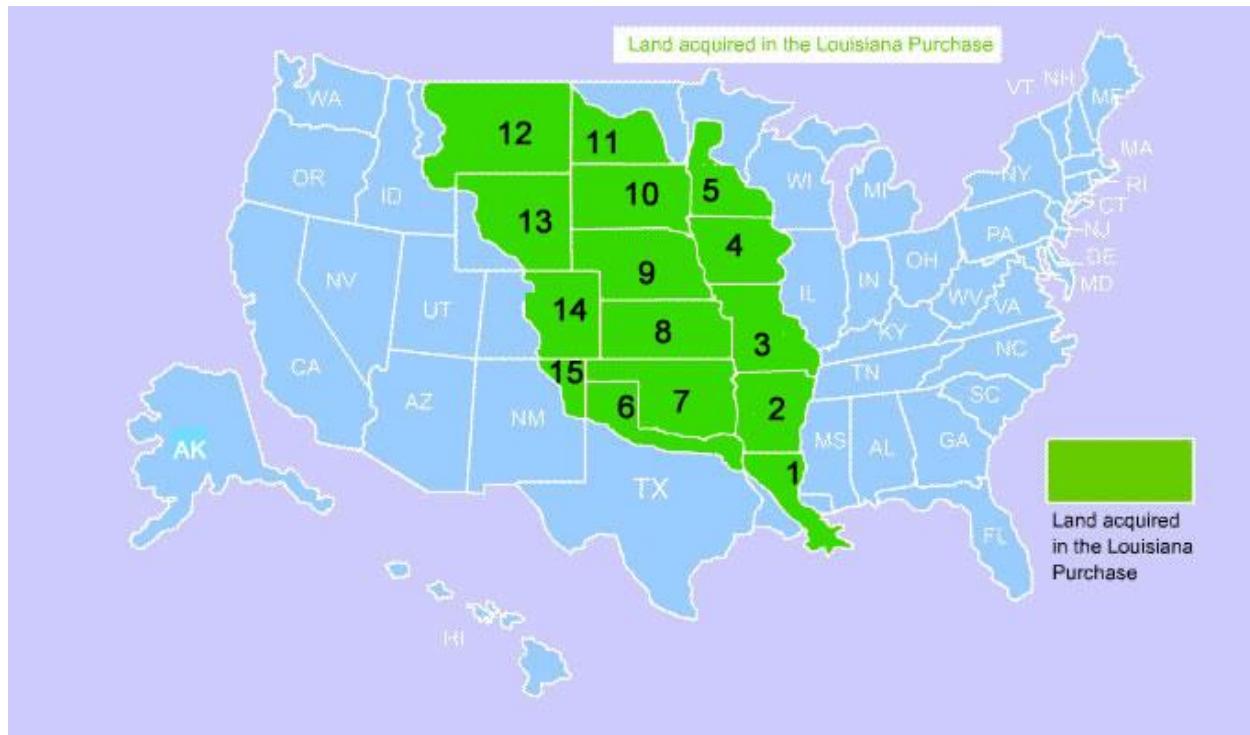
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Louisiana Purchase Printable

Label the states carved from the Louisiana Purchase



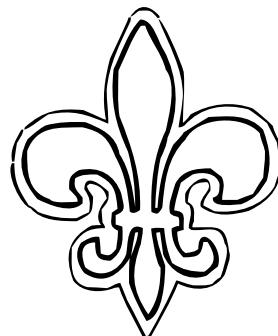
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

Answers

1. Louisiana
2. Arkansas
3. Missouri
4. Iowa
5. Minnesota
6. Texas
7. Oklahoma
8. Kansas
9. Nebraska
10. South Dakota
11. North Dakota
12. Montana
13. Wyoming
14. Colorado
15. New Mexico

