

Name: _____

NEW ORLEANS INTRODUCTION

1. In what year was New Orleans founded?

- a. 1762
- b. 1830
- c. 1800
- d. 1718

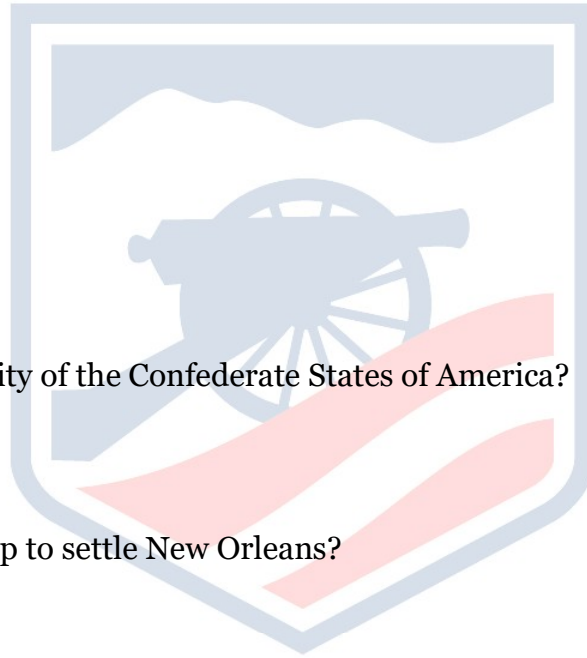
2. What was the largest city of the Confederate States of America?

3. Who was the first group to settle New Orleans?

4. Various groups inhabited New Orleans. Put the following three groups in order based on who was in New Orleans first: Spanish, Native Americans, French

5. Which French person wanted to take Louisiana back from the Spanish?

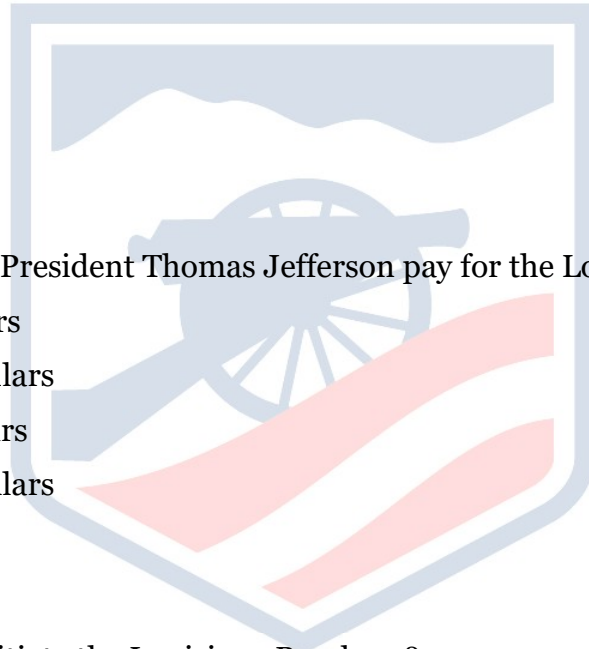
6. Name one purpose that the Cabildo has served in history.



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THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

7. In what year did the Louisiana Purchase occur?
 - a. 1812
 - b. 1795
 - c. 1856
 - d. 1803
8. How much money did President Thomas Jefferson pay for the Louisiana Purchase?
 - a. 15 million dollars
 - b. 18 thousand dollars
 - c. 20 million dollars
 - d. 10 thousand dollars
9. Why did the French initiate the Louisiana Purchase?
10. The Louisiana Territory comprised of _____ modern U.S. states.
11. What happened after the Haitian Revolution?
12. Why was it favorable to gain control over a river?
13. What was Jefferson's original plan before signing the Louisiana Purchase?



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14. Where did the Battle of New Orleans take place?

