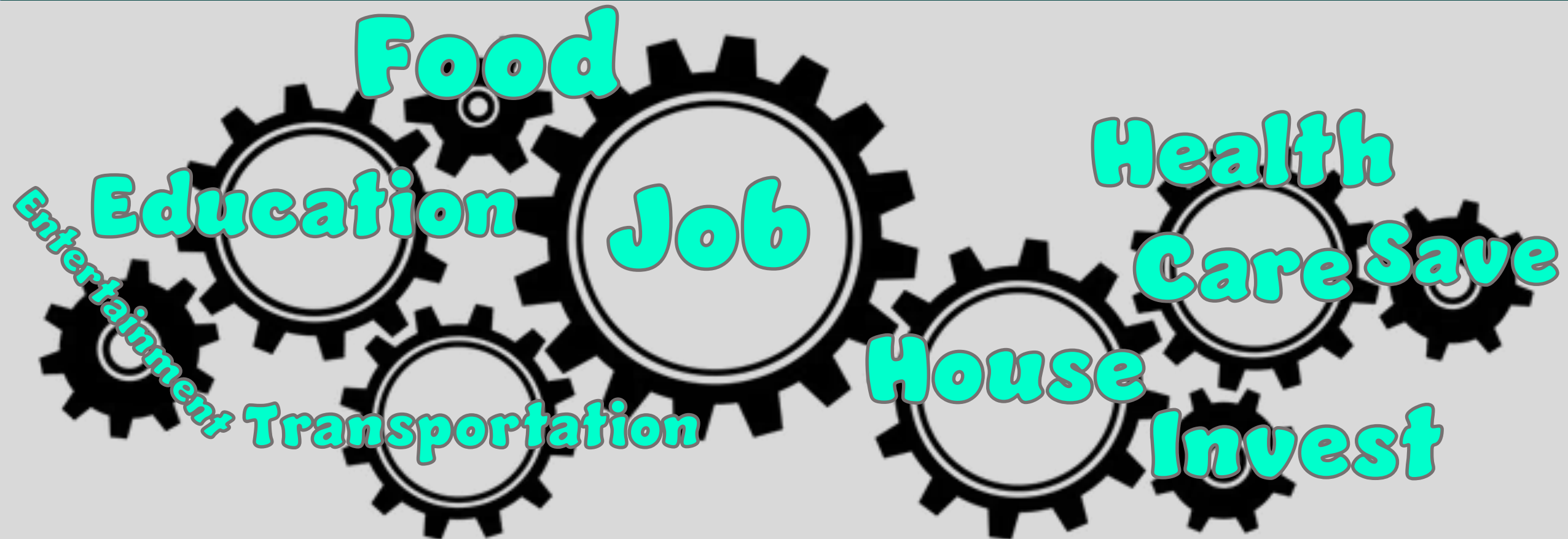


Georgia's Economy

EI- Explain how the four transportation systems (road, air, water, and rail) of Georgia contribute to the development and growth of the state's economy.

- a. Evaluate the ways in which the Interstate Highway System, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, deepwater ports, and railroads interact to support the exchange of goods and services domestically and internationally.
- b. b. Explain how the four transportation systems provide jobs for Georgians.

The Economy: The process or system by which goods or services are produced, sold, or bought in a country or region.

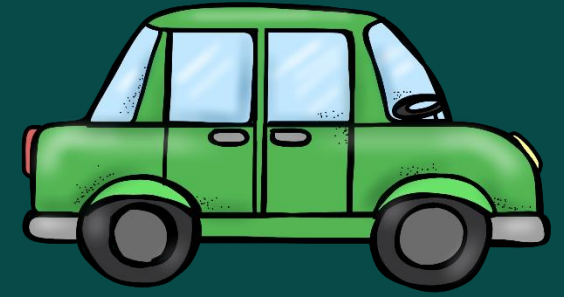


Transportation- Why is it Important?

