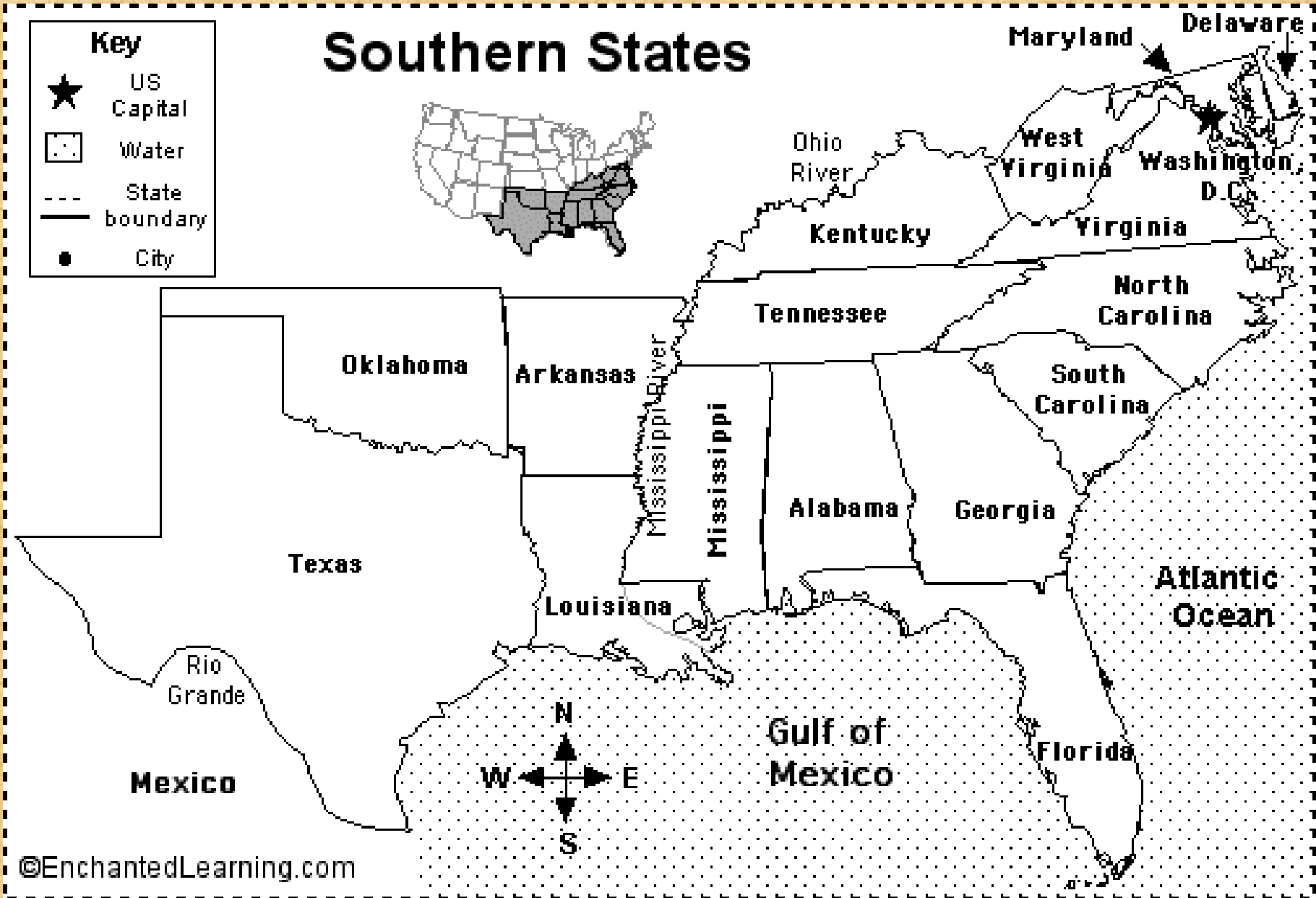
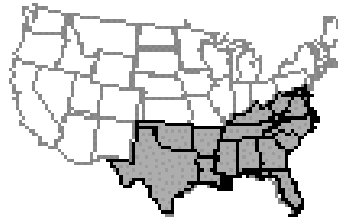


Southern States

Key

- ★ US Capital
- ▨ Water
- State boundary
- boundary
- City



The South – a historically and economically distinct region

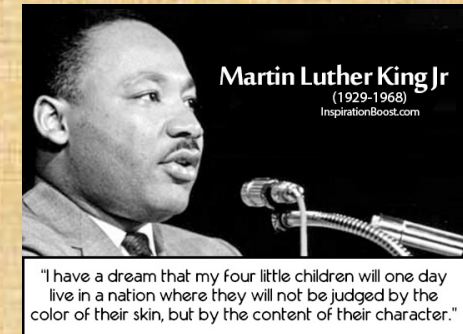
- The South was historically set apart from other sections of the country by a complex of factors: a long growing season, its staple crop patterns, the plantation system, and black agricultural labour, whether slave or free. White domination of blacks characterized Southern politics and economics from the 17th century and began to yield only after World War II.
- **The warm climate of the South** affords a period of 200–290 frost-free days per year, enabling such profitable crops as tobacco, rice, sugarcane, and cotton to be grown. This climate, coupled with abundant rainfall, offered 17th- and 18th-century European settlers a superb opportunity to raise crops for export if an adequate permanent labour supply could be found. The source proved to be African slaves, made available for purchase through the international slave trade.
- From this unique situation of supply and demand arose **the system of plantation slavery**, which above all other factors distinguished the South from other U.S. regions. By 1790, blacks constituted about one-third of the Southern population and almost the entire workforce on the plantations. At the beginning of the American Civil War (1861), more than four million blacks remained in bondage, though less than one-sixth of the white population actually owned slaves.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/555542/the-South>

