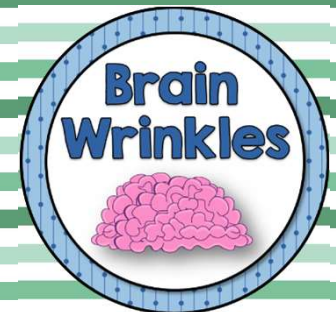
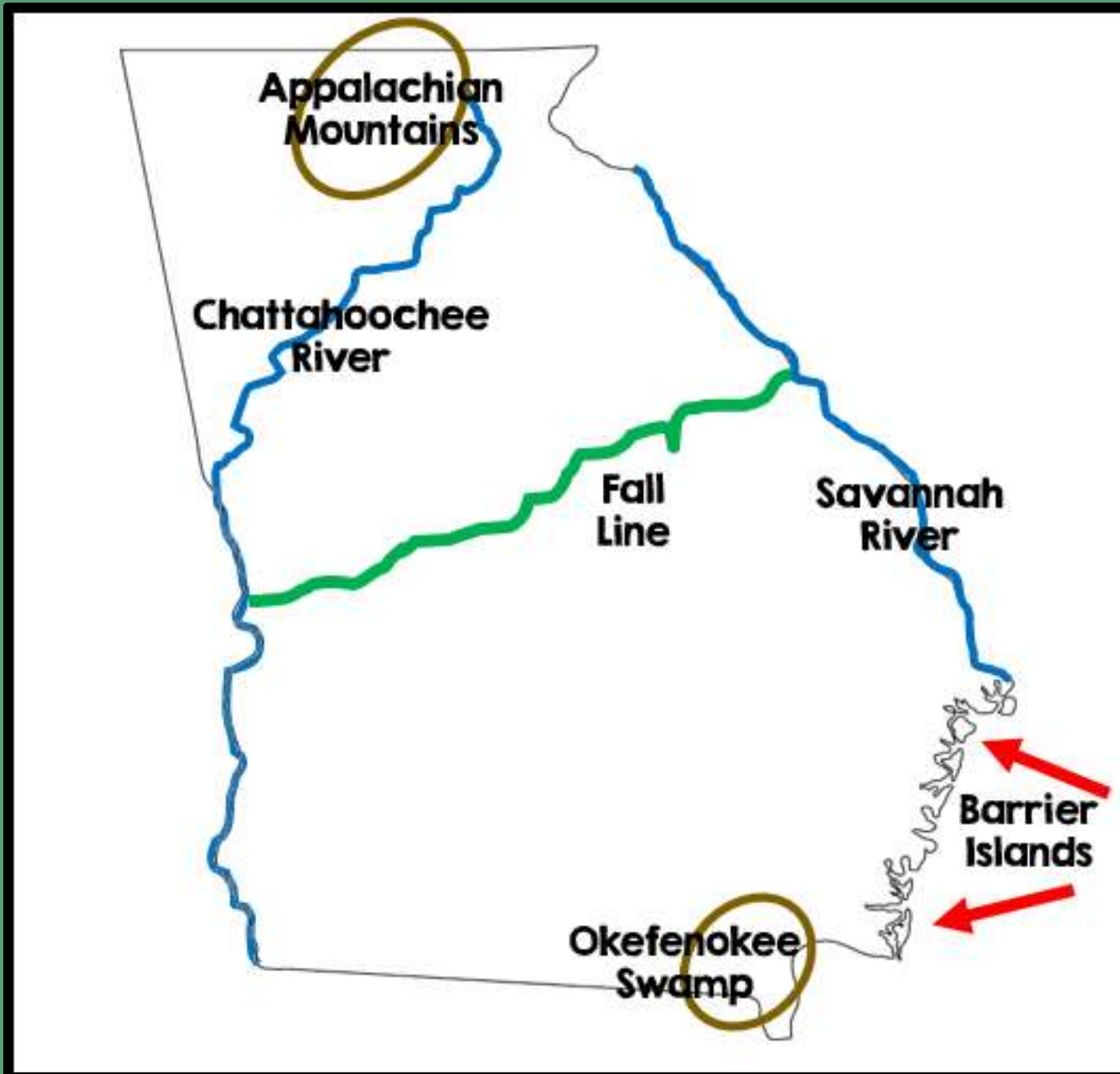


# Georgia's PHYSICAL FEATURES



# Physical Features

- There are many different physical features in the Georgia that have influenced the region's development.
- Physical features include bodies of water, deserts, mountain ranges, and other landforms.
- They are created by nature; they are not man-made.



