

Name: Keef
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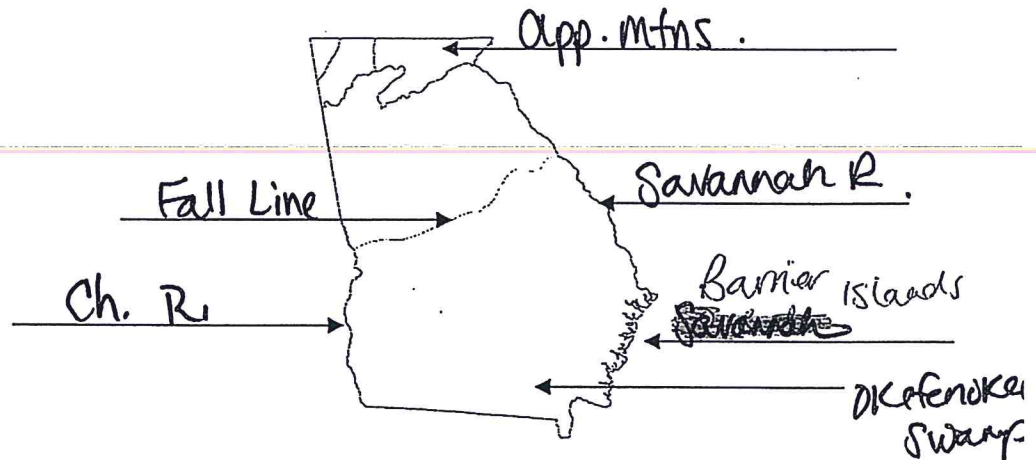
Unit 1: Geog. of GA

1. Southeast Region of the United States.
2. United States Nation that Georgia is a part of
3. North America Continent that the state of Georgia is located in
4. Northern & Western Two Hemispheres that Georgia is located in
5. Piedmont Region with the largest population (contains metro Atlanta)
6. Appalachian Plateau Smallest Geographic region (land area)
7. Coastal Plain Largest Geographic region (land area)
8. Blue Ridge Region that receives the most rainfall
9. Ridge & Valley Textile and carpet industries in GA are based in this region.

Label the 5 Regions of Georgia:



Label the 6 major Physical Features in Georgia:



21. Okefenokee Largest freshwater wetland (swamp) in Georgia; contains more than 400 species of animals
22. Savannah River that is the natural boundary between GA and S. Carolina
23. Barrier Islands St. Simons and Tybee are examples of which physical feature
24. Brasstown Bald Tallest peak in Georgia (part of the Appalachian Mtns.)
25. What is the difference between absolute and relative location?
Long & Lat / estimate
26. What are Georgia's five border states?
Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, S/N Carolina
27. Which geographical region of Georgia is characterized by its red clay, gently sloping hills, and location near the Fall Line?
Piedmont

28. What region is known for the production of peanuts, corn, and pecans?

Coastal Plain

29. What is the fall line and which two regions does it separate?

Ocean used to be, drops off & waterfalls

30. What is the primary function of the barrier islands?

protect coastline from erosion & storms

31. What are Georgia's four transportation systems?

Water, air, land, railroad

32. What borders are created by the Savannah and Chattahoochee Rivers?

Alabama / GA

South Carolina / GA

Atlantic Ocean

Geography Notes

Geography

Where in the world is Georgia?

Section 1: What is Geography?

Section 2: Geographic Regions of Georgia

Section 3: Georgia's Climate

Section 1: What is Geography?

- Geographica (Greek) – “earth’s description”
- What do we gain from understanding geography?

Understanding Location

- **Absolute location:** a precise position on Earth’s surface
- Georgia is located at 30-36° N latitude, 80-85° W longitude
- **Border States:**
 - Florida (south)
 - Alabama (west)
 - Tennessee and N. Carolina (north)
 - S. Carolina (east)
- **Relative location:** where Georgia is located compared with other places
 - N. America
 - South Eastern United States
 - Atlantic Coast

The World in Spatial Terms

- **Spatial:** how Georgians organize their Space and Environment
 - 159 counties
 - 3 bordering states

Places and Regions: people create regions to understand Earth’s complexities

- 5 physiogeographic regions
- 18 islands
- 58,910 square miles
- 894 square miles of inland water

Physical systems: physical processes that shape Earth’s surface

- Coastal Islands (southeast Georgia)
- Appalachian Mountains (north Georgia)
- Fall Line – divides Georgia

Human systems

- Human systems: where Georgians have migrated and settled
- Atlanta - the capital
- Twiggs County - The geographic center
- Port of Savannah - first major settlement
- Brasstown Bald - highest geographic point

Physical Geography of Georgia

- Depending on where you live, the physical features of Georgia are very different
- There are a wide range of land formations (landforms) in Georgia
- Why does Georgia have a variety of landforms? Ocean once covered Southern half
- North Georgia – shaped by water erosion
- (Erosion), the wearing away of soil and rock by natural forces, mainly water, is the main natural force affecting land formations

Section 2: Geographic Regions of Georgia

- What regions do I need to know?

