

The background features a colorful, abstract map of Georgia, rendered in shades of green, yellow, and blue. A bright starburst effect is visible in the bottom left corner, and the entire scene is set against a dark blue background with a pattern of small white stars.

# Unit 1 – Georgia's Beginnings

## Chapter 1

SS8G1: The student will describe GA with regard to physical features and location

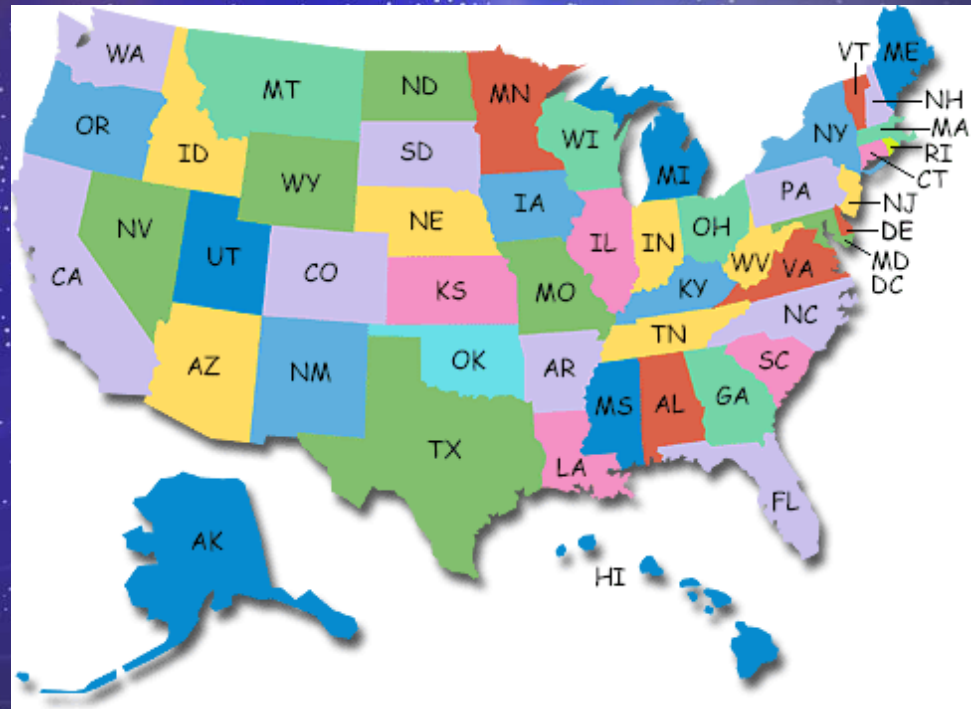
Essential question: What is the relative location of GA in terms of hemisphere, continent, nation, region, and global position?

# Section 1 – What is Geography?

Locate GA in relation to  
region – southeastern U.S.



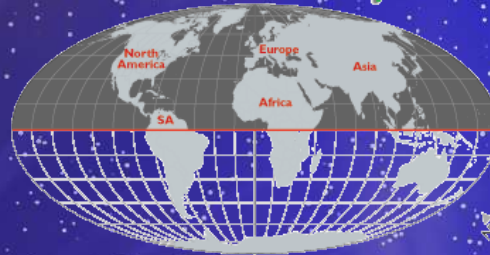
Locate GA in relation to  
nation – United States of America



