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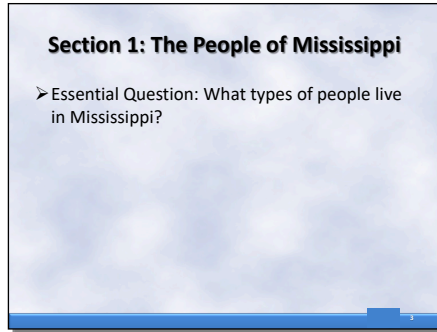
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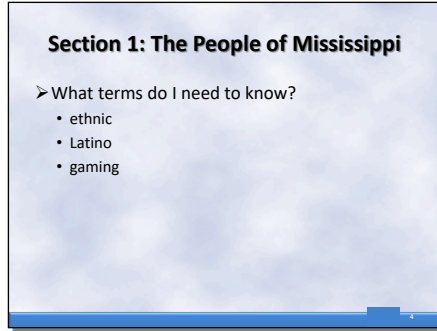
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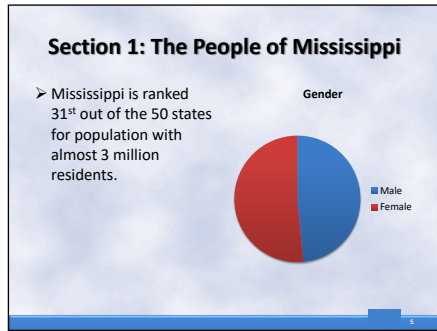
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Population Distribution

- Mississippi's population is not evenly distributed.
- Hinds County has the largest population.
- The least populated county is Issaquena with 1,406 people.
- The two most populated areas are Jackson and the Gulf Coast.
- Mississippi's population increased greatly after it became a state.

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Mississippi Population

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Ethnic Diversity

- Mississippi has diversified greatly since World War II.
- Many ethnic groups (people with a common racial, national, linguistic or cultural heritage) are a part of the state.
- Mississippi now has Hispanics, Latinos, blacks, whites, Native Americans, and Asian Americans.

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Ethnic Diversity: Native Americans

- During the 1830s, almost 13,000 Choctaw Indians migrated to Oklahoma.
- A Choctaw Reservation was established in 1944.
- **The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians** have successfully blended the new with the old.
- 95% can speak their native language, while 90% can also speak, read, and write in English.
- Choctaw children attend public and tribal schools to learn about their history and culture.
- The gaming (gambling, games of chance) industry has brought in a lot of wealth for the Choctaw.
- Recently, the tribe made history by electing the first woman chief (or miko) of their tribe.



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Ethnic Diversity: A Nation of Immigrants

- Immigrants have come to America for generations.
- The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services helps immigrants who want to be American citizens.
- In the past 10 years, over 7 million people have become citizens of the United States.

Ages of Mississippi's Residents

Age Group	Color
Under 5 years old	Blue
Under 18	Red
Over 65	Green
Between 18 and 65	Purple

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Ethnic Diversity: European Americans

- While most European Americans don't celebrate their cultural heritage, there are still a few small festivals that do, such as Oktoberfest (Germans) and the Scottish Highland Festival.
- There are small groups that have retained their cultural identity, however, such as the Slovenians on the Gulf Coast and the Lebanese in Vicksburg.

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Ethnic Diversity: African Americans

- After Mississippi became a state, African Americans accounted for 43.4% of the population.
- By 1840, the African American population was at 51.9%, making it the majority.
- By 1860, the African American population was 55.2%.

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Ethnic Diversity: Asian Americans

- Mississippi's Chinese population immigrated here in the 1870s.
- Many of them opened grocery stores.
- The Chinese have retained their traditions.
- Many still live in the Delta.
- The first Vietnamese came to the Gulf in the 1980s.
- Many of them worked in the seafood industry.
- There are several other smaller populations also, such as the Indians, Filipinos, Japanese, and Koreans.



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Ethnic Diversity: Hispanic or Latino Americans

- The number of Hispanic and Latino people has increased drastically.
- The state's Latino population could number as high as 100,000.

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Languages and Religions

- Most citizens of Mississippi speak English.
- Only 6% of families speak only another language.
- Religion is important to 85% of the people living in Mississippi- that's the highest percentage in the nation.
- Baptists, Methodists, Catholics, and Presbyterians account for 90% of the religious population.
- There is a growing number of mosques and Hindu temples.

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Section 2: Urbanization

- Essential Question: How has urbanization changed the lives of Mississippians?

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Section 2: Urbanization

- What terms do I need to know?
 - municipality
 - city
 - town
 - village
 - census designated place
 - suburbs



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Section 2: Urbanization

- World War II ended the Great Depression and caused an economic boom for the state and the nation.
- The large number of newly available jobs in industry attracted thousands to the cities and towns.
- Urbanization altered the state's social customs.
- Black servicemen who returned from war were not willing to accept life as second-class citizens.

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Municipalities

- A municipality is a political subdivision within the state.
- Municipalities are called cities if they have more than 2,000 residents.
- Those with between 300 and 2,000 citizens are called towns.
- A village is a municipality with 100-300 inhabitants.

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Growth of Towns and Cities

- In 1698, the first capital of Mississippi, Natchez, began with only 1,511 residents.
- By 1870, the state's population had increased to 872,922 people.
- Vicksburg was the most populated city from 1870 to 1910.
- In 1910, Meridian became the most heavily populated.
- Since 1930, Jackson has been the largest city.
- In 1970, many people began moving to the suburbs.