Welcome to Louisiana



Bienvenue en Louisiane



LOUISIANA

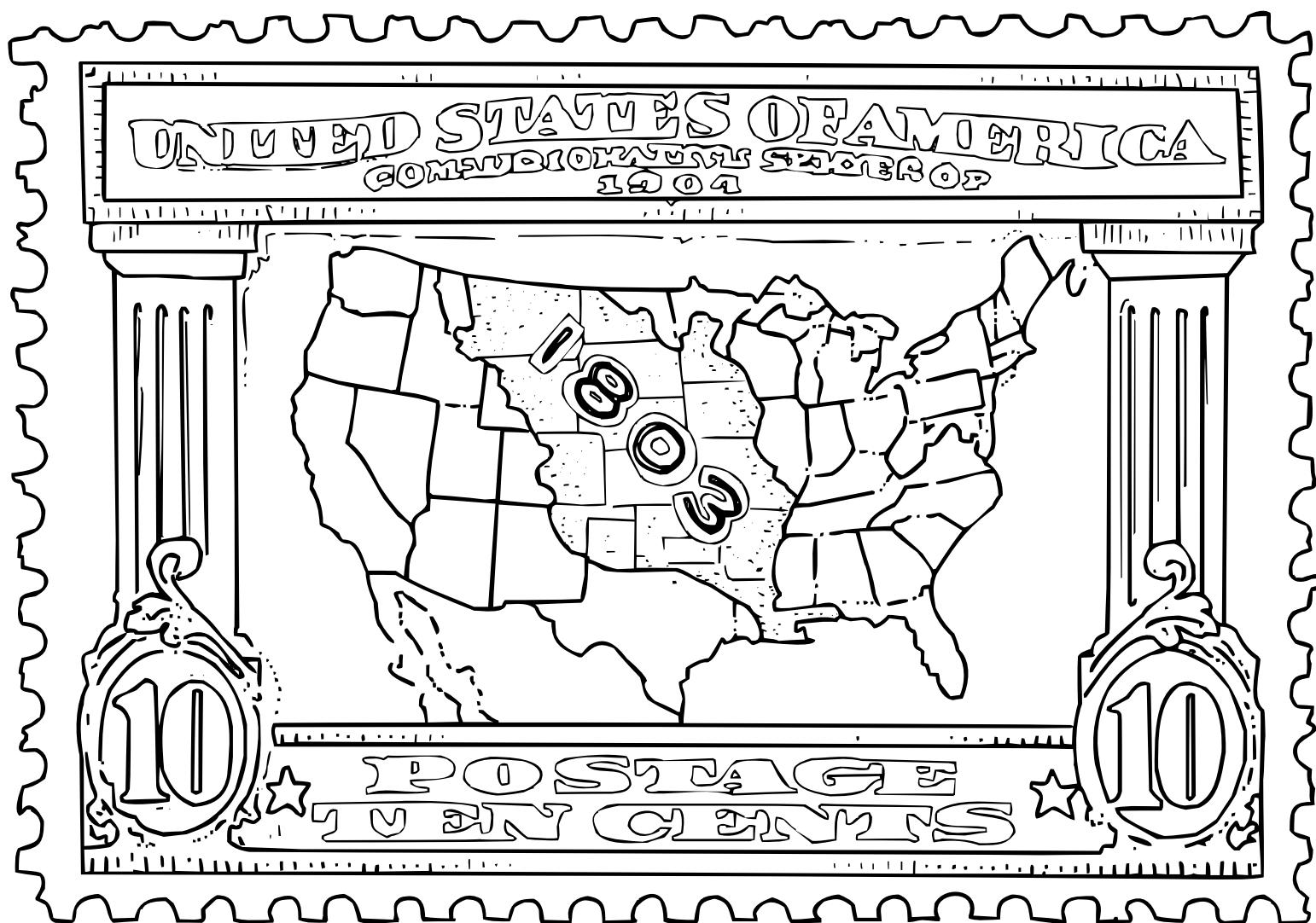
Louisiana State Quarter



MR. NUSSBAUM

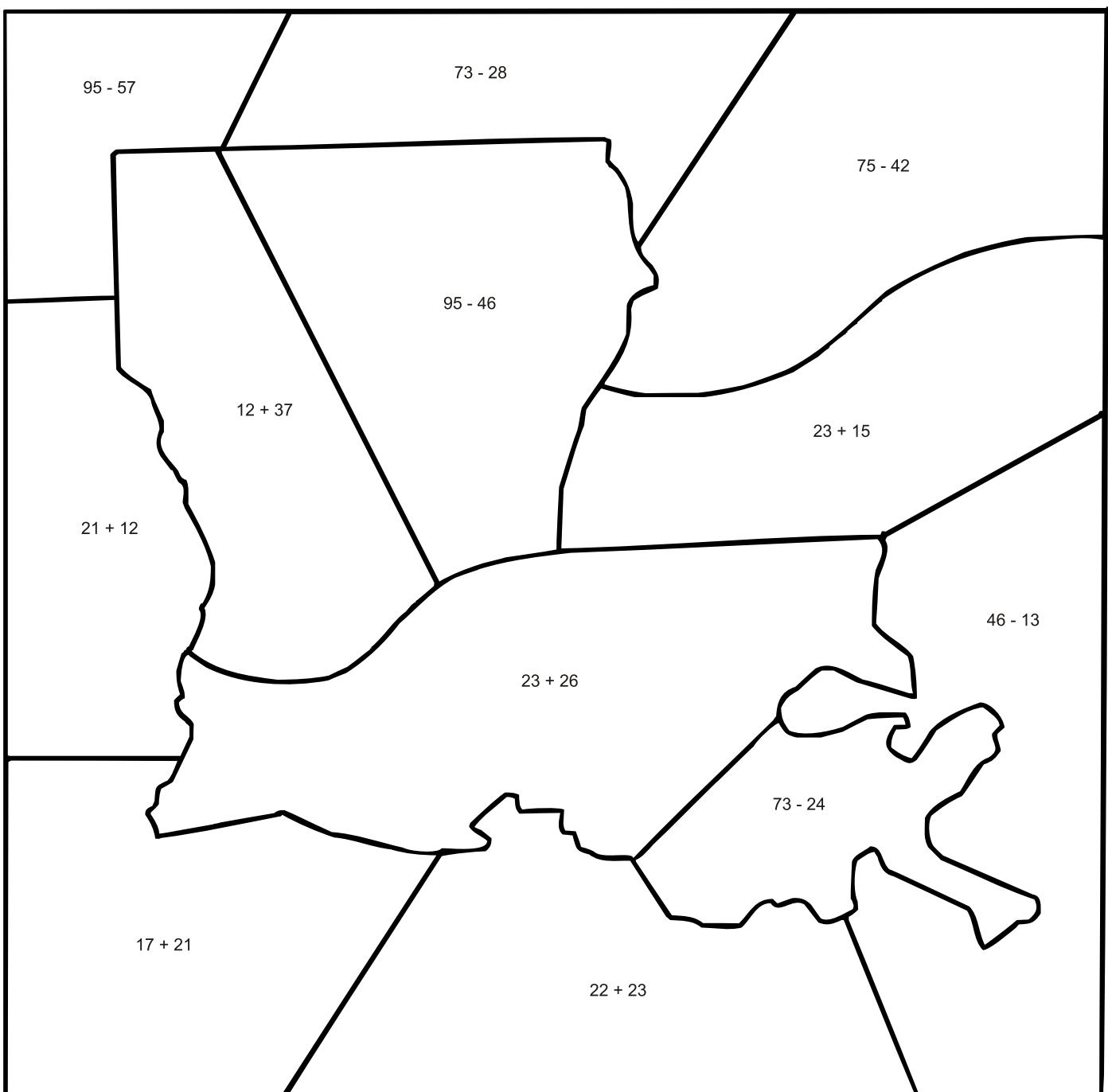
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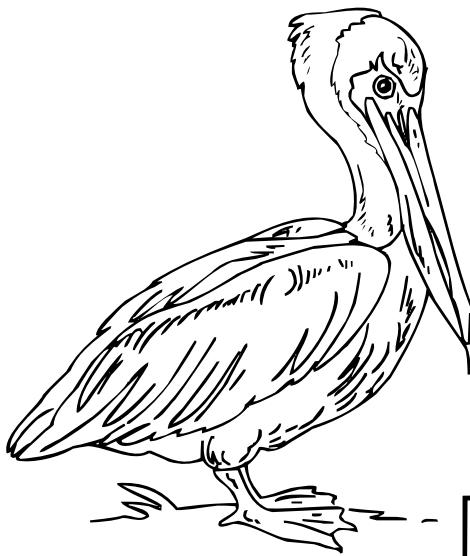
USA stamp

10 cents



Do you know what state is pictured?

