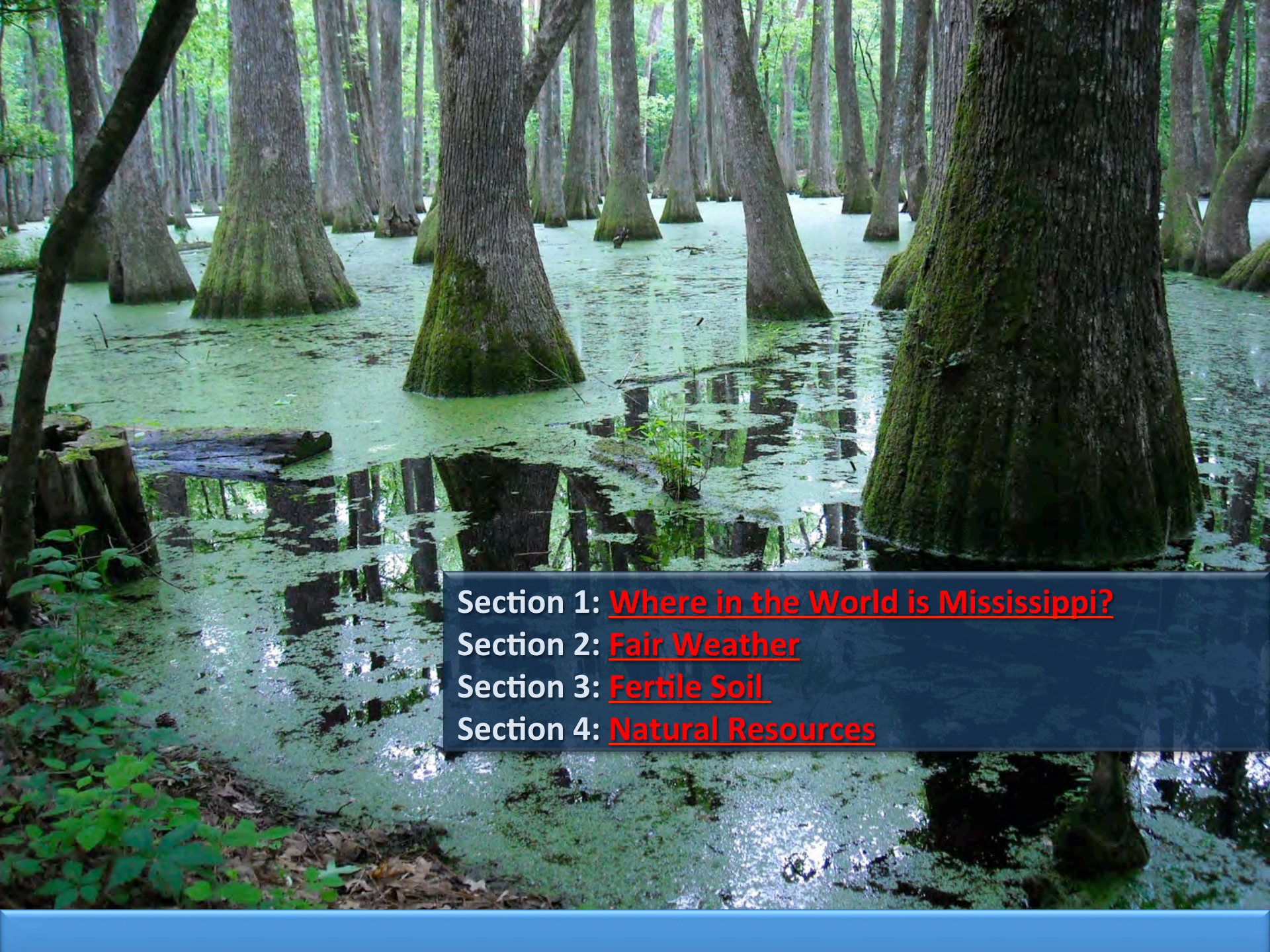


The image shows the Mississippi State Capitol building, a grand neoclassical structure with a prominent dome topped by a golden eagle. The building features a portico with tall columns and a pediment with a relief sculpture. The scene is set against a clear blue sky with some green foliage in the foreground.

