Georgia’s Land and Climate
What to do when you enter the room...

1st – Turn in homework if homework was assigned.

2nd - Copy the DATE, objective, and essential question from the front board into your spiral notebook.

3rd – Copy your homework and any other important dates into your agenda (today the important dates will be given at the end of class).
WHERE ARE WE?

- Answer each question on the dry erase strip.
- Keep track of your points 😊
- Remember, start with the closest one!
US Map

- On your US map, use colored pencils to shade the states in the SE (Use a regular pencil 1st if you are not sure which states make up the SE)
- Label Georgia
- Label the states that border GA.
The US can be divided into sections or regions.

Georgia is in the southeast region.

Trace the outline of the Southeast region.

Follow the arrow and find Georgia on the map below.
Georgia is in the Northern Hemisphere (divided by Equator ➔ use your finger to trace the Equator)

It is in the Western Hemisphere (divided by Prime Meridian ➔ use your finger to trace the Prime Meridian)

Georgia is in the North-western hemispheres
Georgia is:
- in the **southeastern region** United States
- bounded by:
  - Tennessee
  - North Carolina
  - South Carolina
  - Atlantic Ocean
  - Florida
  - Alabama
THE WORLD
Georgia is:
- in the **Western hemisphere** &
- in the **Northern hemisphere**
Georgia is:

- in North America (continent)
- & part of the nation we call the United States.
Homework and other important dates

**Homework**
- Review Notes

**Important dates**
- Project due – 8/13
- Study Guide due – 8/14
- Unit I Test – 8/14
Georgia’s Land and Climate
Complete pg. 1 in your workbook.

How does the geographical location of Georgia affect the climate of the state?
SECTION 1: GEORGIA’S GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS

- Georgia has five regions:
  - Appalachian Plateau
  - Ridge and Valley area
  - Blue Ridge Mountains
  - Piedmont
  - Coastal Plain.

- Soil, physical features, and climate differ in each region.
- Differences affect the plant and animal life as well as the history of the region.
- Differences affect how people earn a living as well as where people live.

Georgia Regions Movie LIVE - YouTube
APPALACHIAN PLATEAU REGION

- In northwest corner of Georgia
- Smallest region.
- Part of Appalachian mtns.
- Lookout Mountain & Sand Mountain found here.
- Known for high, scenic bluffs of relative flat lands overlooking wide, beautiful valleys.
- Many caves due to limestone underground.

**Products Produced/Natural Resources**
- Coal and iron mined in the region.
RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION

- Between the Appalachian Plateau and the Blue Ridge Mountains.
- Part of Appalachian mtns
- Has long ridges of mountains, separated by long valleys.
- Valleys have fertile land.
- Has lots of farmland

**Products Produced/Natural Resources**

- grain,
- cattle,
- apples
Between the Appalachian Plateau and the Blue Ridge Mountains. Has long ridges of mountains, separated by long valleys. Valleys have fertile land. Has lots of farmland. Products Produced: Has fields of grain, pastures for cattle, and tons of apple orchards.
BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS REGION

- The Blue Ridge range is a part of the larger Appalachian Mountains.
- Located in the northeast part of GA.
- The mountains are more rugged and the valleys randomly arranged as compared to the Ridge and Valley region.
- Brasstown Bald (4,784 feet) is the tallest mountain peak in GA.
- Appalachian Trail begins here.

**Products Produced/Natural Resources**

- Gold
- Marble
- Apples
The Piedmont is known for its rolling hills between the mountains and Coastal Plain.

- Clay soil with fertile farms.
- Many Georgians live in the region.
- Pine trees as well as hardwood forests (oak, elm, maple, hickory, etc.).
- Southern boundary is the Fall Line.

**Products Produced/Natural Resource**

- Granite
- wheat,
- soybeans,
- corn,
- poultry,
- and cattle.
COASTAL PLAIN REGION

- The **Coastal Plain** is in the southern half of state and is the largest region.
- Region has underground limestone and sandy soil.
- Home to many types of wildlife.
- Farming is important to the region’s economy.
- Only ½ of the coastal plain is good for farming.

