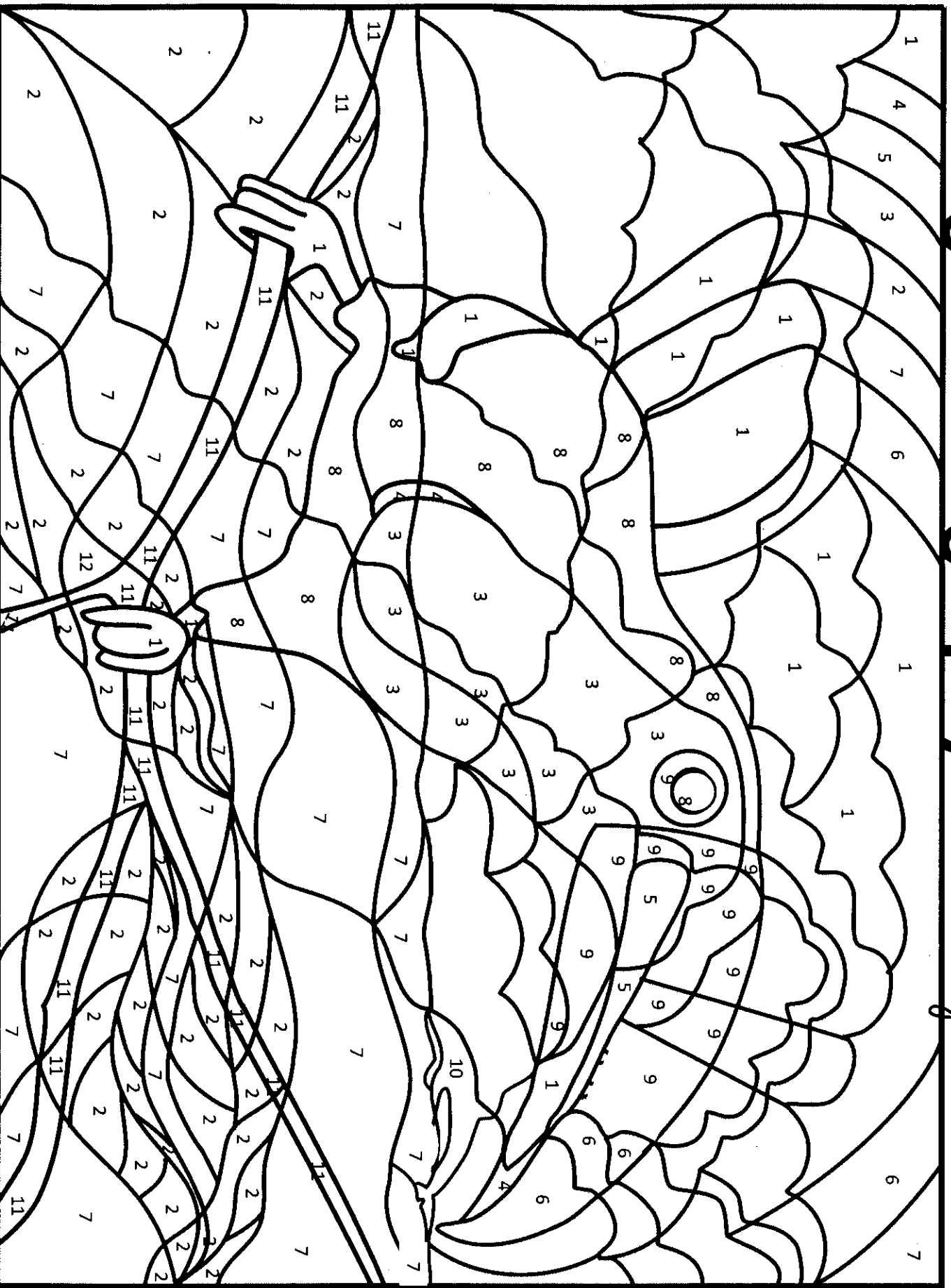


# Georgia's Geography: Color-by-Number

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Georgia's Geography: *Color-by-Number*

**Directions:** Circle the correct answer for each of the questions below. Next, find the question number on the coloring page and color every section with that number with the color of your answer choice.

