Georgia’s Geographic Regions

SS8G1b
SS8G1 The student will describe Georgia with regard to physical features and location.
b. Describe the five geographic regions of Georgia; include the Blue Ridge Mountains, Valley and Ridge, Appalachian Plateau, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain.
Teacher Directions - CLOZE Notes

• The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save paper and ink.)

• Check the answers as a class after the presentation.
Five Regions

• Georgia is a geographically diverse state that is divided into ________________

• The first three regions (Appalachian Plateau, Valley and Ridge, and Blue Ridge) are in the ________________ of the state and form part of the Appalachian Mountain range.

• The other two (Piedmont and Coastal Plain) include ________________.

• The state and form part of the Appalachian Mountain range.

• The first three regions (Appalachian Plateau, Valley, and Ridge) are in the ________________.

• Georgia is a geographically diverse state that is divided into ________________.

Appalachian Plateau

• The Appalachian Plateau is the state’s ________________.

• It’s located in the very ________________ of Georgia and encompasses Dade County.

• The region features a ________________ with Sand Mountain on one side and Lookout Mountain on the other.

• The region contains two waterfalls, many underground caves, and it ________________.

• The average summer temperature is 70 degrees, and the average winter temperature is 45 degrees.

Blue Ridge

• The Blue Ridge region is in the ________________.

• This area contains the southern point of the up of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

• The tallest waterfall east of the Mississippi River, ________________ (which run up to Maine), is in this region.

• The region is also home to Georgia’s highest peak, ________________.

• Also, one of Georgia’s two milers, which is located here, ________________.

• The area attracts ________________.

Appalachian Plateau

• The average summer temperature is 70 degrees, while the average winter temperature is 45 degrees.

• It’s not a good area for farming because of the sandy soil, however, ________________.

• The average temperature is just above ________________.

Piedmont

• The Piedmont region is in the middle of the state. ________________ as well as ________________.

• The other two (Piedmont and Coastal Plain) include ________________.

Coastal Plain

• The Coastal Plain is in the ________________.
Valley & Ridge

• The Valley and Ridge region is located in ______________, east of the Appalachian Plateau.

• The region consists of several valleys between them.

• The elevation of the region ranges from ______________.

• The region’s main industries include corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton, and apples.

Coastal Plain

• The Coastal Plain is located in ______________, east of the Appalachian Plateau.

• The region consists of several valleys between them.

• The Coastal Plain and Piedmont regions are more attractive to tourists each year.

• The region has a large number of tourists.

Piedmont

• The Piedmont region is in ______________, and makes up roughly 30% of the state’s land area.

• The name means “foot of the mountains”, as it is made up of mountains that slope towards the south.

• The elevation ranges from 500 feet at its southern border (_________________) to 1700 feet at its northern border.

• Nearly ___________________ lives in this region, thanks to cities like Atlanta, Athens, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, and Milledgeville.

• This region is rich in iron minerals, which is enabling Georgia to be the nation’s leading producer of both.

• The Piedmont region has large amounts of coal, making it one of the nation’s leading coal-producing regions.

• It is also known for its ______________, which is rich in iron minerals.

• The region is ______________, with large amounts of corn, peaches, wheat, soybeans, cattle, and poultry being produced.

• There are ___________________ in this region, and it features the bulk of Georgia’s industry.

• The region is known for its ______________, which attracts large numbers of tourists each year.

• The Coastal Plain and Piedmont regions are more attractive to tourists each year because they are between the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. Summer tends to be ______________, while the winter is mild compared to the rest of the country.
Georgia is a geographically diverse state that is divided into five regions.

The first three regions (Appalachian Plateau, Valley and Ridge, and Blue Ridge) are in the mountains and foothills of the state and form part of the Appalachian Mountain range.

The other two (Piedmont and Coastal Plain) include coastal regions.

The first three regions (Appalachian Plateau, Valley and Ridge, and Blue Ridge) are in the mountain range, while the other two (Piedmont and Coastal Plain) include coastal regions.

Aside from apples, grapes, and some vegetables, not much agriculture is grown here.

The region attracts thousands of tourists each year due to its beautiful scenery and outdoor activities.

The Appalachian Plateau is the state’s smallest region.

It is not a good area for farming because of the sandy soil; average winter temperature is just above 40 degrees, and the average summer temperature is 70 degrees, and the region is covered in forests.

The region contains two waterfalls, many underground caves, and it is located in the very northwest corner of Georgia and is surrounded by Dade County.

The region features a long, narrow valley with sand mountains on one side and Lookout Mountain on the other, and it is located in the very northwest corner of Georgia.

The Appalachian Plateau is the state’s smallest region.

The Blue Ridge is also home to Georgia’s highest peak, Brasstown Bald (4,784 feet), which is two miles long and 1,000 feet tall.

The tallest waterfall east of the Mississippi River, Amicalola Falls, is in this region.

