

Geography of Georgia

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Georgia's Physical Features

- _____ stretch from north Georgia into Canada (over 2000 miles).
- Among the oldest mountains in the world; worn down by thousands of years of _____.
- Southern boundary of the Piedmont is the _____.
- Changes in rock type cause the ground to fall away, creating _____ at the "fall" line across the state.
- _____ grew along the Fall Line since ships could navigate from the Atlantic to this point.
- Normally, Georgia gets plenty of _____ to fill streams, rivers, and lakes.
- Water is used for _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
- Some of the waterways flow to the _____; most flow to the _____.
- Sea Islands (or Golden Isles) are _____ that protect the coast.
- Georgia has many swamps and marshes – the largest is the _____.

Rivers

- Major rivers are Etowah, Coosa, _____, Flint, Chattooga, _____, Oconee, Ocmulgee, and Altamaha.
- Etowah-Coosa system flows into Alabama; scientists are trying to find ways to protect its wildlife.
- The _____ system flows from the Blue Ridge Mountains, through Atlanta, to Columbus, along the _____ border, into northern Florida and the Gulf of Mexico.
- This river supplies water for much of _____ and people in _____ and _____. The people in these states have argued over the fairest way to use this river.
- The Flint River begins south of Atlanta and flows 200 miles to Lakes Blackshear and Chehaw, into Albany, then to the _____.
- The Chattooga, Tallulah, and Tugaloo Rivers in the northeastern part of Georgia flow into Lake Hartwell and then south into the _____.
- The _____ forms the boundary between _____ and _____. This river, and the port at the city of Savannah, are important for _____ into and out of Georgia.

Islands

- Georgia's coast is protected from the open ocean by _____ – Tybee and Little Tybee, Wassaw, Ossabaw, St. Catherines, Blackbeard, Sapelo, Wolf, Little St. Simons, St. Simons, Jekyll, Little Cumberland, and Cumberland.
- The western side of the islands is _____; the eastern side has _____.

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- Along the beaches are _____ and beyond them _____ of pine and live oaks draped with Spanish moss.
- To help larger boats, the _____ was created (1930s) to keep a clear passage with deeper waters between the islands and the mainland.
- _____ and _____ continually reshape the barrier islands.
- Islands have abundant _____ and are an important part of the ecology of sea life (e.g. loggerhead sea turtles, shrimp, crabs, right whales, etc.).
- The _____ and beautiful location have attracted some of America's wealthiest families to build homes (e.g. Sapelo Island, Cumberland Island, Jekyll Island).
- The climate and location have encouraged _____, _____, and _____.

Swamps

- Georgia has over _____ swamps (low, spongy lands covered with water).
- Most are located in the _____, but a few are in the Piedmont region.
- The _____ is the largest swamp. It is located in southeast Georgia. The peat soil is soft and spongy – Native Americans called it “land of the trembling earth.”
- Swamps are home to many types of _____, _____, and _____ (e.g. alligators, bears, frogs, storks, cranes, otters, beavers, etc.).



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Compare Georgia's Geographic Regions

Directions: After reading the information on pages 6-18, use the chart below to compare Georgia's five geographic regions.

	Soil Type (sandy, fertile, etc.)	Landforms (rolling hills, mountains, etc.)	Cities Found Here	Geographic Area of State (north, central, etc.)
Appalachian Plateau				
Valley and Ridge				
Blue Ridge Mountains				
Piedmont				
Coastal Plain				



Name _____ Date _____

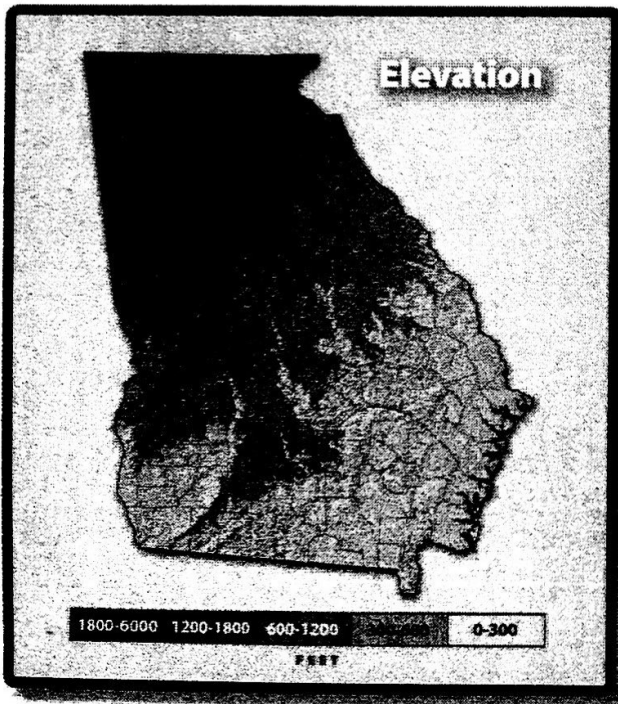
Describe the Climate and Weather in Georgia

Directions: After reading the section on Georgia's climate and weather (pages 20-25), answer the following questions.

1. What is the difference between climate and weather? _____

2. What are the two most likely forms of extreme weather in Georgia? _____ and _____
3. What other types of extreme weather are likely to occur in Georgia? _____

4. How does the combination of Georgia's climate and soil conditions contribute to agricultural production? _____



5. Based on the maps above, how are rainfall amounts and elevation related in the state of Georgia? _____

6. How do climate and weather impact the people of Georgia? _____
