

## 1: Alabama Interactive Map - Beaches, Cities and Places To Go - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*This map shows cities, towns, interstate highways, U.S. highways, state highways, railroads, rivers, national parks, national forests and state parks in Alabama. Go back to see more maps of Alabama U.S. maps.*

Indigenous peoples of varying cultures lived in the area for thousands of years before the advent of European colonization. The Ceremonial Complex represents a major component of the religion of the Mississippian peoples; it is one of the primary means by which their religion is understood. European settlement[ edit ] With exploration in the 16th century, the Spanish were the first Europeans to reach Alabama. The expedition of Hernando de Soto passed through Mabila and other parts of the state in This area was claimed by the French from to as part of La Louisiane. The latter retained control of this western territory from until the surrender of the Spanish garrison at Mobile to U. He settled in the Tombigbee District during the early s. Most of what is now the northern two-thirds of Alabama was known as the Yazoo lands beginning during the British colonial period. It was claimed by the Province of Georgia from onwards. Following the Revolutionary War , it remained a part of Georgia , although heavily disputed. The Yazoo lands were added to the territory in , following the Yazoo land scandal. Stephens , now abandoned, served as the territorial capital from to From July 5 to August 2, , delegates met to prepare the new state constitution. Huntsville served as temporary capital from to , when the seat of government moved to Cahaba in Dallas County. It is a former Black Belt plantation. Cahaba, now a ghost town, was the first permanent state capital from to Alabama had an estimated population of under 10, people in , but it increased to more than , people by Designed by William Nichols , it was built from to and was destroyed by fire in On January 30, , the Alabama legislature announced it had voted to move the capital city from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery. The first legislative session in the new capital met in December The first structure burned down in , but was rebuilt on the same site in This second capitol building in Montgomery remains to the present day. It was designed by Barachias Holt of Exeter, Maine. After remaining an independent republic for a few days, it joined the Confederate States of America. Alabama was heavily involved in the American Civil War. Although comparatively few battles were fought in the state, Alabama contributed about , soldiers to the war effort. Union Army troops occupying Courthouse Square in Huntsville, following its capture and occupation by federal forces in The company wore new uniforms with yellow trim on the sleeves, collar and coat tails. This led to them being greeted with "Yellowhammer", and the name later was applied to all Alabama troops in the Confederate Army. From to , with most white citizens barred temporarily from voting and freedmen enfranchised, many African Americans emerged as political leaders in the state. Alabama was represented in Congress during this period by three African-American congressmen: Jeremiah Haralson , Benjamin S. Turner , and James T. Legislators funded numerous public road and railroad projects, although these were plagued with allegations of fraud and misappropriation. They wrote another constitution in , [52] and the legislature passed the Blaine Amendment , prohibiting public money from being used to finance religious-affiliated schools. By , only 2, African Americans were registered in Alabama, although at least 74, were literate. This compared to more than , African Americans eligible to vote in The numbers dropped even more in later decades. Despite numerous legal challenges that succeeded in overturning certain provisions, the state legislature would create new ones to maintain disenfranchisement. The exclusion of blacks from the political system persisted until after passage of federal civil rights legislation in to enforce their constitutional rights as citizens. In Alabama these schools were designed and the construction partially financed with Rosenwald funds, which paid one-third of the construction costs. The fund required the local community and state to raise matching funds to pay the rest. Black residents effectively taxed themselves twice, by raising additional monies to supply matching funds for such schools, which were built in many rural areas. They often donated land and labor as well. It was one of the Rosenwald Schools built in the state. Beginning in , the first 80 Rosenwald Schools were built in Alabama for African-American children. Several of the surviving school buildings in the state are now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Birmingham experienced such rapid growth that it was called the "Magic City". Its residents were under-represented for decades in the state legislature, which refused to redistrict after each decennial