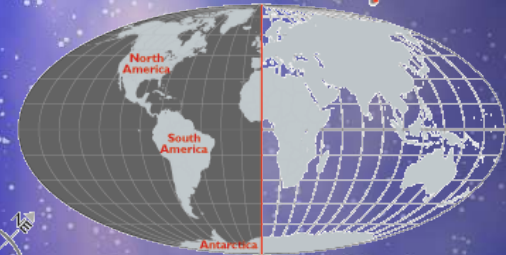


Locate GA in relation to:  
hemispheres – northern and western

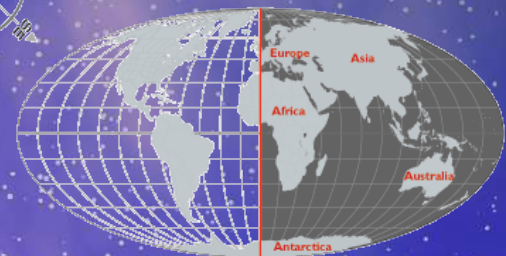
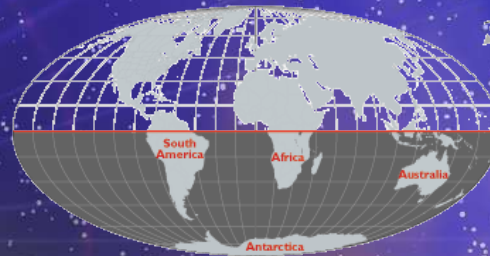
Northern Hemisphere