A Place Called Mississippi

Chapter 1: Where in the World is Mississippi?
STUDY PRESENTATION



Section 1: [Where in the World is Mississippi?](#)

Section 2: [Fair Weather](#)

Section 3: [Fertile Soil](#)

Section 4: [Natural Resources](#)

Section 1: Where in the World is Mississippi?

- Essential Question: How does location affect the lives of the people of Mississippi?



Section 1: Where in the World is Mississippi?

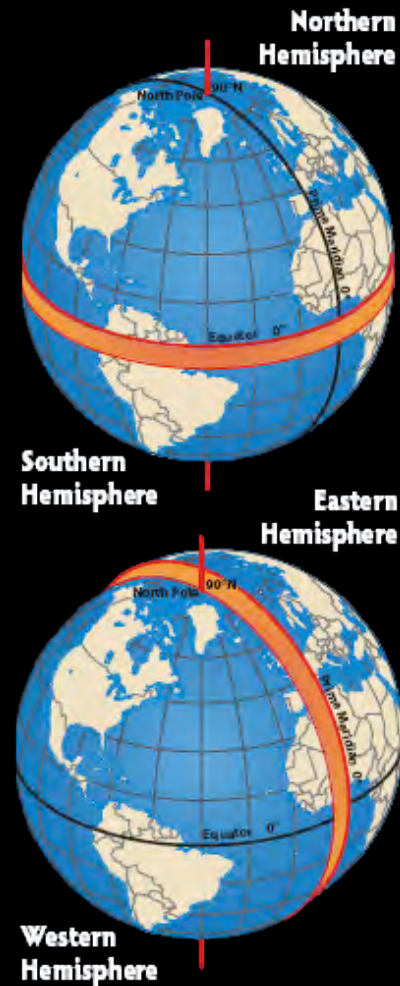
➤ What terms do I need to know?

- absolute location
- longitude
- prime meridian
- latitude
- equator
- elevation



Where in the World is Mississippi?

- Mississippi is:
 - in the Western hemisphere
 - in the Northern hemisphere



Where in the World is Mississippi?

- Mississippi is:
 - in North America
 - in the southern United States (“Lower South” or “Deep South”)
 - bounded by:
 - Louisiana
 - Arkansas
 - Tennessee
 - Alabama
 - Gulf of Mexico



[Link to Internet map](#)



Locating Mississippi

➤ Location terms

- latitude: the distance north or south of the equator
- longitude: distance east or west of the prime meridian
- absolute location: precise position found using latitude and longitude
- elevation: height of the land above sea level



GPS technology is used to guide users from one absolute location to another.

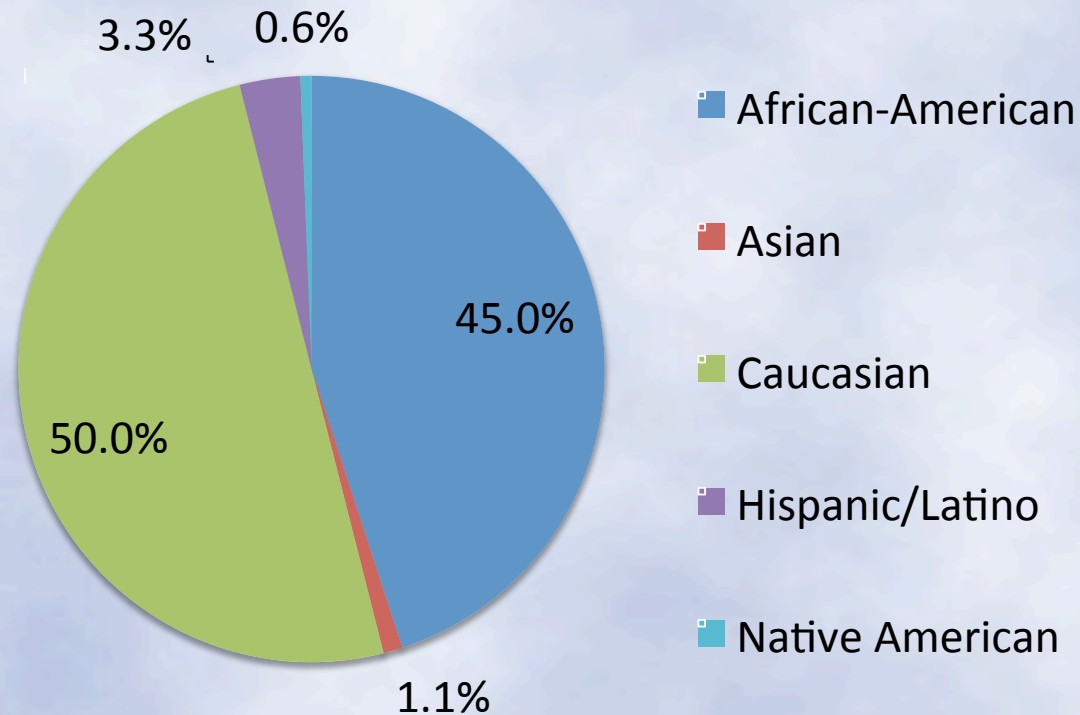
[Find your latitude and longitude](#)