Questions	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C
1. Which region is in the northeast corner of Georgia and receives the most rainfall?	Blue Ridge Mountains COLOR LIGHT BLUE	Valley & Ridge COLOR RED	Appalachian Plateau COLOR PURPLE
2. Which feature is 700 square mile fresh water wetland in the Coastal Plain?	Chattahoochee River COLOR ORANGE	Okefenokee Swamp COLOR DARK GREEN	Fall Line COLOR LIGHT BLUE
3. What landforms line Georgia's coast and protect the mainland from erosion?	Fall Line COLOR PURPLE	Appalachian Mountains COLOR RED	Barrier islands COLOR YELLOW
4. What is the state's largest region? (It begins at the Fall Line to FL, and from east coast to AL.)	Piedmont COLOR LIGHT GREEN	Valley & Ridge COLOR ORANGE	Coastal Plain COLOR RED
5. Which region is made of high, narrow mountain ridges with valleys in between?	Valley & Ridge COLOR ORANGE	Piedmont COLOR PURPLE	Appalachian Plateau COLOR RED
6. What river is an important water source for Georgia, Alabama, and Florida?	Savannah River COLOR LIGHT BLUE	Chattahoochee River COLOR PURPLE	Mississippi River COLOR ORANGE

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Georgia's Geography: *Color-by-Number*

**Directions:** Circle the correct answer for each of the questions below. Next, find the question number on the coloring page and color every section with that number with the color of your answer choice.

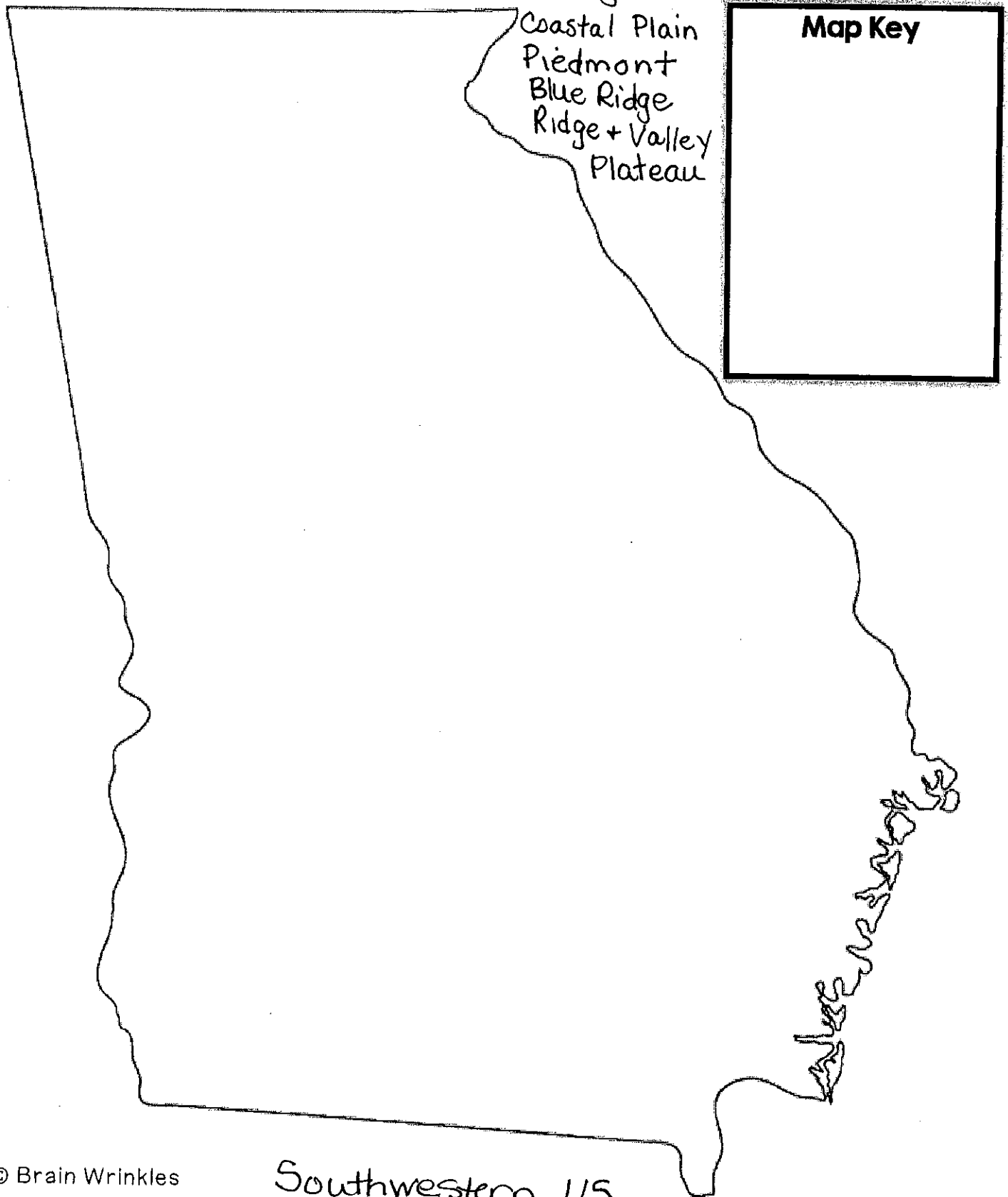
Questions	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C
7. Which river is important for shipping and trade in Georgia because it is deep and wide enough for large ships?	Savannah River COLOR DARK BLUE	Chattahoochee River COLOR PURPLE	Mississippi River COLOR DARK GREEN
8. What is the central region of Georgia? (50% of the population lives here.)	Coastal Plain COLOR RED	Piedmont COLOR BLACK	Appalachian Plateau COLOR LIGHT GREEN
9. What is the area where the Piedmont and Coastal Plain meet that features a rapid drop in elevation and many waterfalls?	Barrier Islands COLOR PURPLE	Valley & Ridge COLOR LIGHT BLUE	Fall Line COLOR LIGHT GREEN
10. Which region is in the state's northwest corner and is the smallest region?	Coastal Plain COLOR LIGHT BLUE	Appalachian Plateau COLOR GRAY	Piedmont COLOR YELLOW
11. The southern tip of this mountain chain lies in Georgia's Blue Ridge region: _____.	Appalachian Mountains COLOR BROWN	Rocky Mountains COLOR PURPLE	Andes Mountains COLOR RED