Western Hemisphere



Southern Hemisphere

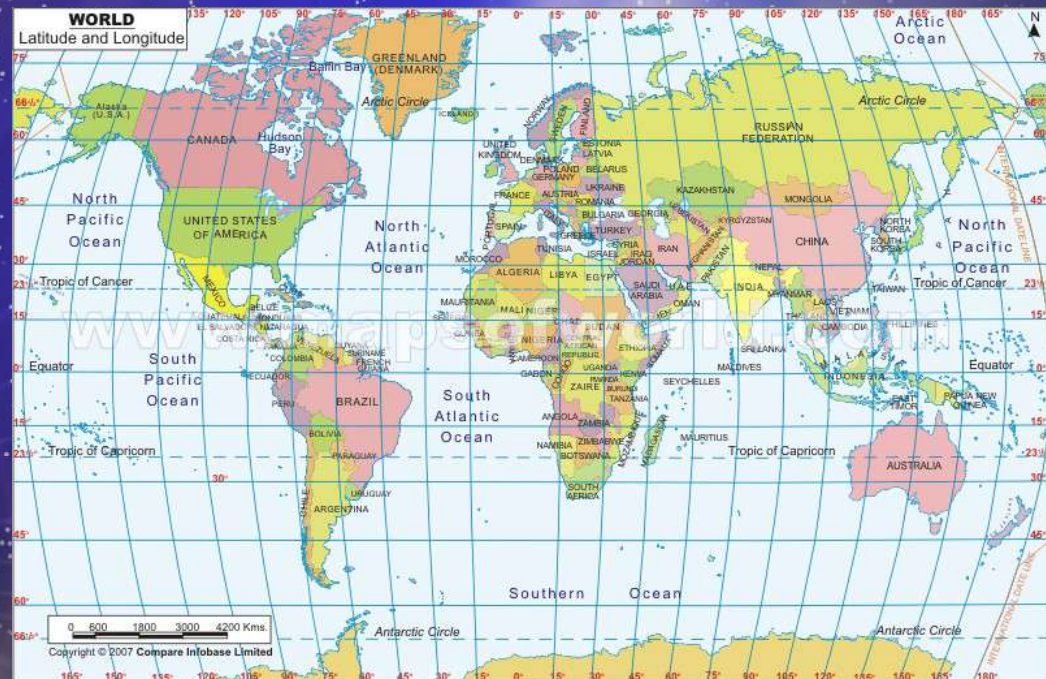


Eastern Hemisphere

# What is GA's absolute location?

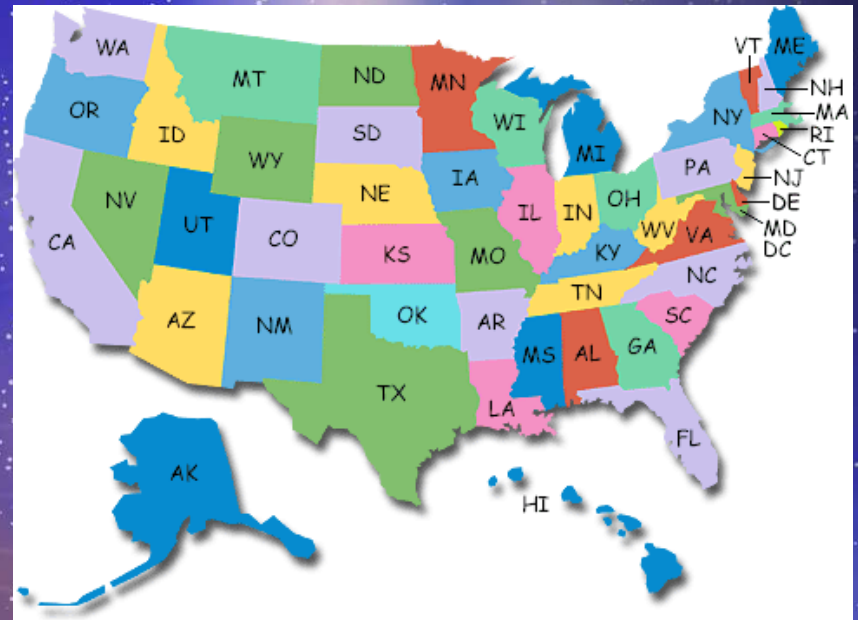
Latitude:  $30^{\circ}$  –  $35^{\circ}$  N

Longitude:  $80^{\circ}$ – $85^{\circ}$  W



# What is GA's relative location?

- South of Tennessee
- North of Florida
- West of North and South Carolina
- East of Alabama



## Section 2: Geographic Regions of GA

**SS8G1b:** Describe the five geographic regions of GA: include the Blue Ridge Mountains, Valley and Ridge, Appalachian Plateau, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain

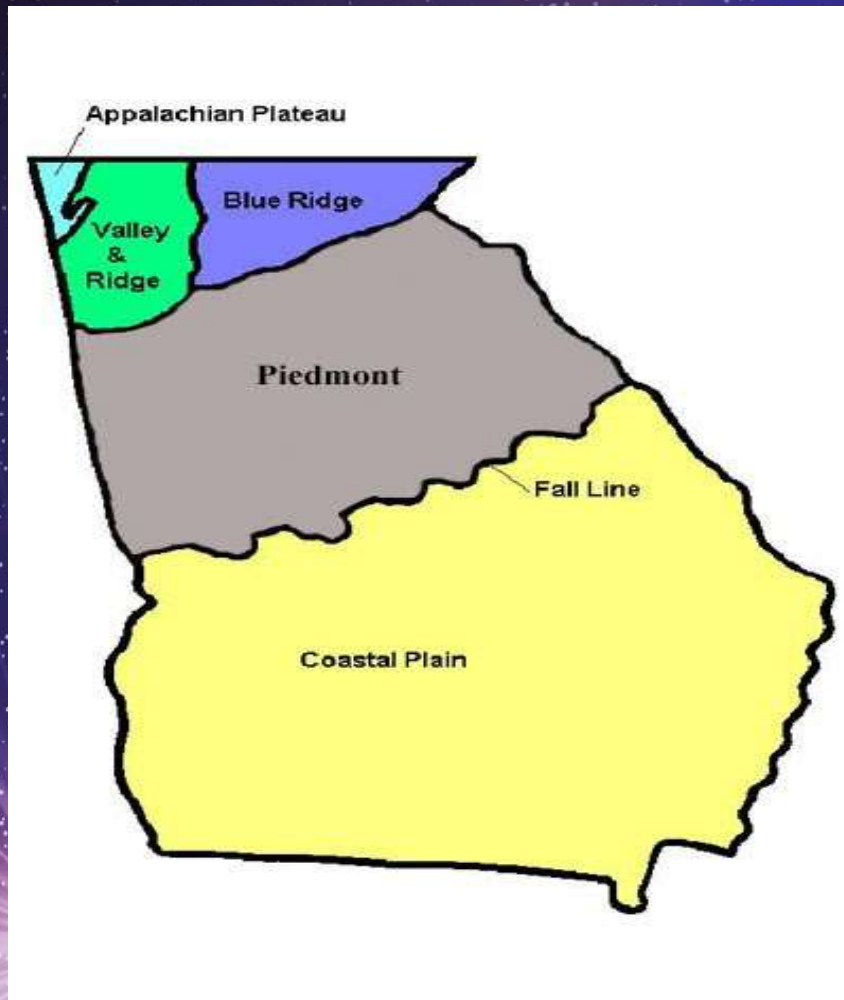
Essential question: What are the significant geographic regions of GA and how have they impacted GA's growth and development?