**Products Produced/Natural Resources**

- Loblolly and slash pines are grown in the region today for lumber
- peanuts,
- peaches
- corn,
- and pecans.
**HOMEWORK**

- Due **Friday, 8/16**.

- Draw a map of GA.
- Divide the map into the 5 regions.
- Draw the 6 key geographic features and label them.
- Draw at least 1 product produced or natural resource for each region.
- **COLOR.**

**Use a Pencil**
SECTION 2: GEORGIA’S CLIMATE AND WEATHER

What terms do I need to know?

- climate
- weather
- precipitation
- drought
- tornado
- hurricane
SECTION 2: GEORGIA’S CLIMATE AND WEATHER

- **weather**: The day-to-day conditions in the atmosphere.
- **climate**: The average weather and patterns of weather over a long period of time.

Climate affects the types of crops and industries in an area as well as people's choice of clothing and housing.

- **temperate climate**: There are no extremes in climate; cool winters with warm and humid summers.
**Precipitation**

- **precipitation**: rain, snow, sleet, hail
- 70-80 inches of precipitation per year in the mountains; 40-50 inches in the central Piedmont
- **drought**: An extended time with little or no rain.
- Georgia is known to have periods of drought as part of its climate.
DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE

- Georgia’s climate is good for deer; deer hides were an early Georgia industry.
- The climate is good for farming which has always been important to the state’s economy.
- Mild winters encouraged tourists from the north.
- The invention of air conditioning has helped make the state more inviting and the population continues to grow.
SECTION 3: GEORGIA’S PHYSICAL FEATURES

- Essential Question
  - How do physical features affect the lives of Georgians?
Georgia’s Land and Climate
The key physical features in GA are ...

- The Fall Line
- Okefenokee Swamp
- Appalachian Mountains
- Chattahoochee River
- Savannah River
- Barrier Islands
**Appalachian Mountains**

- Georgia’s three northern regions are all a part of the Appalachian Mountains.
- Importance – Precipitation from the mountains flows into GA’s rivers and streams.
**Fall Line**

- The Fall Line separates the Piedmont region from the Coastal Plain region.

- Importance - The waterfalls along the Fall Line were an excellent power source and many settlements were built along the Fall Line.
**Chattahoochee River**

- The **Chattahoochee River** system flows from the Blue Ridge Mountains, through Atlanta, to Columbus, along the Georgia-Alabama border, into northern Florida and the Gulf of Mexico.

- This river supplies water for much of metro Atlanta and people in Alabama and Florida.

- The people in these states have argued over the fairest way to use this river.
CHATTAHOOCHEE
**SAVANNAH RIVER**

- The **Savannah River** forms the boundary between Georgia and South Carolina. This river, and the port at the city of Savannah, are important for transporting goods into and out of Georgia.
**Barrier Islands**

- These are a chain of islands off the coast of GA’s southeastern coast.
- Important because...they act as a barrier between GA’s coast and wind, sand and water coming from the Atlantic Ocean.
- The climate and location have encouraged fishing, recreation, and tourist industries.
Georgia’s Barrier Islands
OKEFENOKEE SWAMP

- Georgia has over 450 swamps
- The Okefenokee Swamp is the largest fresh water swamp in North America.
- Located in Coastal Plain.
- It is important because it is home to hundreds of species of plants, animals and reptiles.
Normally, Georgia gets plenty of rainfall to fill streams, rivers, and lakes.

Water is used for drinking, recreation, industry, transportation, and irrigation.

Some of the waterways flow to the Gulf of Mexico; most flow to the Atlantic Ocean.

Sea Islands (or Golden Isles) are barriers that protect the coast.

Georgia has many swamps and marshes – the largest is the Okefenokee.