# Georgia's Geography Comprehension Check

1. What is the longest river in Georgia?
2. In order to defend the early settlement of Georgia from the Spanish, where were forts built?
3. What is the geographical boundary that divides Georgia's sources of water?
4. Which feature is the second-largest of its kind in the US and is home to more than 1000 plants and animals?
5. Which river has a port at its mouth that is connected to the Atlantic Ocean?
6. Where was gold found in Georgia in the 1800s?
7. Which river is a major provider of drinking water for Georgians, and is also an artery of transportation for the state?
8. Which geographic feature is a National Wildlife Refuge?
9. What serves as the boundary between the Piedmont and Coastal Plains regions?
10. Why did Georgia's early settlers establish their towns near water?
11. Which geographic feature do you think has been the most beneficial to Georgia's development? Explain.

# GA's Physical Features

**Directions:** Label the following physical feature on the map: Chattahoochee River, Savannah River, Okefenokee Swamp, Appalachian Mountains, Barrier Islands, and Fall Line. Create a Map Key that includes symbols for each feature. **Label the 5 Regions**



# GEORGIA STUDIES REVIEW GUIDE

1 The student will describe Georgia with regard to physical features and location.

ate Georgia in relation to region, nation, continent, and hemispheres.

scribe the five geographic regions of Georgia; include the Blue Ridge Mountains, Valley and Ridge, Appalachian Plateau, ont, and Coastal Plain.

ate and evaluate the importance of key physical features on the development of Georgia; include the Fall Line, Okefenokee p, Appalachian Mountains, Chattahoochee and Savannah Rivers, and barrier islands.