# Blue Ridge Region

- Located in northeastern part of state
- Highest and most mountains in GA are here
- Brasstown Bald – highest peak in GA; from here can see NC, SC, & TN
- Provides water for our entire state because it gets the most precipitation

# Blue Ridge Region

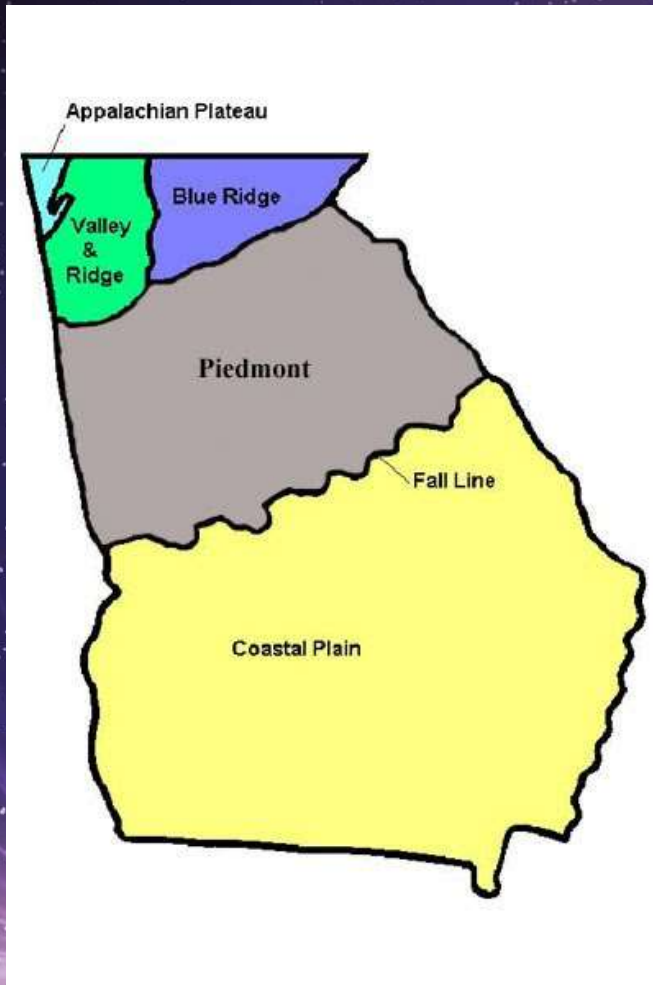


Upper right  
hand corner of  
the state  
(northeastern  
corner)

# Ridge and Valley Region

- Located between Appalachian Plateau and Blue Ridge regions
- Best known for its industry of textiles and carpets
- Dalton, GA – “carpet capital of the world”