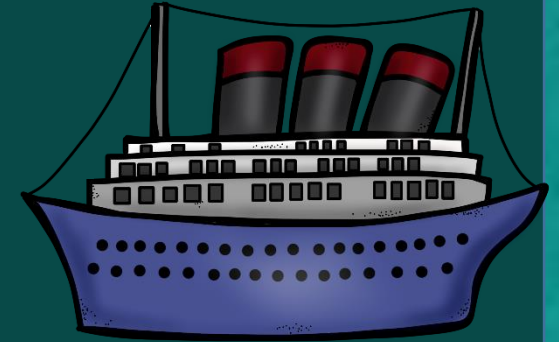
- Take a moment and think of a store. Either a grocery store, a retail store, or an online store. Where do all those items or goods come from? And how did they get into that store? How did you get to school today?
- So much of our society is dependent on various types of transportation in order to function. This makes transportation an essential part of everyday life.
- Think back to the Covid Pandemic that started in March 2020. When public places like grocery stores, gyms, and schools closed it caused a chain reaction to the rest of the economy. Eventually it affected to global supply chain of goods. Many stores had half-full or empty shelves because the transportation systems of goods had been interrupted.

Types of Transportation in Georgia

Roads- Local roads, state roads, Interstate Highways



Boats- Deepwater ports for large ships



train- Railroads



Plane- Atlanta's Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport





interSTate Highway System

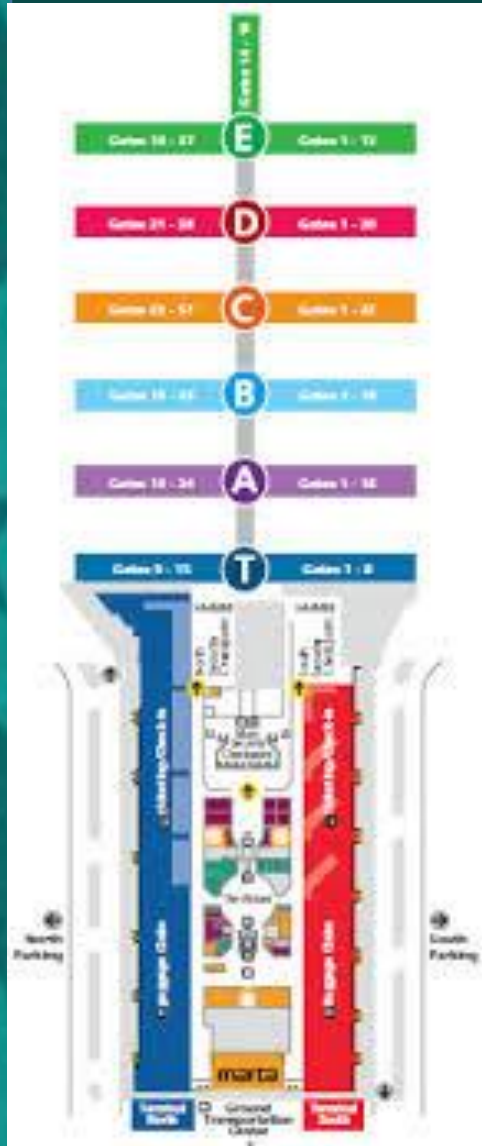
- Ga's industries depend on on roadways to transports more than \$620 billion of cargo/ yr
 - Industries like Ga bc interstates and climate
- Ga's products can reach about 80% of Americans overnight b/c Interstate I-85, I-75, and I-285 pass near Hartsfield Jackson Airport
- People use Ga's interstates to travel for business or for vacations to/through Georgia.
- Business travelers and tourists impact the state's economy when utilizing Ga's Interstates by stopping as gas stations, restaurants, and hotels.