Also, Tallulah Gorge, which is 4,784 feet tall, is located here.

This area contains the southern point of the Appalachian Mountains (which run up to Maine), and it is made up of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

The Blue Ridge region is in the northeast corner of Georgia.

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The Blue Ridge region receives the most rainfall in Georgia.
The Valley and Ridge region is located in northwest Georgia, east of the Appalachian Plateau. The region consists of several high, narrow mountain ridges and the valleys between them. The elevation of the region ranges from 700 to 1,600 feet. The region’s climate is similar to the Blue Ridge region, with a slightly greater elevation difference between the ridges. Mining and farming are the region’s main industries. The soil is rich and agricultural products include corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton, apples, and pears. The soil is also known for its red clay, which is rich in iron minerals.

Piedmont

The Piedmont region is in the central area of Georgia, and it makes up roughly 30% of the state’s land area. The name means “foot of the mountains,” as it is made up of low rolling hills that slope towards the south. The Piedmont region has large amounts of granite and marble, enabling Georgia to be the nation’s leading producer of both. It is also known for its red clay, which is rich in iron minerals. The region is important for agriculture, with large amounts of corn, peaches, wheat, soybeans, cattle, and poultry being produced. The region’s soil is rich, and agricultural products include corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton, apples, and pears.

Coastal Plain

The Coastal Plain is the largest region, covering roughly 60% of the state. It stretches from the barrier islands off of Georgia’s eastern coast to Alabama, with Florida to the west. The region is located at the Fall Line, which is the southern border of Georgia. The elevation ranges from 500 feet at its southern border (called the Fall Line) to 1,700 feet at its northern border. The region has good farmland and produces the majority of Georgia’s crops. The region has 100 miles of coast, which attracts large numbers of tourists each year. The region has a lot of businesses in this region, and it features the bulk of Georgia’s industry.

Valley & Ridge

Tourists visit the region’s high, narrow mountain ridges and the valleys between them. The region’s climate is similar to the Blue Ridge region, with a slightly greater elevation difference between the ridges. Mining and farming are the region’s main industries. The soil is rich, and agricultural products include corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton, apples, and pears. The region’s climate is similar to the Blue Ridge region, with a slightly greater elevation difference between the ridges. Mining and farming are the region’s main industries. The soil is rich, and agricultural products include corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton, apples, and pears.
Teacher Directions - Chart

• Print the Georgia’s Regions graphic organizer for each student.

• Students will complete the graphic organizer while discussing the presentation.

• Check answers as a class at the end of the presentation to be sure that all charts are completed correctly.
Directions: Complete the chart below while discussing the presentation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Climate</th>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Features &amp; Facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appalachian Plateau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Ridge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Valley &amp; Ridge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Piedmont</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coastal Plain</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appalachian Plateau</td>
<td>Summer – 70 degrees; Winter – 40 degrees</td>
<td>Not good for farming; past = coal and iron ore</td>
<td>Smallest region; Sand Mountain &amp; Lookout Mountain are here;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Ridge</td>
<td>Receives most rainfall; summer – 69 degrees; winter – 45 degrees</td>
<td>Scenery and outdoor activities attract tourists; not much agriculture other than apples, grapes, &amp; some veggies</td>
<td>Contains Blue Ridge Mountains; Brasstown Bald – GA’s highest point; Amicalola Falls (highest waterfall east of Mississippi); Tallulah Gorge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley &amp; Ridge</td>
<td>Same as Blue Ridge – less rainfall</td>
<td>Mining, farming (corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton, apples, etc.), and beef cattle</td>
<td>High, narrow mountain ridges with valleys between; elevation between 700 to 1600 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piedmont</td>
<td>Similar to Coastal Plain</td>
<td>Granite, marble, red clay Important region for agriculture (corn, peaches, wheat, soybeans, cattle, poultry)</td>
<td>Low rolling hills; 50% of population lives here; lots of industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Plain</td>
<td>More humid and tropical; long, hot summers and mild winters</td>
<td>Good farmland = majority of state’s crops (peanuts, onions, pecans, onions, etc.); tourism</td>
<td>100 miles of coast; barrier islands are here</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Georgia's Geographic Regions

SS8G1b
Georgia is a geographically diverse state that is divided into five regions.

The first three regions (Appalachian Plateau, Valley and Ridge, and Blue Ridge) are in the mountains and foothills of the state and form part of the Appalachian Mountain range.

The other two (Piedmont and Coastal Plain) include coastal and farming areas, as well as some of the large cities in the middle of the state.
The Appalachian Plateau is the state’s smallest region.

It’s located in the very northwest corner of Georgia and encompasses Dade County.

The region features a long, narrow valley with Sand Mountain on one side and Lookout Mountain on the other.
The region contains two waterfalls, many underground caves, and it is covered in forests.

