

Chapter 4

The Economy of Missouri

One of the reasons the explorers Lewis and Clark traveled up the Missouri River on their Voyage of Discovery was to find a route to the Pacific Ocean. Such a route would make it easier for traders to travel between the eastern and western parts of North America. Along the way, they passed many fur trappers going downstream to sell their furs in St. Louis. They also passed the villages of Native Americans who had been trading with other villages and tribes along the river for many generations, just as their ancestors had done for thousands of years.

All of this trading of furs, food, pottery and woven baskets, tools, jewelry, and other items has a name. We call it an **economy**.





Opposite Page, Bottom: Settlers traded along the Missouri River. **This Page, Top:** A manager checks inventory. **Above:** Buying groceries is an important part of our economy. **Left:** The Arch in St. Louis is a big tourist attraction, which affects the state's economy.

Missouri Close Up

Where Missourians Work (May 2007 data)

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Agriculture | 95,100 |
| Construction and mining | 156,900 |
| Education and healthcare | 385,400 |
| Financial services | 167,400 |
| Government | 435,500 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 287,800 |
| Manufacturing | 300,000 |
| Professional business | 336,200 |
| Services | 120,700 |
| Transportation and utilities | 552,400 |



Missouri Economy (2004 data)

Value of manufactured goods and services in Missouri: \$203.4 billion

Average annual personal income: \$30,608

Median annual household income: \$40,725

Value of exports from Missouri: \$9 billion

Cost of living in Missouri: 6th lowest in the U.S.



Section 1

What Is an Economy?

As you read, look for the following:

- the two major groups in an economy
- the effect of being a worldwide economy
- vocabulary terms **producer, consumer, export, import, globalization**

An economy is the way in which human resources and natural resources are used to produce goods and services. An economy can be divided into two groups: producers and consumers. **Producers** are the people and businesses who make the goods or provide the services. **Consumers** are those who use the goods and services. Of course, in between the producers and the consumers are the people who transport and sell the goods.

Take the cereal you might have eaten for breakfast this morning. Many parts of the economy were involved in putting that cereal in your bowl. It began with the farmer who grew the grain needed to make the cereal. The farmer used natural resources to grow the grain, tractors to plant and harvest it, trucks to take it to the grain elevator. The grain elevator dried and stored the grain and then sold it to a cereal manufacturer. The grain was shipped to the manufacturer by railroad. The cereal manufacturer employed many people to make the grain into cereal. It combined the grain with other ingredients and packaged it in boxes. Trains or trucks took the boxes of cereal to warehouses, where more people worked to load the cereal and other food onto trucks that took it to the grocery

Below: Farms are an important part of the Missouri economy.
Bottom: Combine unloading harvested grain.



Did you know?

The Missouri Meerschaum Co. in Washington is the world's oldest and largest manufacturer of corncob pipes.

People at the store put it on the shelf. Your mom or dad bought the cereal, giving money to the store clerk. They brought it home in the car with other groceries and put the box away in the kitchen cupboard. And this morning you took the box out and ate the cereal for breakfast.

Each step along the way from farm to table is a part of the economy. Can you follow your breakfast cereal from the farmer to your table and identify all the producers and consumers, the goods and services, and the natural and human resources that are involved?

Missouri's economy is part of the larger world economy. Many of the goods made or grown in Missouri are sold around the world. And many of the things we buy are made in other



countries. Those products that are made or grown in Missouri and sold around the world are called **exports**. Those products that we buy that have been made in other countries are called **imports**. It would be very hard, indeed, to avoid buying products that come from other countries. Our economy's dependence on other countries to not only buy our goods but to also sell us their goods is called **globalization**. It affects our economy in many ways, including what type of goods are made in Missouri and what type and how many jobs are available to Missourians.

In the 18th century, most of the laborers in Missouri worked in agriculture. For most of the 20th century, more Missourians worked in manufacturing than any other type of job. But today, more and more Missourians work in jobs that provide services to others and not in jobs where they make or grow things. These services include health care, teaching, and government and jobs like installing utilities, cleaning buildings, delivering packages, working in a store, or cutting hair.



Figure 6
Missouri's Major Exports in 2006

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Transportation Equipment | \$5.0 billion |
| Chemicals | \$1.9 billion |
| Machinery | \$1.1 billion |
| Food Products | \$721 million |
| Electrical Equipment | \$592 million |
| Computer and Electronic Products | \$489 million |

Do You Remember?

1. What is the difference between an export and an import?
2. Go around your house or classroom and pick out 25 different items. Make a list of the items, including where they were made. How many were made in other countries?

Opposite Page, Bottom: A truck transports goods to market. **Left:** Grocer stocking the shelves. **Right:** Young girl having cereal for breakfast. **This Page, Top:** Cutting hair is a service. **Middle:** Loading goods for shipment is an important job. **Bottom:** Installing utilities helps us all.

Section 2

Natural Resources

Below: A young girl learns to recycle. Opposite Page, Top: Batteries are made from the lead mined in Missouri. Below: Miner working underground.