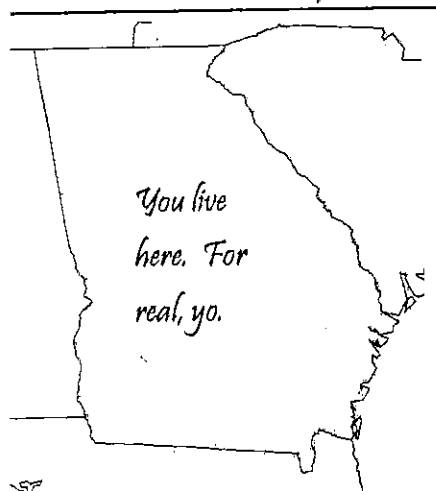
luate the impact of climate on Georgia's development.

"standards want you to  
ow where you live. It's kinda  
ortant..."

## Geography

*Geography means "earth's description."*

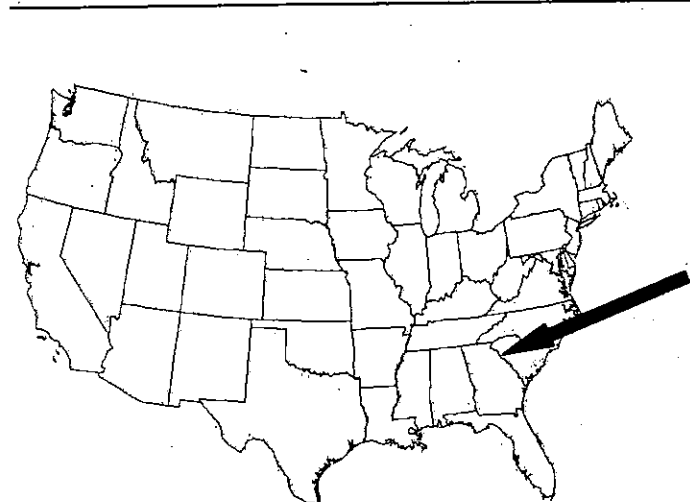
*Where is Georgia located, and how are  
certain places different than others?*



bove you is our **state**. Its name is  
EORGIA. (We're in Georgia Studies...get  
?)



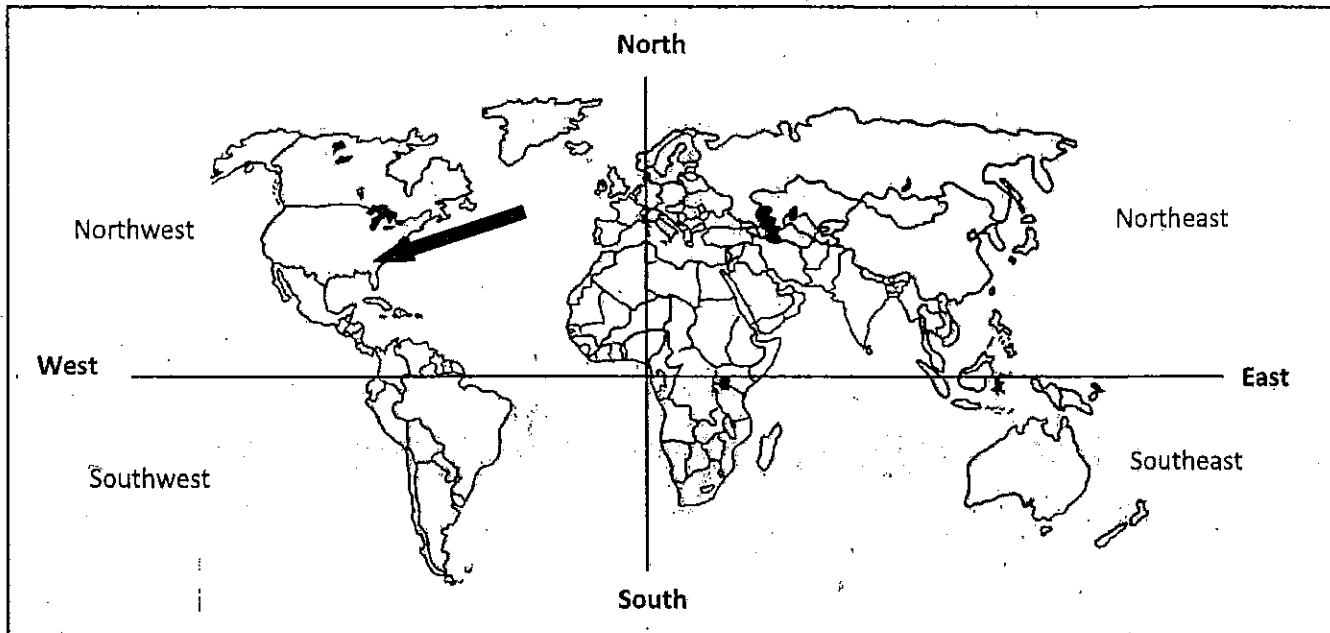
Our state is a part of our nation. Our nation, the **United States of America**, has  
different regions. We live in the **southeastern** part of the United States.