33 = Blue
38 = Red
45 = White
49 = Powder Blue



Brown Pelican



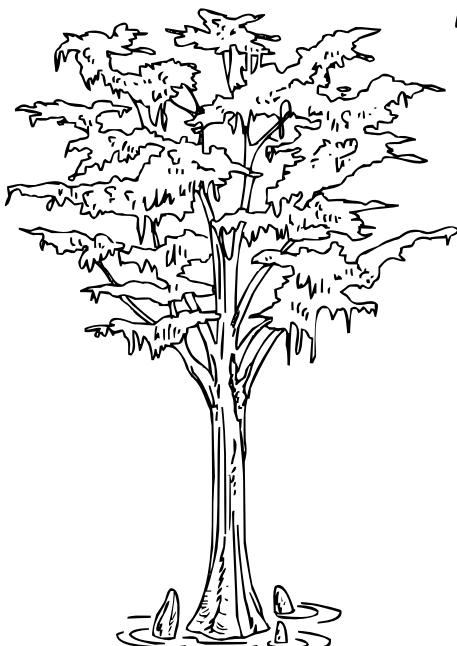
Magnolia

Louisiana



Baton Rouge *

The Pelican State



Bald Cypress





Louisiana - The Pelican State

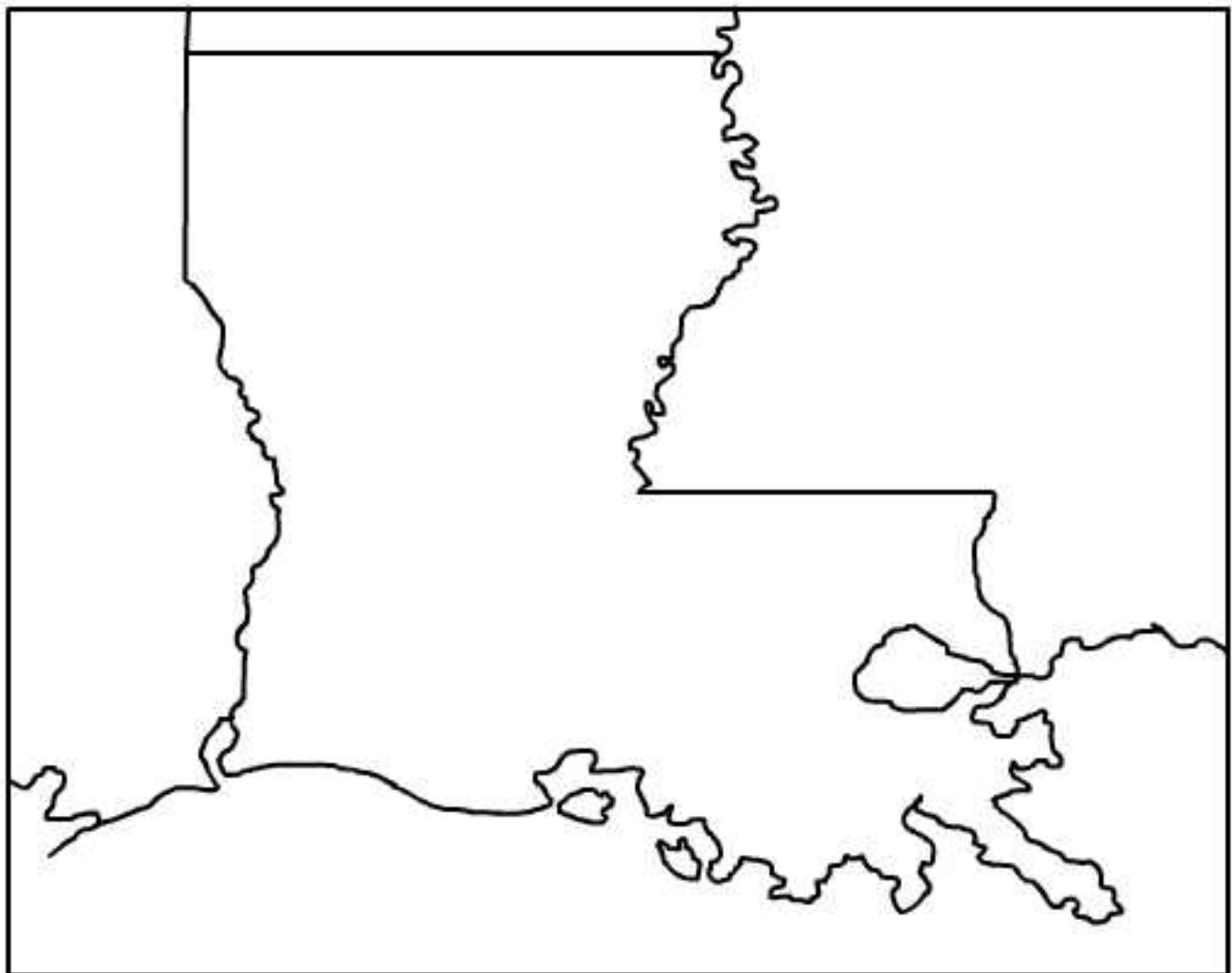


Louisiana Flag Outline



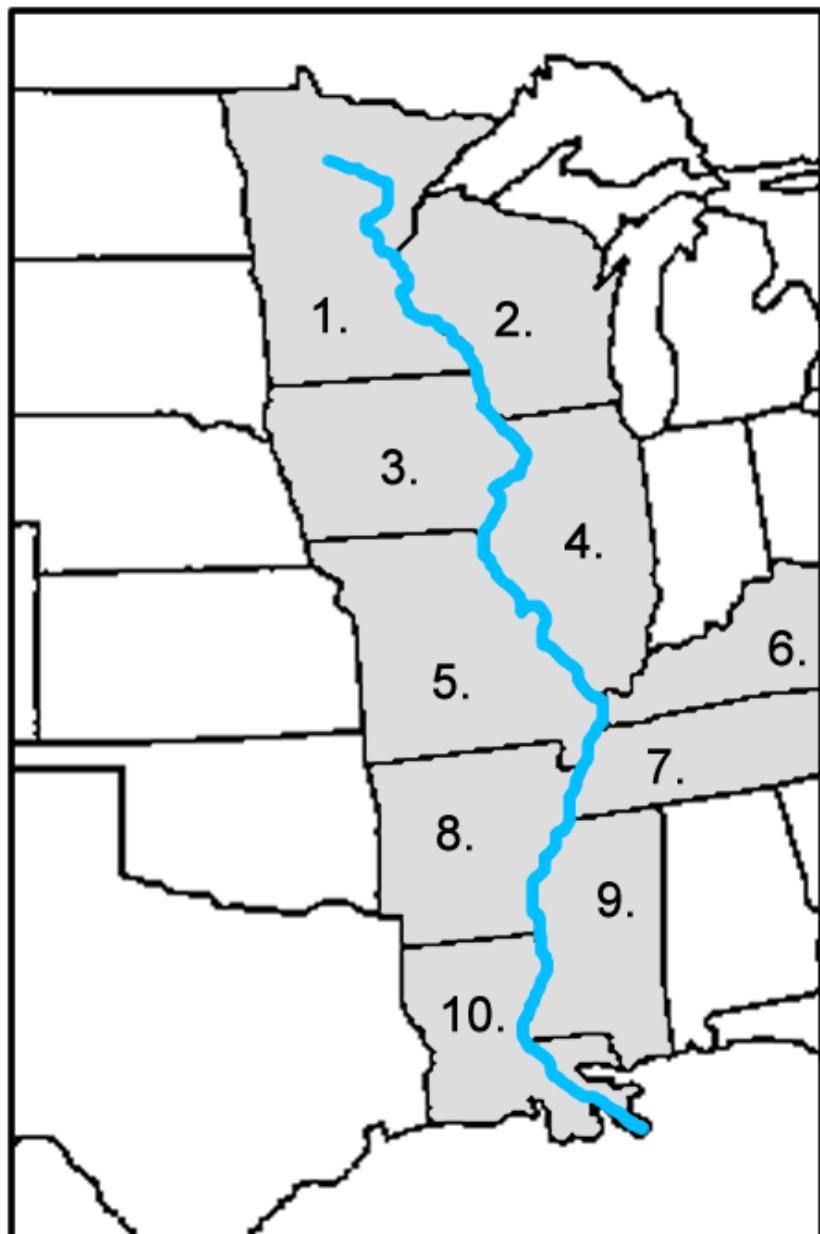


Louisiana Printable Outline Map



Mississippi River States

Label the Mississippi River States



Label the Mississippi River States

- 1.) _____
- 2.) _____
- 3.) _____
- 4.) _____
- 5.) _____
- 6.) _____
- 7.) _____
- 8.) _____
- 9.) _____
- 10.) _____

MR. NUSSBAUM

LEARNING + FUN

The Origins of Cotton in America

The production of cotton is an industry deeply rooted in the fabric of America's history, particularly in the south. In 1556, the first settlers grew cotton in southern Florida and used it to make homespun clothing. In order to grow properly, cotton requires a warm climate, so the American south is the ideal place for it to be harvested. In the 1730s, England began using American cotton as part of its clothing industry. The cotton from the American south was shipped overseas so the English could spin it into clothing and textiles.

Invention of the Cotton Gin

Cotton is not an easy crop to grow, however; it has to be picked and all of its seeds have to be removed. Until the late 1700s, this task required hours of manual labor. However, in 1793, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin: a machine that sped up the process of separating cotton from its seeds by a factor of ten. Whitney's invention made it significantly easier to mass-produce cotton and make money from it, causing the American cotton industry to grow from an annual revenue of 150,000 to 8 million dollars. And with the money, the greed of cotton planters grew. Planters needed more workers in their fields to harvest more cotton and make even more money. Those workers came in the form of slaves forcibly taken from Africa and made to work for no pay in the southern heat. Slave labor increased in cotton fields in the 1800s, powering the cotton industry and the selling of textiles. In the 1830s and 1840s, one slogan captured the growth of the American economy: "cotton is king."

Cause of the Civil War

The harsh treatment of slaves in cotton fields led to unrest. Many northern abolitionists felt that slave labor was inhumane and should end. Southern plantation owners were big supporters of slavery, since without it, cotton production would collapse. Cotton was the biggest crop in the south; if there weren't enough hands in the field to produce it, the southern economy would hit rock bottom. Because of this, tensions continued to increase between northern and southern America, making the cotton crop one of the