As you read, look for the following:

- the different types of natural resources found in Missouri
- how natural resources are used
- ways to make natural resources last longer
- vocabulary terms **natural resources, renewable resources, finite resources, refine, strip mining, quarry, fallow, erosion, irrigate, drought**



The farmer who grew the grain used to make your breakfast cereal used natural resources to do so. **Natural resources** are those that occur naturally, such as the soil in which seeds are planted and the water used to nourish the growing plants.

Some of our natural resources are **renewable**, meaning they can be naturally replaced. Trees, for example, are renewable resources. Many of our natural resources are **finite resources**, meaning they cannot be renewed. When we have used the last of them, they will be gone forever. Petroleum, from which many plastic items are made, is an example of a finite resource.

While we cannot replace finite resources, we can use them wisely. Three ways we can conserve resources (make them last longer) are by *reducing* how much we use by not wasting, by *reusing* items made from them, and by *recycling* those items when we are done using them.

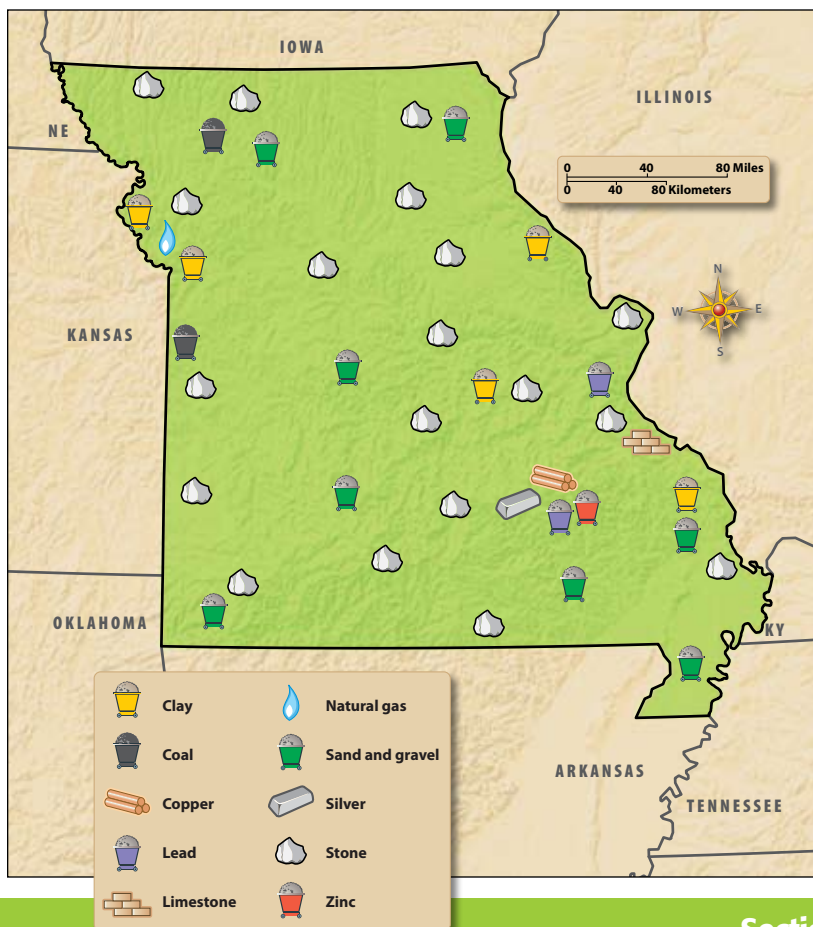


Minerals

Missouri is rich in a number of natural resources. You learned that the forces that shaped the land also created deposits of coal and clay; veins of minerals like lead, zinc, and iron ore; and layers of limestone and granite. These finite resources are removed from the earth by mining.

Deep-shaft mines, like the lead ore mines near Viburnum, are far below Earth's surface. Miners use machinery, tools, and explosives to dig the lead ore from the surrounding rock and load it into small rail cars that carry it to the surface. The ore is **refined** to remove the parts that are not lead. Refining is a method of turning natural resources into useful products. Most of the lead mined in Missouri is used to make batteries. Missouri is one of the largest producers of lead ore in the world.

Most of the coal deposits in Missouri are just below the soil, so **strip mining** is used. Large shovels, bigger than a house, scrape off the top layer of dirt to expose the layer of coal. The shovels then dig up the coal and load it into hopper cars or trucks. Most of the coal is shipped to power plants to be burned to make electricity.



Did you know?

The Missouri Mines State Historic Site in Park Hills is on the site of the former St. Joseph Lead Co. mines. The museum is in the former mine powerhouse.

Map 14

Missouri's Mineral Resources

Map Skill: What minerals are found along the Mississippi River?



Above: A hillside quarry.
Bottom Left: Trees are cut down and used for many different purposes.
Right: Lumber is often used in construction.
Opposite Page, Top: Planting trees is one way to renew that valuable resource.
Bottom Left: Soybeans are one of the crops farmers often use in their rotation.
Bottom Right: Erosion occurs when the dirt gets washed away.