The average summer temperature is 70 degrees, and the average winter temperature is just above 40 degrees.

It is not a good area for farming because of the sandy soil; however, it was once a profitable area for mining coal and iron ore.
The Blue Ridge region is in the northeast corner of Georgia, and it is made up of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

This area contains the southern point of the Appalachian Mountains (which run up to Maine).

The region is also home to Georgia’s highest peak, Brasstown Bald (4,784 feet).
Blue Ridge

- The tallest waterfall east of the Mississippi River, Amicalola Falls, is in this region.

- Also, Tallulah Gorge, which is two miles long and 1,000 feet deep, is located here.

- The area attracts thousands of tourists each year due to its beautiful scenery and outdoor activities.

- Aside from apples, grapes, and some vegetables, not much agriculture is grown here.
Amicalola Falls

Tallulah Gorge

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Blue Ridge

• The Blue Ridge region receives the most rainfall in Georgia.

• The average summer temperature is 69 degrees, while the average winter temperature is 45 degrees.
The Valley and Ridge region is located in northwest Georgia, east of the Appalachian Plateau.

The region consists of several high, narrow mountain ridges and the valleys between them.

The elevation of the region ranges from 700 to 1,600 feet.

The region’s climate is similar to the Blue Ridge region, with slightly less rainfall.
Mining and farming are the region’s main industries.

The soil is rich and agricultural products include corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton, and apples.

Beef cattle are raised on pastures in the valleys.
The Piedmont region is in the central area of Georgia, and makes up roughly 30% of the state’s land area.

The name means “foot of the mountains”, as it is made up of low rolling hills that slope towards the south.

The elevation ranges from 500 feet at its southern border (called the Fall Line) to 1700 feet at its northern border.
The Piedmont region has large amounts of granite and marble, enabling Georgia to be the nation’s leading producer of both.

It is also known for its red clay, which is rich in iron minerals.

The region is important for agriculture, with large amounts of corn, peaches, wheat, soybeans, cattle, and poultry being produced.
Georgia’s Red Clay

Granite Quarry in Georgia
Piedmont

• Nearly 50% of Georgia’s population lives in this region, thanks to cities like Atlanta, Athens, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, and Milledgeville.

• There are a lot of businesses in this region, and it features the bulk of Georgia’s industry.
Coastal Plain

• The Coastal Plain is the largest region, covering roughly 60% of the state.

• It begins at the Fall Line and extends to Georgia’s southern border with Florida.

• It stretches from the barrier islands off of Georgia’s eastern coast to Alabama.
Coastal Plain

• The Coastal Plain has good farmland and produces the majority of the state’s crops.

• Peanuts, onions, pecans, corn, and other agricultural products are grown here.

• The region has 100 miles of coast, which attracts large numbers of tourists each year.
Coastal Plain

- The Coastal Plain and Piedmont regions are more humid and tropical than the other regions because they are between the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean.

- Summer tends to be long and hot, while the winter is mild compared to the rest of the country.
Teacher Info - Georgia’s Regions Map

• Print off the Georgia’s Regions map for each student.

• The students will label and color the 5 regions on the map.
Directions: Label the following regions on the map. Please use different colors for each region.
Teacher Info - Real Estate Ad

• Have the students choose one of the five regions and create an advertisement for land that is available to settle within that region.

• They will write a testimonial statement that promotes the land, as well as brief descriptions of climate, land features, and resources in the region.

• They will also need to include illustrations for each section.
Teacher Info - Billboard

• Have the students choose one of the five regions and create a “welcome sign” that visitors will see as they enter the region. The sign should include key facts about the region, as well as illustrations.
Directions: Choose one of Georgia's five regions and create a “welcome sign” that visitors will see as they enter the region. The sign should include key facts about the region, as well as significant illustrations.
Teacher Info - Pass the Paper

- Put the students into small groups (you will need 5 groups total).
- Print off the white Regions slides and give one paper to each group.
- Give each group about 30 seconds to write down everything they know about the region—but they can’t write something that is already written. (They can also draw pictures or symbols.)
- When time is up, they must pass the paper to the next group.
- This continues until every group has worked with each of the 5 papers.
- Have each group share the paper & discuss the information.
With your group, you will have 30 seconds to write or draw everything that you know about the region on your paper.

Every group member must participate – angle yourselves so that you can all write at the same time.

The catch is that you cannot write or draw something that is already written!

When I say that time is up, you must pass the paper on to the next group.

We will continue to “Pass the Paper” until each group has seen all of papers.
Piedmont
Teacher Info - Ticket Out the Door Snapchat

- Have the students create a snapchat message for one of the geographic regions from the lesson.
- The message should include an illustration that represents the region, as well as text to describe it.
- *There are two-per-page.*
Create a snapchat about one of Georgia’s five regions. Include a visual and text to describe the region.

Text:
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