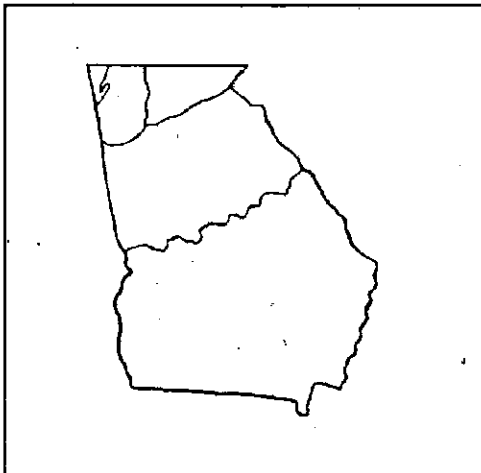
On the left, you'll see our **NATION**, the **United States of America**. Sometimes you might hear our nation called our "country." Sometimes our nation is called by its nickname, "America." **Do not get confused!** When you think of our nation's name, think of the Pledge of Allegiance that is said every morning. "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA!**"



To your left, you will see our **continent**. There are seven continents on the planet, but ours is named **North America**. North America contains our **nation**, the **United States of America**, as well as other nations (like Canada, Mexico, and Cuba). Our continent is located in the **northern** and **western** hemispheres of the world.

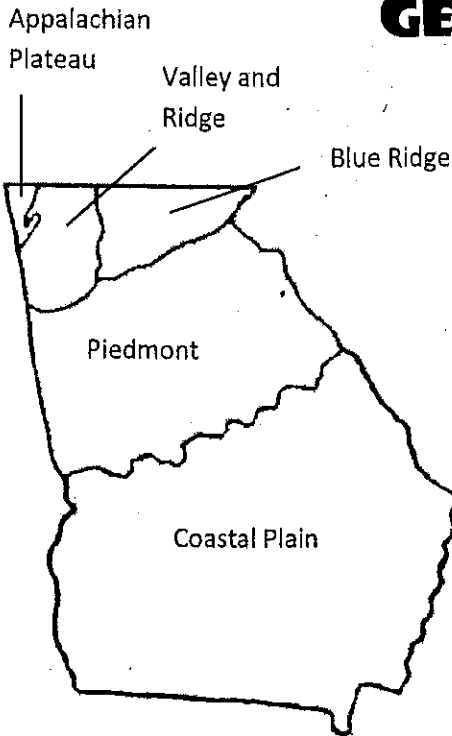


The map above is a map of our world. In our world, we have four hemispheres. Georgia is located in the **northern** and **western** hemispheres. Do not get confused! While we may live in the **southeastern** part of our nation and the **northeastern** corner of our state, our **hemispheres** reference where we are at in the **WORLD**.



Georgia, our state, has five **regions**. These regions are based on geography. Each region has different features (this means that the way the land looks is different in each region). Georgia's five regions are the **Piedmont**, **Appalachian Plateau**, **Blue Ridge**, **Ridge and Valley**, and the **Coastal Plain**. You need to know the differences in these regions and their features.

# GEORGIA'S REGIONS



The **Appalachian Plateau** in Georgia's northwestern corner of the state. This region is known for its limestone caves and flat-topped mountains. This region is near Chattanooga, TN and hosts Chickamauga Battlefield.

The **Valley and Ridge** region is in between Georgia's the Blue Ridge and Appalachian Plateau regions. This region is known for its many ridges and valleys. Dalton and Ellijay are located here.