Limestone and granite are blasted and cut from deep, open pits or hill-sides called **quarries**. Some of the rock is crushed and used to make concrete. Some is cut into blocks and used in construction. Rock is also *dredged*, or scooped up in large buckets, from streambeds and used to pave gravel roads. Rock in the form of sand is dredged from the bottom of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. A lot of this sand is used in making cement, but some of it might end up in play-

ground sandboxes. Missouri also has large deposits of fireclay, which is good for making bricks. Some of these bricks are used in the ovens that melt iron ore and other minerals to make steel. Most of the bricks are used in constructing homes and other buildings.

Missouri also has small amounts of oil and natural gas that are pumped to the surface by wells. These resources are used as fuels or in making plastics.

Forests

The state's forests are a renewable natural resource. There are about 12 million acres of forests in Missouri. The forests are good for hiking, camping, and hunting. In addition, the trees are harvested and cut into lumber for construction and furniture making, made into tools, or ground into pulp to be used in making paper and plastics. Some of the

wood is burned in special ovens called *kilns* that turn it into the charcoal we use at barbecues.



Soil

Our soil is a natural resource. It is good for farming because it contains minerals and other nutrients that plants need to grow. Plants take nutrients from the soil as they grow and return other nutrients when they die and decay. Different plants use and return different nutrients. Planting the same crops over and over, however, can take too many of the same nutrients from the soil and wear it out. That is why farmers *rotate* their crops. One year, they may plant wheat in a field; the next year, they might plant corn or soybeans to help replace the nutrients removed by the growing wheat. Farmers sometimes leave a field **fallow**. That is, they won't plant anything or they might plant a crop they won't harvest. This too helps replenish the soil.

Our soil is a natural resource that needs conserving. Soil can be lost to **erosion** when it blows or washes away. Farmers and landowners use different methods to prevent this. They may plant rows of trees to block the wind. Grasses with deep roots help hold the soil together. Farmers also avoid planting on hillsides or use terraces to stop water erosion.





Water

Sometimes we forget how important water is. But it is difficult to go without water for even one day. We drink it, we cook with it, and we bathe in it. Farmers **irrigate** (bring water to) their crops, and their livestock drink it. Businesses use it to make products. Water is also used to make electricity at dams, or it might be heated into steam at power plants. Like the forests, water is also important for recreation. We swim in it, fish in it, go boating and skiing on it, and even skate on it in winter.

Luckily, Missouri has many sources of water in its rivers, lakes, wells, and springs. We also receive water in the form of precipitation. However, some parts of Missouri experience water shortages during times of **drought**, when there is little or no precipitation for long periods of time.

Most of us get our water either from wells drilled deep in the ground or pumped from rivers, lakes, or reservoirs.

This water is treated to remove harmful substances and bacteria. Just because we have many sources of water doesn't mean we can waste it or misuse it. We have to protect it from pollution and use it wisely.



Top: Water is needed for our gardens. **Above:** Water also provides great recreation, such as fishing. **Above Right:** Water treatment plants make our water suitable for using.

Do You Remember?

1. Choose a Missouri natural resource. Describe where this resource is found, how it is obtained, and how it is used.
2. Name one finite resource and one renewable resource. Try not to use the examples given in the textbook.

Section 3

Agriculture

As you read, look for the following:

- how agriculture changed over the years
- the major agricultural products produced in Missouri
- vocabulary terms **cash crop**, **agribusiness**

The first people to come to Missouri were hunters and gatherers, constantly on the move following the animals they hunted and searching for the plants that provided food. Later, prehistoric tribes discovered that the seeds they had gathered as food could be planted and grown for food. They no longer had to constantly move to find food. They became farmers.

Missouri's Farming Heritage



Agriculture has been an important part of Missouri's economy since before it became a state. When Europeans started exploring the land that would become Missouri, they found tribes of Native Americans living in villages. In these villages, they found women growing crops such as corn (also called *maize*), squash, and beans.

Europeans first came to Missouri to hunt for furs, to trade with the natives, or to mine lead. But the first permanent European settlers were the farmers who settled around Ste. Genevieve. They crossed the Mississippi River to work in fields in the flat lands of the river valley. On their farms, they grew corn, wheat, and oats. They also kept cows, pigs, and horses.



Top: Seeds are planted and grown for food.

Bottom: The first settlers used horses to help plow the fields. They also raised pigs and cows.

For the first 150 years of European settlement in Missouri, farming did not change much from those first farms near Ste.

Genevieve. The farms were small because much of the work had to be done by hand or with the help of oxen, mules, or horses. Most of what was grown on the farms was consumed by the farm families or sold to neighbors.

But in the southeastern part of the state, a few farmers grew cotton as a **cash crop**, a crop raised to be sold for a profit. Along the Missouri River, some farmers grew tobacco. Other cash crops grown by early farmers included hemp for rope making, flax for cloth, barley for cereal, and grapes for wine. Farmers also sold wood from the trees they cleared from their land. In northern Missouri, farmers raised sheep and sold the wool. In many parts of the state, farmers raised cattle for beef or milk and pigs for pork.