major causes of the American Civil War from 1861-1865. After the war, northern victory, and freeing of slaves, the cotton industry took a major hit. In 1892, cotton bud-eating beetles known as boll weevils came into the south from Mexico, destroying cotton crops. By the time measures were put in place to stop the weevils in the 1950s, the industry had already lost over 22 billion dollars. Today, the cotton clothing industry is still strong in the United States: a grim reminder of the time when both cotton, and slave labor, were king.

1. Which of the following is the best interpretation of the saying “cotton is king”?

- a) Cotton was the only crop exported by the United States at the time.
- b) The American Civil War was fought only over control of the cotton crop.
- c) The cotton industry helped transition the colonies to a monarchy.
- d) The cotton industry heavily influenced the economics and politics at the time.

2. Which of the following is the best explanation as to why cotton was not grown in the north?

- a) It did not sell well in the north.
- b) The clothing industry was more popular in the south.
- c) The climate was better for cotton growth in the south.
- d) The south refused to allow the north to sell cotton.

3. Which of the following statements about the cotton gin is false?

- a) The invention of the cotton gin increased the need for slave labor in the south.
- b) The cotton gin increased the speed at which cotton could be produced.
- c) The invention of the cotton gin slowed clothing and textile production.
- d) The cotton gin made southern farmers significantly more money.

4. Which of the following factors did not have an impact on cotton production?

- a) The cotton gin
- b) Boll weevils
- c) The Civil War
- d) All of the Above

5. Put the following events in chronological order.

- I. Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin.
- II. The American Civil War
- III. Boll weevils destroy cotton crops
- IV. England starts to use American cotton

- a) I, II, III, IV
- b) IV, I, II, III
- c) I, II, IV, III
- d) IV, II, I, III

6. Infer why cotton production decreased after the Civil War, based on evidence from the passage

- a) The loss of slave labor in the south to work the fields
- b) Americans moved on from cotton textiles to silk
- c) The death of almost all cotton plantation owners in the fighting
- d) The boom in the southern economy due to the southern victory

7. Which statement about cotton in the southern colonies is false?

- a) Cotton was first grown in America in the state of Florida.
- b) Cotton was primarily used to make clothing
- c) Cotton was grown in the south to be used for clothing production in the north.
- d) Cotton production has decreased steadily over time.

