In the 20th century, Louisiana became a major producer of __ and gas.

"__" music first developed in New Orleans in 1915.

French term for a slow-moving river that describes swamps and marshes.

Since 1541, the territory has changed hands over __ times.

Producers of seafood, cotton, soybeans, cattle and ___ cane.

Bordered by Arkansas, Mississippi, and __.

Pirate Jean Lafitte became a hero in the 1814 __ of New Orleans.

Cajuns are descendants of Acadians who arrived from ___ in the 1700s.

Louisiana state law still refers to Napoleonic Law, instead of __ Law.

Ancestry includes Spanish, English, and German, in addition to __.

Home of the New Orleans __, who play in the Louisiana Superdome.

New Orleans’ __ University was established in 1847.

From 1763-1779, Baton Rouge was renamed New Richmond by the __.

Driskill Mountain is the __ point at 535 feet.

State Motto: Union __, Confidence.

Named for King Louis XIV of France in 1682 by __.

The McIlhenny Company has been making __ pepper sauce since 1868.

Home of musicians Louis Armstrong, Fats Domino, and Jerry __ __.

The Louisiana ___ of 1803 was eventually divided into 13 states.

New Orleans is the state’s lowest point, eight feet below __.

Baton Rouge is the home of LSU and __ University.

State Songs: "Give Me Louisiana" and "You Are My __".

One of the world’s largest parties, with music, parades, and beads.

The Capital City, from the French term for "Red Stick".

Became the __ state on April 30, 1812.

In Louisiana, sugarcane fields are burned to remove leaves prior to __.

Over 1 million people live in the _____ Metro Area.