# Fall Line

- The fall line is about twenty miles wide and separates the Piedmont region from the Coastal Plain region.
- It marks the part of the state where the elevation begins to drastically drop towards sea level.
- This causes water to run downhill at an increased rate.



**Fall  
Line**

# Fall Line

- Waterfalls form along the fall line, and water below the fall line flows to the Atlantic Ocean.
- Waterfalls make it difficult to travel any further upstream than the fall line and because of this, many of Georgia's cities formed along the fall line.





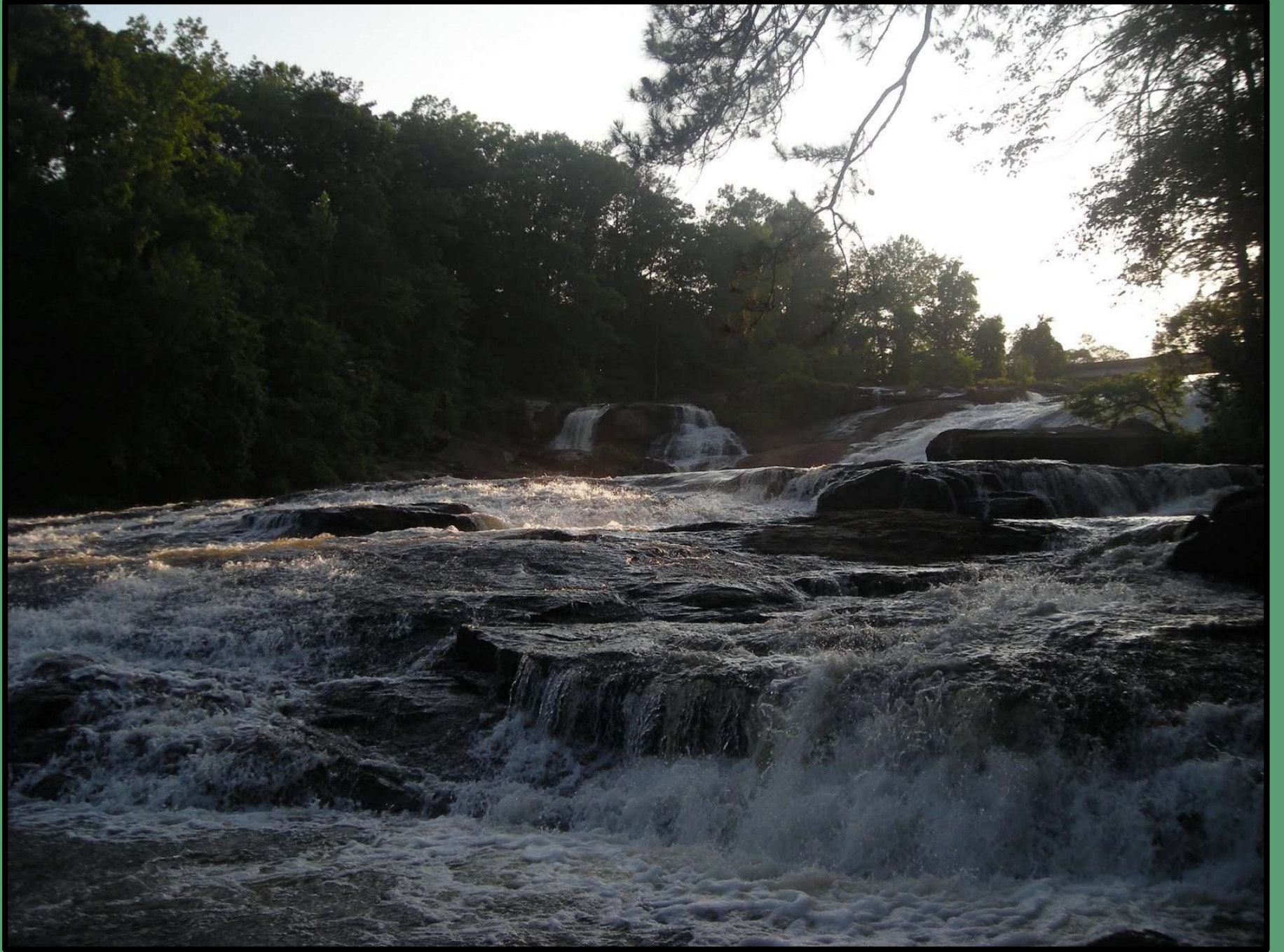
# Fall Line

- In the state's early days, Georgians built cities like Columbus, Macon, Milledgeville, and Augusta along the Fall Line rivers.
- These cities began as places where goods were transferred from boats to wagons and trains and sent out across the country.



# Fall Line

- The fall line also splits the state's sources of water.