Comparing and Contrasting Louisiana and Texas

Name: _____

Louisiana

Louisiana, nicknamed the Pelican State, is located in Southeastern United States, along the Gulf of Mexico. Not surprisingly, its state bird is the brown pelican. Louisiana is bordered by Texas, Mississippi, and Arkansas. The Mississippi River forms much of the eastern border of the state and flows out through the Louisiana to the Gulf of Mexico. Louisiana is well known for its many bayous, swampy outlet nears lake and rivers filled with trees.

Louisiana became America's 18th state on April 30, 1812. It was part of a huge parcel of land known as the Louisiana Territory, which was purchased from France in 1803. Its capital is Baton Rouge and its largest city is New Orleans. The historic city of New Orleans is famous for its Mardi Gras celebrations and French atmosphere. It is also considered the birthplace of jazz in America.

Texas

Texas, nicknamed the Lone Star State, was an independent country from 1836 until 1845, when it became America's 28th state. Texas borders Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. The Rio Grande forms the long border between Texas and Mexico, and the Gulf of Mexico washes upon the shores of southeastern Texas. Texas is the second largest state by area in America and also is its second most populous state; only California has more people. Its capital is Austin, named after Stephen F. Austin, the founder of Texas. Its largest city, Houston, is named after Sam Houston, who led the Texans to victory over the Mexican Army following the Battle of the Alamo in 1836. While much of the state is plains and grasslands, Texas has deserts and high mountains in the west, hills in the south, beaches on its Gulf Coast, and wetlands in the east. Its state bird is the mockingbird and its state flower is the famous bluebonnet. Texas is hit with more tornadoes than any other state.

Which facts belong in each category?

Baton Rouge is the capital city
Famous as the birthplace of Jazz
Borders Arkansas
Became a state first
Has more people
Borders another country
The Mississippi River flows through
Borders more states
Largest city is Houston
Located along the Gulf of Mexico

Louisiana

Both

Texas

Neither

Answers:

Louisiana

**Baton Rouge is the capital city
Famous as the birthplace of jazz
Became a state first
The Mississippi River flows through**

Both

**Borders Arkansas
Located along the Gulf of Mexico**

Texas

**Has more people
Largest city is Houston
Borders another country
Borders more states**

Neither

The Acadians Reading Comprehension

Name _____

The Acadians were a group of French settlers who lived in Canada during the seventeenth century. They established a colony on North America's Atlantic coast, in Canada and the state of Maine. Samuel de Champlain, the French explorer who later founded Quebec, visited the Acadian colony in 1604, as did French explorer Pierre de Gua.

The Acadian colony attained historical prominence during the French and Indian War, a conflict between France and England in the middle part of the 18th century. As part of the Treaty of Utrecht, signed between Britain and Spain, the Acadian lands came under possession of Great Britain. However, the Acadians were allowed to keep their land as long as they swore allegiance to the British crown. The Acadians were reluctant to accept that condition for two main reasons. First, the Acadians' primary religion was Roman Catholic, while the British were Protestant. Second, the Acadians feared that accepting British rule would leave them vulnerable to attack from the Mi'kmaq, a native tribe living nearby that deeply disliked the British. Due to this, the Acadians chose to remain neutral.

During the French and Indian War, the Acadians began sending supplies to the French fortresses, and fought together with the Mi'kmaq tribes against the British. Military officer Charles Lawrence was angered by the Acadians' behavior and set into motion what is known today as The Great Upheaval. On Lawrence's orders, over eleven thousand Acadians were forcibly removed from their homes and colony. The first wave of removals sent the Acadians to rural parts of Connecticut and New York; the second forced them to France, Britain, and Halifax, Nova Scotia. Of the fourteen thousand Acadians residing in the colony, only 2,600 were able to escape capture and removal by the British.

The Acadians began forming their own French-speaking colonies across the world; one group settled in southern Louisiana and are known today as the Cajuns. After the end of the war and the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Britain took control of Canada, and the Acadians ceased to exist as a political group. Acadians were allowed to return to their home if they signed allegiance to Britain; some groups traveled to Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. In 2003, Queen Elizabeth II issued a royal proclamation and formal apology to the Acadian people for their forced displacement.

- 1. Which of the following is not a reason why the Acadians were unsure about accepting the Treaty of Utrecht?**
 - a. A threat to safety
 - b. Religious difference
 - c. Allegiance to the Spanish
 - d. All of the above are reasons.

- 2. To which of the following places were the Acadians not forcibly removed?**
 - a. New York
 - b. Massachusetts
 - c. Connecticut
 - d. Halifax

3. Infer why Queen Elizabeth issued an apology to the Acadians almost three hundred years after The Great Upheaval occurred.

- a. The Acadians had returned to their original colony and they needed her permission to settle there again.
- b. Queen Elizabeth was an Acadian herself, and wanted to do something for her native people.
- c. The original displaced Acadians were still alive and were petitioning for Queen Elizabeth to issue a statement.
- d. The British never took responsibility for their actions and the negative consequences experienced by the Acadians.