The **Blue Ridge** region has the highest mountains in the state. This region has lots of mountains and receives a lot of precipitation (rain, snow, etc). Because of its elevation, it is also cooler than the other regions.

The **Piedmont** region is known for its red clay and foothills. Because it has Atlanta, the state capital, 50% of the state's population lives here. We live in the Piedmont region.

The **Coastal Plain** region is the largest and is very agricultural (meaning they farm a lot). The land in this region is very flat, and as you get closer to the ocean, there are wetlands. Georgia's barrier islands are located off of the coast of this region.

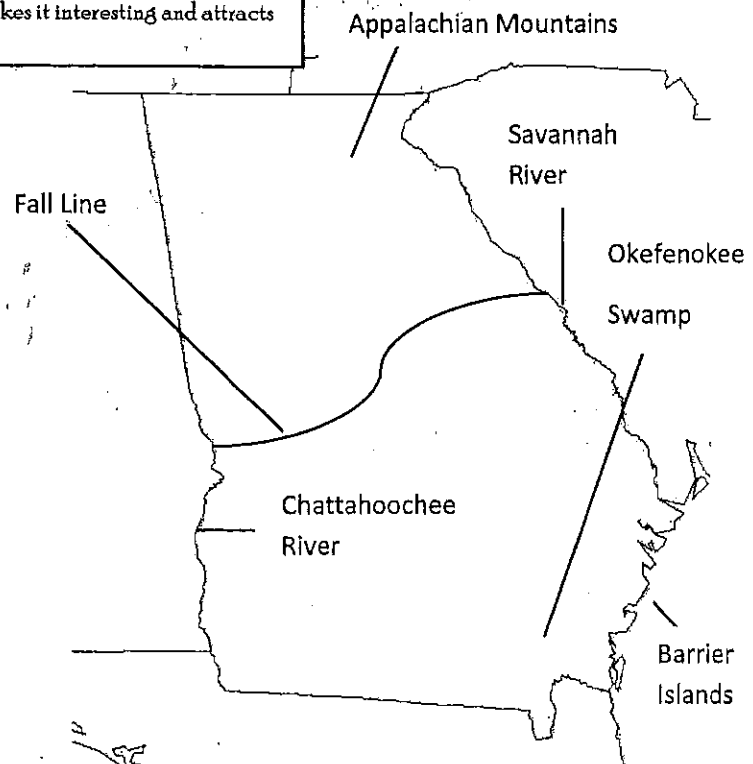
The regions can difficult to remember. To help you out, remember where you live. You live in the Piedmont region. Look outside. There are not mountains outside, but hilly land and lots of red clay. These are features of the Piedmont region. When you travel north, you head toward mountains. When you travel south, you see flat land, agriculture, and, eventually the ocean. Think about the cities you may have visited. Dahlonega has mountains (Blue Ridge), Savannah has the ocean (Coastal Plain), Atlanta has hills (Piedmont), Ellijay and Dalton are in valleys (Ridge and Valley), and Chickamauga is located near Chattanooga and has flat-topped mountains surrounding it (Appalachian Plateau).

# GEORGIA'S PHYSICAL FEATURES

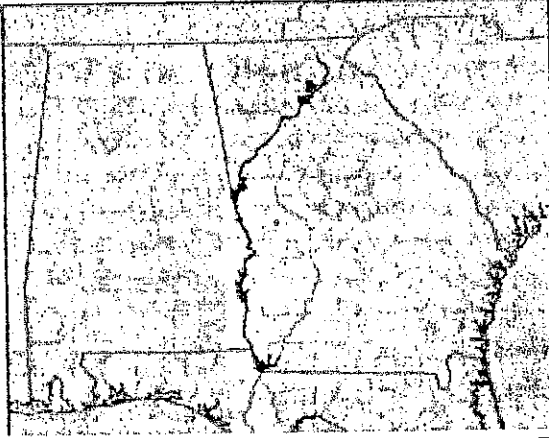
Georgia has many different physical features. Georgia's geography makes it interesting and attracts tourists to the area.