- In the period between the American Revolution (1775–83) and about 1830, the North, spurred by the abolitionists, passed from mild opposition to strong condemnation of **slavery**. In response, the white South rose to an unqualified defense of its “peculiar institution,” supporting it on the grounds of economic justification, the supposed racial inferiority of blacks, and the necessity for a well-ordered society.
- Southern separatism in defense of slavery culminated in 1860–61, when 11 Southern states (South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee) seceded from the Union and formed the **Confederate States of America**. The ensuing **Civil War (1861–65)** wrought immense destruction on much of the South, which emerged the loser in the conflict.
- Abraham Lincoln
- The **13th Amendment** (1865) abolished slavery
- The **14th Amendment** (1868) granted citizenship and equal civil and legal rights to African Americans and slaves who had been emancipated after the American Civil War
- Reconstruction
- **Racial segregation:** “separate but equal”

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/555542/the-South>

The Civil Rights Movement



- **Martin Luther King, Jr.**, original name **Michael King, Jr.** (born January 15, 1929, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.—died April 4, 1968, Memphis, Tennessee), Baptist minister and social activist **who led the civil rights movement** in the United States from the mid-1950s until his death by assassination in 1968. His leadership was fundamental to that movement’s success in ending the legal segregation of African Americans in the South and other parts of the United States. King rose to national prominence as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which promoted nonviolent tactics, such as the massive March on Washington (1963), to achieve civil rights. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.
- In the years after his death, King remained the most widely known African American leader of his era. His stature as a major historical figure was confirmed by the successful campaign to establish **a national holiday** (the third Monday in January) in his honour in the United States and by the building of a King memorial on the Mall in Washington, D.C., near the Lincoln Memorial, the site of his famous “I Have a Dream” speech in 1963. Many states and municipalities have enacted King holidays, authorized public statues and paintings of him, and named streets, schools, and other entities for him.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/318311/Martin-Luther-King-Jr>

The 20th century

- After World War II the South began to experience sustained growth and **industrialization**, particularly in the lumber, paper, **petrochemical, and aerospace industries**. The cultivation of citrus and other fruits, peanuts (groundnuts), and soybeans eradicated the Deep South's historic dependence on cotton, which fell below livestock, poultry, and textiles in production value. By the 21st century, manufacturing was the largest sector of the economy in most Southern states.
- During the second half of the 20th century, **the population of the South boomed**, exceeding 100 million by the end of the century, when the increasingly urban region contained two-fifths of the nation's 50 largest metropolitan areas. By the 2000 census, Texas had surpassed New York as the second most populous state. Moreover, Florida's population more than doubled in the final three decades of the 20th century.
- <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/555542/the-South>



Florida, the Sunshine State

Florida, constituent state of the United States of America. Admitted as the 27th state in 1845, it is the most populous of the Southeastern states and the second most populous Southern state after Texas. The capital is Tallahassee.

- The climate and scenery of the “Sunshine State” have long attracted enormous numbers of visitors. Tourism has surpassed agriculture and manufacturing as the main component of Florida’s economy.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/210799/Florida>



Florida - geography

- Geographic location has been the key factor in Florida's long and colourful development, and it helps explain the striking contemporary character of the state. The greater part of Florida lies on a peninsula that protrudes southeastward from the North American continent, separating the waters of the Atlantic Ocean from those of the Gulf of Mexico and pointing toward Cuba and the Caribbean Sea beyond.
- Florida shares a land border with only two other states, both along its northern boundary: Georgia (east) and Alabama (west). The nearest foreign territory is the island of Bimini in the Bahamas, some 50 miles (80 km) to the east of the state's southern tip.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/210799/Florida>



- Florida is **the southernmost of the 48 conterminous United States**, its northernmost point lying about 100 miles (160 km) farther south than California's southern border.
- Florida's marine shoreline totals more than 8,400 miles (13,500 km), including some 5,100 miles (8,200 km) along the gulf; among U.S. states, only Alaska has a longer coastline.

Florida

- Disney World



- Kennedy Space Center



- Retired people



Miami, the “Magic City”



- **1513** — Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de León becomes the first European to set eyes on the area when he lands in Biscayne Bay.
- **1821** — After controlling the Miami area for nearly 250 years, Spain sells Florida — Miami and all — to the United States for the equivalent of \$5 million.
- Miami boasts **the largest Latin American population outside of Latin America**, with nearly 65 percent of its 400,000 residents claiming Latin American heritage. As you stroll through the streets of Miami’s great neighborhoods, you can expect to hear Spanish, French, Portuguese and Haitian Creole, as well as English.
- Need to stretch your legs? Miami’s environs offer some of the most fabulous **national parks and reserves** in the country. You can go boating and scuba diving at Biscayne National Park, search for the elusive Florida panther in Big Cypress National Preserve, go island-hopping in Dry Tortugas National Park, or canoe through subtropical wilderness in Everglades National Park.