In the late 19th century, farmers began to use machines on the farms. Large steam-powered tractors (and gasoline- and diesel-powered tractors later) made it possible to plow more land and harvest larger fields. Farms became larger, and fewer people were needed to work on the farms. One hundred years after Missouri became a state, 53 percent of Missourians still lived on farms or in rural communities. But 10 years later, in 1930, only 49 percent did. More and more people moved to the cities to find work in the growing number of factories.

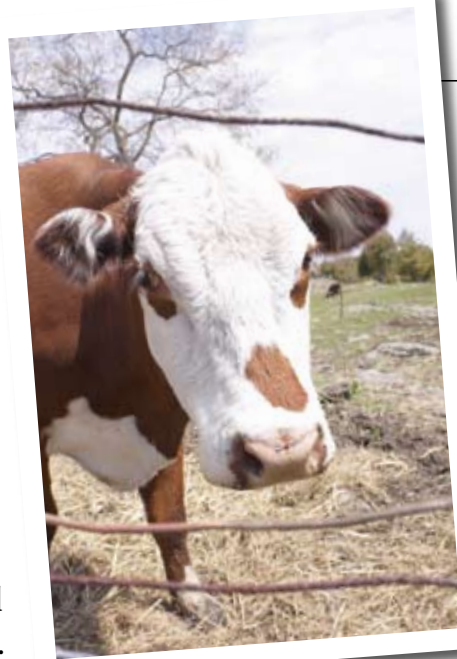


Did you know?

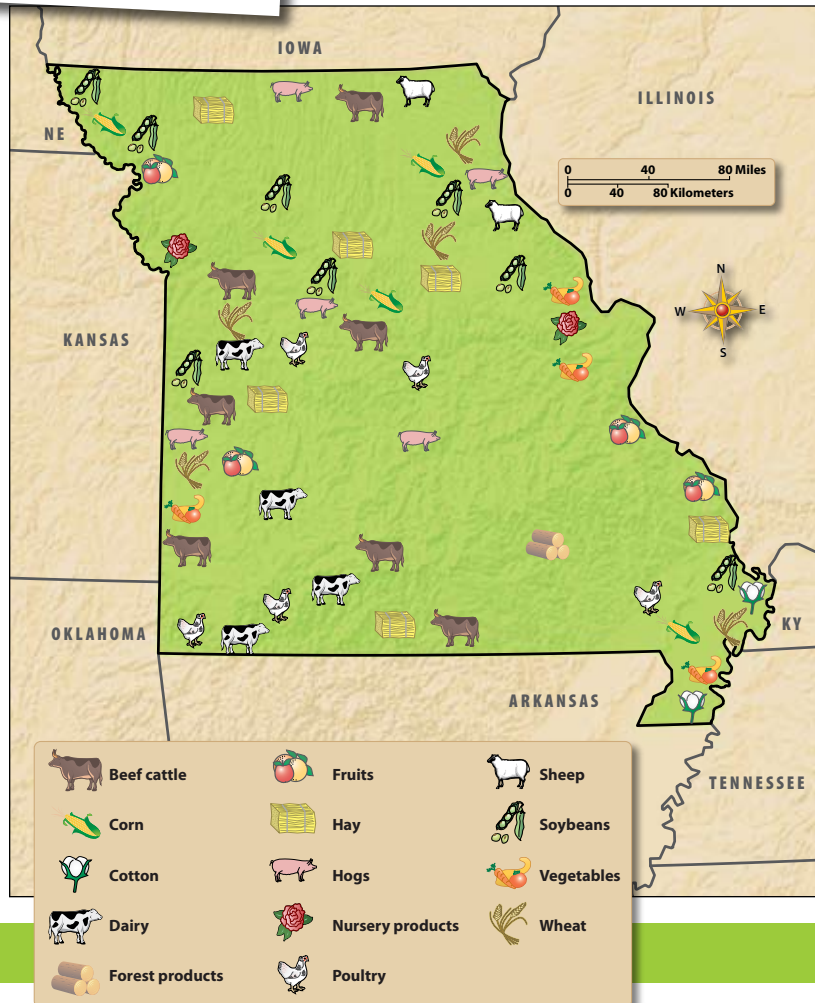
The Guyton & Harrington Stables near Lathrop provided 350,000 Missouri mules and horses to the British army in World War I.

Agriculture Today

Today, agriculture remains an important part of the state's economy. In 2006, there were still 105,000 farms in Missouri producing \$3.4 billion in crops and livestock. Soybeans and corn are the major crops grown in Missouri, along with hay, wheat, rice, and sorghum. Orchards of fruit trees and hillsides of grape vines also contribute to Missouri's agricultural output. The state is a leading producer of cattle and hogs for meat and leather. Missouri farms also produce dairy products, chickens and turkeys, eggs, horses, mules, and sheep. Even catfish and freshwater shrimp are grown on Missouri farms. Some farms even grow Christmas trees.



