

GUIDED READING

A Place Called Mississippi

Chapter 9: Conflict and Change, 1932 - 1960

Section 1 The Great Depression

Directions: Use the information from pages 237 - 246 to complete the following.

1. In the early 1930s, a group of " _____ " gained control of state government and significantly _____ the state's political and economic climate.
2. These new politicians _____ the _____ of Mississippi that the _____, _____ the _____, offered _____ from the Great Depression.
3. They instituted an economic recovery program called _____ with _____ (BAWI).
4. In October _____, the New York _____ experienced a drastic and rapid _____ in _____.
5. This collapse is known as the _____ of 1929.
6. Within weeks after this panic, many large corporations began _____ workers in anticipation of a _____ in sales.
7. By the early 1930s, the country was in the worst _____ in the nation's history, which has come to be known as the _____.
8. At the end of World War I, Mississippi _____ were _____ and _____.

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9. But the _____ of the _____ brought a sharp _____ in both the _____ for and the _____ of cotton.
10. The cotton _____ was also short; that is, the total amount of cotton _____ was _____ than it had been.
11. There were _____ basic _____ for the _____ of total cotton production in Mississippi during the 1920s.
12. The most serious problem was caused by the _____, a small pest that migrated from Mexico, through Texas, Louisiana, and finally into Mississippi in 1907.
13. In 1919, the _____ in Mississippi exceeded the annual _____ (average) by sixteen inches. During those _____ years, the boll weevil _____ rapidly.
14. Successive _____ and _____ prices forced many farmers to _____ their land.
15. Most of those farmers became _____.
16. Mississippi farmers in the 1920s are classified in these four categories: _____, _____, _____, and _____.
17. Landowners were at the _____ of the agricultural system.
18. Renters were farm families who _____ a certain number of _____ at a fixed price from the landowner.
19. Farm tenants worked the land for a certain _____ of the _____.

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20. As the price of cotton steadily declined in the 1920s, some small farmers turned to _____ and _____ as a means of livelihood.
21. This increase in dairy farming led to the establishment of several _____ and _____ plants.
22. By the 1920s, Mississippi's large _____ reserves were _____, and about 40,000 lumbermen were _____ employment in other industries.
23. Some lumber companies did realize the danger of exhausting Mississippi's _____ timber reserves, so they developed allied industries that could utilize the faster-growing _____.
24. William H. Mason developed a process to make _____ - _____ (a building material made of compressed wood fibers) or wood paneling.
25. L. O. Crosby, also found a _____ use for the pine _____ left behind after the lumber boom had passed.
26. He built an establishment to _____ from the stumps and later expanded his operation to include a creosote plant and a furniture factory.
27. _____ is a product made from the tree resin that is used as a wood coating and preservative.
28. The DuPont Company also established a plant to extract _____, resin, and turpentine from pine stumps.
29. _____ is a liquid distilled from tree resin that is used as a paint thinner, for making varnish, and in the chemical industry.
30. The condition of the _____ was the most pressing _____ during the governor's _____ in 1931.

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31. During Martin S. Conner's 1931 campaign, he told the people that the only _____ for Mississippi to _____ its _____ and _____ its economic conditions was to _____ men who would conduct the affairs of state in and _____ and _____ manner.
32. Governor Conner immediately implemented the rigid _____ he promised during the campaign.
33. Governor Conner proposed the enactment of a sales tax to bring in more _____.
34. Only a few states had adopted a direct _____ (a tax on food, clothing, and other items purchased in the open market).
35. By the time Mike Conner [Martin] _____ in 1936, he had _____ the state's _____ and had _____ a _____ in the state treasury.

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Chapter 9: Conflict and Change, 1932, 1960

Section 2 BAWI and the War That Changed Everything

Directions: Use the information from pages 247 - 252 to complete the following.

1. Hugh L. _____, campaigned for _____ on the promise that he would continue to _____ industrial development in Mississippi.
2. The Great Depression had convinced Mississippi _____ that industrial development was their _____ means of _____.
3. In 1935, they [voters] gave Hugh L. White a _____ (authorization to act) to inaugurate a Balance Agriculture with Industry program (BAWI).
4. Under the BAWI program, _____ that established _____ in Mississippi were granted _____.
5. The most _____ industry attracted to Mississippi under the BAWI program was Ingalls _____ located at Pascagoula.
6. It would be hard to exaggerate the sweeping _____ that _____ brought to Mississippi, or the _____ those changes caused.
7. The _____ boom generated by the war _____ the depression in Mississippi and _____ full _____ to the state and the nation.