Appalachian Plateau Region

- Georgia's Smallest physiogeographic region
- Many limestone caves, deep canyons, rock formations
- Cumberland Plateau (lookout mountain and Sand Mountain separated by limestone ridges)
- Limestone, shale and sandstone soils
- Only source of Coal in Georgia
- TAG corner = Tennessee-Alabama-Georgia

Ridge and Valley Region

- Between Blue Ridge Mountains and Appalachian Plateau
- Low open valleys, parallel to narrow ridges
- Elevations range from 700 to 1600 feet above sea level
- Forests and pastures dominate the region
- Dalton, GA – carpet capital of the world
- * Known for producing apples

Blue Ridge Region

- Northeastern part of the state
- Contains state's highest and largest group of mountains
- Brasstown Bald, Georgia's highest mountain, is here 4,784 Feet
- Mountains provide much precipitation (water) for the state
- **HOW?** Water runs off – downhill
- Sandy loam and clay soils
- Hardwood forests, vegetable farming
- Source of the Savannah and Chattahoochee Rivers
- Most rainfall in Georgia
- Tallulah Gorge: One of the Seven Wonders of Georgia

Amicalola Falls – one of Georgia's Seven Wonders

- One of Georgia's Seven Wonders
- In the Cherokee language, Amicalola means "tumbling water"
- 729 foot waterfall
- Southern end of the Appalachian Mountains

Piedmont (we live here!)

- Begins in mountain foothills and goes to state's central part, means "foot of the mountains"
- Gently sloping hills in the north, flatlands in the south
- Hardwood timber, pine and agriculture
- Gainesville- Poultry capital of the World.
- Red clay and granite base (Stone Mountain)
- What are the four major cities in this region? Atlanta, Athens, Augusta, & Macon

Warm Springs – one of the Seven Wonders of Georgia

- Warm spring averaging 88° degrees all year
- Creek and Iroquois brought their sick there to be healed
- Franklin Delano Roosevelt built a home there, visited frequently for treatment for Polio

Stone Mountain

- Solid granite mountain
- 1683 feet above sea level
- Known for its Confederate memorial carving – the largest raised sculpture in the world

Fall Line

- Separates the Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions
- Hilly lands meet the coastal plain; Runs from Columbus, (west), through Macon, to Augusta, (east)
- Many waterfalls caused by water from the hills cutting channels into the softer soil of the plains
- Fall line waterfalls provide power, source, for several Georgia communities

Coastal Plain Region

- Largest region, 3/5 of the state
- Inner Coastal Plain: mild climate, good underground water supply, state's major agriculture region
- Outer Coastal Plain (southwest corner), rich soil for peanuts, pecans, corn and pulp production
- Low-lying freshwater wetlands
- Vidalia onions
- 100 miles of coastline

Providence Canyon

- One of Georgia's Seven Wonders
- Georgia's "Little Grand Canyon"
- 1,108 acre state park – over 16 canyons
- 150 foot deep canyons
- Some are over half a mile long and 300 feet across
- Caused by erosion that resulted when settlers cleared trees to farm the land in the 1800s

Coastal Plain Region – Okefenokee Swamp

- 681 square miles
- Located south of Waycross
- Largest swamp in North America
- Freshwater Wetland
- Water lies close to the surface
- One of the Seven Wonders of Georgia

Radium Springs

- Located near Albany in Lee County
- One of the Seven Wonders of Georgia
- Opened in 1927 as a resort casino
- Cool spring of crystal blue water – the Indians believed the waters had healing powers 65° or colder

Coastal Plain Region – Islands of Gold

- Spanish explorers called the Barrier Islands "islands of gold"
- * • Protect beaches by blocking sand, winds and water that could corrode the mainland
- 2/3 remains wilderness areas
- Much recreation, seafood gathering
- Deep water ports for shipping

Section 3: Georgia's climate

Georgia's temperature

- Mild, climate, subtropical along the coast
- Hot, humid summers and mild winters
- Four distinct seasons: Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter
- Vertical, Climate; higher elevation in the mountains causes colder temperature
- July is hottest month, January is coldest

Georgia's precipitation

- Normal year: 40-52 inches of rain in central and southern regions, 65-76 inches in the northern mountains
- July is wettest month, October is driest
- 1998-2002: Georgia experienced a major drought, (extended lack of precipitation)

Topography: How the terrain looks

Storms over Georgia

- Georgia averages 21, tornadoes each year, resulting in 1-3 deaths
- March - May; Tornado season in Georgia
- Sea Islands, Hurricanes
 - 1,000 deaths
 - Occurred in Savannah in 1893

Savannah River

By the time Hernando de Soto reached the Savannah River in 1540, Indians had traveled the 314 mile long waterway for many years. They called it Isondega (means blue water)

- * Along the border of South Carolina, the river spreads into three lakes: Strom Thurmond Lake, Lake Russell, and Hartwell Lake
- The Savannah River is the only river that flows into Georgia from outside its borders.

Chattahoochee River

- Name comes from the Cherokee and means "river of the painted rock."
- Flows 436 miles from the mountains of North Georgia to the Gulf of Mexico
- Part of the southern section forms the natural border between Georgia and Alabama
- Chief Cities along its banks include: Gainesville, Atlanta and Columbus.
- Major man-made lakes along its path include: Lake Lanier, West Point, and Walter F. George Reservoir

Georgia's Transportation Systems

| Water | Railroad | Land | Air |
|--|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recreation • water resources for towns & cities • Source of food | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * They aren't used much anymore 2 major Railroads <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① CSX ② Norfolk Southern | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most major highways run through Atlanta • over 25,000 interstate truckers serve this state • Our first RR tracks were laid in mid-1830's • created a new Rail Center - "Atlanta" • 5,000 mile network in Ga. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1929 Delta Air lines began passenger service between Atl. & Dallas. • named after 2 ATL. mayors <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① William B. Hartstield ② Maynard Jackson • Busiest Airport in the entire world |

- ports = 1.8 billion
- Annual income
- provide over 81,000 jobs