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Opposite Page, Top: Cotton farmers check on their crops. **Left:** Grapes are grown for making wine. **Bottom Right:** Sheep are raised for their wool. **Bottom:** An example of an early harvesting machine. **This Page, Top Right:** Cattle are raised for their meat, milk, and leather. **Above:** Corn is a major crop grown in Missouri.

Map 15

Missouri's Agriculture

Map Skill: What crops are grown in the Bootheel?



An important part of the state's agricultural economy is agribusiness. **Agribusiness** refers to large-scale farming operations. But agribusiness is more than just large farms. It includes the companies who turn the crops and animals into the food and other products we use. It also includes the auction barns and feedlots where animals are bought and sold; the dealers who sell seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides; the companies that make and sell farm equipment and animal feeds and medicines; and the trucking companies and railroads that transport all of it.

Do You Remember?

1. Choose a crop or animal product produced by a Missouri farmer. Describe how the farmer produces this crop or product and how it gets to market.
2. Are catfish a cash crop?



Top: A person sorting eggs by size on a dairy farm. **Middle:** Calves are bought and sold at auction. **Right:** Crops are loaded onto trains for transport.



Section 4

Manufacturing

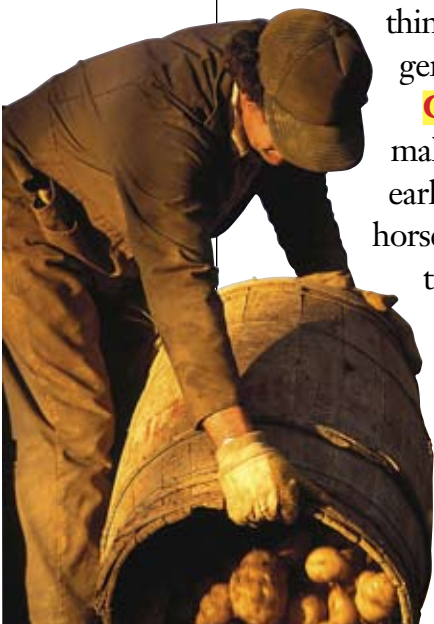
As you read, look for the following:

- how the products made in Missouri factories have changed with the times
- the many different products made in Missouri
- vocabulary terms **self-sufficient, craftsman, manufacture, factory, biotech**

The first settlers in Missouri, both the Native Americans and the Europeans, were mainly **self-sufficient**. That is, they made most of the clothing, wooden tools, and other things they needed. But they still had to buy some things they needed, such as iron kettles, metal tools, guns, kitchen utensils, knives, mirrors, and glass. They bought these things at the nearest trading post or general store in town.

Craftsmen, persons with special skills in making items, made some of the items. In most early towns, you found *blacksmiths* forging nails, horseshoes, tools, doorknobs, latches, and other things made from iron and other metals. You might also find *coopers* making barrels and buckets and *gunsmiths* making rifles and pistols and bullets. Most towns had a livery stable where horses were kept and harnesses made and repaired. There might even be a printer who printed signs, posters, and books.

Below Left: Coopers made barrels to be used by farmers. Below: Products were bought and sold at trading posts. Bottom: Blacksmiths forged metal products.



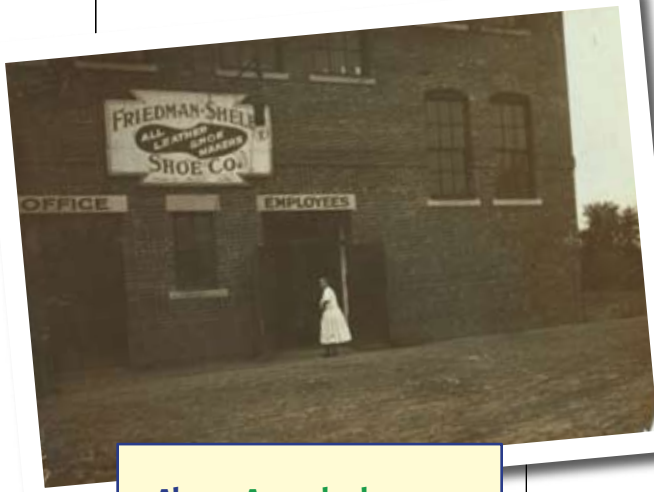
Early Manufacturing

For most of Missouri's early history, many of the things sold at the trading posts and by the town merchants were **manufactured**, or made, in factories in Europe or in the eastern part of the United States. They were then shipped by wagon or riverboat to Missouri. As the population of the state grew, however, factories were started in Missouri. **Factories** are buildings where goods are manufactured. Some of the earliest were shoe factories, wagon makers, meatpacking houses, flour mills, wool and cotton mills, and breweries (places that make beer).

As Missouri continued to grow, more and more factories were built. Most of these were in the large cities of Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Springfield, but not all of them. Someone traveling around the state could find a shoe factory in many of Missouri's small towns in the late 19th and early to mid-20th centuries. At one time, Missouri was the leading shoe manufacturing state in the country. Just about anything that could be manufactured has been made in Missouri at one time or another.