The **Appalachian Mountains** are one of Georgia's most important physical features. These mountains provide a lot of precipitation for the state. The mountains bring in a lot of tourists who come and visit. These mountains also host Brasstown Bald, Georgia's highest point.

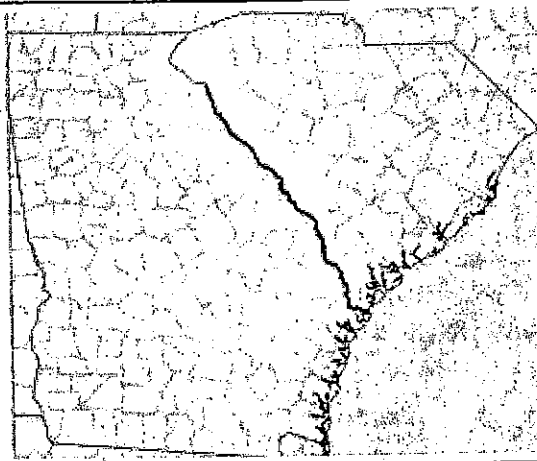
The **Fall Line** in Georgia is a natural boundary that separates the Piedmont region and the Coastal Plain. This division has many waterfalls, which are used today to help power plants. The cities located on the Fall Line are Columbus, Macon, and Augusta.



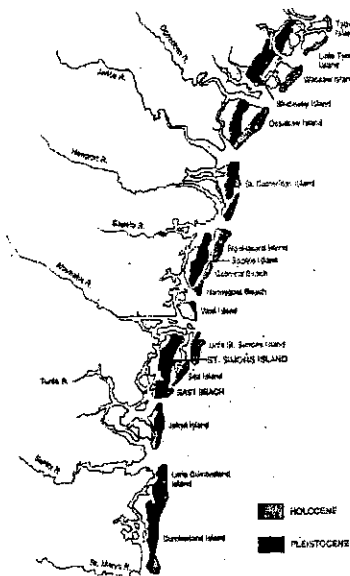




Georgia has two major rivers. One of those rivers is the **Chattahoochee River**, which begins in the Blue Ridge Region and flows into the **Gulf of Mexico**. This river creates Georgia's border with Alabama.



Georgia's other major river is the **Savannah River**. This river creates Georgia's boundary with South Carolina, and this river flows into the **Atlantic Ocean**. It also flows through the city of Savannah.

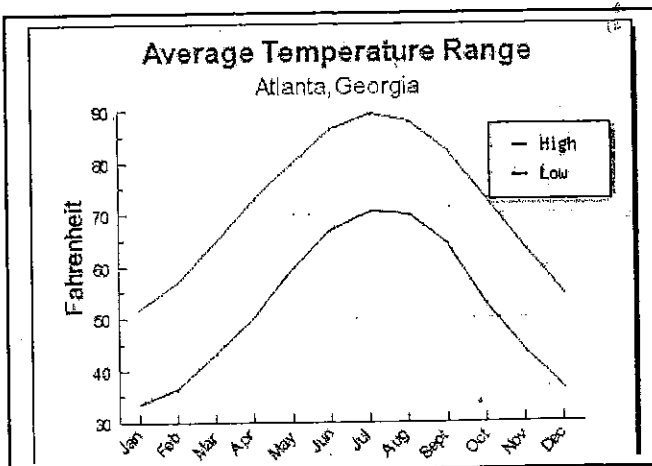


Georgia's barrier islands are located off of its coast. These islands serve many purposes. They bring in tourists, help preserve Georgia's coastline from erosion, and they also serve as wilderness sanctuaries.



Georgia's **Okefenokee Swamp** is located in South Georgia in the **Coastal Plain**. This swamp is the largest freshwater wetland in the United States. The swamp is home to a great deal of wildlife and most of it is used as a national park.

## GEORGIA'S CLIMATE



Georgia has a mild **climate**, meaning that its weather over the course of a year is pretty pleasant and it **doesn't get too cold** in the winter. This is a good thing for Georgia. Because of its mild climate, Georgia is able to bring in tourists year-round. People who bring factories and businesses to the state choose Georgia because there are few weather-related **absences**. Georgia's mild climate definitely helps its economy.