

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



Georgia Studies: Exploring and Connecting

Chapter 1: Georgia's Land and Location

Section 2: Georgia's Geographic Regions

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. Georgia is divided into five regions based on its _____ (the natural features of the land's surface).
2. The _____ is in the northwest corner of the state and is the smallest of Georgia's regions. The Appalachian Mountains extend from _____ to _____ (states).
3. In this region, many _____ have formed due to the erosion of _____. _____ was a major occupation for the people of this region for almost 150 years.
4. The climate of the Appalachian Plateau consists of _____ and _____ summers with _____ winters. Few crops can be grown in the region due to poor soil. Those that can be grown include _____, _____, _____, and _____.
5. The Valley and Ridge Region is located to the east of the Appalachian Plateau. Harder rocks formed the _____ while softer rocks eroded to create the _____, which have fertile land for _____. A break in the Earth's crust called a _____ divides the mountains in the Valley and Ridge region from those in the state's northeastern section.
6. Fertile valleys support the growth of many crops, including _____, _____, _____, and _____.
7. The main industries in the region include _____, _____ as well as _____ and _____ manufacturing.

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8. The _____ Region is located in the northeastern corner of Georgia and contains _____, the highest mountain in the state.
9. This Blue Ridge Mountain Region receives the highest _____ in Georgia with over _____ inches of rain per year. The _____ and _____ Rivers begin here.
10. In the 1800s, the _____ people who lived in the area were forced out due to the country's first _____ near Dahlonega. Today, _____ is an important source of income for the region.
11. Many of Georgia's people live in the _____ Region, which lies between the mountains and the Coastal Plain. _____ is a resource which can be mined in this region. _____ gives some clay in the region its red color.
12. The Chattahoochee River flows southwesterly from the mountains to the _____ of _____. This region's hot, humid summers and mild to cool winters make it suitable for growing _____, _____, _____, and _____.
13. _____ was an important industry in the region for over 300 years. Today, _____ industries based in the Piedmont serve as an important revenue source for the region.
14. The _____ is a natural boundary that separates the Piedmont and _____ regions. The narrow rivers in the northern regions create _____ and _____ over the last hard rock of the Piedmont and spread and slow in the next region. From this line, rivers flow unobstructed to the _____, which was important for trade.

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15. Georgia's largest and southernmost geographic region is the _____ Region, which can be further divided into Upper and Lower sections. The soil contains porous _____, which holds rainwater for drinking, agriculture, and industry.
16. The soil in the _____ Coastal Plain is fertile and produces peanuts, peaches, Vidalia onions, corn, and cotton. The _____ Coastal Plain is flat and low with _____ (low-lying wet areas that often have grasses growing in them) near the coast.
17. The Lower Coastal Plain Region contains Georgia's coast, barrier islands, and the _____ as well as the deep-water ports of _____ and _____.
18. The state's _____ and _____ industry is located in the Coastal Plain Region. Commercial _____ and _____ processing as well as _____ and recreation contribute to the region's economy.