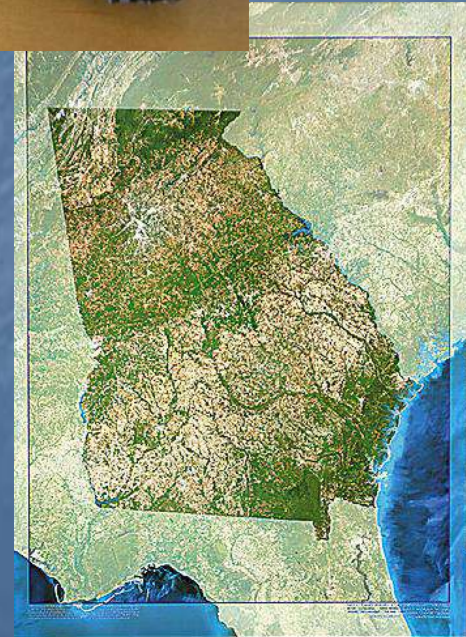


Unit 2: Georgia Geography and the Prehistoric Period



SS8H1 and SS8G1

Griffith-Georgia Studies: Unit 2

Elaborated Unit Focus

- This unit will focus on the relationship between human activities and natural forces and physical features. It will show that development that occurred among prehistoric cultures happened in direct relation to **changes** in their environment whether by **migration** or natural phenomena. Additionally, it will lead to an understanding of the importance of **location** and physical features to the development of an area and its culture.

THE BIG IDEA

- **SS8G1: The student will describe Georgia with regard to physical features and location.**
 - Describe: to represent or give an account of in words; *recount, report*

SS8G1a

- **SS8G1a: Locate Georgia in relation to region, nation, continent, and hemispheres.**
 - Locate- to look for and discover on a map; *find, pinpoint*

Georgia's Location

SS8G1a

- Georgia is located in the "Southeast" region.



Georgia's Location

SS8G1a

- **Georgia is in The United States of America**



Georgia's Location

SS8G1a

- **Georgia is on the continent of North America**



Georgia's Location

SS8G1a

- **Georgia is in the Northern Hemisphere of the world.**



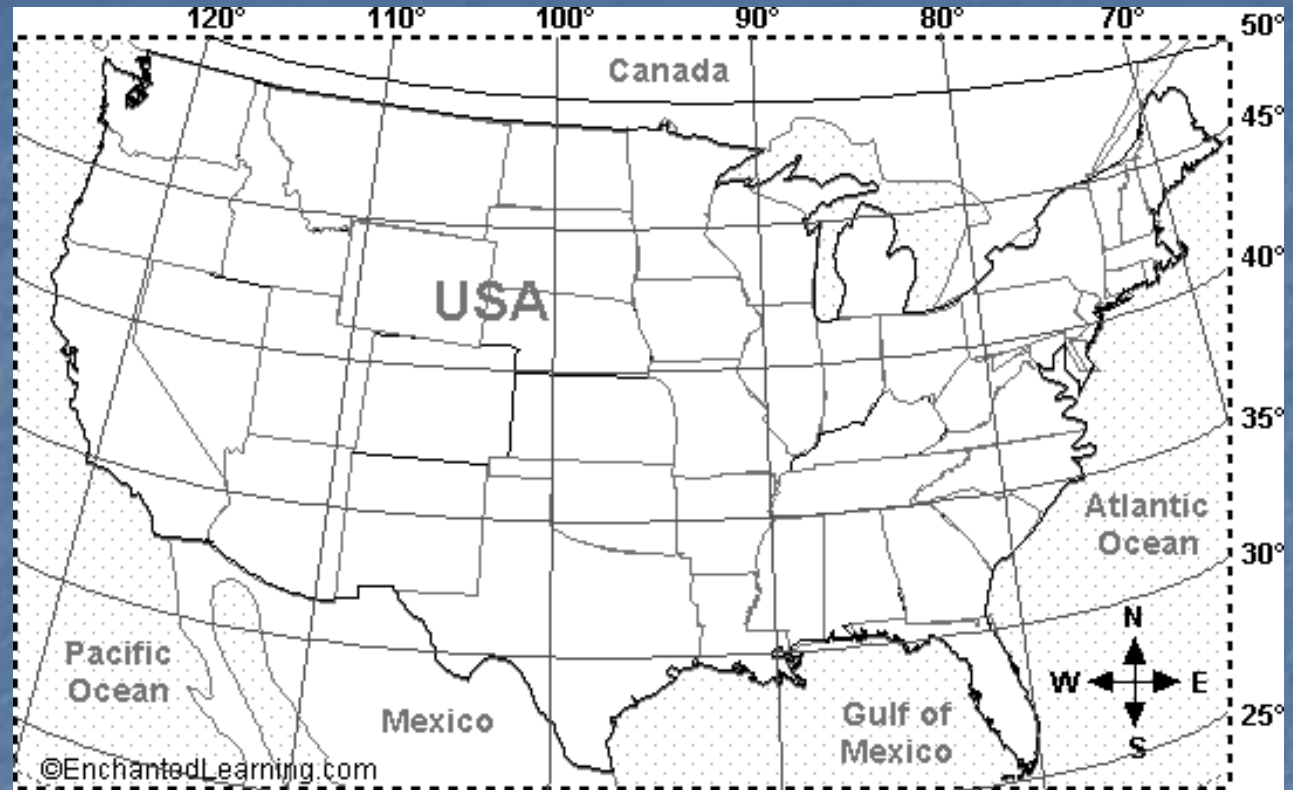
Georgia's Location

SS8G1a

- **Georgia is in the Western Hemisphere of the world.**



Georgia's Global Position SS8G1a



■ GA's location is approx.

- Northern Boundary: 35°N
- Southern Boundary: 30°N
- Western Boundary: 86°W
- Eastern Boundary: 81°W

Discussion

- Can you answer the Essential Question now?
 - Location
 - Where is Georgia located in terms of region, nation, continent, hemispheres and global position? (G1a)

SS8G1b

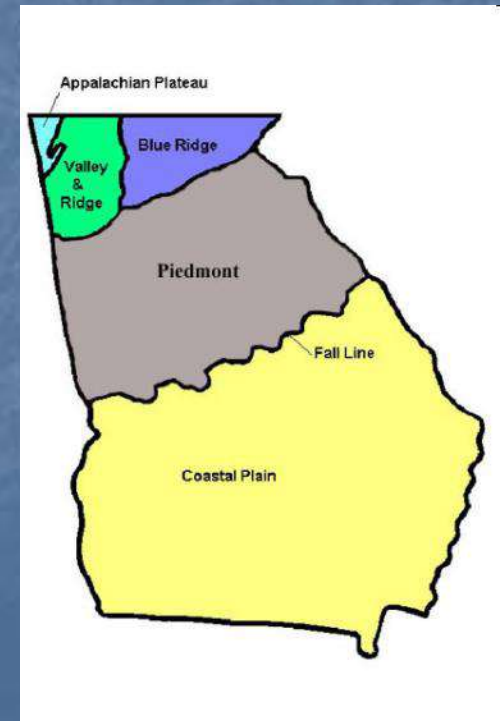
- **SS8G1b: Describe the 5 Geographic regions of Georgia. Include the Blue Ridge Mountains, Valley and Ridge, Appalachian Plateau, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain.**
 - Describe- to represent or give an account of in words; *recount, report.*

5 Geographic Regions

G.S.