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Section 3: Mississippi's Changing Economy

- Essential Question: How have changes in the economy affected the lives of Mississippians?



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Section 3: Mississippi's Changing Economy

- What terms do I need to know?
 - poverty level
 - economy
 - primary sector
 - biofuels
 - secondary sector
 - export
 - durable goods
 - nondurable goods
 - tertiary sector
 - quaternary sector
 - quinary sector
 - renewable resources
 - nonrenewable resources
 - recyclable resources

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Section 3: Mississippi's Changing Economy

- Mississippi's economy is one of the poorest in the nation.
- In 2009, the state had a poverty rate of 21.9%, the highest in the country.
- The Delta and the area along the Mississippi River are the most highly concentrated areas of people living below the poverty level.
- Since Hurricane Katrina and the BP oil spill, the number of people below the poverty level has increased significantly.
- Economic activities are divided into three sectors: the primary, secondary, and tertiary.

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Mississippi Commodities

Commodity	Acres Planted	Acres Harvested	Production
Soybeans	2,160,000	2,030,000	7,140,000 bushels
Corn for Grain	730,000	695,000	87,570,000 bushels
Rice	245,000	243,000	16,281,000 cwt
Cotton	305,000	290,000	415,000 bales
Wheat	180,000	165,000	8,250,000 bushels
Sweet Potatoes	20,000	11,000	115.0 cwt
Peanuts	21,000	18,000	3,000.0 lbs
Sorghum	13,000	11,000	770,000 bushels
Hogs/Pigs			365,000 (12/1/09)
Cattle/Calves			970,000 (1/1/10)

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The Primary Sector: Agriculture

- 29% of Mississippi's workforce is in some way involved with agriculture, making it the dominant industry in the state.
- Even with \$6.3 million in agriculture business, the number of farms has decreased since World War II.
- The highest concentration of farms is in the Delta.
- Soybeans are the most valuable crop that comes from Mississippi. They are followed by corn, rice, and cotton.
- Poultry and eggs make the most income for farmers.
- Cal-Maine Foods, Inc., located in Jackson produces the most shell eggs in the United States.
- Catfish farming is also a popular new business. Mississippi is first in the nation for catfish production.



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The Primary Sector: Forestry and Biofuels

- Timber is one of the state's most important resources. In 2009, the estimated value of forest products was \$817 million.
- Biofuels (fuels from plants) are the up-and-coming energy source.
- There is a possibility that Mississippi could become the first place where woodchips are converted into a crude oil substitute.

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The Primary Sector: Mining

- In 1939, oil was discovered in Mississippi and the state has been an important producer of oil ever since.
- The state also has good supplies of gravel, clay and lignite.

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**Manufacturing and Construction:
The Secondary Sector**

- The secondary sector includes manufactured goods and construction.
- Most factories in Mississippi produce goods that can be used longer than three years.
- Mississippi also has several high-tech companies such as the Stennis Space Center and Howard Industries.
- The most famous manufacturing plant in Mississippi is the Viking Range Company.
- Many other big companies such as Nissan have plants in Mississippi.

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**The Service Industry: The Tertiary
through Quinary Sectors**

- The third sector provides services to the other sectors.
- This sector includes the third, fourth, and fifth industries.



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The Service Industry: Tertiary Sector

- This sector involves transportation, communication and utility services.
- There are only a few airports in Mississippi that offer commercial airline services.
- 19 different railroad companies criss-cross the state.
- 22 cities publish daily newspapers.

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The Service Industry: Quaternary Sector

- This sector includes insurance, trade, legal services, retailing, and many other services.
- There is also an important service that involves computerized information.

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The Service Industry: Quinary Sector

- The fifth sector includes education, government and healthcare services.
- Gaming and tourism are also included in this sector.

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Mississippi in the Global Economy

- Governor Bill Waller introduced foreign trade missions in the 1970s. After he left office, his mission continued.
- 19 countries own 112 manufacturing plants in Mississippi.

Country	Value of Exports
Canada	\$1.1 billion
Mexico	\$649 million
Panama	\$420 million
Afghanistan	\$297 million
China	\$293 million
Belgium	\$207 million
Russia	\$180 million
India	\$122 million
United Arab Emirates	\$78 million
Iraq	\$74 million
South Korea	\$70 million

Source: Mississippi Development Authority Statistical Data Book (2010)



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Environmental Resources

- A resource is anything that can be consumed or used by people.
- Renewable resources are resources that can naturally renew themselves like plants and animals.
- Coal, oil, and gas are non-renewable resources that cannot be replaced once they are used.
- Plastic, aluminum, and paper products are recyclable resources.

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Environmental Resources: Protecting the Environment

- Consumers must be aware of the effect they have on the environment.
- We must remember to manage our resources carefully because pollution and waste management is a concern for everyone on Earth.
- Fortunately, things are becoming more environmentally friendly, but more can still be done to preserve our resources.

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Environmental Resources: The BP Oil Spill

- On April 20, 2010, BP experienced an explosion on one of its **oil rigs** in the Gulf of Mexico.
- For five months, oil leaked out, killing wildlife and the tourism and fishing industries.
- The damage went from Florida to Texas and is probably the most expensive environmental disaster in history.
- BP spent \$20 billion to help the reconstruction of the Gulf Coast.
- In September 2012, the Department of the Interior released new regulations that would reduce the likelihood of another oil spill.