census according to population changes, as it was required by the state constitution. This did not change until the late 1800s following a lawsuit and court order. The legislature passed, and the voters ratified [as these were mostly white voters], a state constitutional amendment that gave local registrars greater latitude to disqualify voter registration applicants. Black citizens in Mobile successfully challenged this amendment as a violation of the Fifteenth Amendment. The legislature also changed the boundaries of Tuskegee to a sided figure designed to fence out blacks from the city limits. The Supreme Court unanimously held that this racial "gerrymandering" violated the Constitution. One example of this massive influx of workers occurred in Mobile. Between 1865 and 1870, more than 89,000 people moved into the city to work for war-related industries. Despite massive population changes in the state from 1860 to 1870, the rural-dominated legislature refused to reapportion House and Senate seats based on population, as required by the state constitution to follow the results of decennial censuses. They held on to old representation to maintain political and economic power in agricultural areas. Urban interests were consistently underrepresented in the legislature. A study noted that because of rural domination, "a minority of about 25 per cent of the total state population is in majority control of the Alabama legislature. Carr and Reynolds v. Sims", the court ruled that the principle of "one man, one vote" needed to be the basis of both houses of state legislatures as well, and that their districts had to be based on population, rather than geographic counties, as Alabama had used for its senate. This benefited the urban areas that had developed, as well as all in the population who had been underrepresented for more than 60 years. African Americans continued to press in the 1950s and 1960s to end disenfranchisement and segregation in the state through the civil rights movement, including legal challenges. Board of Education that public schools had to be desegregated, but Alabama was slow to comply. During the 1960s, under Governor George Wallace, Alabama resisted compliance with federal demands for desegregation. In addition, the rural Black Belt called that for its soil that stretches across the middle of the state is home to largely poor counties that are predominantly African-American. These counties include Dallas, Lowndes, Marengo and Perry. In the 1970s, an omnibus redistricting case, Dillard v. Crenshaw County, challenged the at-large voting for representative seats of Alabama jurisdictions, including counties and school boards. At-large voting had diluted the votes of any minority in a county, as the majority tended to take all seats. Despite African Americans making up a significant minority in the state, they had been unable to elect any representatives in most of the at-large jurisdictions. This has resulted in more proportional representation for voters. In another form of proportional representation, 23 jurisdictions use limited voting, as in Conecuh County. In 1970, limited voting was first tested in Conecuh County. Together use of these systems has increased the number of African Americans and women being elected to local offices, resulting in governments that are more representative of their citizens.

## 2: Free Printable Maps | World, USA, State, City, County

*Get directions, maps, and traffic for Alabama. Check flight prices and hotel availability for your visit.*

Important north - south routes include: Interstate 59, Interstate 65 and Interstate 20. Important east - west routes include: Interstate 10 and Interstate 95. We also have a more detailed Map of Alabama Cities. This Alabama shaded relief map shows the major physical features of the state. For other nice views of the state, see our Alabama Satellite image or the Alabama map by Google. This map shows the major streams and rivers of Alabama and some of the larger lakes. Alabama is in the Gulf of Mexico Drainage Basin. Most of these lakes and streams can be clearly seen on the Alabama Satellite Image. We also have a page about Alabama water resources. This is a generalized topographic map of Alabama. It shows elevation trends across the state. Detailed topographic maps and aerial photos of Alabama are available in the Geology. See our state high points map to learn about Cheaha Mtn. The lowest point is the Gulf of Mexico at Sea Level. The maps on this page were composed by Brad Cole of Geology. If you want to share these maps with others please link to this page. These maps are property of Geology. They were created using data licensed from and copyright by Map Resources. Images, code, and content on this website are property of Geology.

## 3: Alabama State Maps | USA | Maps of Alabama (AL)

*See our state high points map to learn about Cheaha Mtn. at 2,665 feet - the highest point in Alabama. The lowest point is the Gulf of Mexico at Sea Level. The lowest point is the Gulf of Mexico at Sea Level.*

## 4: Alabama - Wikipedia

*Alabama Maps Alabama State Location Map. Full size. Online Map of Alabama. Large detailed map of Alabama. x / 1,41 Mb Go to Map. Alabama county map.*

## 5: Map of Alabama with cities and towns

*Map of Alabama Cities - Satellite Map, Hybrid Map, Terrain Map. The state of Alabama is in the southern region of United States of America, and is bordered by the state of Florida, Gulf of Mexico to the south, Mississippi to the west, Tennessee to the north, and Georgia to the east.*

## 6: Alabama State Map | eBay

*The collection includes: a state outline map, two Alabama county maps (one with county names and one without), and two Alabama city maps (one with city names and one with location dots). The cities listed on the Alabama cities map are: Huntsville, Decatur, Gadsden, Birmingham, Hoover, Tuscaloosa, Auburn, Dothan and the capital city of Montgomery.*

## 7: Alabama City, AL - Alabama City, Alabama Map & Directions - MapQuest

*Alabama. Alabama is in the south-eastern part of the United States, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. It has the second largest inland waterway system in the US.*

## 8: Alabama State Information - Symbols, Capital, Constitution, Flags, Maps, Songs

*Plan your next trip to Alabama with this detailed interactive map, with lots of info on all the state's destinations, from quiet beaches to bustling.*

9: Map of Alabama Cities - Alabama Road Map

*Maps of Alabama State Parks. New - Check out our new Alabama State Parks Story Maps. Click here for the Alabama State Parks Interactive Trail Map. Printable Park Maps.*

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