SS8G1b

- Georgia has 5 physiographic regions.
- Regions are determined by **geographic similarities.**
- The 5 regions passing through GA are:
 - **Appalachian Plateau**
 - **Ridge and Valley**
 - **Blue Ridge**
 - **Piedmont**
 - **Coastal Plain**



Appalachian Plateau

SS8G1b



- **NW corner of the State**
“TAG corner”
- **Smallest region**
of GA
- **Limestone Caves**
and Deep Canyons

Appalachian Plateau continued

SS8G1b

- **Lookout Mountain & Cloudland Canyon**
- Agriculture and Industry
 - Small amounts of corn and soybeans grown here, hardwoods and pasture land
 - Some Iron and coal



Ridge and Valley

SS8G1b



- **Located between the Appalachian Plateau and Blue Ridge**
- Long parallel **ridges** of sandstone **overlooking** rolling **valleys** for farming and pasture
- **Agriculture and Industry**
 - **Dalton and Rome** are known for carpet and textiles
 - Corn, soybeans, hardwoods, and pine
 - Some mining of limestone, bauxite and barite



Blue Ridge

SS8G1b

- Located in the **Northeast corner of the state**
- **Highest elevation; (highest pt. in GA Brasstown Bald)** largest group of mountains in Georgia.
- **Most rainfall** in Georgia; these mountains are water source for the entire state



Blue Ridge SS8G1b



Characteristics:

- **Tourism: Helen, Blue Ridge, Dahlonega**
- Tallulah Gorge – Second only to Grand Canyon in depth
- Appalachian Trail begins here
- Amicalola Falls – Named “tumbling waters” by the Cherokee
- Minerals: Feldspar, mica, gold, marble

Piedmont

SS8G1b



- Located **north of the Coastal Plain**
- **Red clay soil** with granite base, **very hilly**
- Large plantations from antebellum days were located here
- Warm Springs, Stone Mountain

Piedmont SS8G1b

- Piedmont means “foot of the mountain”
- Most populous region (Atlanta area)
- You live here



Piedmont cont'd

SS8G1b



■ Business/Industry

- Lockheed Martin, Home Depot, Coca Cola
- Chemical Plants: Meds, polishes, soaps
- Crushed granite for Hwy. Construction
- Agriculture: Cotton, soybeans, wheat, beef and dairy cattle, pine trees, poultry



LOCKHEED MARTIN



Coastal Plain

SS8G1b



- **Southern 2/3 of state, largest region, flat/fertile soil once covered by an ocean**
- Sometimes referred to as being divided into "Inner" and "Outer" Coastal Plain
- **Lowest elevation** begins at sea level at the coast

Coastal Plain

SS8G1b

- Large swamplands and marshy areas (**Okefenokee Swamp**)
- Providence Canyon
- Radium Springs



Coastal Plain cont'd

SS8G1b

■ Agriculture and Industry

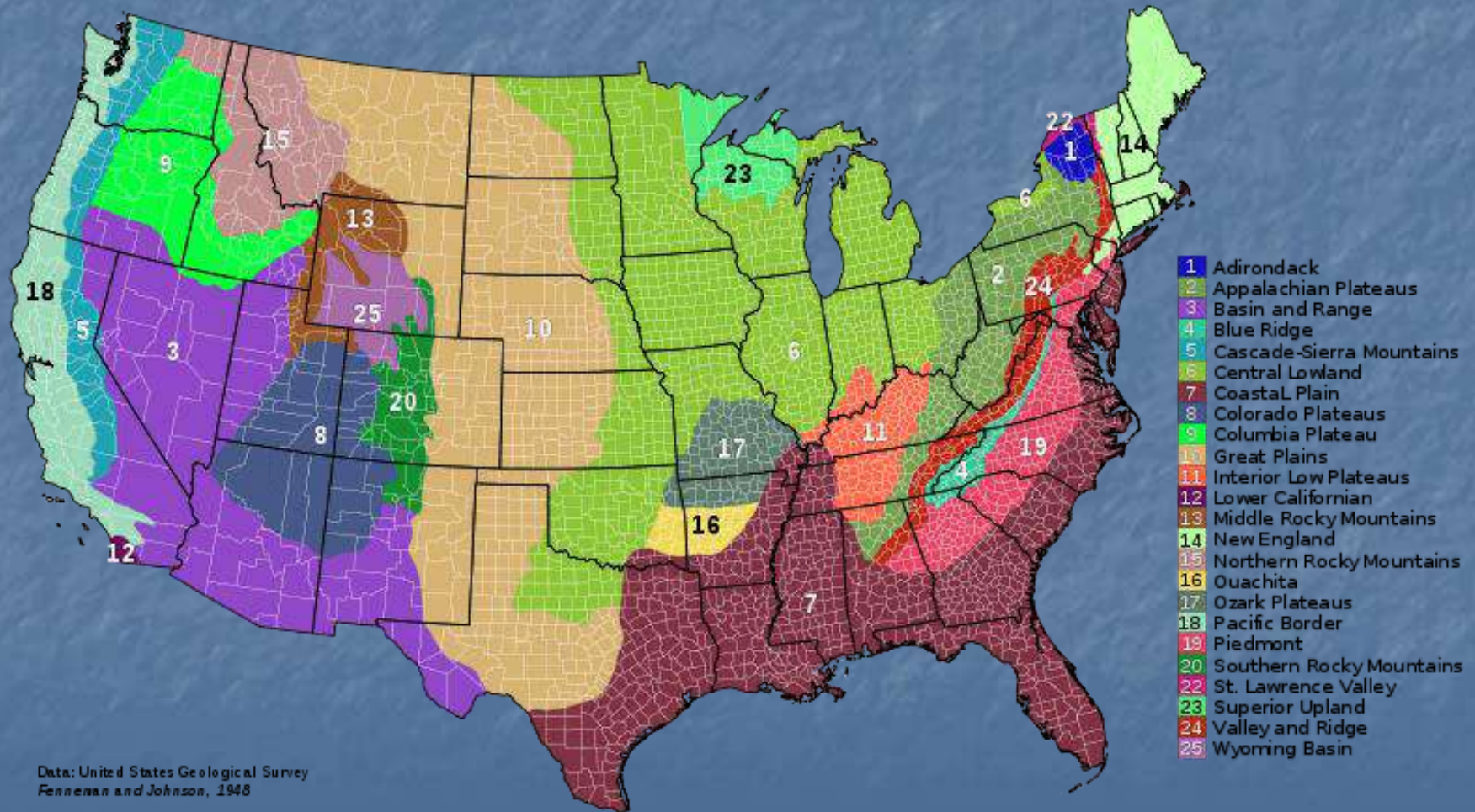
- Peaches, pecans, peanuts, and pine trees
- Seafood, pulp and paper mills
- Minerals:
 - Fuller's earth (clay like) used in litter, cosmetics, toothpaste, and pills
 - Kaolin – used to coat paper and make china, rubber, plastic, cement, detergents, and fertilizer
 - bauxite, phosphate



USA Regions

- The Physiographic regions occur **nationwide**

Geophysical Provinces of the Conterminous United States



Data: United States Geological Survey
Fenneman and Johnson, 1948

Discussion

- Can you answer the Essential Question now? (G1b)
 - Location
 - Which North American physiographic regions are found in Georgia and what are some distinguishing characteristics of each?
 - What is the relative location of these physiographic regions within the boundaries of the state?

