

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 1: Georgia's Land and Climate

Section 1

Georgia's Geographic Regions

Directions:

Use the information from pages 3 - 18 to complete the following.

1. The state [Georgia] is in the western _____ of our planet on the continent of _____. (page 3)
2. Georgia is in the _____ area of the United States of _____ and is the _____ state east of the _____ River. (page 3)
3. Based on its _____ (the natural features of a land surface), Georgia is divided into _____ distinct regions.
4. These five regions are: the _____ Plateau, the _____ and Ridge region, the _____ Mountains, the _____, and the _____ Plain.
5. Running over _____ thousand miles from northern Georgia into _____ is the eastern mountain chain known as the _____. They are very old mountains, some of the oldest in the _____.
6. In the northwest corner of the _____, mostly in Dade County, is a small piece of the Appalachian _____.
7. Some of the rock underlying this land is _____, a rock made up of calcium in various forms.
8. The _____, or wearing away, of the limestone has resulted in the formation of many caves.

9. Underneath the Appalachian Plateau is a vast _____. As a result, for almost 150 years _____ was a major occupation for the people living in this region.
10. The area just _____ of the plateau is the Valley and _____ region, named for its landforms.
11. The long ridges of _____ have equally long _____ in between.
12. The valleys, which are 700 to 800 feet above sea _____, contain land that is fertile for _____.
13. The region is _____ from the mountains in the northeastern portion of the state by the Cartersville-Great Valley fault _____.
14. A _____ is a break in Earth's crust that occurs when one part of Earth's surface _____ or is thrust up _____ the surface next to it.
15. The portion of the Appalachian Mountains in _____ is part of a _____ known as the Blue Ridge, which runs from _____ southwest to northeastern Georgia.
16. Throughout the mountains are rapid _____ and beautiful _____ as water travels down the mountains and over rocks.
17. The _____ (height above sea level) of the mountains ranges from about 1,600 feet to over 4,700 feet.
18. This means the _____ is usually cooler here, making Georgia's mountains an attractive _____ retreat.
19. In this region is Georgia's highest mountain, the 4,784-foot-high _____
- _____.

20. In the 1800s, Georgians found _____ that could be mined in these mountains.
This led to the country's first gold _____.
21. Most of Georgia's people _____ in the _____ region, which lies
_____ Georgia's mountains and its Coastal Plain.
22. The land of the Piedmont is characterized by _____ hills.
23. Underlying some areas of the Piedmont is _____, which can be
_____ (mined) for tombstones, buildings, countertops, and more.
24. At the southern edge of the Piedmont is the _____ _____. Here the
more narrow rivers with _____ flow over the last hard rock of the
Piedmont, creating waterfalls and rapids. As they flow into the softer and sandier soils of
the Upper Coastal Plain, the _____ spread out and become wider and
slower.
25. From the Fall Line, rivers flow to the _____ Ocean.
26. That meant goods could be easily _____ down river.
27. Because of that, many of Georgia's important _____ are located along the
Fall Line.
28. The largest _____ region of Georgia is the _____ Plain,
which is further divided into an _____ and _____ area.
29. The upper Coastal Plain has the Fall Line's _____ hills as its northern border.
The _____ underneath is _____ limestone, which holds
_____ water that is used both for _____ and for _____
and industry.

30. This formation, known as the Florida Aquifer, is one of the largest _____ of fresh water east of the Mississippi River.

31. An _____ is an underground natural storage tank.

32. The lower Coastal Plain is flat and low with _____ areas near the coast.

33. These _____ are low-lying _____ areas that often have grasses growing in them.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 1: Georgia's Land and Climate

Section 2

Georgia's Climate and Weather

Directions:

Use the information from pages 20 - 25 to complete the following.

1. _____ refers to the average weather and patterns of weather of a region over a long period of time.
2. _____ refers to the day-to-day conditions and changes in the atmosphere.
3. The climate of a region _____ the types of _____ built, the types of _____ that develop, the _____ people wear, and even what crops are grown.
4. Georgia's climate is _____, which means it seldom has extremes of weather.
5. _____ (rain, snow, sleet, or hail) is important to the state.
6. Normal _____ varies depending on the geographic region of the state.
7. Georgia's rainfall allows for agriculture in much of the state, and many rivers and streams provide drinking water, _____, and _____ power.
8. The importance of _____ rainfall becomes clear to Georgia's people when the state goes through one of its periodic droughts.
9. A _____ - is a prolonged period of dry weather.
10. Although Georgia has a _____ climate, it is also subject to two _____ forms of weather - tornadoes and hurricanes.

11. _____ are rotating funnel-shaped columns of air that reach down to the ground from storm clouds.
12. About _____ tornadoes hit Georgia a year, the largest number in the southwest and west-central areas of the state.
13. Georgia is also hit occasionally by _____ storms and hurricanes.
14. These types of storms consist of a large area of wind _____ around a calm center (called an "_____").
15. _____ also have heavy rains and storm surge, water that is pushed toward the coast by the strong winds.
16. _____ is also a major problem with the rains from hurricanes.
17. Georgia's climate has affected its _____.
18. The temperate climate helps determine the types of _____ and _____ that grow in the state and the types of _____ that live here.
19. Georgia also receives enough rain for _____ crops.
20. Georgia has been an agricultural state with crops such as _____, cotton, and in the coastal areas, _____.
21. Even when Georgia began to develop _____ in the 1800s, it was related to the crops that Georgia's climate supported.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 1: Georgia's Land and Climate

Section 3 Georgia's Physical Features

Directions: Use the information from pages 26 - 43 to complete the following.

1. Georgia's diverse environment has many _____ features.
2. Georgia's wide system of _____ is crucial to the state.
3. The rivers provide _____ for thousands of species of plants and animals.
4. Before the invention of railroads they were the water _____ for humans and the goods they traded.
5. Now they not only provide drinking water for many areas of the state, but they also generate _____ power for many dams and cool the reactors at facilities that provide _____ power.
6. Rivers are also the source of much _____ for Georgians.
7. The _____ River begins in the Blue Ridge Mountains and flows southwest through _____ and over the Fall Line at Columbus.
8. The Chattahoochee is a very important source of _____ for Georgia, _____, and _____.
9. The Chattahoochee is only one of the rivers that forms a _____ with another state. Also arising in the Blue Ridge Mountains is the _____ River, which is the northeastern boundary between Georgia and _____.

10. The _____ River forms the eastern boundary separating Georgia and South Carolina. Unlike the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, the Savannah River flows to the southeast and empties into the _____.
11. _____ are low-lying areas where water lies close to the surface.
12. Near the city of Savannah, the rivers _____ (the wide part of the river where its current meets the tidal ebbs and flows) creates three branches.
13. The river is _____ to both Georgia and South Carolina, not only for drinking water for the large cities of Savannah and Augusta, but also for _____ nuclear facilities.
14. The southern portion of Georgia's eastern border is the _____ of the northern Atlantic Ocean.
15. Four to six miles off the Georgia's mainland are the _____, a series of islands that face the Atlantic on the east.
16. These _____ islands are so called because they protect the mainland from strong winds and waves.
17. The largest of the islands is _____.
18. Endangered _____ sea turtles build their nests on the barrier island beaches to lay their eggs.
19. Georgia is home to over 450 _____.
20. Located in the southeast portion of the state (with a small part in northern Florida), the _____ is Georgia's _____ and best-known swamp.

21. The importance of this geographic treasure has been recognized by our
_____ government.