

Atlanta, GA



Principal Physiographic Regions

- The Coastal Plain
- The Piedmont
- The Mississippi River Floodplain



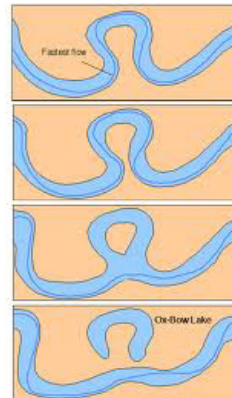
A Portion of the Mississippi River Boundary between the states of Mississippi (right) and Arkansas and Louisiana

A Meandering River



Soils



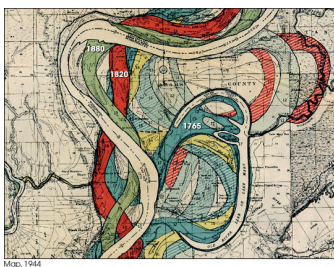


A meandering river over time

Top frame is the oldest

Bottom frame is the most recent

The Meander History of a portion of the Mississippi River



Satellite Image, September 22, 1999

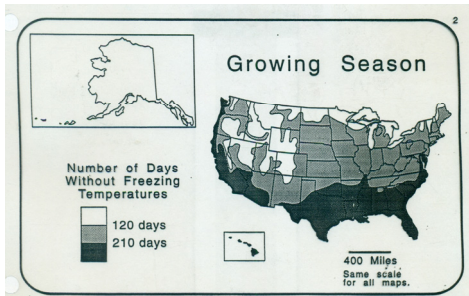
The Inland South vs. The Coastal South

- Different climate
- Different economy
- Different demographics
- Different culture



Climates of the U.S. and Canada

Map of the Growing Season (cartography by Phil Gersmehl)



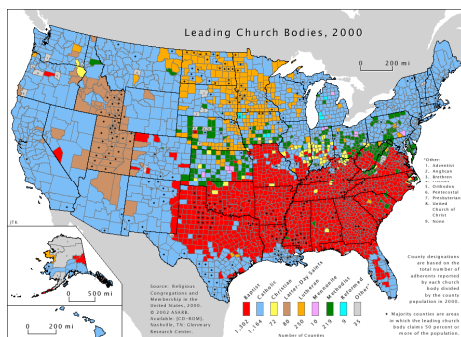
Soils



A Classic Ultisol Soils of warm moist areas High in Iron content; low in other nutrients



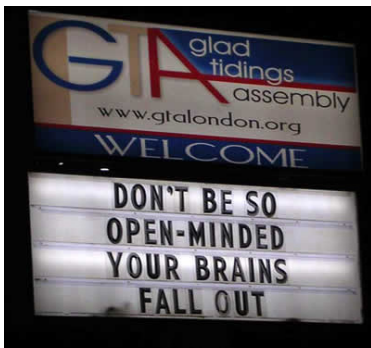
Reddish soil in the Southern Piedmont



The **Bible Belt** and **Dixie** are vernacular regions that apply to parts of the southeastern United States.

Bible Belt was coined by the journalist H.L. Mencken during the Scopes trial (1925) and implies a region whose people espouse religious fundamentalism – particularly, literal interpretation of the Bible.

The origin of **Dixie** is uncertain. During the U.S. Civil War, the song *Dixie* became the unofficial anthem of the Confederate States of America.



What's "changing" about The Changing South?

- Growing urbanization
- A growing non-Southern population
- New Manufacturing
- New Agriculture
- Improved race relations

Charlotte, NC A major center of banking and finance



Atlanta





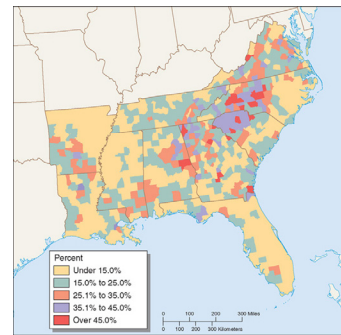
Rush hour traffic in Atlanta



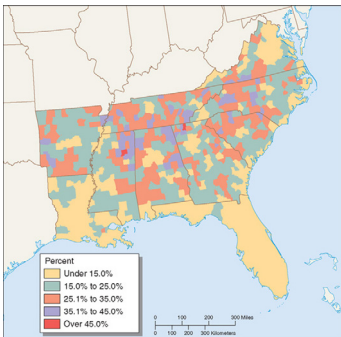
**Hartsfield Jackson Airport
Atlanta**



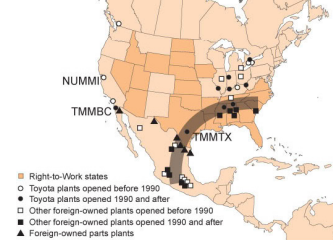
**Nonagricultural labor force
employed in manufacturing, 1950**