# Ridge and Valley Region

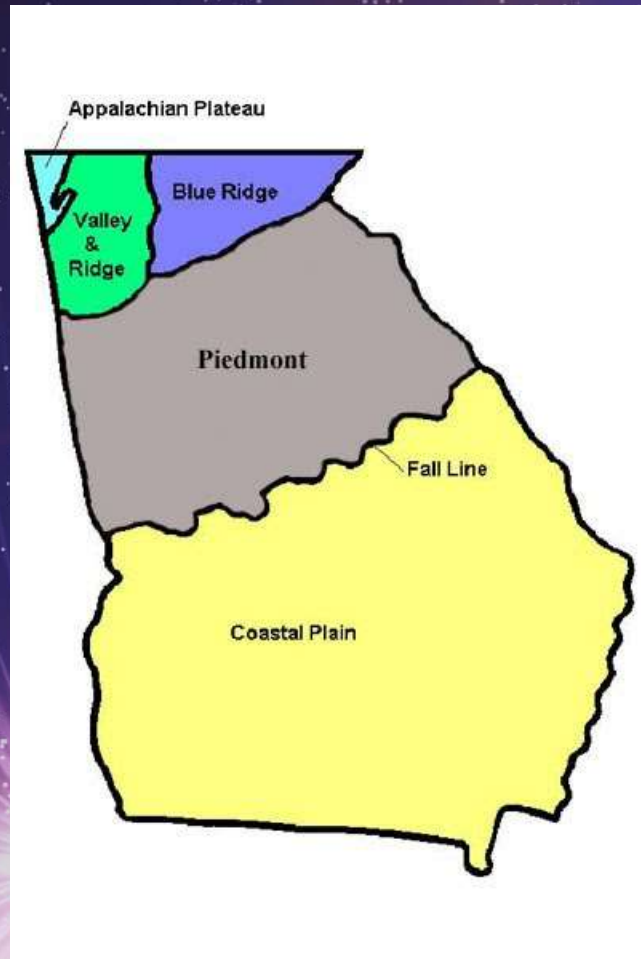


northern center of the  
state

# Appalachian Plateau Region

- Smallest region
- Called the TAG corner – this is where GA touches TN and AL
- Region contains lots of caves, rock groups, and deep canyons

# Appalachian Plateau Region



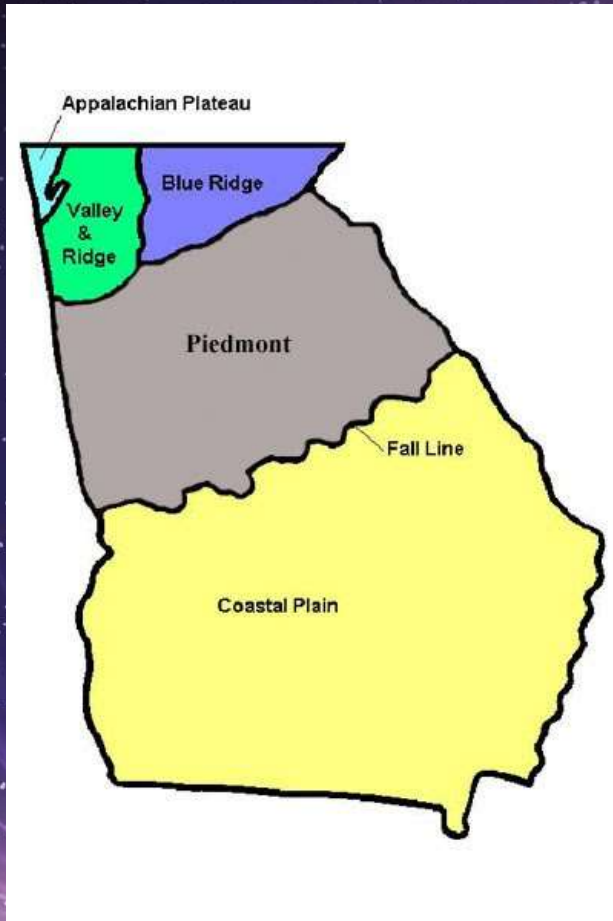
Far left corner of  
state (northwestern  
corner)

# Piedmont Plateau Region

- Begins in foothills of mountains and extends south to middle portion of state
- Soil is red clay and granite
- About  $\frac{1}{2}$  of GA's population live here
- Known for some farm and cattle production, also business and industry
- We live in this region!