SS8G1c

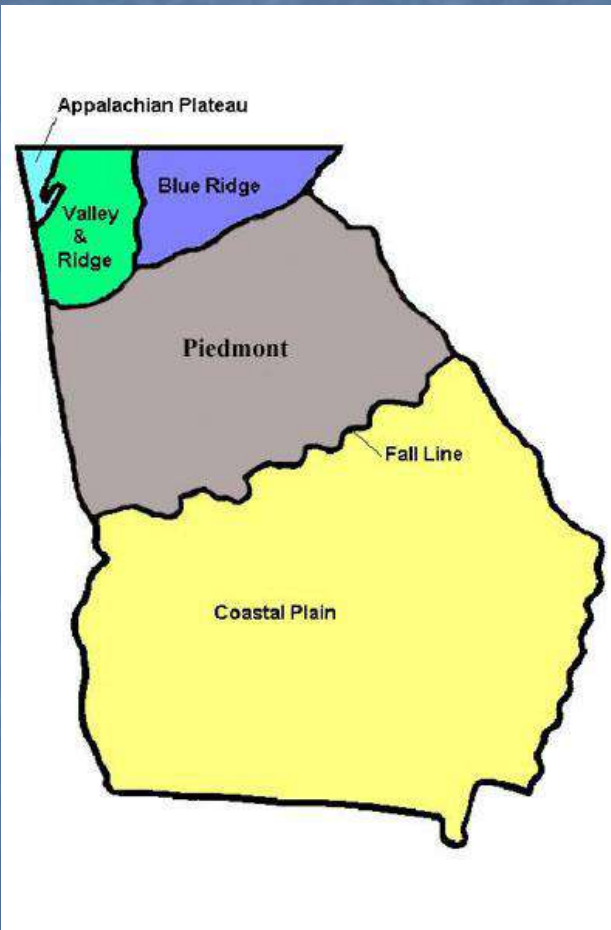
- **SS8G1c: Locate and evaluate the importance of key physical features in the development of Georgia. Include the Fall Line, Okefenokee Swamp, Appalachian Mountains, Chattahoochee and Savannah Rivers, and Barrier Islands.**
 - Locate- to look for and discover on a map; *find, pinpoint*
 - Evaluate- to make a judgment as to the worth or value of something; *judge, assess*

Fall Line

SS8G1c



High Falls



- **Fall Line: the shoreline of a prehistoric ocean, separates Piedmont and Coastal Plain, drop in elevation, cities were built here, waterfalls provided power to gins, mills, and factories.**

Okefenokee Swamp

SS8G1c



- **Okefenokee Swamp: largest freshwater wetland in the nation**
- **Located on Georgia/Florida border**



Appalachian Mountains

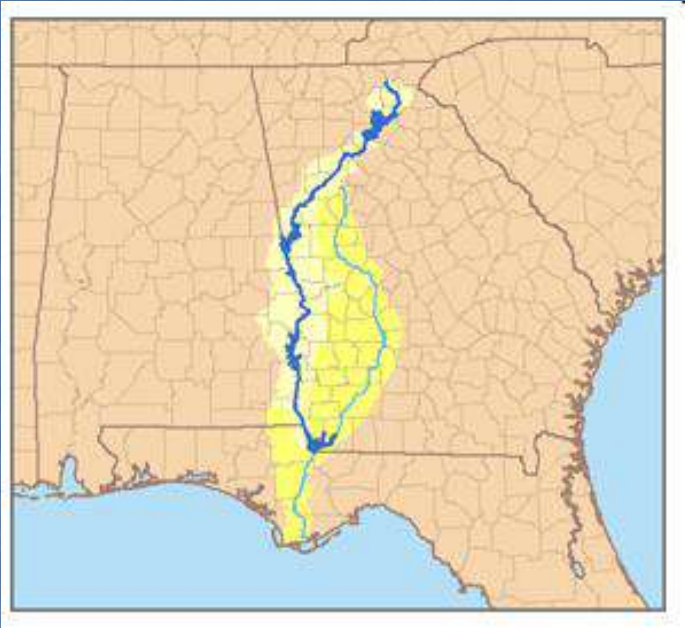
SS8G1c

- **Appalachian Mountains:**
 - Come down in the **NE tip of Georgia.**
 - **Blue Ridge mountains are part of the Appalachian Mountains.**
 - (Mountains can be abbreviated "mtns.")

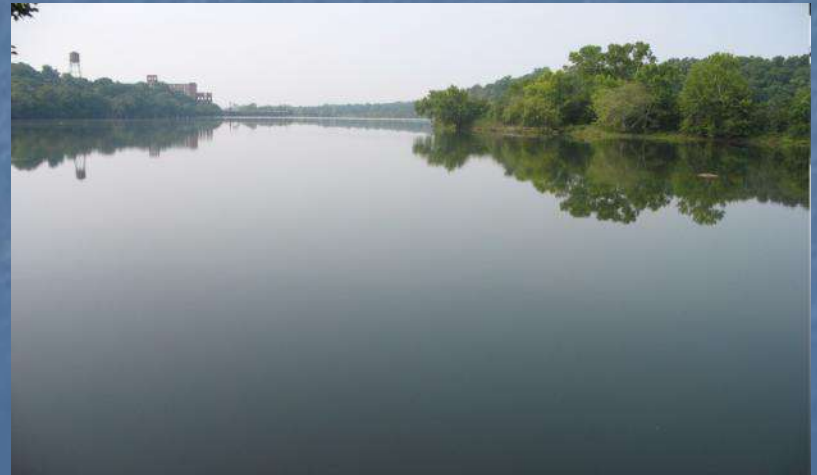


Chattahoochee River

SS8G1c



- **Chattahoochee River: Forms Georgia's western boundary with Alabama**



Savannah River

SS8G1c

- **Savannah River:
Forms Georgia's
eastern boundary
with South
Carolina**



Barrier Islands

SS8G1c

- **Barrier Islands:** chain of sea islands off the coast of Georgia, they form a barrier that keeps ocean waves and wind from directly hitting the mainland



Discussion

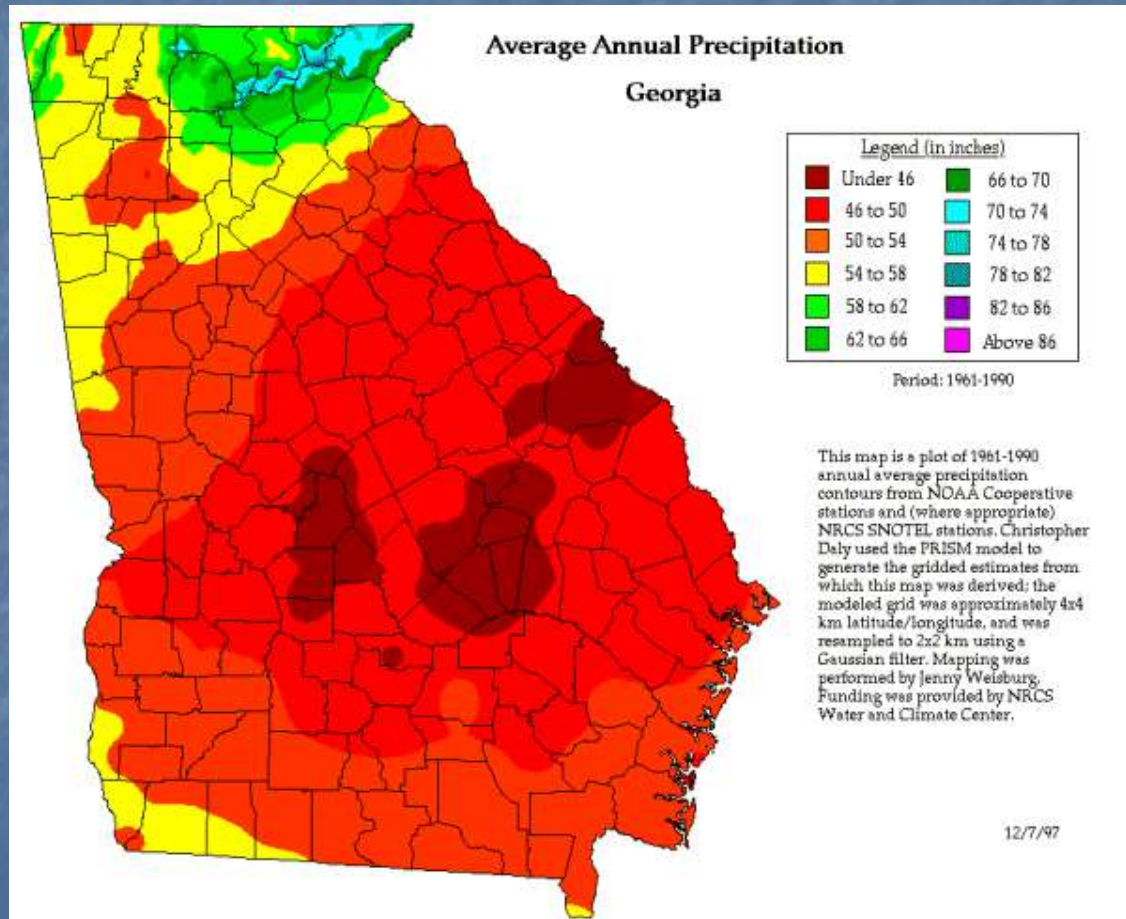
- Can you answer the Essential Question now? (G1c)
 - Location
 - What are the significant physical features of Georgia and where are they located?
 - How have the physical features of GA impacted the economy and development?

