

## South Notes

### Lesson 1: Land and Water of the South

#### Land and Water of the South

1. There are **14** states in the South
2. There are **2** regions in the South
  - a. Upper South: **6** states
    - i. **Arkansas, Tennessee, W. Virginia, Kentucky, N. Carolina, Virginia**
    - ii. Landforms: **plateaus, mountains, coastal plain, valleys, rivers**
  - b. Lower South: **8** states
    - i. **Florida, Georgia, Texas, Oklahoma, S. Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama**
    - ii. Landforms: **Rivers, marshes, forests, coastal plain, ocean, swamps, wetlands**
3. Coastal Plains and Highlands
  - a. Coastal Plain: **flat, level land along the coast**
    - i. Most people live on the coastal plain
    - ii. Gulf Coastal Plain: **Florida to Texas**
    - iii. Atlantic Coastal Plain: **Florida to Virginia (up to Maine)**
    - iv. **Peninsula**: **piece of land surrounded by water on 3 sides; Florida is a peninsula**
  - b. Highlands
    - i. Appalachians: **Georgia to Maine; highest landforms in the South**
    - ii. Ozarks: **Arkansas and Missouri**
    - iii. **Interior**: **a place that is away from the coast or a border**
4. Wetlands and Water
  - a. The South's largest river is the **Mississippi** River
  - b. **Delta**: **a triangle-shaped area at the mouth of a river**
    - i. Mississippi Delta: **southern Louisiana; lots of rich soil**
  - c. Wetlands: **land where there is water on or near the surface; swamps & marshes**
    - i. Everglades: **southern tip of Florida**
  - d. Water affects where people live because **of steady weather, drinking, farming, shipping/transportation, fishing**

#### Climate and Wildlife

1. The South tends to be **warmer** and **moister** than northern regions because it's closer to the **equator**
  - a. The South's climate lets farmers **grow crops for most of the year**.
2. Seasons and Severe Weather
  - a. Winter
    - i. Lowlands: **mild, warm temperatures**
    - ii. Highlands: **cold, snow**
  - b. Summer

- i. Lowlands: hot and humid/muggy, hurricanes
    - ii. Highlands: warmer, not as muggy, tornadoes
  - c. Tornadoes: FL, OK, TX; flat land, summer
  - d. Hurricanes: coastal states, warm water
3. Plants and Animals
- a. **Adapt:** change to fit the environment
    - i. Mangrove Trees: roots grow in salty water
    - ii. Sea Turtles: bury their eggs above the high tide line

## Lesson 2: Resources and Economy

### Production in the South

- 1. Like people everywhere, the people of the South use resources to make goods and provide services.
  - a. **Dam:** a barrier built across a waterway to control the flow and level of water; some dams are used to make energy
    - i. Tennessee Valley Authority: TVA, one of the largest power companies in the U.S.; 29 dams to make electricity
- 2. Producers and Consumers
  - a. **Producer:** someone who makes or sells a product or provides services
  - b. **Consumer:** someone who buys or uses goods and services
    - i. Example: Texas produces a lot of cotton; factories buy the cotton to make yarn; yarn is turned into shirts; consumer buys the shirt
  - c. Important Southern products: oil, oranges, coal, fish, peaches, sugarcane, peanuts, wood products, rice, cotton

### A Diverse Economy

- 3. The South's economy once relied mainly on farming
  - a. Farming is still a big part of the economy: Texas, N. Carolina, Georgia, Florida
  - b. Top Farm Products: tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, peanuts, oranges, hogs, cattle, chickens, rice
  - c. Manufacturing: paper, cloth, rugs, yarn
  - d. Coal Mining: W. Virginia, Kentucky, Texas
  - e. Oil: Texas, Gulf of Mexico
  - f. Tourism & Service Jobs: Disney, Florida, everywhere else in South
  - g. Government Jobs: Military, NASA, VA, TX, FL
- 4. Making Economic Choices
  - a. Consumers decide whether or not to buy something
  - b. Producers try to provide goods and services that consumers want to buy.
    - i. Producers decide what resources to use
    - ii. Producers set prices for goods and services
  - c. **Scarcity:** when there are not enough resources to provide the goods or services that people want

- i. Scarcity affects the prices of goods and services
  - 1. Example: If cold weather/frost kills some of the orange crop in Florida, the price of orange products (juice) will go up.
- d. **Opportunity Cost:** what a consumer gives up to get something else
  - i. Every choice a consumer makes has an opportunity cost