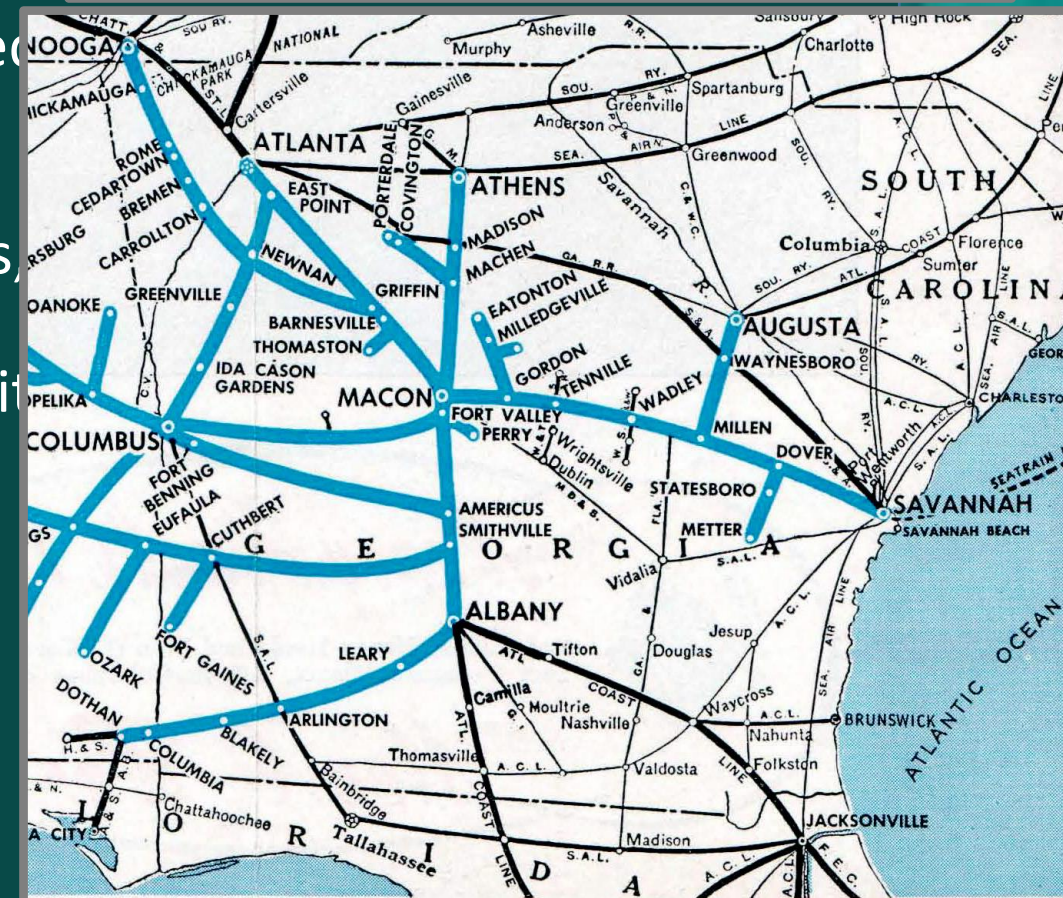
Hartsfield-Jackson international Airport



- Busiest airport in the world
 - 100 million+ passengers/ yr
 - 625,000+ tons of cargo
 - 32 air carriers
- 80% of U.S market is within 2 hr flight from Georgia
- Generates \$23.5 billion/ yr for Atlanta
- “Economic jewel” of Ga;
 - \$34.8 billion economic impact for Ga
 - 63,000 jobs +
 - Ga’s largest employer



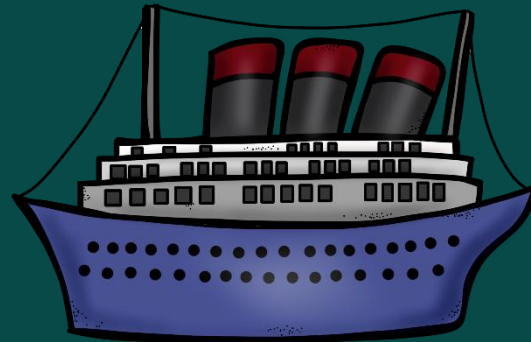
- Ga's railroads have ranked #3 in the U.S for accessibility
- Intermodal transportation: more than one form of transportation (ex: train + plane) - use rails to connect to national market
- Used to ship heavier local cargo that does not need to be transported by sea
- Although the rest of the world was building canals, Ga built railroads due to its geography (i.e. Piedmont hills). Georgia tried to build canals, but it was extremely difficult. So the state embraced railroads once they were invented in the 1820s.



Railroads

Deep water ports

- Located in Savannah and Brunswick
- A deepwater port is a waterway used for shipping cargo
- International goods are imported and exported from here
- The ports support over 350,000 jobs in Ga
- Savannah port handles 80% of goods entering Ga via ship and has immediate access to I-95 and I-16
- Handles big cargo shipped internationally (ex: cars)