SS8G1d

- **SS8G1d: Evaluate the impact of climate on Georgia's development.**
 - Evaluate- to make a judgment as to the worth or value of something; *judge, assess*

Climate SS8G1d

- **Climate: Weather patterns for a region over a long period of time**



- Most of Georgia is in the humid subtropical climate zone, with hot humid summers and cool, mild winters.
- The entire state receives moderate to heavy precipitation.

Discussion

- Can you answer the Essential Question now? (G1d)
 - Location
 - How has climate played a role in the development of Georgia?

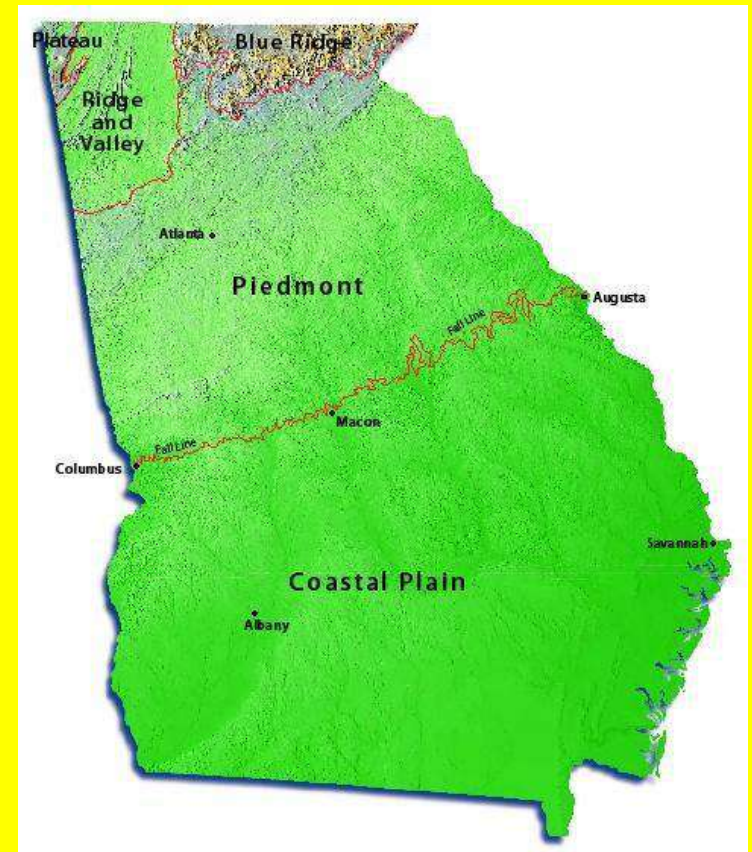
THE BIG IDEA

- **SS8G1: The student will describe Georgia with regard to physical features and location.**
 - Describe- to represent or give an account of in words; *recount, report*

Geography of Georgia

SS8G1

- Geographic Map of GA
 - *You will create a geographic map of Georgia which includes the 5 geographic regions and the 6 physical features.*



THE BIG IDEA

- **SS8H1: The student will evaluate the development of Native American cultures and the impact of European exploration and settlement on the Native American cultures in Georgia.**
 - Evaluate- to make a judgment as to the worth or value of something; *judge, assess*

SS8H1a

- **SS8H1a: Describe the evolution of Native American cultures (Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian) prior to European contact**
 - Describe- to represent or give an account of in words; *recount, report*

Native American Periods

SS8H1a

- Prehistoric Indians are not classified by tribes; they are classified by time periods
 - Paleo: 10,000 B.C. – 8,000 B.C.
 - Archaic: 8,000 B.C. – 1,000 B.C.
 - Woodland: 1,000 B.C. – 1,000 A.D.
 - Mississippian: 1,000 A.D. – 1,600 A.D.
 - **“Paleo Ate Wild Mammoth”**

How did they get here?

SS8H1a



- Twenty thousand years ago, the earth experienced an ice age.
- Frozen water formed huge glaciers that covered the northern portion of America, Europe, and Asia.
- The Bering Strait became a huge land bridge known as Beringia.
- It connected Asia to North America.

Paleo Period

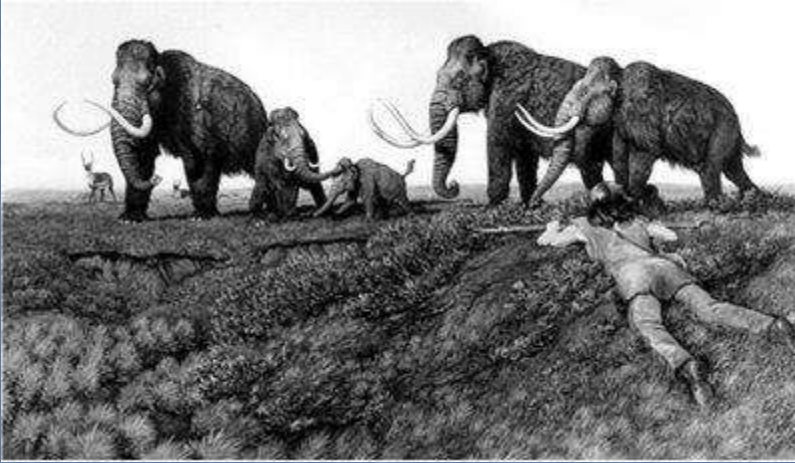
SS8H1a

- Paleo Indians
- 10,000 B.C. – 8,000 B.C.
 - 1st humans in America
 - Paleo- “Very Old”
 - Came over land bridge called “Beringia”
 - Nomadic-followed the food, no permanent shelters
 - No evidence of religion
 - Through archaeology, we can learn more about these people



Paleo Period

SS8H1a



- Paleo continued

- Weapons

- spear with a Clovis point to hunt large game

- Food

- Berries
 - Large game like bison, mastodons, sloths



Paleo Period SS8H1a

- Paleo shelters: nonpermanent... sometimes just a pit covered with brush or hides, or under a ledge