Modern Manufacturing

Today, Missouri is still a major manufacturing state. Automobile and truck factories in the St. Louis and Kansas City areas produce many of the cars, mini-vans, and pick-up trucks seen on the road today. Many smaller factories make automobile and truck parts for the larger manufacturing plants (factories with many buildings).



Above: An early shoe factory. Below: Many vehicles are manufactured in Missouri. Opposite Page, Top: The Blue Angels fighter jets. Middle: Toaster. Bottom: Father reads a children's book to his son. Right: Uniforms come from a factory in Licking.

Did you know?

C.L. Grigg, a soft-drink salesman in St. Louis, created a lemon-lime soda in 1929 that he called Bib-Label Lithiated. Two years later, he changed its name to 7-Up.





Ever since the invention of the airplane, Missouri has been an important manufacturer of aircraft. In 1939, McDonnell Aircraft began making airplanes in St. Louis. Today, that

company is part of the Boe-

ing Company. Its St. Louis factory is still a leading maker of fighter jets for the military. McDonnell was also a pioneer in the aerospace industry. It made the Mercury and Gemini space capsules that carried the first Americans into space and helped to make the Apollo spacecraft that took the first astronauts to the moon and back. Rocketdyne Corporation in Neosho also played a part in the early days of space exploration by making rocket engines.

Cars, airplanes, and spaceships are not the only things manufactured in Missouri. Look around your house. Almost everything you see could have been made in Missouri. That includes the toaster oven on the kitchen counter, the hangers in your closet, and even the bathtub in your bathroom.

The handles on your garden tools might have been made in Bernie. The steel anchors that keep utility poles from falling over are made in Centralia. Batteries for all sorts of uses are made in Joplin. The uniforms your sports team wears might have come from a factory in Licking. Another factory in Jefferson City prints children's books, and one in Jackson makes disposable diapers. The Hallmark Company in Kansas City is one of the largest greeting card companies in the world.

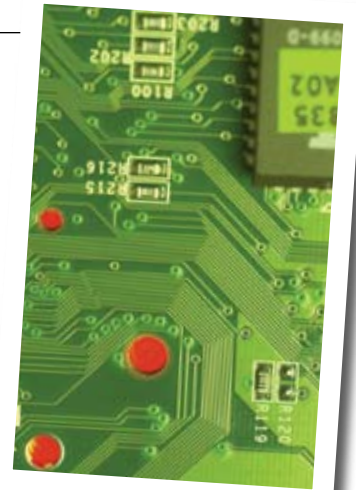


While the computers, televisions, radios, MP3 players, and DVD players in your house were probably not made in Missouri, a very important part of each of them might have been. Computers and other electronic devices depend on small chips to store and transmit information. These chips are printed on wafers of silicon, an element found in the Earth. One of the world's largest manufacturers of silicon wafers is in O'Fallon.

Missouri is also a leading maker of chemicals and products made from chemicals such as paints, plastics, adhesives, gases, and explosives. Much of the soaps, shampoos, and deodorants you use are made in Missouri. So too are the cleaning products that keep your home and school clean. An increasingly important chemical product being made in Missouri is ethanol, which uses corn and other grains to form a type of alcohol that can be used as a clean and efficient fuel in automobiles.

Another growing industry in Missouri is in the biological sciences, sometimes called **biotech** or life sciences. Research

centers in several parts of the state are studying ways to use newly discovered knowledge in genetics and how cells grow to produce new medicines, new ways to fight diseases and disabilities, and even new varieties of crops and livestock that produce more food.



Left: Soaps are made in Missouri. Top Right: Computer chips are manufactured on silicon wafers in O'Fallon. Bottom Middle: Research centers study cells to produce new medicines.

Do You Remember?

1. Find out if there is a manufacturing plant in or near your town. Learn as much as you can about what the plant makes and who uses the items made in the plant.
2. What was an important company to manufacture airplanes in Missouri?

Spotlight

Hallmark Cards, Inc.

The chances are good that the cards you received for your birthday were designed and printed by Hallmark, a Kansas City company that is the world's largest greeting card manufacturer. More than half the greeting cards sent each year in the United States are produced by Hallmark. It also sells cards in more than 100 countries and in 30 languages, including Braille for the blind and visually impaired. But Hallmark does more than sell cards. It sells ribbons and bows, gift wrap, ornaments, party products, picture frames, books, and Crayola crayons.

The company was started by Joyce C. Hall. Mr. Hall was a Nebraskan who came to Kansas City in 1910 at age 18 to start a picture-postcard business. He was later joined by his brothers, Rollie and William. They called their company Hall Brothers. In 1912, they started selling greeting cards. In 1914, they started printing their own cards.

The company became the largest greeting card company because the Hall brothers



seemed to know what type of cards people wanted. They also advertised their cards in magazines and on the radio—something other card makers did not do. In 1936, the Hall brothers set up a counter in a store where people could see all the cards and serve themselves.

