

Geography Unit Vocabulary:

SS8G1

Appalachian Mountains- a mountain chain that stretches from Georgia to Maine

Appalachian Plateau- Georgia's smallest region located in the northeastern corner of the state.

Barrier Islands- Islands on the east coast of Georgia that protect the mainland beaches and ports.

Blue Ridge Mountains- a name for a group of mountains located in the Appalachian chain that are characterized by a "blue" haze that surrounds their peaks.

Coastal Plain- Georgia's largest region which makes up 3/5 of the state.

Continent- the world's largest land masses.

Chattahoochee River- important Georgia river that forms part of the western boundary of the state.

Climate- a composite of prevailing weather conditions of a location.

Fall Line- a geographic boundary that separates the Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions; named for decrease in elevation

Hemispheres- lines of latitude and longitude that divide the earth into halves.

Humid Subtropical- Georgia's climate, which is characterized by hot summers and mild winters.

Nation- a land mass inhabited by people who share a common territory and government.

Naval Stores- pitch, tar, and resin that is taken from pine trees and used in ship building.

Okefenokee Swamp- the largest swamp in North America; located in southeastern Georgia.

Piedmont Region- Georgia's most populated region known for its red clay; also known as "foot of the mountains"

Savannah River- major river that is used for trade and makes up Georgia's eastern border with South Carolina

Valley and Ridge- Georgia region characterized by low open valleys and narrow ridges.

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Deepwater Ports- important water ways used for shipping cargo; Georgia's two deepwater ports are in Savannah and Brunswick.

Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport- the world's busiest airport; located in Atlanta; named after Atlanta mayors William B. Hartsfield and Maynard Jackson.

Interstate Highway System- national highway system established by the federal government in 1950s.

Railroads- an important mode of transportation used to ship a large amount of goods nationwide; many of Georgia's cities were developed due to the railroad.

Urban Sprawl- a term used to negatively characterized the "movement" of elements of urban areas into rural and suburban communities.