Paleo Shelters

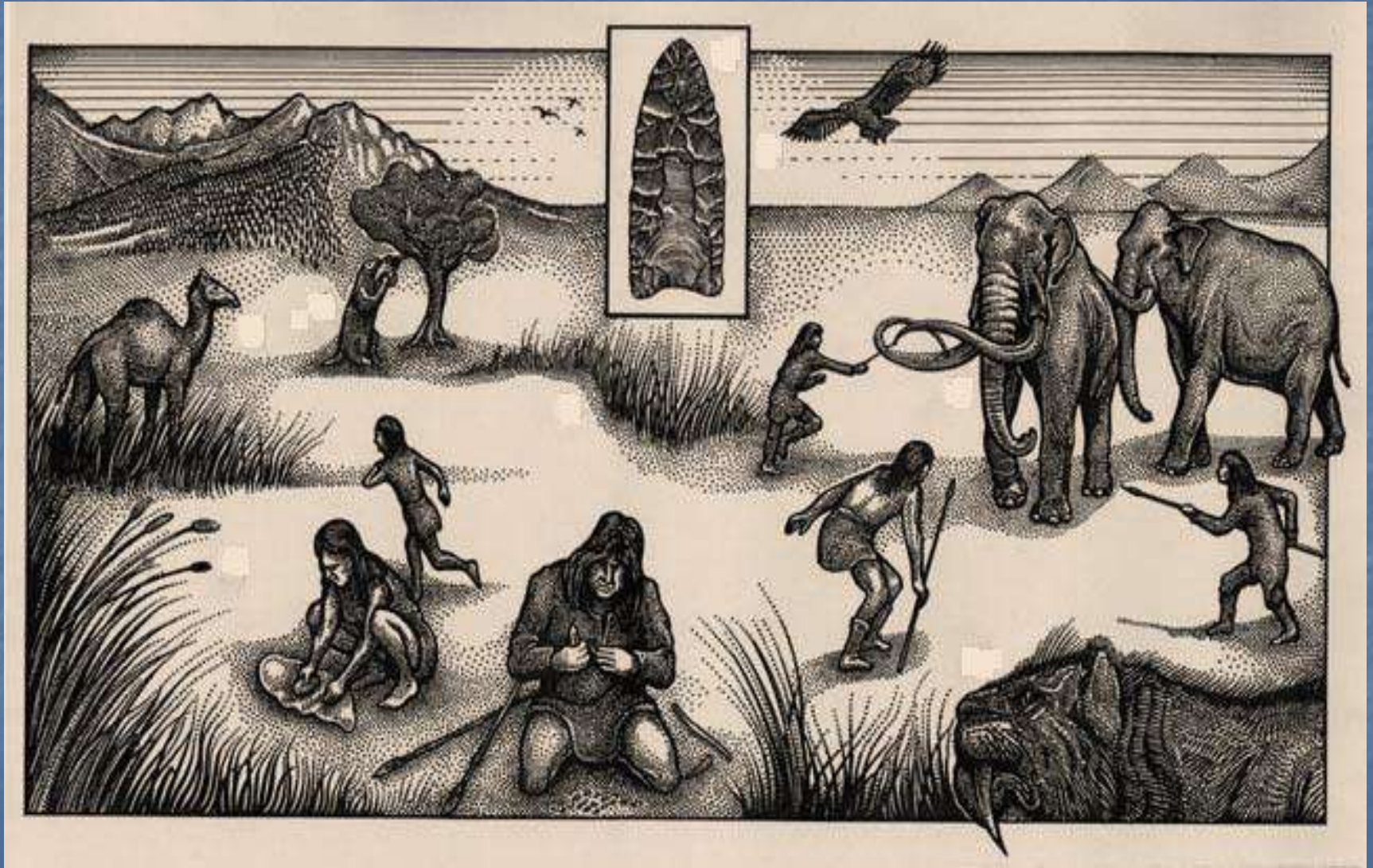




Paleo Hunting SS8H1a



Paleo Period



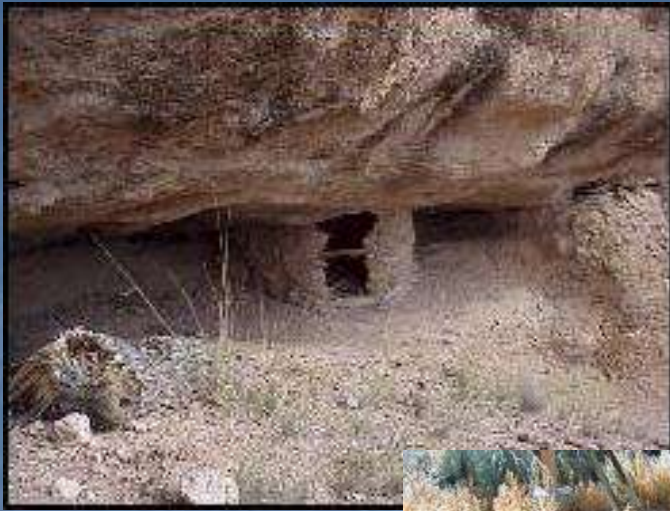
Archaic Period

SS8H1a

- Archaic Period
 - Archaic: “Old”
- 8,000 B.C. – 1,000 B.C.
 - During this time, people often traveled in small groups, or clans.
 - Clan = a group of people with the same family origins.
 - Weapons: spear, atlatl
 - New weaponry = new food choices
 - small game, deer, bear, fruits, vegetables , oysters, shellfish
 - Tools used: stone scrapers, pottery (**Archaic are 1st to use pottery**)



Archaic SS8H1a

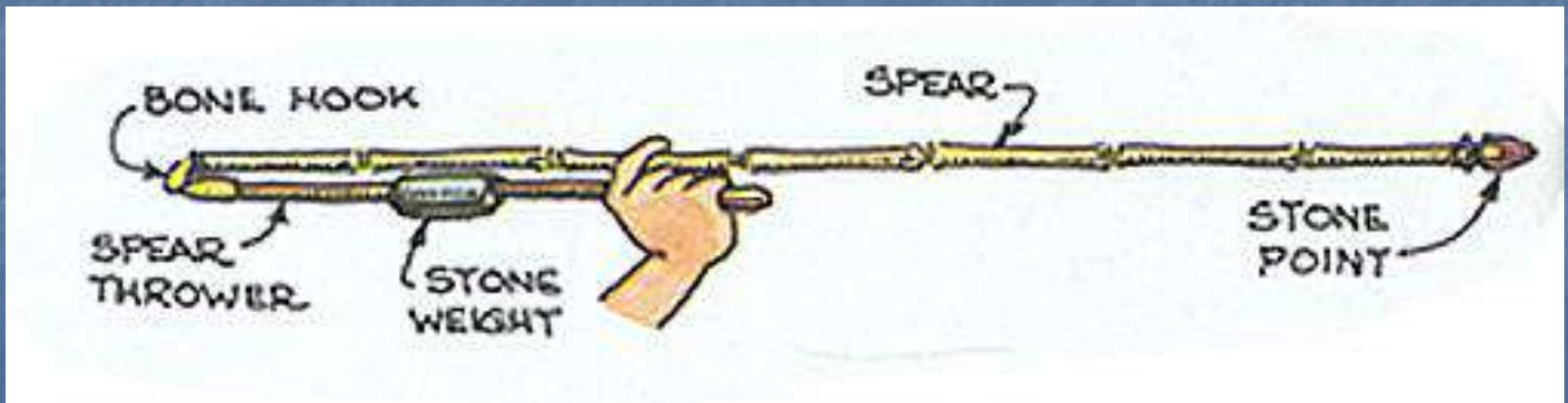
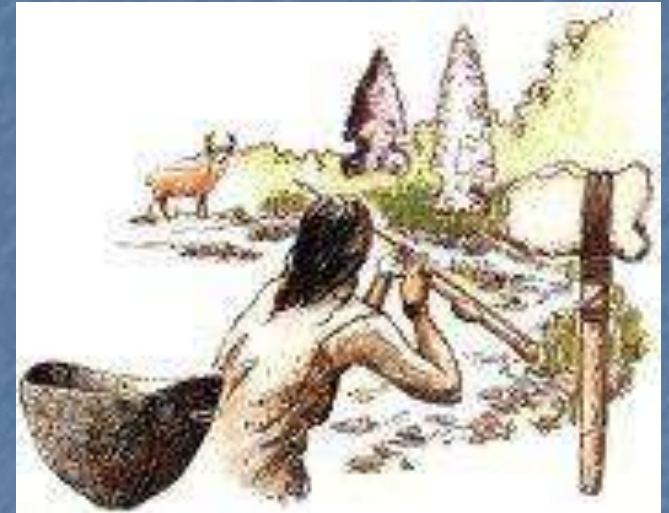


