

GUIDED READING

A Place Called Mississippi

Chapter 11: Modern Mississippi, 1971 to the Present

Section 1 Administration of Bill Waller, 1972 - 1976

Directions: Use the information from pages 294 - 297 to complete the following.

1. During the 1971 Democratic _____, Bill _____ identified himself with small farmers and _____ workers, and he _____ courted the _____ of _____.
2. He promised to _____ the _____, which he identified as a small _____ of powerful _____ and Jackson businessmen who had _____ the _____ legislature since the early 1950s.
3. The 1971 general election campaign produced the _____ turnout in the state's history.
4. Charles _____, the brother of _____ Evers, _____ for governor as an independent candidate.
5. This was the _____ in the state's _____ that a _____ candidate conducted a statewide campaign for governor.
6. Bill Waller _____ the general election by a vote of 601,222 to 172,762.

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7. The _____ of Mississippi's historic _____ and its designation as a National _____ (nationally significant historic place designated by the U.S. Department of the Interior) was a popular _____ of Governor Waller's administration.
8. Another important _____ of Governor Waller's administration was the _____ of _____ responsibilities from the law _____ duties of the county _____.
9. Governor Waller _____ the Highway _____ and _____ blacks to boards, commissions, and other agencies.
10. For the first time in almost a century, _____ actively _____ in the _____ of the _____.
11. There had been no _____ (segregation based on laws) since the passage of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.
12. However, _____ and other southern states had maintained a *de facto* racial _____ in public _____ and other public facilities.
13. _____ means that segregation was maintained not by law but by rigid _____ of local customs and traditions.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

14. One of Governor Waller's enduring _____ was his 1973 _____ of the _____ for the State Sovereignty Commission. That veto, in effect, _____ the _____.
15. Governor Waller initiated a \$600 million _____ construction program and completed the Mississippi portion of Interstate Highways 55 and 20.
16. _____ for public education _____ by 64 percent, and Mississippi _____ received the largest _____ in the state's history at that time.
17. During the Waller administration, more than 54,000 _____ were added, and _____ increased by 43 percent.

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Section 2 The Emergence of the Republican Party

Directions: Use the information from pages 298 - 307 to complete the following.

1. Most Mississippians who supported the _____ Party in the 1948 presidential election eventually _____ to the _____ Party.
2. During the presidential election of 1952, a small group of prominent Mississippi _____ formed an organization called Democrats for Eisenhower and supported _____ Dwight D. _____, the _____ nominee for president.
3. General Eisenhower received 112,966 votes in _____ and was _____ president of the United States.
4. From that small beginning, the _____ Party gradually became Mississippi's _____ political _____ in presidential elections.
5. The presidential election of 1964 had a significant _____ on the _____ of the _____ Party in Mississippi.
6. In that election, Barry Goldwater, a Republican senator from Arizona, ran against Lyndon B. _____, who had _____ president when John F. _____ was _____ in 1963.

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7. President Johnson _____ the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which fundamentally _____ in America.
8. This made President _____ extremely _____ in the _____.
9. The turning point in the _____ of the _____ Party in Mississippi was the _____ of 1972.
10. Richard _____, the Republican candidate, carried the state over the Democratic candidate, George McGovern.
11. Two Republican _____, Trent _____ and Thad Cochran, were also elected in 1972.
12. Congressman Lott served in the U.S. House of _____ until his _____ to the U.S. _____ in 1988.
13. Mississippi's most popular and successful _____ was Evelyn _____. She [Gandy] was elected to the _____ legislature in 1947 and was elected state _____ in 1959 and _____ commissioner in 1971.
14. William _____ was elected to the state's highest office [governor] in 1979.
15. Among the most _____ pieces of _____ passed during his administration were a strict _____ (driving under the influence) law and an open records law.
16. For all of William Winter's many contribution to the state of Mississippi he is best remembered for the _____ Act of 1982.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

17. A public _____ is the cornerstone of that law.

18. In 1979, William (Bill) Allain was elected Mississippi's _____
_____.

19. Two of his most notable _____ as attorney general were the
_____ of a utility _____ and the
_____ of Mississippi as a _____
_____.