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8. Mississippi's _____ made the state an ideal location for _____ installation, especially _____ and training camps.
9. During World War II, many _____ for service in the United States _____.
10. Several hundred Japanese troops, known as the _____ troops, were stationed at Camp Shelby for _____.
11. A _____ training school for Dutch _____ was established at Jackson, and several _____-of-_____ camps were maintained in various cities in Mississippi.
12. Governor Thomas L. _____, a former schoolteacher and lawyer from Webster County, took full advantage of the wartime _____ to _____ into Mississippi.
13. Governor Bailey promoted a system of _____-to_____ roads that would make it easier for farmers to get their _____ to _____.
14. The _____ of Mississippi's _____ and _____ was accelerated by the wartime _____ for _____.
15. Two years after the war, Nellah Massey Bailey became the _____ ever _____ to a _____ in Mississippi.

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16. After World War II, President Harry S. _____ gave a new _____ (encouragement, incentive) to the _____ movement (the social movement to secure equal treatment under the laws for blacks).
17. President Truman supported a _____ Practices law that _____ racial discrimination in _____ practices.
18. In 1948, President Truman _____ the _____ of the _____, and urged Congress to pass a comprehensive civil rights law.
19. The _____ to President Truman's racial _____ and the increase in civil rights activity culminated in the _____ movement in 1948.

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Chapter 9: Conflict and Change, 1932 - 1960

Section 3 Reaction to the *Brown* Decision

Directions: Use the information from pages 254 - 259 to complete the following.

1. As _____ increasingly _____ the political and educational benefits of full citizenship, a corresponding _____ among _____ revived the old _____ (ill will, hostilities) and rhetoric.
2. During his second term of office, Governor White initiated a _____ but _____ consolidation program.
3. In some small communities, citizens _____ to _____ in an effort to prevent the _____ of local schools.
4. Many parents _____ to the _____ of their children over long _____ that sometimes amounted to twenty miles or more.
5. In an effort to _____ federal court _____ in state schools, Governor White pushed for an extensive program of _____ of black and white schools.
6. Trying to _____ black schools during a major consolidation program further _____ the state's school system.
7. On Monday, May 17, 1954, the United States Supreme Court _____ unanimously in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, that the " _____ - _____ - _____ " principle in American schools _____ the Constitution.

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8. One year later, in the second _____ decision, the _____ declared that _____ of public _____ should occur with "all deliberate _____."
9. _____ Mississippians were "shocked and stunned" by the *Brown* _____.
10. Governor White and other state officials were determined to _____ its [*Brown* decision] _____ in Mississippi by every legal and constitutional means possible.
11. In July 1954, a group of _____ citizens at Indianola organized the first _____ in Mississippi.
12. The _____ of the Citizens' Council was to _____ state _____ in preventing the implementation of the *Brown* decision.
13. In December 1954, Mississippi _____ approved a constitutional amendment _____ the _____ to _____ the public _____ system if necessary to _____ its _____.
14. Some historians consider the brutal _____ of fourteen-year-old _____ the crime that _____ the civil rights movement.
15. Emmett Till, who was from Chicago, came to _____ in the summer of 1955 to visit relatives.
16. When he and his cousins went to a local grocery store, he _____ at

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the _____ who owned the store.

17. A few days later, Till was _____, _____, and _____ into the Tallahatchie River.

18. Roy Bryant, the husband of the lady that Till had whistled at, and J. S. Milam were _____ with _____, but an _____ - _____ both men.

19. In January 1956 both men _____ that they _____ Emmett Till.

20. But they could not be _____ because of the _____ clause in the U.S. Constitution that prevents a person from being tried _____ for the _____ crime.

21. In 1942, Dr. T. R. M. Howard became the first _____ to practice medicine in Mound Bayou.

22. He was also a founding member of the Regional council of _____.

23. The Emmett Till murder also _____ (launched) Aaron _____ into prominence and leadership among _____ in Mississippi.

24. He was a _____ member of the Regional Council of Black Leadership, and joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1954.

25. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (_____) is an interracial organization founded in 1909 to work for the _____ of

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segregation and discrimination, to _____ racism, and to ensure African Americans their constitutional rights.

26. Governor James P. Coleman, elected in 1956, campaigned in support of a _____ constitution.

27. He [Coleman] had pledged to continue school consolidation and to _____ school _____.

28. In 1956, the state _____ passed a Resolution of _____ . [This basically meant that the state of Mississippi did not have to abide by the U.S. Supreme Court's *Brown* decision.]

29. Additional legislation directed all public _____ in Mississippi to " _____, by any lawful, peaceful, and constitutional means, the _____ of or the compliance with the _____ decisions of the United States Supreme Court."

30. The legislature also _____ Mississippi's _____ education statute that _____ all school-age children to be _____ and _____ school.

31. In 1956, the legislature also established a _____ Commission "to prevent _____ upon the _____ of this and other states by the _____... and to resist usurpation of the rights and powers reserved to this state."