- Archaic Period continued...
 - Climate changed during this time: warmer & drier
 - Clans migrated less, most basic needs met
 - No evidence of long term or permanent shelters, semi-permanent.
 - Wood poles covered with hides, branches, or bark

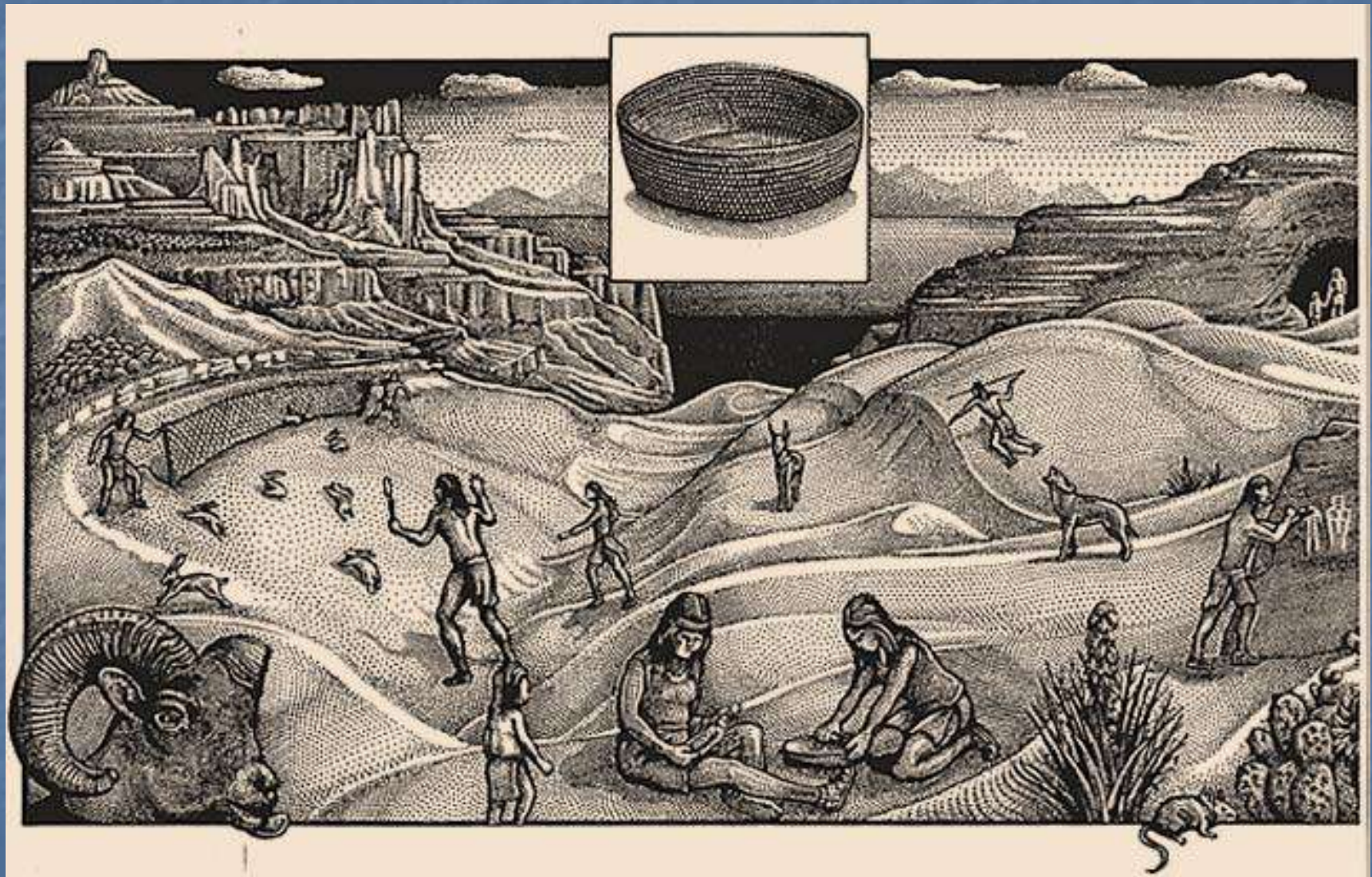
Archaic Period

SS8H1a

- Archaic Period had...
 - No bow and arrow
 - No developed agriculture (farming)
 - Religion: some burial of dead with tools, weapons, and body ornaments. (suggesting belief in afterlife)



Archaic Period

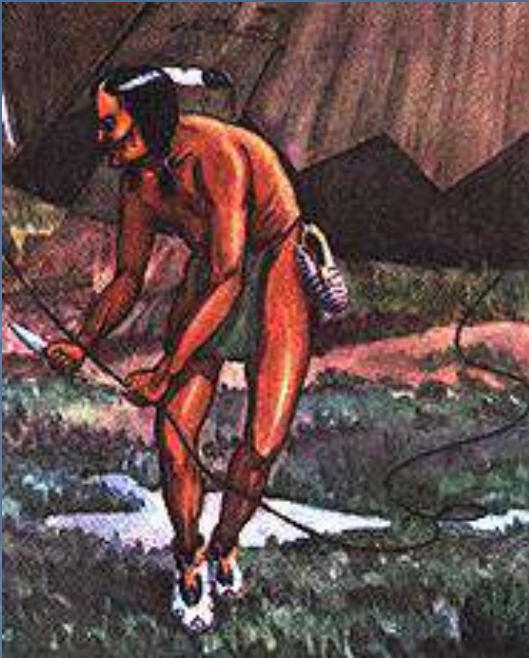


Woodland Period

SS8H1a

- Woodland Period
 - (1,000 B.C. – 1,000 A.D.)
- The Woodland Period is identified throughout the Eastern United States. It is characterized by an increased dependence on cultivation, the concentration of the population into more permanent towns and villages, a widespread emphasis on ceremony, and the introduction of the bow and arrow.

Woodland Period SS8H1a



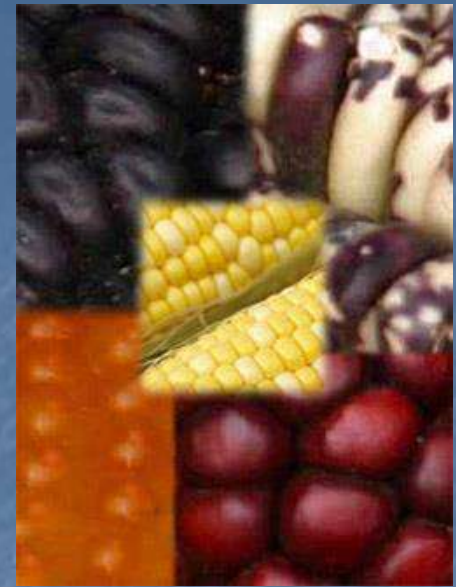
- Food: Fishing, gathering plants, hunting
- Shelter: Sturdy houses made of wood leaves and bark arranged in villages



