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1. Adjective
2. First Name
3. Last Name
4. Noun
5. Noun
6. Noun Plural
7. First Name Possessive
8. Noun
9. Adjective
10. Adjective
11. Noun
12. Adjective
13. Noun Plural
14. Last First Name
15. Middle Name
16. Noun
17. Noun
18. Noun
19. Noun
20. Noun
21. Verb Past Tense Modifying A Noun
22. Noun Plural
23. Verb Present Ends In Ing

24. Noun

25. Noun

26. Color

27. Color

28. Noun

29. Adjective Ends In Est

30. Noun

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Frankfort, Kentucky

Frankfort has nothing to do with the similar-sounding _____ Adjective city and everything to do with

_____ First Name _____ Last Name, a local settler who was killed during a _____ Noun with Native

Americans in 1780. Because of a _____ Noun along the river that ran through the area, a Buffalo trail that led

the way for _____ Noun Plural, " _____ First Name Possessive _____ Noun " seemed a _____ Adjective choice. In

1786, the name was shortened to Frankfort, and it beat out other cities to become the capital when Kentucky

became a state in 1792. Today, the _____ Adjective city is located in the heart of Kentucky's _____ Noun

Trail, one of these _____ Adjective road trips for _____ Noun Plural.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Baton Rouge sounds French because it is. In 1699, French explorer _____ Last First Name Le _____ Middle Name

d'Iberville described a "red _____ Noun " along a Mississippi River bluff--in French, "le _____ Noun

_____ Noun ." This _____ Noun was actually a cypress _____ Noun _____ verb past tense modifying a noun by

two Indigenous _____ Noun Plural to mark the boundary line that divided their _____ Verb Present ends in ING

grounds. The _____ Noun was hung with _____ Noun parts and was thus _____ color from the blood.

Today, a sculpture of The _____ color _____ Noun marks the spot. Baton Rouge was chosen as Louisiana's

capital in 1849; today, it's one of the _____ Adjective Ends in EST spring break _____ Noun destinations.