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/pamphlet/2012/09/20120921136397.html#axzz2lkR6NzgH>



New Orleans, Louisiana



- A historic city, unique in the United States for its **colonial French and Spanish character**, New Orleans has become associated with its annual **Mardi Gras festival**, jazz music and flavorful Creole cuisine. After being devastated in **2005 by Hurricane Katrina**, the city's displaced population is moving back and has embraced the process of rebuilding. But tourists will be glad to know that its most famous sites, including the French Quarter, were spared from destruction and are continuing to entice new visitors.

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/pamphlet/2013/07/20130717278901.html#axzz2lkR6NzgH>

New Orleans

- Founded in **1718 by French colonists**, New Orleans transferred to **Spanish rule in 1763** and briefly reverted to **French control until the 1803 Louisiana Purchase**, when it became part of the United States. Because of its history, the city has retained a European and Catholic character that is distinctive among U.S. cities.
- New Orleans also has more than 35,000 buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places, more than any other U.S. city.
- New Orleans, with its motto of “Laissez les bons temps rouler (**Let the good times roll**),” is known as a city for parties and revelries such as **Mardi Gras**. Celebrated the day before the beginning of the Christian season of Lent, the festival is marked by parades, costumes and colorful beads.
- 1901 — Arguably the most famous **jazz** performer, Louis Armstrong, is born in New Orleans and develops his talents growing up in poor sections of the city.

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/pamphlet/2013/07/20130717278901.html#ixzz2lkSCiPfu>



Texas



- **Texas**, constituent state of the United States of America. It became the 28th state of the Union in 1845. Texas occupies the south-central segment of the country and is the **largest state in area** except for Alaska. The state extends nearly 1,000 miles (1,600 km) from north to south and about the same distance from east to west.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/589288/Texas>



Texas is BIG



- The **vastness and diversity** of Texas are evident in nearly all aspects of its physical features, economy, history, and cultural life.
- The territory of Texas was part of the **Spanish Empire** for more than a century. It was then part of the new country of Mexico from 1821 to 1836, when it gained its independence, and had a short-lived existence as a republic before joining the Union in 1845.
- The image of Texas was that of a **raw and lawless frontier** when it relinquished its independence to become a state.
- Although Texans still identify strongly with their cowboy heritage, the state's image of Texas changed dramatically over the course of the 20th century; present-day Texas is known for its great agricultural wealth, major oil and natural gas production, industry and finance, huge urban centres that foster a cosmopolitan cultural life, and seemingly unending stretches of high prairie and ranges devoted to cattle and cotton.
- <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/589288/Texas>



Cowboys and the cattle industry

- **cowboy**, a horseman skilled at handling cattle, an indispensable labourer in the cattle industry of the trans-Mississippi west, and a romantic figure in American folklore.
- But cattle were only a small part of the economy of Texas until after the Civil War. The development of a profitable market for beef in northern cities **after 1865** prompted many Texans to go into **cattle raising**. Within a decade that lucrative industry had spread across the Great Plains from Texas to Canada and westward to the Rocky Mountains.
- Cattle could be managed most efficiently in herds of about 2,500 head, with 8 to 12 cowboys for each herd. In the autumn the cowboys rounded up the cattle, including ownerless ones from the open range, and branded those not already branded; in the winter they kept watch over the herd; and in the spring they selected the cattle ready for market and drove them to the nearest railroad town, often hundreds of miles away. There the cattle were sold to eastern buyers, and the cowboys enjoyed a brief period of relaxation before returning home to begin the routine of another year.
- As the agricultural frontier moved west, **the open range was transformed into farms, and by 1890 the cattlemen had been forced to settle on ranches with barbed-wire boundaries** and usually close to a railroad. The legendary era of the cowboy was over, but in dime novels and other fiction of the late 19th and 20th centuries he attained immortality as the taciturn, self-reliant, and masterful hero of the West. Motion pictures and television have perpetuated that image.

Rodeo



- **Rodeo** is a competitive sport which arose out of the working practices of cattle herding in Spain, Mexico, and later the United States. It was based on the skills required of the working cowboys, in what today is the western United States, western Canada, and northern Mexico. Today it is a sporting event that consists of events that involve horses and other livestock, designed to test the skill and speed of the human cowboy and cowgirl athletes who participate. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rodeo>

The oil industry in Texas

- Texas leads all other states in **oil and natural gas production**. It also ranks first in oil-refining capacity. Oil deposits have been found under more than two-thirds of the state's area, though many finds have been too small for commercial development. The Gulf Coast area is the centre for the state's petrochemical industrial complexes. A large percentage of the basic petrochemicals that are produced in the United States come from plants in Texas.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/589288/Texas/279597/Settlement-patterns#toc279599>