

**MULTICULTURALISM IN NEW ORLEANS : TEST YOUR MEMORY**

<b>N°</b>	<b>FRENCH HERITAGE</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>The Duke of Orleans was the founder of New Orleans</b> <i>De Bienville and D'iberville</i>		<b>x</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Many people, living in Louisiana, have indirect French lineage</b> <i>Direct lineage</i>		<b>x</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>The French Quarter was designed by French (streets) but most of the architecture is from Spanish influence</b>	<b>x</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>The French language has completely disappeared after 1921's Americanisation</b> <i>Today, they tend to reintroduce and organise French speaking events. Many expressions, words come from the French language. Many food and manufactured goods.</i>		<b>x</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>New Orleanians celebrate Bastille Day and Mardi Gras</b>	<b>x</b>	
	<b>MULTICULTURALISM</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Gombo is a soup made with seafood or chicken</b> <i>Or duck or squirrel</i>		<b>x</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>The soup's name is inspired by both Native Americans and African Americans</b>	<b>x</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>The French Catholics were called creoles</b>	<b>x</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>The French were also called Cajuns</b>	<b>x</b>	
<b>5</b>	<b>The Melting pot is a dish</b> <i>It is a theory of assimilation : immigrants from different countries create a common American culture inspired by their own.</i>		<b>x</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>The Saints is a famous football team that brings people together</b>	<b>x</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>French, Spanish and African Americans are the only immigrants in New Orleans</b> <i>Irish, Germans, Latinos</i>		<b>x</b>
	<b>SPANISH HERITAGE</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>NOLA belonged to the Spanish between 1763 and 1803</b>	<b>x</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>The French Quarter actual is French</b> <i>The area burnt down and the Spanish rebuilt it. Buildings were placed together, with back gardens hidden from street view. They build continuous facades.</i>		<b>x</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>The Cabildo was Spain's administrative headquarter and today it is the Spanish Embassy in NOLA.</b> <i>The Cabildo was Spain's administrative headquarter, but it is now a museum. It is a place rich with history as the Louisiana Purchase deal was signed there, and it then became the state supreme court (the Plessy vs Fergusson case of 1896 took place there -&gt; making segregation legal)</i>		<b>x</b>

<b>4</b>	<b>The Presbytere is the museum dedicated to Mardi Gras and its artefacts.</b>	<b>x</b>	
<b>5</b>	<b>There are many Spanish street names in NOLA</b>	<b>x</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>Spain and NOLA lost all connections.</b> Spanish Plaza was a gift from Spain in 1976, to celebrate NOLA's Spanish heritage and connection. There are tiles with names of all Spanish provinces there.		<b>x</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Running of the Bulls has been forbidden in NOLA for animals' welfare.</b> It comes from the San Fermin festival in Pamplona, Spain. In NOLA, there is no bull, but derby girls with baseball bats.		<b>x</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>The architecture, street musicians, open air market or the food recall Latin America.</b>	<b>x</b>	
<b>AFRICAN HERITAGE</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>NOLA was the birthplace of Jazz</b>	<b>x</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>The key component of jazz is following a music sheet.</b> - key component: improvisation - Jazz fits NOLA and its Gumbo like stew of people. (perfect place to create jaz because of active river port, large population of African-Americans, mixed culture to invent this type of music (French, Spanish, Caribbean, Creole, American))		<b>x</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>The first slaves were brought from West Africa to NOLA in 1719.</b> - 1719: first people from Africa (West) were brought to NOLA (brought by the French, 5000 survived the Middle Passage) - 1780s: Spanish forcibly brought people from Benin and Congo -> why? To clear forests, raise crops, and build the city infrastructure.	<b>x</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Congo square was a place to trade slaves.</b> It was a meeting point for African slaves and laborers. They traded goods, played music, danced & socialized		<b>x</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>People brought from Africa all spoke their native language.</b> Black people in the 19 <sup>th</sup> c.: - born in Africa (-> native languages) - or born in Louisiana = black Creole (-> French or French Creole speakers) - or coming from the upper south of the USA (-> English speakers)		<b>x</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>It was easier to obtain manumission under the Spanish rule</b>	<b>x</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>In 1803, people with African ancestry represented about 50% of the population (free and enslaved)</b>	<b>x</b>	
<b>8</b>	<b>Mardi Gras can be called Fat Tuesday in English</b>	<b>x</b>	
<b>9</b>	Krewe of Zulu is the only African group that is marching during the Mardi		<b>x</b>

	Gras parades in NOLA.		
	There are other groups such as the Skull Gangs		
10	The African culture struggled to persist in NOLA		x
	African culture persisted through food, music, language or even religion.		