### Lesson 3: People of the South

- 1. American Indians have lived in the South for thousands of years
  - a. Early Eastern Woodlands groups collected wild plants and seeds
    - i. They saved the best seeds for planting in rich soil
  - b. Other American Indian groups learned how to farm from the Eastern Woodlands Indians
    - i. American Indian Nations (Groups): Creek, Seminole, Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw
      - 1. Most planted 3 important crops: corn, beans, squash (3 Sisters)
  - c. After Europeans arrived, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole traded fur and deerskins for cloth, weapons, and iron tools
- 2. Early Colonies
  - a. Europeans start coming to the South in the 1500s
    - i. Spanish: From Spain; end up in Florida
      - 1. St. Augustine, FL: oldest city in the U.S. 1565
    - ii. English: From England; end up on America's East coast (Virginia); Jamestown, 1607
    - iii. Dutch: from Holland; first to bring slaves to America
      - 1. Slaves: first brought by Dutch in 1619
  - b. Warm weather and rich soil
    - i. American Indians taught the Europeans how to raise corn, tobacco
    - ii. Tobacco: first grown in VA in 1612
      - 1. 1613: Settlers send some tobacco to England
        - a. People in Europe love tobacco
      - 2. Tobacco becomes an important export
        - a. **Export:** a product that is sent out of a country to be sold or traded
      - 3. In Virginia, people used tobacco for money
    - iii. Rice: another important crop grown in the South
      - 1. By 1760s, Tobacco and Rice are 2/5 of all exports to Europe

### A Plantation Economy

- 3. Southern population grew as more Europeans and slaves arrived
- 4. Plantations: a large farm that grew mainly one crop
  - a. Plantations replaced many small farms
  - b. Main plantation crops: cotton, tobacco, rice, hemp, sugar, indigo
- 5. Inventions and Ideas

- a. Eli Whitney: Cotton Gin; made it faster to remove seeds from the cotton
- b. Eliza Pinckney: indigo; used to dye cloth blue
- c. Norbert Rillieux: machine that makes it easier/safer to get sugar from the cane

## 6. System of Slavery

- a. Plantations were like small villages
  - i. They had houses, barns, fields, warehouses
  - ii. Plantation owners had money to buy jewelry, fine homes, art, clothing, land
- b. Slaves: African-Americans forced to work against their will
  - i. Live? Rough cabins/shacks on the plantation
  - ii. Have? Little furniture and clothing
  - iii. Owners could beat or sell them at any time
  - iv. Slaves fought back by breaking tools, pretending to be sick/hurt, attack their owners, work slowly

## 7. U.S. Civil War

- a. Many Southerners did not enslave African-Americans
- b. People in the North and South argued about whether slavery should be allowed
- c. North: passed laws against slavery
- d. South: fought to keep slavery; felt the laws were unfair
- e. 1861: 11 Southern states leave the U.S.
  - i. Confederate States of America: Jefferson Davis, President
- f. Abraham Lincoln: 16<sup>th</sup> president; wants to keep U.S. together
- g. 1861-1865: U.S. Civil War; North vs. South
  - i. Who won? North
  - ii. Slaves: 4 million African-American slaves free

## Civil Rights and Progress

### 8. U.S. Civil War ended slavery, but African-Americans did not receive equal treatment

- a. Many free slaves had no education, money, or land
  - i. This means they had trouble starting farms/businesses
  - ii. Many African-Americans in the South had to eat, shop, and go to school in places separate from whites
- b. Civil Rights: the rights every citizen has by law

### 9. The Struggle for Civil Rights

- a. 1920: Women win the right to vote
- b. 1954: U.S. Supreme Court outlaws separate schools for white and black children
- c. 1955: Rosa Parks: refused to give up her seat to a white passenger
  - i. Boycott: people refuse to do business with a person/company

- ii. Alabama Bus Boycott: African-Americans refused to ride the buses in Montgomery until they could sit where they wanted; the company changed the rule; MLKJr involved
- d. African-American protests helped other groups to fight for Civil Rights like American-Indians, Women, Latinos, and others

#### 10. The South Today

- a. African-Americans: hold important positions in every area of American life
- b. Economy: farming, electronics, transportation, government/military