- South of the fall line, aquifers (underground rock formations that hold water) allow people to use wells.
- North of the fall line, people use surface water or man-made reservoirs for water.



# Okefenokee Swamp

- The Okefenokee Swamp is located in the southeast corner of Georgia, and it is the second-largest fresh water swamp in the US.
- It covers roughly 700 square miles of the Coastal Plains region.
- Its name comes from a Seminole word meaning, “land of the trembling earth”.







# Okefenokee Swamp

- Water in the swamp averages between 2 and 4 feet deep, and there is unstable, marshy ground beneath it.
- The Okefenokee Swamp is home to more than 1,000 types of plants and animals.







# Okefenokee Swamp

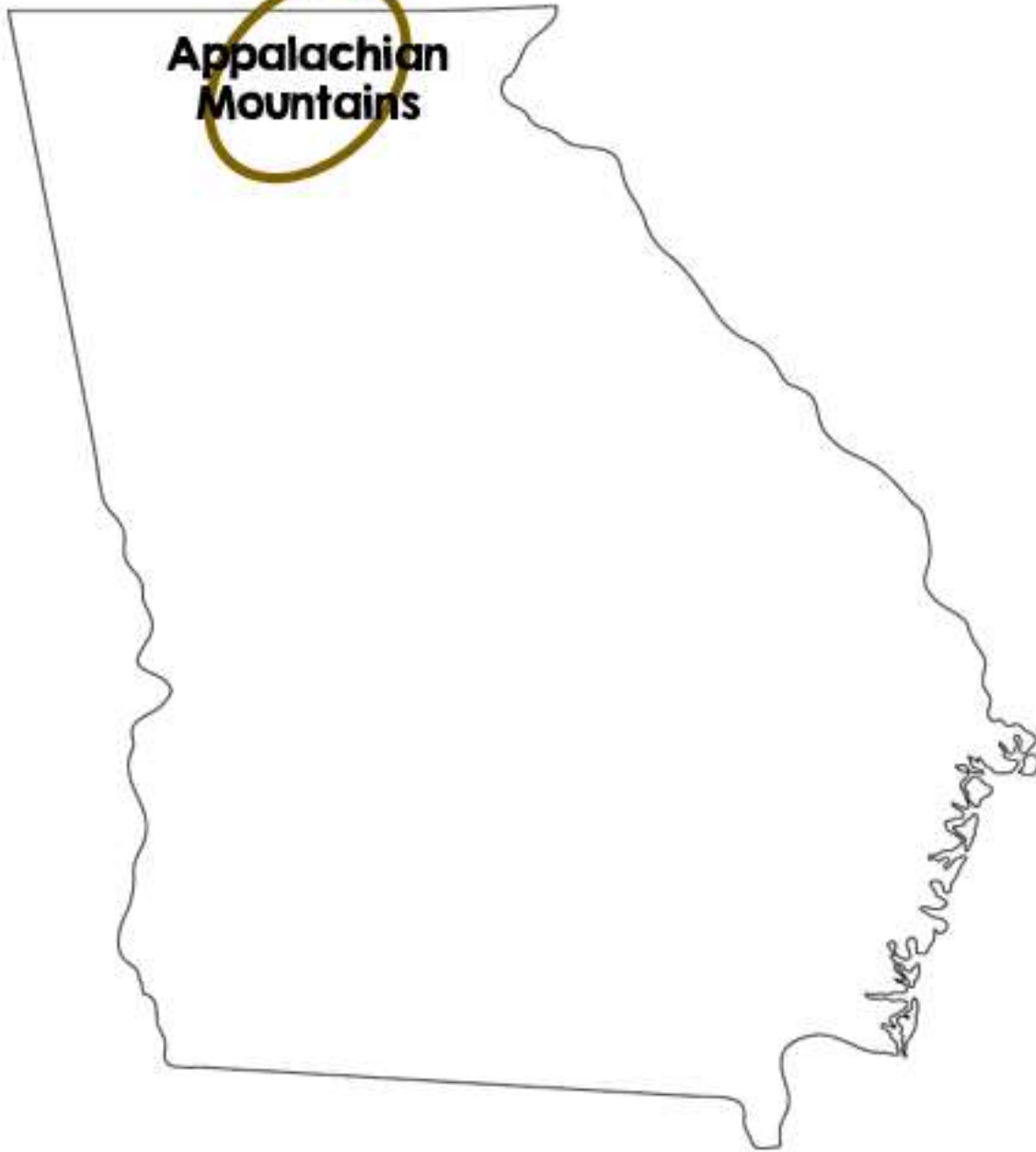
- In 1937, President Roosevelt created the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, so the swamp is now protected land.