20. In 1983, Ray _____ was elected state _____ in his first
campaign for public office.

21. Ray Mabus was the nation's _____ when he
was inaugurated on January 12, 1988.

22. Among Governor Mabus's most significant _____ were a
_____ of the executive branch; a law providing for the unit
system of county government; and _____ (Better Education for Success
Tomorrow), a comprehensive education reform program.

23. The continuous _____ of the _____ Party during
the 1980s culminated in the 1991 _____ of Governor Kirk
_____.

24. During Governor Fordice's first administration, Mississippi established two
_____ plans that are maintained and
administered by the Office of the State Treasurer.

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25. The Mississippi _____ Affordable _____
_____ (MPACT) plan allows parents and/or grandparents to establish an account in the name of a future college student and lock in the cost of college tuition at the time the account is established.
26. Mississippi also offers a Mississippi Affordable _____
_____ (MACS) plan.
27. This plan allows the parents or grandparents to _____ additional
_____ into the student's account to defray other qualified _____
such as _____ and supplies, and certain _____ and board
_____.
28. Ronnie _____ was elected _____ in 1999 under
circumstances unique in Mississippi history.
29. Neither Musgrove, a Democrat, nor Mike Parker, a Republican, received a
_____ of _____ in the November 1999 general
_____.
30. Under the terms of the 1890 Constitution, the _____ was
_____ to _____ the governor. [The legislature elected
Musgrove.]
31. Soon after his [Musgrove] inauguration, he began a program called Advantage
Mississippi Initiative (_____) to _____ the state's
_____ and to bring new jobs to Mississippi.
32. In 2003, it [AMI] brought the _____ automobile plant that employs about
4,700 workers to Canton; and, the program was instrumental in bringing the
_____ plant to Blue Springs.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

33. In 2001, Governor Musgrove signed into law a bill _____ that the words " _____ " be _____ in all public school classrooms, auditoriums, and cafeterias.
34. In 2003, Haley _____ was elected Mississippi's second _____ governor since Reconstruction.
35. During his first term, Barbour signed one of the most comprehensive tort _____ in the nation.
36. A _____ is an action that wrongly harms someone but is not a crime; it is dealt with in a _____.
37. Governor Barbour also actively pursued the development of _____ sources and was instrumental in attracting the KiOr Corporation, a Texas-based _____ company.
38. Governor Balfour distinguished himself by his handling of the _____ and _____ program following the _____ of the Gulf Coast caused by Hurricane _____ on August 29, 2005.

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Section 3 Black Public Officials

Directions: Use the information from pages 310 - 315 to complete the following.

1. Before the _____ of 1965, the only _____ public _____ in Mississippi were the mayor and _____ (members of city legislative bodies) of Mount Bayou, an _____ town in Bolivar County.
2. The voting _____ of the Mississippi Constitution of 1890 made it extremely _____ for African Americans to _____.
3. If they _____ vote, blacks could not _____ and be elected to public office.
4. Before 1980, _____ of Mississippi's _____ public _____, except Robert Clark, were _____ at the _____.
5. A _____ ordered legislative _____ plan in 1979 resulted in the _____ of 17 African Americans to the _____ legislature.
6. _____ now has _____ black public officials than any other state in America.
7. Legislative _____ is the reallocation of _____ in the state _____ to counties and districts throughout the state.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

8. In 1963, residents of Harrison County, with the support from other urban counties, _____ in federal court seeking an _____ (a court order requiring one to do, or refrain from doing, a specific act) to _____ legislative reapportionment in Mississippi.
9. The reapportionment dramatically _____ the _____ of the Mississippi _____.
10. Two years after the urban counties filed suit several members of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party filed suit asking the courts to reapportion the Mississippi _____ in a manner that would make it possible for _____ blacks to be _____ to that body.
11. The U.S. Supreme Court directed the legislature to conduct a reapportionment plan that would _____ blacks a fair _____ to _____ election to the state legislature.
12. Mike _____ was one of Mississippi's most popular and highly visible _____ politicians.
13. Espy was assistant state _____, elected to the U.S. _____ and appointed as _____ for the United States.
14. Congressman Bennie _____ has been one of the most important and influential members of the _____.
15. The 2008 _____ was an epic event in American history.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

16. For the _____ in our nation's history, an
_____ was
_____ president.

17. In the 2008 presidential election the _____
_____ was Illinois Senator _____
_____ [Obama was elected president in the fall of 2008].