Measuring Mississippi

➤ FACTS

- 48,434 square miles
- 350 miles north to south; 180 miles east to west
- 32nd in size of US states
- Population: over 2.9 million



Section 2: Fair Weather

➤ Essential Question

- How does climate affect the lives of the people of Mississippi?



Section 2: Fair Weather

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- eon
- growing season
- flora
- fauna
- tornado
- hurricane



Rainfall and Temperature

- The growing season is the number of days between the spring frost and fall frost.
- In Mississippi: 210 days in north; 270 days in the south
- Over 59 inches of rain/year
- Warm summers and mild winters make for good farming conditions.
- A large variety of animals (fauna) and plants (flora) live here.



The mockingbird is the state bird of Mississippi.



Natural Disasters: Floods

- Winding rivers, soft soils, and spring rains cause much flooding in the state.
- The U.S. Army Corps of engineers works to control flooding.
- The worst floods have been in 1927 and 2011.
- Thousands of homes were lost and millions of acres were flooded.
- Hurricane Katrina in 2005 caused major flooding in the state.



Hundreds of people in Vicksburg were temporarily displaced by the Flood of 1927.



Natural Disasters: Tornadoes

- The collision of warm Gulf air with cool northern air is a cause of tornadoes.
- We average 24 tornadoes per year.
- Storms usually move from the southwest to the northeast.
- On average, eight people per year die as a result of tornadoes.



In April 2010, tornadoes ripped through central Mississippi killing 10 people.



Natural Disasters: Hurricanes

- Hurricanes are large, violent weather patterns that build up in tropical waters of the Atlantic Ocean.
- “Hurricane Season” is June 1 – November 30.
- Hurricanes have winds over 73 miles per hour.
- Camille (1969) and Katrina (2005) were the most devastating hurricanes for Mississippi.
- Camille had winds over 200 mph and over 140 were killed.
- Katrina was responsible for over 1,800 deaths.



Section 3: Fertile Soil

- Essential Question: How has land affected the lives of people in Mississippi?



Section 3: Fertile Soil

- What terms do I need to know?
 - antebellum period
 - geologist
 - maize
 - sharecropper
 - farm tenancy
 - loess soil
 - alluvial soil



Section 3: Fertile Soil

- Land was important for agriculture, business, and social standing in the colonial south and antebellum period before the Civil War.
- Geologists have divided the lands of Mississippi into 12 soil regions.
- The land of each region has affected its economy and history.