# Appalachian Mountains

- Nearly 100 miles of the Appalachian Mountain range extends into Georgia's northeast corner.
- The southern end of the chain lies within the Blue Ridge region.
- These mountains are Georgia's highest and wettest areas, with more than 80 inches of rainfall every year.

**Appalachian  
Mountains**







# Appalachian Mountains

- In 1828, gold was discovered in this area of the mountain range and put the town of Dahlonega on the map.
- This started the first Gold Rush in the United States.



# Appalachian Mountains

- Today, tourists visit the Appalachian Mountains to enjoy the region's beautiful views and cooler weather.
- Many tourists enjoy recreational activities like camping, hiking, mountain biking, and birdwatching here.

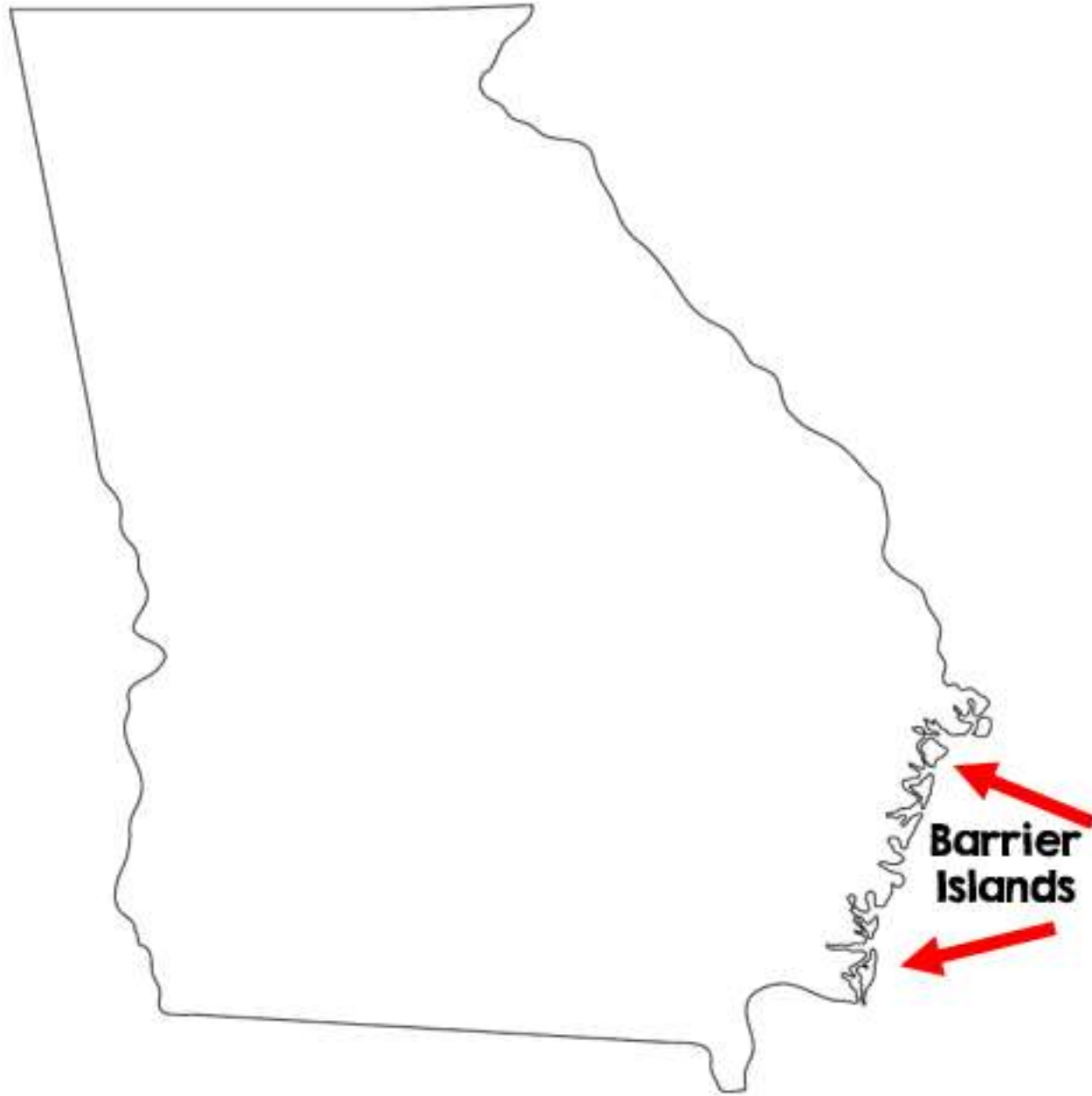




# Barrier Islands

- A series of small islands are located along Georgia's coastline that form a protective barrier between the mainland and the Atlantic Ocean.
- These barrier islands protect the mainland from much of the ocean wind, waves, and currents that would otherwise erode the coast.





**Barrier  
Islands**



## St Simons Island

# Barrier Islands

- In Georgia's early history, forts were built on the islands.
- Their purpose was to protect the state's coast from the Spanish threat in Florida.



# Ft. Frederica



# Barrier Islands

- Today, some of the islands, like Jekyll, Tybee, and St Simons, are popular vacation destinations for tourists.
- Other barrier islands, like Cumberland, are protected wildlife reserves and wilderness sanctuaries, and cannot be destroyed by manmade developments.









Cumberland Island

# Chattahoochee River

- The Chattahoochee River is the largest river in Georgia.
- It begins in the Blue Ridge Mountains and flows southwest toward Alabama and the Gulf of Mexico.
- The Chattahoochee is an important source of water for Georgia, as well as for Alabama and Florida.



A map of the state of Georgia, outlined in black. A blue line represents the Chattahoochee River, starting from the northern border and flowing south along the western side of the state. The text "Chattahoochee River" is written in black, bold font across the river. In the southeastern corner, a grey line represents the Atlantic Ocean coastline, with the words "Atlantic Ocean" written in a cursive, grey font.

**Chattahoochee  
River**

Atlantic Ocean

“Chattahoochee” is a Creek Indian word meaning  
“river of painted rocks”.





# Chattahoochee River

- In the past, cities along the river used it as a source of power for textile mills and as a means of transportation.
- It is a major transportation channel that was instrumental in carrying cotton and moving freight during Georgia's early development.