Before then, greeting cards were usually kept under a counter in the store. You had to tell the clerk what kind of card you wanted.

The company's slogan, "When you care enough to send the very best," was first used in 1944. In 1954, the company changed its name to Hallmark, a name it had been using on

its cards since 1925. You can visit the Hallmark Visitors Center in downtown Kansas City and see how cards are designed and printed, see past and current television commercials, and clips from programs sponsored by Hallmark. You can even take home a souvenir bow made by a machine right before your eyes.

Section 5

Tourism



As you read, look for the following:

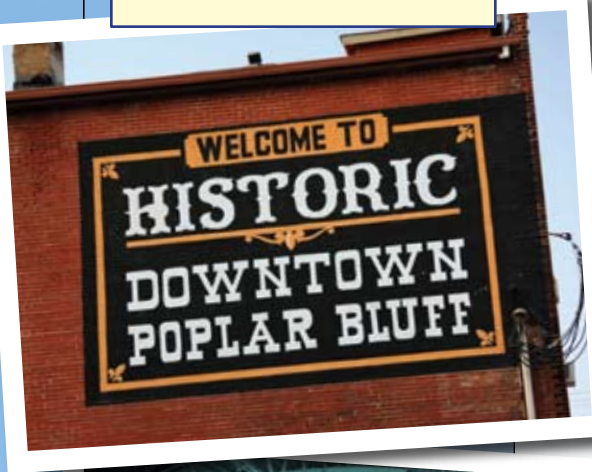
- how important tourism is to Missouri's economy
- vocabulary term **tourism**

Top Right: Tourists come to Missouri from all over the world. **Middle:** Historic cities are a popular stop. **Bottom:** Fans come from all over the country to see sporting events.

You have probably been a tourist more than once in your life. Just think of the last time your family went on vacation or took a trip. You might have visited an amusement park or historic site, stayed in a motel, and ate at a restaurant. Maybe you bought souvenirs, or perhaps your parents rented a car. All of that adds to the state's economy and is called tourism.

Tourism is the activity of people visiting a place for fun and recreation, the money they spend, and the businesses and places that serve them.

Many of the tourists in Missouri are Missourians themselves, visiting our own sights and attractions. But more than half of the 38 million people who visit Missouri's attractions each year come from other states and countries. They come to see our parks, lakes and streams, museums and sports teams, big cities and little towns, fairs and festivals, historic sites, and shopping centers. They come to visit zoos or go fishing and boating. They come to hike in the Ozarks or ride on the Katy Trail. They come to see the shows at Branson or the exhibits at the State Fair in Sedalia. They come to explore caves or go to the top of the Arch in St. Louis and the Liberty Memorial in Kansas City. They come to see the homes of famous Missourians, like Mark Twain in Hannibal or Laura Ingalls Wilder in Mansfield, or to see the homes of their own ancestors who once lived in Missouri.



While they are here, tourists spend money on food and lodging, on rented canoes and theater tickets, on postcards and silly hats, on fishing licenses and fuel, on roller coaster rides and T-shirts. They are served by waiters in restaurants, ticket-takers at amusement parks, clerks at convenience stores, musicians at stage shows, cooks at hot dog stands, worm growers at bait shops, rangers at state parks, and cotton candy sellers at ballparks. Tourism in Missouri employs nearly 290,000 people each year and adds more than \$13 billion to the state's economy.



Right Top: A waiter assists tourists at a fine restaurant. **Middle:** Fishing is a popular activity for tourists. **Bottom Right:** Siblings going on vacation in Missouri. **Bottom Left:** Taking pictures while out on a hike.

Did you know?

Missouri has four covered bridges that were built in the 19th century and are still standing today. They attract thousands of tourists each year.

Do You Remember?

1. What types of activities does tourism involve?
2. Name a tourist attraction in your town or county.

Missouri Places

Branson



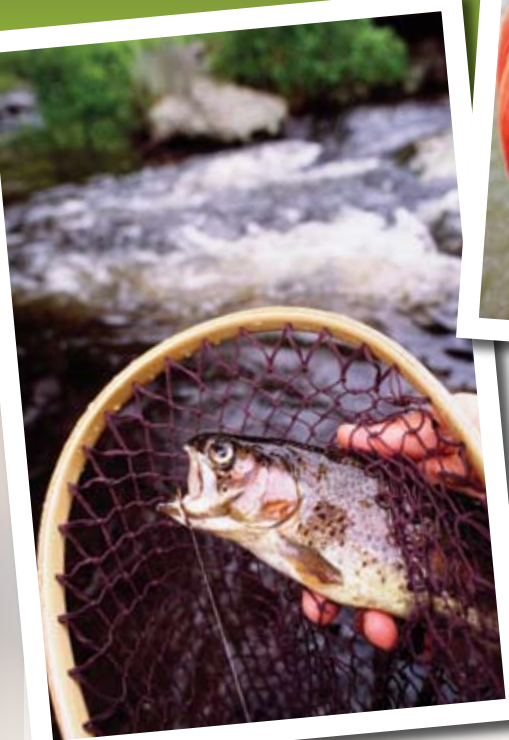
Each year, 8 million people visit the area around the southwest Missouri town of Branson. Many come for the trout fishing in the rivers and lakes. Others come to see the artists and craftspeople using tools and materials the early settlers used.