# Piedmont Plateau Region

Middle of state

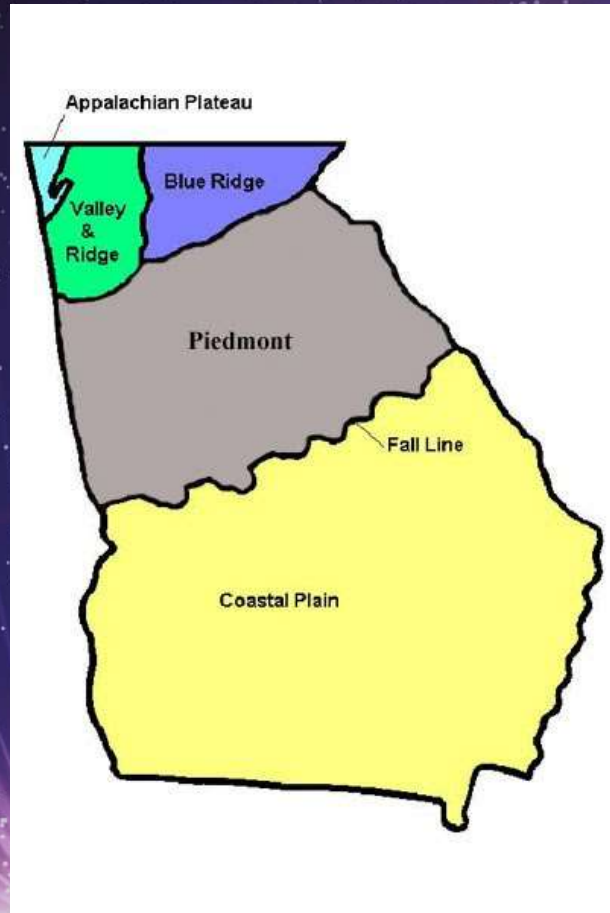




# Coastal Plain Region

- Largest region in the state
- Located south of the Piedmont
- Inner Coastal Plain – major agricultural region of state
- Outer Coastal Plain – land is marshy
  - Produces naval stores and pulp
    - Naval stores – products made from pine trees like tar, pitch, turpentine, rosin
    - Pulp – ground wood that is made into paper

# Coastal Plain Region



Southern half of state

# Section 2 continued

SS8G1c: Locate and evaluate the importance of key physical features on the development of GA; include the Fall Line, Okefenokee Swamp, Appalachian Mountains, Chattahoochee River, Savannah River, and the barrier islands.

# Fall Line

- Natural boundary separating Piedmont Plateau and Coastal Plain
- Line runs from Columbus (west), through Macon (center), and into Augusta (east)
- Elevation drops and creates waterfalls
- Early settlers and Indians built settlements here because of fertile land and waterfalls which were excellent power source

# Okefenokee Swamp

- Largest swamp in North America
- Is a freshwater wetland
- Brings tourism dollars to GA

# Appalachian Mountains

- GA's three northern regions are all part of this mountain chain
- Appalachian Trail runs from GA north to Maine
- Beginning of the Appalachian Trail is in the Ridge and Valley region

# Chattahoochee River

- Flows from the mountains of north GA to the Gulf of Mexico
- Forms the natural western border between GA and AL
- Provides recreational activities which bring tourism dollars to our state
- Provides transportation

# Savannah River

- Only river that flows into GA from another state
- Provides eastern border between GA and South Carolina
- Provides recreational activities which bring tourism dollars into state
- Provides transportation



# Barrier Islands

- Protect GA's beaches by blocking much of wind, sand, and water that could erode mainland
- Cumberland Island – a barrier island and national seashore
- Places for recreational activities which bring tourism dollars to state

# Section 3: Georgia's Climate

SS8G1d: Evaluate the impact of climate on Georgia's development

Essential Question: How has climate played a role in Georgia's growth and development?

- GA's mild climate attracts people and business to the state
- Mild climate means
  - longer growing season for agriculture
  - Lower heating and air conditioning costs
  - Minimum weather problems that interfere with work or school