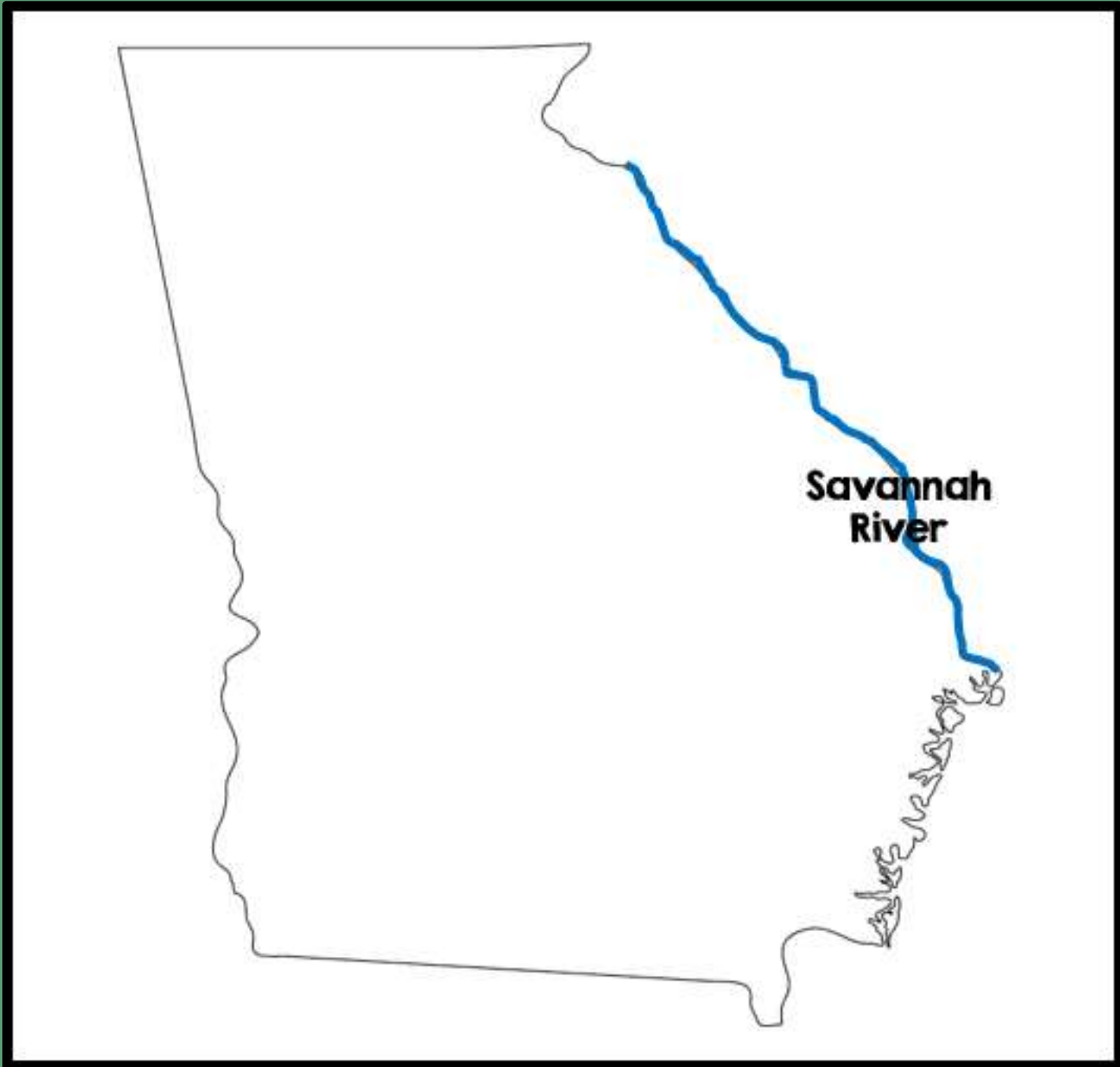
# Chattahoochee River

- Today, many man-made lakes use water from the river for hydroelectricity, drinking water, and flood control.
- It is also used for recreational activities like kayaking, canoeing, and fishing.



# Savannah River

- The Savannah River begins in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains and is the natural boundary between Georgia and South Carolina.
- It flows southwest for 300 miles toward Savannah and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.









# Savannah River

- It's important for shipping and trade because its deep waters and width make it possible for large ships to navigate.
- The river's mouth in the city of Savannah is very deep, which has made the city grow into a busy transportation hub for goods shipped to and from Georgia and the rest of the world.