WALKING AROUND NEW ORLEANS (PIRATE'S ALLEY TO CAFÉ DU MONDE)

15. Who was Jean Lafitte?

16. After whom was Bourbon Street named?

- a. Andrew Jackson
- b. King Louis XV
- c. Jean Lafitte
- d. Thomas Jefferson

17. Why was Bourbon Street named after this person?

18. Why does architecture in the French quarter have a Spanish influence?

19. Who is the unofficial patron of New Orleans?

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF COOKING

20. Name two desserts mentioned in the film.

21. List the three crops that can be grown in New Orleans.

22. From which region did rice, sugar cane, and sweet potato originate?

23. Name two ingredients used to cook the gumbo.

24. What technique sets South Louisiana cooking apart?

METAIRIE CEMETERY

25. What did Metairie Cemetery used to be?

- a. A racecourse
- b. An indigenous settlement
- c. A battlefield
- d. A plantation

26. Name two people buried in Metairie Cemetery.

27. What is Metairie Cemetery shaped like?

- a. Diamond
- b. Nothing, it has no shape
- c. Oval
- d. Rectangle

28. What was once New Orlean's number one export?

29. What did the steam engine do?

WAR OF 1812

30. When was the Battle of New Orleans?

31. How old is the “witness tree?”

32. What kind of artillery piece is shown in the video?

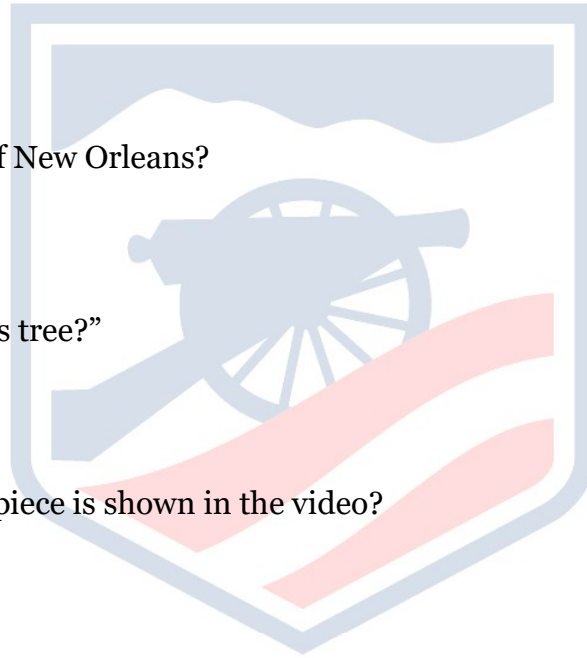
33. In Battle of New Orleans, there were over _____ British casualties and less than _____ American casualties.

34. How many soldiers were in Jackson’s army?

35. What kind of tactics were employed during the Battle of New Orleans?

36. What did the British need ladders to scale?

37. What constitutes a casualty?



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38. The victory at the Battle of New Orleans raised national _____ and helped propel Andrew Jackson to the _____.

39. How many people were buried in Chalmette Cemetery?

NEW ORLEANS AND THE CIVIL WAR

40. When was the antebellum period?

- a. During a battle
- b. After the Civil War
- c. Right after a battle
- d. Before the Civil War

41. What was Jefferson Davis's daughter's name?

42. What was the distinguishing feature on a lieutenant's uniform?

43. Who ordered the first shots of the Civil War?

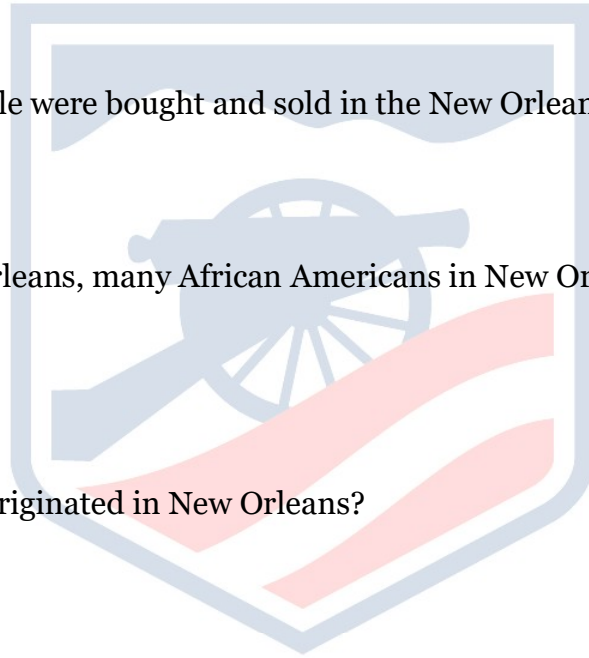
- a. P.T.G. Beauregard
- b. Jefferson Davis
- c. Ulysses S. Grant
- d. Jean Lafitte