**Nonagricultural labor force
employed in manufacturing, 2000**



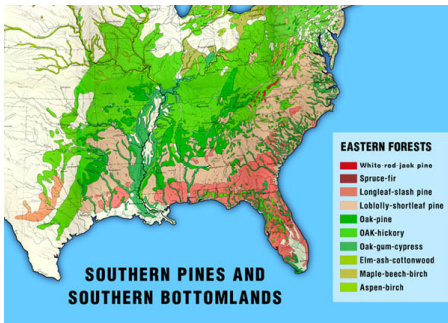
**Map 1:
Toyota Motor Corporation (North America)
and the New Globalized Auto Plant Corridor**



**Mercedes auto-manufacturing plant
Vance, Alabama**



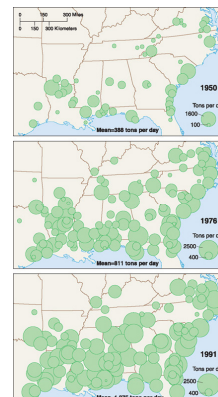
Pulp manufacturing, Plymouth, NC



Pine plantation



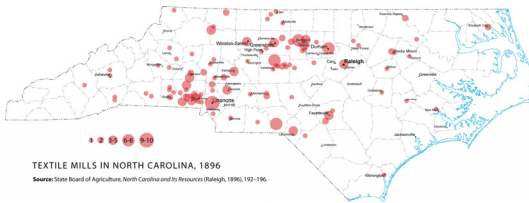
Pine Plantation



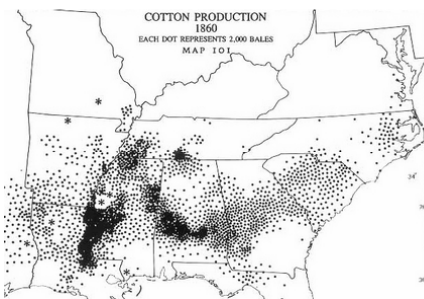
**Trends in
Southern
Pulp Production**

The Fall Line

- the border between a coastal plain and interiors lands of higher elevation.
- Marked by rapids and waterfalls as rivers flow out of the highlands.
- In olden times, a prime location for mills powered by rapidly flowing water.

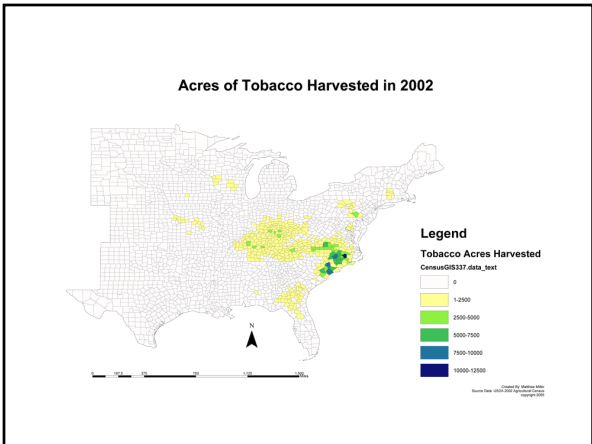
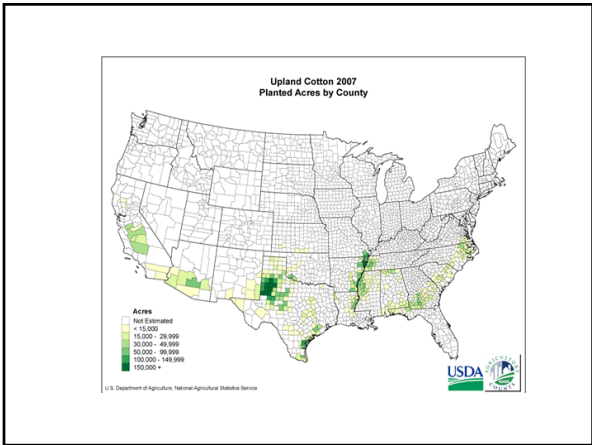
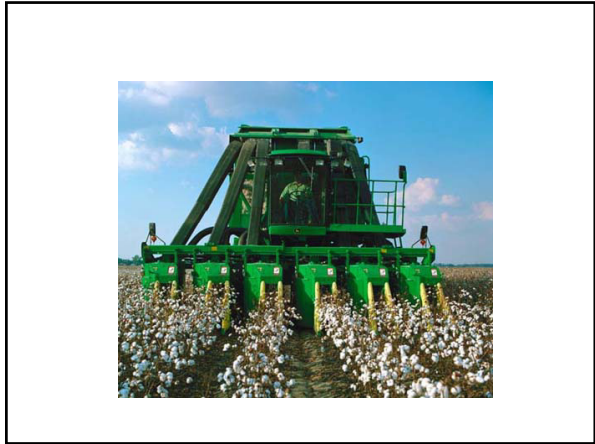