4. Which of the following historical events most directly relates to the story of the Acadians?

- a. 1831-1877: Native Americans are forced by President Andrew Jackson to move their homes westward, walking thousands of miles on the Trail of Tears.
- b. 1848-1855: Thousands of Americans travel westward to strike it rich when gold is discovered in California.
- c. 1863: The Emancipation Proclamation, a document issued by Abraham Lincoln, frees the slaves.
- d. 1972: President Nixon resigns after news gets out of his involvement in a robbery of a political building.

5. Which statement about the Mi'kmaq is true?

- a. The Mi'kmaq considered the Acadians enemies.
- b. The Mi'kmaq considered the British and anyone who associated with them enemies.
- c. The Mi'kmaq supported the British during the French and Indian War.
- d. The Mi'kmaq were Roman Catholic.

6. Which statement about the Acadians is true?

- a. They persevered despite an unfair and adverse situation.
- b. They got the fate that they deserved.
- c. They were immediately compensated for the troubles they had to go through.
- d. They were lazy, and didn't want to leave their home.

7. Which event happened first?

- a. Queen Elizabeth II issued a formal apology to the Acadians.
- b. The Treaty of Paris was issued.
- c. The Treaty of Utrecht was issued.
- d. The Acadians were displaced from their home.

Comparing and Contrasting Louisiana and Arkansas

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Arkansas

Arkansas, located in the southeastern portion of the United States, became America's 25th state on June 15, 1836. It borders Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Tennessee. Its entire eastern border is formed by the Mississippi River. Another large river, the Arkansas River, flows through the state capital of Little Rock. Little Rock is also the largest city in Arkansas. People from across the nation come to Hot Springs National Park. For centuries, people believed the natural springs could cure ailments. While much of Arkansas is considered plains and delta, northern and northwestern Arkansas feature low mountain ranges known as the Ozark Plateau and the Ouachita Mountains. The state bird of Arkansas is the Mockingbird.

Which facts belong in each category?

State bird is the mockingbird

Located along the Gulf of Mexico

Borders Texas

Became a state first

Borders another country

Capital is Little Rock

The Mississippi River flows through

Borders more states

Has mountains and hills

Its capital and largest city are different

Louisiana

Both

Arkansas

Neither

Answers:

Louisiana

Located along the Gulf of Mexico
Became a state first
Capital and largest city are different

Both

Borders Texas
The Mississippi River flows through

Arkansas

State bird is the mockingbird
Capital is Little Rock
Has mountains and hills
Borders more states

Neither

Borders another country

Robert de la Salle

Robert de La Salle, also called Robert Sieur de la Salle, was a famous French explorer. He was born on November 21, 1643, in Rouen, France. He spent nine years as a Jesuit student and teacher before renouncing his vows and traveling to the New World.

La Salle's career in exploration began in 1666, when he traveled to Quebec, Canada as a French colonist. In 1667, he was granted a seigneur (a large plot of land) on Montreal Island, which he sold two years later in the hopes of jump starting his career as an explorer. Eager to find the fabled Northwest Passage to Asia, La Salle set up an impulsive expedition with nine canoes from Montreal, Quebec in 1669. La Salle and his crew, however, were ill-prepared for the exploration, but did reach Lake Ontario. The expedition turned back to Montreal two months later without reaching the river that La Salle believed led to China - the Ohio. La Salle made several other smaller expeditions between 1671 and 1673.

In 1677, in pursuit of his own glory, he returned to France and got permission from the King to explore all lands between Florida, Mexico, and New France. After stockpiling supplies and building a ship on the Niagara River, La Salle and his men explored parts of Lake Erie, Lake Huron, and Lake Michigan and the surrounding land (including Green Bay, Wisconsin) in 1679 and 1680.

On February 6, 1682, La Salle and 40 men reached the Mississippi River and began their journey south. On April 9, La Salle claimed the entire Mississippi River Basin for France when he reached the mouth of the river near Venice, Louisiana. The claim included not only the Mississippi River, but all land where its branches extended - approximately two thirds of the entire United States. La Salle named the region Louisiana, after his King. On the return trip, La Salle and Henri da Tonti, one of his lieutenants, oversaw the construction of Fort St. Louis in 1682 on a butte above the river in modern-day Illinois. Today, the park is known as Starved Rock and is the most visited state park in the state of Illinois. Tonti stayed as commander of the fort, while La Salle returned to France for more supplies.

In 1684, La Salle and 300 hopeful colonists returned to North America in the hopes of establishing a large French colony along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The trip, however, was a nightmare. It was plagued by pirate attacks, hostile Indians, and poor navigation. One of La Salle's supply ships became shipwrecked and members of the expedition killed local Indians who had taken supplies from the wreck, making dangerous enemies. The expedition ended up in Texas where they founded another Fort St. Louis, far from their target - the Mississippi River. During one of several searches for the river, 36 of La Salle's men mutinied near present-day Navasota, Texas. It was here where La Salle was murdered by one of his own men on March 19, 1687. The colony of Fort St. Louis would persist until 1688, when its remaining residents were killed by Indians.