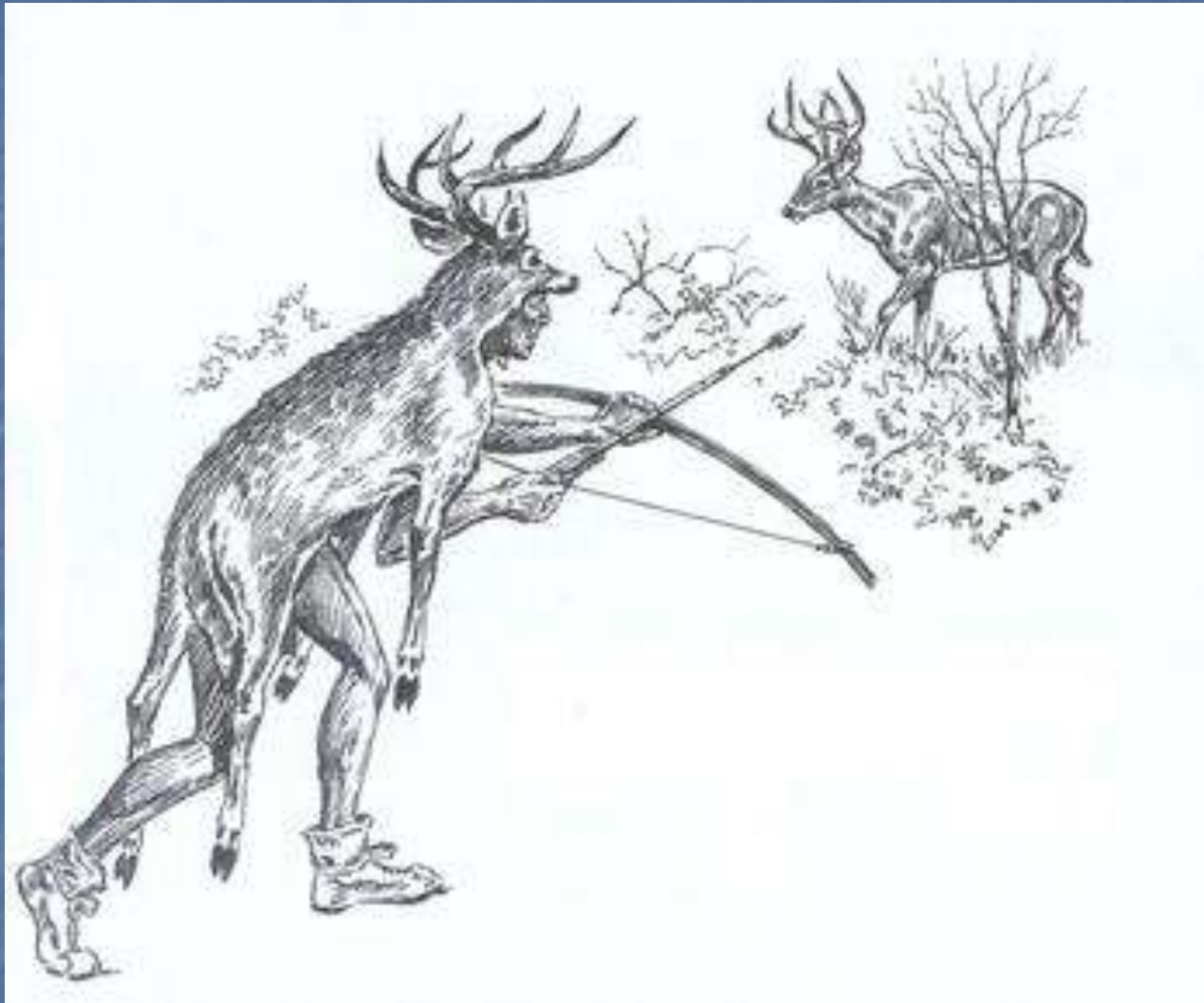
Woodland Period

SS8H1a

- Woodland Indians developed bows and arrows.
- Highly effective, single hunter could bring down game such as white tail deer
- 1st ones to use seeds/Agriculture
 - Agriculture- the practice of growing specific plants for food.
 - most common crop - corn



Woodland Period



What can we learn about technological innovations from this picture?

Woodland Period

SS8H1a

- Religion:
 - Woodland period witnessed an increase in ritual and ceremonialism.
 - 1st use of burial mounds, and ceremonial objects



- The earliest earthen and rock mounds in Georgia date to the Middle Woodland. The mounds contain skeletons, elaborate grave articles such as pottery, jewelry, and beads, which were buried with the dead

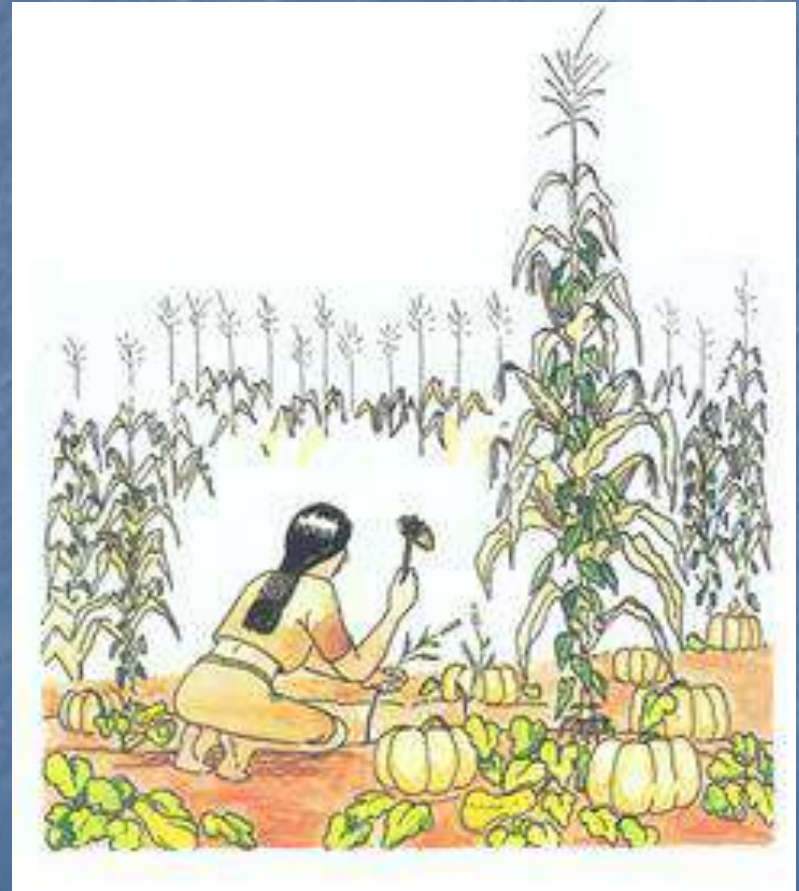
Woodland Period



Mississippian Period

SS8H1a

- Mississippian Period:
 - 1,000 A.D. – 1,600 A.D.
- Weapons: Bow and arrow
- Food:
 - Deer, turkey, and other small game
 - Ability to store food
 - First to grow beans (protein source)
 - organized agriculture:
 - Corn, beans, squash



Mississippian Period

SS8H1a



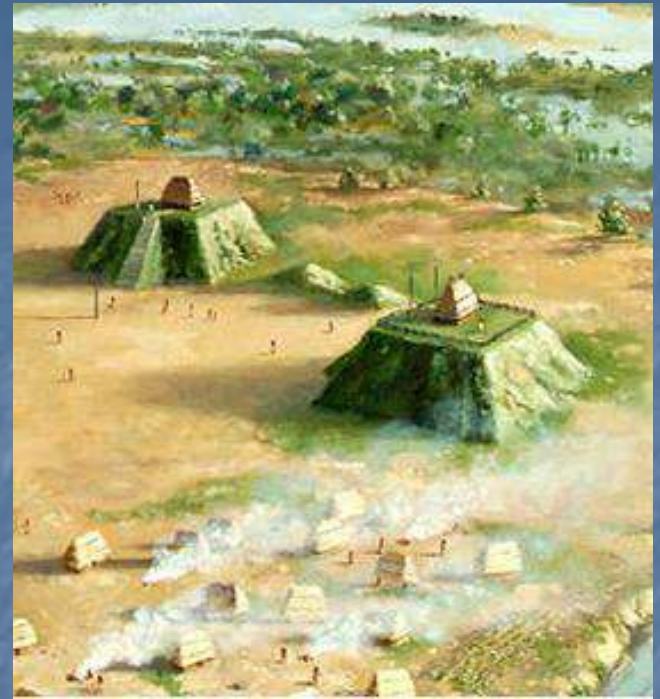
- Shelters:
 - Large Permanent Settlements
 - arranged in small towns
 - Wattle and daub homes
 - Frame of branches and mud covered with thatch