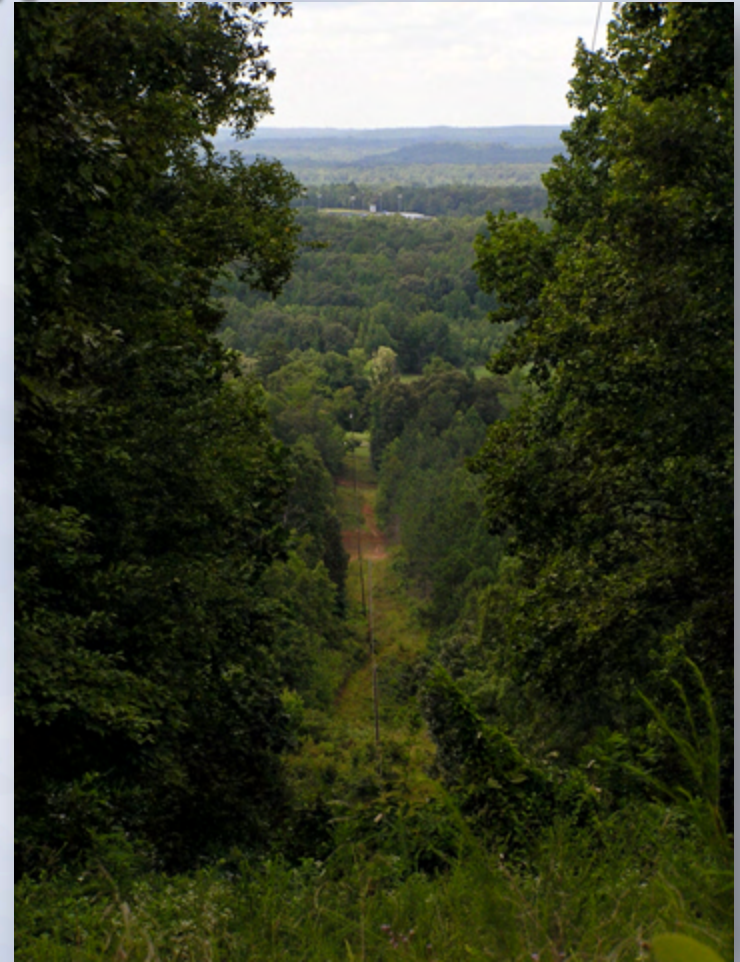


Regions of Mississippi



Tennessee-Tombigbee Hills Region

- Located in the northeast corner of the state, the soil is sandy and reddish.
- In the antebellum period, these lands were not good for large plantations. Most farmers were not slave owners; they had small farms.
- Many in this region supported the Union during the war.
- “Northeast Hills” is the nickname for the area.



View from Woodall Mountain, the highest point in Mississippi (806 ft).

[View Regions Map](#)



Tombigbee Prairie Region

- This is a region of fertile soil that stretches from Tennessee to Alabama.
- This region is also called the Black Prairie.
- It has gently rolling hills and rich, dark soil.
- Large antebellum plantations with slave populations developed.
- It is politically similar to Delta region and western part of the state.



Land in the Tombigbee or Black Prairie

[View Regions Map](#)



Pontotoc Region

- The Pontotoc extends from the Tennessee border to Starkville.
- Soil is red clay and sandy loam.
- Native Americans and early white settlers farmed corn here.
- Cotton replaced corn as a crop and damaged its fertility.
- After the Civil War, most farmer were small and run by sharecroppers.

[View Regions Map](#)



Flatwoods Region

- The Flatwoods stretch from Tippah County southeast into Alabama.
- The soil is gray, unfertile, drains poorly, and is not suitable for farming.
- Socially and politically similar to Tennessee-Tombigbee Hills Region.



Flatwoods Region

[View Regions Map](#)



North Central Hills Region

- The North Central Hills (North Central Plateau) run from the Tennessee border south and east into Rankin and Clarke counties.
- The soil is multicolored sand, clay, and loam.
- Prairie bottomlands are very fertile.
- People tend to be politically and socially linked to the Flatwoods and Tennessee-Tombigbee Hills regions.



Swampland in the Holly Springs National Forest

[View Regions Map](#)



Jackson Prairie Region

- Jackson Prairie lies south of the North Central Hills region.
- The region is similar to the Tombigbee Prairie but has more woodland.
- Soil is dark and fertile with limestone and clay (used to make cement).
- Social and political attitudes are similar to the Tombigbee Prairie.

[View Regions Map](#)



Piney Woods Region

- The Piney Woods (Pine Hills) was a forest of Longleaf Pine.
- The region's bottomlands make good farm land.
- In the antebellum period, most farmers had small gardens and made money raising cattle and sheep.
- In the early 1900s, people supported the "redneck" leaders.



Longleaf pine forest

[View Regions Map](#)



Coastal Meadows Region

- The region extends fifteen to twenty miles inland from the Mississippi Gulf Coast.
- The area was sparsely populated during the 19th century and the early 20th century, but it became heavily populated after WWII.
- The Gulf Coast is sometimes called the Mississippi Riviera.