44. The flag of secession flew on January _____, 1861, the day that Louisiana _____ from the Union.

45. Over _____ people were bought and sold in the New Orleans slave market.

46. On Sundays in New Orleans, many African Americans in New Orleans went to _____ Square.

47. What genre of music originated in New Orleans?



NATIONAL WORLD WAR II MUSEUM

48. Anne Frank was killed at _____ years old.

49. When was D-Day?

- a. June 6
- b. July 5
- c. June 7
- d. May 8

50. What kind of boat did Andrew Higgins create?

- a. Submarine
- b. Battleship
- c. Landing craft

d. Speedboat

51. What happened to factories during World War II?

52. What was the big change for women and the workforce? Did this change last beyond the war?

53. Where else were Americans fighting before D-Day?

54. D-Day was “step one” in the road to _____.

55. Name the beach involved in the D-Day invasions.

56. In the hedgerow country, soldiers measured progress by how many _____ they took in a day.

57. How long after D-Day did the war end?

- a. Six months
- b. One year
- c. No time— D-Day ended the war
- d. Four years

58. The Germans fought a _____-front war.

59. What military tactic was commonly used in Europe?

- a. Linear tactic
- b. Nuclear bombing
- c. Concentrated bombing
- d. Marshall Plan

60. What does the dog tag program allow a visitor to do?

61. New Orleans is nicknamed “the Big _____.”



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ANSWER KEY

NEW ORLEANS INTRODUCTION

1. d. 1718
2. New Orleans
3. Native Americans
4. 1. Native Americans 2. French 3. Spanish
5. Napoleon Bonaparte
6. Possible answers: Government building, City council, Police station, Prison. Mayor's offices,
 - a. State supreme court, Museum

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

7. d. 1803
8. a. 15 million dollars
9. French forces lost battles against the Haitian revolutionaries, so they pulled out and sold
 - b. land to the U.S.
10. 15
11. Both free and enslaved people came to New Orleans.
12. Rivers made it easier to move products
13. To purchase only the city of New Orleans
14. Chalmette Battlefield

WALKING AROUND NEW ORLEANS (PIRATE'S ALLEY TO CAFÉ DU MONDE)

15. Pirate and privateer
16. b. King Louis XV
17. King Louis XV was king when New Orleans was founded
18. The French Quarter was rebuilt with a Spanish-Caribbean influence after it was destroyed by fires. Fire ripped through and the buildings were rebuilt with a Spanish-Caribbean influence.
19. Joan of Arc

20. Beignets, Bananas Foster

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF COOKING

21. Indigo, Rice, Sugar cane

22. Senegambia region of west Africa

23. Answers include: Chicken, Andouille sausage, Onion, Celery, Green pepper, Garlic, Green onion, Scallions, Parsley, Flour, Lard

24. Layering

METAIRIE CEMETERY

25. C. racecourse

26. P.G.T. Beauregard, Chapman Hines, Ruth Fertel, P.B.S. Pinchback, Jefferson Davis, Andrew Higgins

27. c. Oval

28. Cotton

29. Allowed ships to travel up and down the Mississippi River, as opposed to just downstream

WAR OF 1812

30. January 8, 1815

31. 300-400 years old

32. Cannons

33. 2,000 / 20

34. 5,500

35. Linear tactics

36. Rodriguez Canal

37. Killed, wounded, missing, or captured

38. Morale, White House

39. 15,000

NEW ORLEANS AND THE CIVIL WAR

- 40.d. Before the Civil War
- 41. Winnie
- 42. Two bars on the collar
- 43. a. P.T.G. Beauregard
- 44. The flag of secession flew on January 26, 1861, the day that Louisiana seceded from the Union.
- 45. 135,000
- 46. Congo Square
- 47. Jazz music

NATIONAL WORLD WAR II MUSEUM

- 48. Fifteen
- 49. a. June 6
- 50. c. Landing craft
- 51. They started making war products instead of their regular output.
- 52. More women started working because they filled in for men in factories who went off to fight.
This change did not last.
- 53. North Africa and Italy
- 54. Berlin
- 55. Omaha Beach
- 56. fields
- 57. b. One year
- 58. two
- 59. c. Concentrated bombing
- 60. Follow a soldier's journey throughout the museum and see what the soldier did in certain areas of the war.
- 61. "The Big Easy"