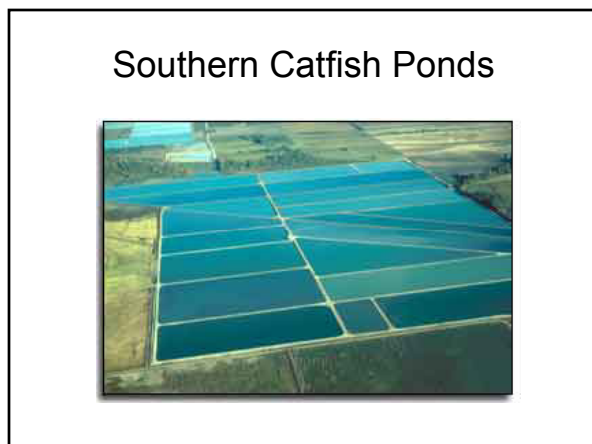
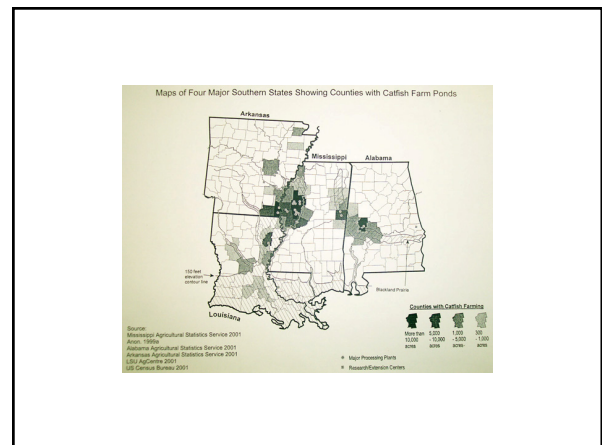
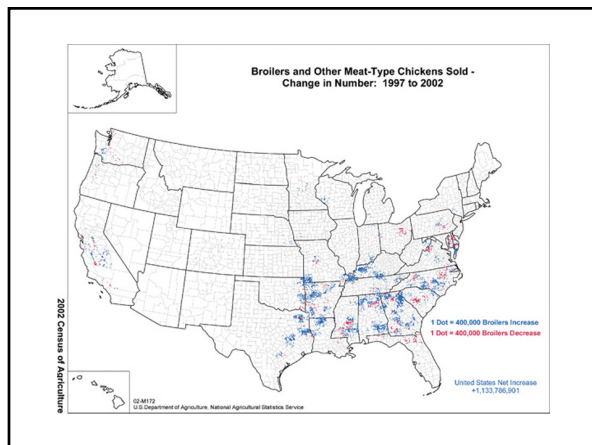
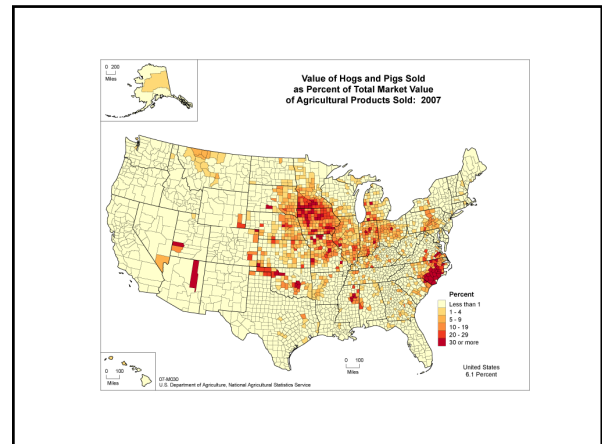
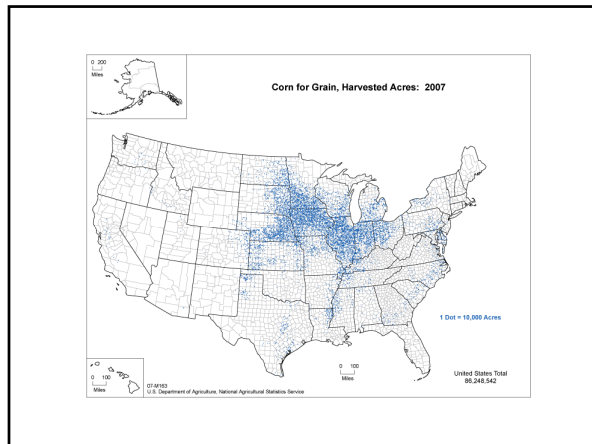
Apparel manufacturing