Mississippi Salt Marsh

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Brown Loam Region

- The region extends from northern Tennessee to southern Louisiana.
- The region is a highly fertile soil belt, and it maintains several successful crops today.
- The soil was once overworked and abused during the antebellum era.
- The region was once called the Black Belt because of its high slave population.

[View Regions Map](#)



Loess Bluffs Region

- The Loess Bluffs Regions extends the length of Mississippi, from Tennessee to Louisiana.
- Loess soil, accumulated and windblown dust, is highly fertile but prone to erosion.
- The long bluffs were formed by prehistoric dust storms, sweeping eastward.



Natural populations of the state tree, southern magnolia, are found in the southern half of the state, including the Loess Bluffs.

[View Regions Map](#)



Delta-Yazoo Basin Region

- The region has some of the most fertile soil in the world; it contains alluvial soil, left by running water.
- The Yazoo Basin, or the Mississippi Delta, is a large stretch of land.
- Has been called the “most southern place on earth.”
- Plantation owners could not establish prestige until a levee system was established.



Catfish farm as seen from the air.

[View Regions Map](#)



Southern River Counties – Natchez Region

- The French established the Natchez District in 1716.
- The region was the wealthiest in the state.
- It had the highest slave population in the state.
- This region is a symbol of the Old South.



Home built in 1845 shows the wealth of the region.



Section 4: Natural Resources

➤ Essential Question

- How have the natural resources of Mississippi affected its growth and development?



Section 4: Natural Resources

- What terms do I need to know?
 - natural resource
 - tributary
 - drainage basin
 - groundwater
 - surface water
 - reservoir
 - aquaculture
 - lignite



Section 4: Natural Resources

- Increased use of natural resources has led to controversy about environmental issues and climate change.
- State agencies like the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) and The Mississippi Mineral Resources Institute (MMRI) work to protect the state's environment and promote the development of its natural resources.
- Mississippi has acres of woodlands, as well as clean rivers and creeks, but many residents complain about encroachment.
- Mississippi is faced with trying to balance nature with the development of modern, urban society.



Water Resources

- Water is one of Mother Nature's most vital resources.
- Mississippi has an abundant water supply.
- We must not pollute our water systems.



Water Resources: Mississippi River

- The Mississippi River is almost 2,500 miles long and extends from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico.
- The Mississippi River basin stretches from Appalachian Mountains to the Rocky Mountains.



Barges carry tons of cargo daily in the Mississippi River.



Water Resources: Groundwater and Surface Water

- Groundwater is moisture that seeps from the surface and accumulates in aquifers. It returns to the surface in the form of springs and wells.
- Groundwater is the primary source of drinking water for Mississippi.
- Surface water comes from lakes, ponds, rivers, and reservoirs.



Water Resources: Reservoirs

- There are 6 reservoirs in Mississippi.
 - Pickwick Lake is the oldest and was developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority.
 - Grenada, Arkabutla, Satdis, and Enid were constructed to collect the water that drains from the Northeast Hills.
 - The Barnett Reservoir is the largest and the primary source of water for the city of Jackson.



Water Resources: Catfish Ponds

- Catfish farming is the leading form of aquaculture in the United States.
- Catfish farming accounts for 46% of the aquaculture in the nation.
- Mississippi has more water surface acres of catfish farms than Alabama, Arkansas, and Louisiana combined.
- Across the state, there are more than 70,000 surface acres of catfish farms.



Timber Resources

- Most of the state's land is devoted to forestry rather than agriculture, or all other uses of land combined.
- Mississippi's climate is well-suited for timber production.
- After the Civil War, timber began to be harvested.



Mineral Resources

- The state has commercial quantities of sand, gravel, clay, oil, and gas.
- In 1926, the first oil field was discovered in Mississippi.
- Mississippi's most abundant resource is lignite.
- The state holds about 13% of the nation's reserves.



The Face of the Land

- Hunting and fishing environments have changed, but there is still a variety of wild game.
- State and natural parks work to preserve thousands of acres in Mississippi.



Stovall Farms is the oldest farm in Coahoma County, Mississippi, and it still owned and operated by the same family.





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