But most come for the music. On most days, visitors can choose from 90 different shows at 45 different theaters.

That is a far cry from the 1950s.

Then, there might be one or two shows a night in the basement of city hall. Sometimes musicians played in a makeshift building on the edge of town before only a handful of people waved in from the highway.

People first settled Taney County about the time Missouri became a state. They were attracted by the natural beauty of the hills and rushing streams. They didn't



mind that they were isolated from the rest of the world. That began to change in 1907 when Harold Bell Wright's best-selling book *The Shepherd of the Hills* was published. It told the story of a preacher

among the hill people. Their simple lifestyle was attractive to many people. In 1913, a dam on the White River formed Lake Taneycomo and attracted growing numbers of people to fish or go boating. At the same time, Branson was incorporated (became a city) with a population of 1,200 people.

After World War II, cars became more common. People were more willing to make the difficult trip over narrow roads to Branson. The quiet little town also attracted artists and craftspeople and those just looking for a simpler life. To make a living, some of these people started playing country music at night for the visitors who had come to fish and boat during the day. A second dam on the White River formed Table Rock Lake in 1954. Better highways made it easier for even more people to travel to the Branson area.

One of the attractions was Marvel Cave and the amusement park built above it, called

Silver Dollar City. Many of the artists and craftspeople found work at Silver Dollar City. That attracted even more visitors. The growing number of visitors meant more customers for the music shows, more theaters, and more musicians. In the 1980s, nationally known music stars like Roy Clark and Andy Williams opened theaters that began attracting tourists from around the country. Still more stars began to open their own theaters. Before long, busloads of people were coming to Branson, and it became known as "the live music capital of the world."

Today, there are 201 motels and hotels and 408 restaurants in the Branson area. Nearly 60,000 people live there year-round, working in the businesses that serve the 8 million visitors each year.



Chapter Review

Summary



In this chapter, you read about the major parts of Missouri's economy. That economy has changed as technology changed.

Missouri's rich natural resources make it possible for farmers to grow crops and raise animals. They also provide the raw materials for manufacturing, sources of energy, and opportunities for recreation.

Agriculture remains an important part of the state's economy, but the number of people working in agriculture or agribusiness continues to shrink.

Missouri has been a manufacturing leader in automobiles, aviation, and aerospace. The state's manufacturers also make a wide variety of items used everyday by consumers. Missouri's economy is part of a worldwide economy where goods are sold and bought in countries around the globe. This global economy is changing the types of jobs Missourians do.

Missouri's natural attractions, parks, cities, and towns; its recreation, entertainment, and sports activities; its fairs, festivals, and history are all reasons thousands of people from other states and countries visit our state as tourists.

Remember



Use the following terms to complete the sentences below.

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| cash crop | manufactured |
| drought | natural resources |
| erosion | quarries |
| factories | renewable resources |
| finite resources | self-sufficient |
| irrigate | |

(1) ___ are those that occur naturally. Some resources such as limestone and granite are blasted and cut from deep pits or hillsides called (2) ___. Natural resources such as trees are called (3) ___ because they can be grown again. Resources that cannot be renewed are known as (4) ___.

The resource soil is easily lost to (5) ___ when it blows or washes away. One important resource that we can not live without is water. Sometimes we experience a water shortage called a (6) ___. When this happens, farmers must (7) ___, or bring water to, their fields.

In the southeastern part of Missouri, farmers grew cotton as a (8) ___, or a crop raised to be sold for a profit.

Most early settlers of Missouri were (9) ___, meaning they made almost everything they needed to survive. Today, many of the items we need are (10) ___ in (11) ___.

Understand



Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What is the effect of a global economy?
2. What are some ways we can make resources last longer?
3. Why do farmers rotate crops?
4. Why is water important to farming?
5. Who were the first settlers of Missouri?
6. Name two early cash crops of Missouri.
7. Explain what agribusiness is and how it affects Missouri.
8. Why is tourism important to Missouri?

Think About It



1. In a short paragraph, compare the two groups in an economy.
2. Think about the last time you were a tourist. Make a list of the places you visited, where you stayed, and where you ate. List also the souvenirs you bought and what type of transportation you used.
3. Draw a land use and resource map of Missouri. Use symbols to show the major ways Missourians use the land and where the resources are located in Missouri. Be sure to include a map legend.

Write About It



Think about the products that are manufactured in Missouri. Write a short paragraph explaining how Missouri products have changed with the times.

Use The Internet



Go to website epa.gov/recyclecity. Click on “Go to Recycle City!” and play the Dump-town Game.

Work Together



With a partner or in a small group, research how people use the natural resources of Missouri. Choose several resources to report about. Put together an oral presentation for the rest of the class.