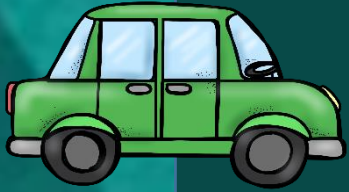


transportation creates jobs in Georgia

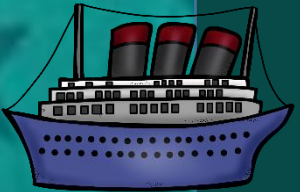


- **Roads** invite businesses to set up along roadways (also someone has to build and maintain roads).
- The **International airport** provides jobs and connects GA to other states and countries, bringing international companies.
- **Railroads** promote the transportation of goods that may not be suited for roadways (think agriculture).
- **Deep Water Ports** provided international shipping of goods, and jobs to run the ports.
- It takes an enormous # of people doing specialized jobs to create, prepare, transport, and sell products imported/ exported in Ga

transportation creates jobs in Georgia



- The design, construction, and maintenance of Georgia's transportation infrastructure supports ~110,000 full-time jobs in the state's economy.
- Over 1,900,000 full-time jobs in Georgia are completely dependent on the state's transportation infrastructure network.



- Georgia's deepwater ports support over 350,000 full and part-time jobs, which is 8.4 percent of Georgia's total employment. This means that one job out of every twelve is in some way dependent on the ports.



- Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport is “the economic jewel” of Georgia as it generates \$34.8 billion in economic impact for Atlanta and provides more than 63,000 jobs onsite.

Unit 1 Standards

SS8G1 Describe Georgia's geography and climate.

- a. Locate Georgia in relation to region, nation, continent, and hemispheres.
- b. Distinguish among the five geographic regions of Georgia in terms of location, climate, agriculture, and economic contribution.
- c. Locate key physical features of Georgia and explain their importance; include the Fall Line, Okefenokee Swamp, Appalachian Mountains, Chattahoochee and Savannah Rivers, and barrier islands.
- d. Analyze the importance of water in Georgia's historical development and economic growth.

SS8H1 Evaluate the impact of European exploration and settlement on American Indians in Georgia.

- a. Describe the characteristics of American Indians living in Georgia at the time of European contact; to include culture, food, weapons/tools, and shelter.

SS8E1 Explain how the four transportation systems (road, air, water, and rail) of Georgia contribute to the development and growth of the state's economy.

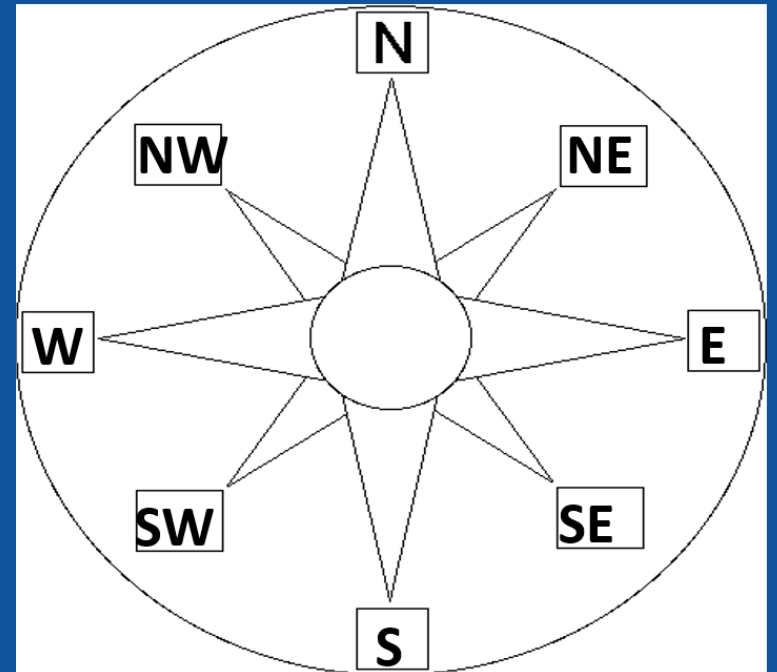
- a. Evaluate the ways in which the Interstate Highway System, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, deepwater ports, and railroads interact to support the exchange of goods and services domestically and internationally.
- b. Explain how the four transportation systems provide jobs for Georgians.