Mature Cotton in the field

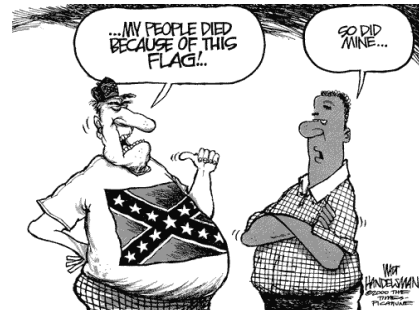








Catfish Harvesting



Legal Milestones in the Application of Racial Segregation

- Jim Crow laws
- Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
- Brown v. Board of Education (1954)

Jim Crow Laws

- Refers to laws passed in Southern states after the formal end of Reconstruction (1877) that prohibited blacks from using the same public facilities as whites.
- “Jim Crow” was/is a pejorative reference to African Americans.
- The term’s origin is traced to a white minstrel performer who became famous for blackening his face and singing the lyrics to the song “Jump Jim Crow” while performing a racially insulting jig.

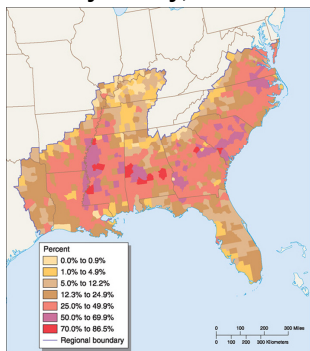
Plessy v. Ferguson

- An 1896 U.S. Supreme Court decision that approved the “separate but equal” principle, leading to official racial segregation in public facilities, including schools.
- The case was a challenge to a Louisiana law requiring separate railroad cars for Blacks and Whites.
- Opponents sought to test the law by having Homer Plessy, an *octoroon*, sit in a “white car” and be arrested.
- Supreme Court decided 7-1 that as long as the designated facilities were of equal quality, there was no violation of the 14th Amendment's Equal Protection Clause.

Brown v. Board of Education

- A 1954 U.S. Supreme Court ruling that outlawed racial segregation of public education facilities, thereby overturning Plessy v. Ferguson.
- Stated that “separate but equal” public education could never truly provide black Americans with the same standards available to white Americans.
- Evidence showed segregation laws rather uniformly resulted in “separate and unequal” treatment.

African-American Population by county, 2000



The Great Migration

- The large-scale migration during the 20th century of African Americans from rural areas in the South to urban areas in Northern, Midwestern, and Western States.
- Viewed by historians as either a singular migration between roughly 1916-1930 involving about 1.3 million people, or
- An initial movement between 1910-1940 involving about 1.6 million people destined mainly to the Northeast and Midwest, followed by a secondary migration between 1940-1970 involving perhaps 5 million people, many of whom went to California.
- Result: A people once overwhelmingly southern and rural became more national in their distribution, and much more urban (especially outside the South).

Reasons for the Great Migration

- Oppressive conditions in the South (discrimination, segregation, lynchings . . .)
- A much more receptive legal and social environment in the receiving areas (initially, at least).
- A boll weevil infestation in southern cotton fields (circa 1910) that forced Black sharecroppers and farm laborers to seek new employment.
- An expansion of manufacturing jobs in the North and Midwest during and following World War I.
- The Immigration Act of 1924, which cut the supply of potential new factory workers from Europe.
- The Great Mississippi River Flood of 1927, which displaced hundreds of thousands of people.

African-American Population by county, 2000