Mississippian Town



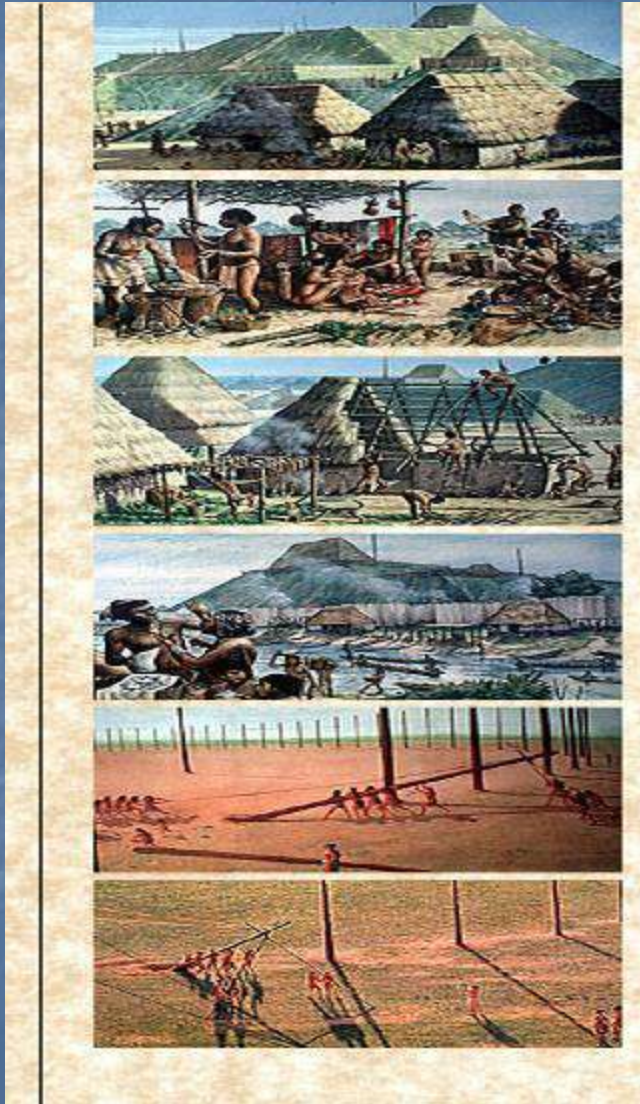
Mississippian Period SS8H1a

- Mississippian Period Indians are known for building large earthen mounds for ceremonial purposes
 - Burial mounds
 - Ceremonial mounds for offerings
 - Temple mounds for worship.
 - Sometimes served as the center of village life.



Mississippian Period

SS8H1a



- Mississippians lived in villages called chiefdoms.
 - Chiefdom = a small society in which one person, a chief, makes most decisions.
- Mississippians traded among themselves over a large area
- This trade gave their villages access to many goods
 - Shell, copper, ceramic objects

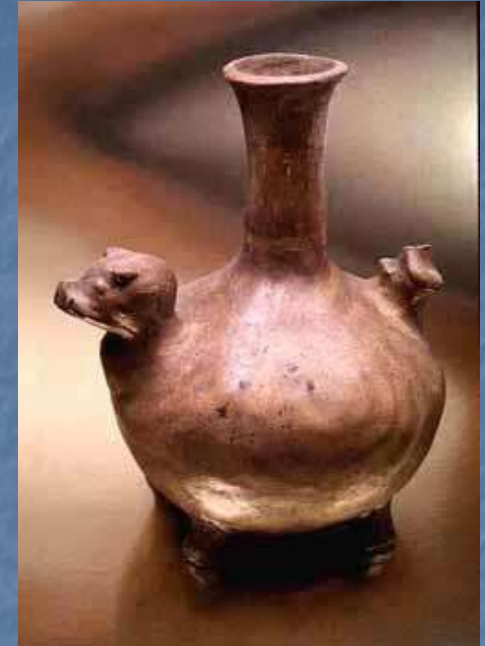
Mississippian Period Artifacts

SS8H1a



Mississippian Period Artifacts

SS8H1a



Mississippian Period



Mississippian Period

SS8H1a

- The Mississippian Period in Georgia was brought to an end by the increasing European presence in the Southeast.
- [Hernando de Soto](#) led an expedition through Georgia which brought him in contact with the Mississippian Period Indians around 1540 A.D.
- Impact: Europeans brought **metal weapons** and **diseases** devastating native populations
 - Killed and starved many Indians
- Many remnant populations came together to form historically known native groups such as the Creeks, Cherokees, and Seminoles.



Prehistoric Sites in Georgia

- Archaeologists have found evidence of all four periods of prehistoric Indians in Georgia. However, there are five notable sites in Georgia you should know about.
- Rock Eagle- Woodland Period
- Fort Mountain- Woodland Period
- Kolomoki Mounds- Woodland Period
- Ocmulgee Mounds- Mississippian Period
- Etowah Mounds- Mississippian Period

Rock Eagle



- Rock Eagle- Woodland Period
- Effigy of a bird (buzzard)
- In Putnam County near Eatonton, 102' long, 120' wide, Built 200 A.D.

Fort Mountain

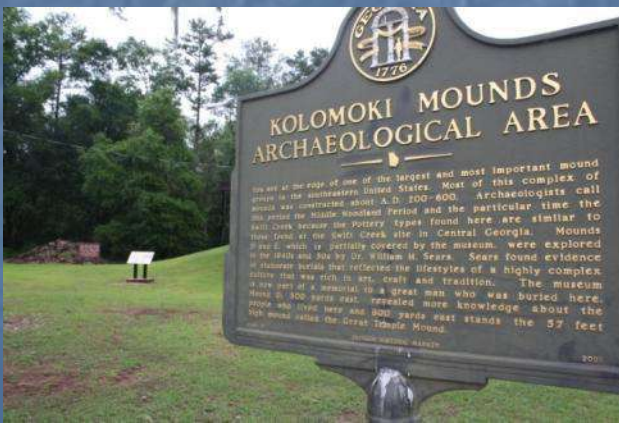
- Fort Mountain-
Woodland Period
- 855' long rock wall
- On top of a Fort
Mountain
- Near Chatsworth



Kolomoki Mounds



- Kolomoki Mounds-
Woodland Period
- 7 preserved mounds
- Early county near
Blakely
- Originally thought to
be Mississippian but
proven to date back
to Woodland Period



Ocmulgee Mounds

- Ocmulgee Mounds-
Mississippian Period
- Large impressive group of
mounds along the fall line
(On Ocmulgee River)
- Near Macon



Etowah Mounds

- Etowah Mounds-
Mississippian Period
- 54 acre town 6
mounds (3
preserved)
- Near Cartersville,
Bartow County
- Largest mound is 60'
tall making it one of
the largest in North
America
- On the banks of the
Etowah River



THE BIG IDEA

- **SS8H1: The student will evaluate the development of Native American cultures and the impact of European exploration and settlement on the Native American cultures in Georgia.**
 - Evaluate- to make a judgment as to the worth or value of something; *judge, assess*

Prehistoric Indians

SS8H1a

- In your notebook:
 - **You will be assigned a Prehistoric Indian time period.**
 - *Using THIS time period, you will write an account of your day's activities. Be sure to include details that demonstrate your knowledge of that time period.*
 - *Ex: weapons, food, religion, shelter*



Prehistoric Indians

SS8H1a



Prehistoric Peoples

SS8H1a

- Can you answer the Essential Questions now?
 - Movement and Migration
 - How did the Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian cultures change over time? (H1a, E1)