1.) Robert de la Salle believed _____ led to China.

- A. Quebec
- B. the Ohio River
- C. Montreal Island
- D. Lake Ontario

2.) Which of the following was NOT a place la Salle explored by 1780?

- A. Lake Huron
- B. Niagara River
- C. Green Bay
- D. Lake Superior

3.) When did la Salle start exploring the Mississippi River?

- A.) Before he explored Lake Erie
- B. 1679
- C. After establishing Fort St. Louis
- D. 1682

4.) When did la Salle claim the whole Mississippi River for France?

- A. When he reached the mouth of the river
- B. When he started exploring the river
- C. 1680
- D. On his way back to Lake Ontario

5.) What did la Salle really claim for France?

- A. Only the Mississippi River
- B. Part of the Mississippi River
- C. The Mississippi River and the Great Lakes
- D. The Mississippi River and all of the land it and its branches extend

6.) Which of the following best describes la Salle's return trip to the Gulf of Mexico in 1684?

- A. It was a successful trip in which la Salle and his men established new forts.
- B. It was an unsuccessful trip because la Salle and his men could not establish a fort.
- C. It was a successful trip because la Salle named the area Louisiana
- D. It was an unsuccessful trip because of Indian and pirate attacks, poor navigation, and shipwreck.

7.) La Salle was killed by...

- A. One of his own men
- B. Indians
- C. Pirates
- D. Shipwreck

8.) Circle all of the following that are true.

- A. La Salle and his men established two separate Fort St. Louis's
- B. La Salle and his men made a fort in modern-day Illinois
- C. La Salle and his men enjoyed friendly relations with most of the Indians they met
- D. La Salle's return trip to the Gulf of Mexico included hopeful colonists.

9.) Which of the following would make the best title for this passage?

- A. A Complete History of the Mississippi River
- B. The Crews of de la Salle
- C. The Tale of Two Trips: the Success and Failure of Robert de la Salle Along the Mississippi River
- D. The Founding of Fort St. Louis

10.) Why is Robert de la Salle important?

- A. He searched for the Northwest Passage
- B. He explored the Great Lakes
- C. He established Fort St. Louis (now Starved Rock State Park)
- D. He claimed all of Louisiana for France

Battle of New Orleans Cloze Reading for Grades 4-6 Name _____

Directions: Fill in the correct blanks

The _____ Battle of New Orleans, the deadliest battle of the War of 1812, actually _____ after the _____ of the Treaty of Ghent in late 1814, which put an end to _____ between the Americans and British. Word of the war's end, however, _____ to reach New Orleans in time to prevent the battle. In the end, Andrew Jackson and American forces _____ a decisive victory _____ the British, causing over 2,000 casualties.

Words:

earned

over

occurred

hostilities

bloody

failed

signing

Battle of New Orleans (War of 1812)

The bloody Battle of New Orleans, the deadliest battle of the War of 1812, actually occurred after the signing of the Treaty of Ghent in late 1814, which put an end to hostilities between the Americans and British. Word of the war's end, however, failed to reach New Orleans in time to prevent the battle.

On January 8, 1815, British General Edward Pakenham and over 10,000 British soldiers and Native warriors attacked Andrew Jackson and his well fortified army of over 5,000 men at Chalmette, about five miles downriver from New Orleans. The object was to separate Louisiana from the rest of the United States. American soldiers, aided by pirates under the command of Jean Lafitte, cut down wave after wave of British soldiers from behind impenetrable defenses. Pakenham was killed in the battle and the British suffered over 2,000 total casualties. The American victory served as the last armed conflict of the War of 1812.

Although the battle had no impact on the war, it did elevate Andrew Jackson to a national hero and eventually propelled him to the White House.

1. The Battle of New Orleans occurred...

- A. at the beginning of the War of 1812.
- B. in the middle of the War of 1812.
- C. toward the end of the War of 1812.
- D. after the War of 1812.

2. The British objective in the War of 1812 was to...

- A. capture Andrew Jackson.
- B. separate Louisiana from the United States.
- C. make Andrew Jackson a hero.
- D. bring the war back to England.

3. What was the effect of the Battle of New Orleans?

- A. The British decided to continue the war
- B. Many Americans were killed or wounded
- C. Andrew Jackson became a national hero
- D. Louisiana was separated from America

4. Which is NOT true about the Battle of New Orleans?

- A. It was a major British victory
- B. It was the last armed conflict of the War of 1812
- C. It involved pirates
- D. It occurred after the Treaty of Ghent

5. How many soldiers did the British send into battle?

- A. 2,000
- B. 5,000
- C. Over 10,000
- D. The passage doesn't say

6. What does “elevate” mean in the following sentence:

Although the battle had no impact on the war, it did elevate Andrew Jackson to a national hero...

- A. Decide
- B. Raise
- C. Tell
- D. Manage

7. What best describes the Battle of New Orleans?

- A. An important and deadly British victory
- B. An important and deadly American victory
- C. A deadly British victory that was unimportant in the war
- D. A deadly American victory that was unimportant in the war.

Southern States Label Map