Locating Georgia

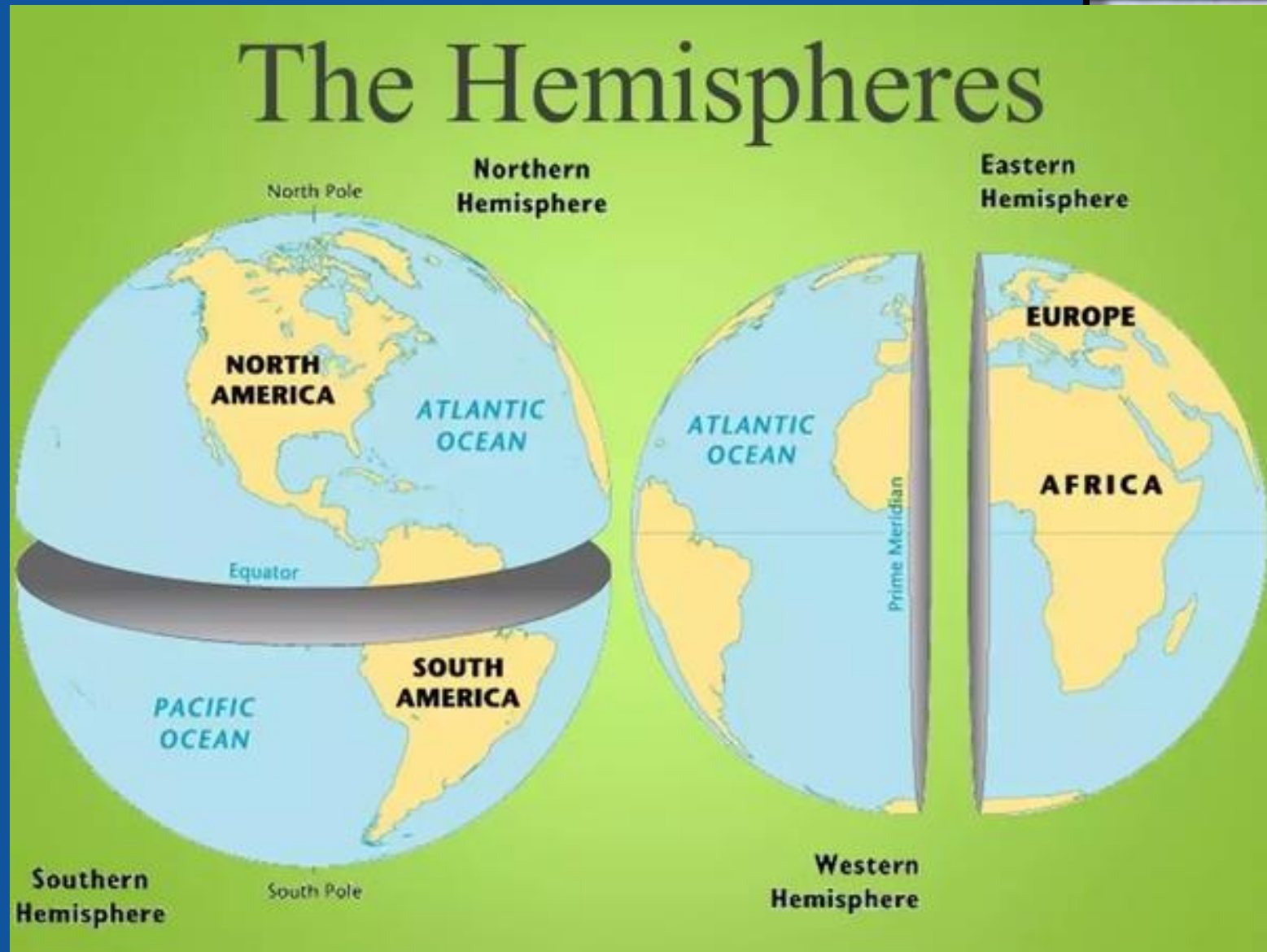
SS8G1a

Where is Georgia?

- We use Cardinal Directions on the Compass Rose (right) to describe the location of places or things in the world.
- We can describe Georgia's location in reference to larger areas (ex: Hemispheres) or smaller areas (ex: region of the United States).



A hemisphere is half of a sphere. So, if we were to cut the globe in half, once vertically and once horizontally, we get 4 hemispheres.



Hemi = Half

Sphere = 3D Circle

Where is Georgia?

Hemisphere

North and West Hemispheres

Continent

North America

Country

United States of America (USA)

Region

South or Southeastern USA



Within the Southeastern Region of the US, Georgia shares a boarder with 5 states:

1-Alabama

2- Florida

3- South Carolina

4- North Carolina

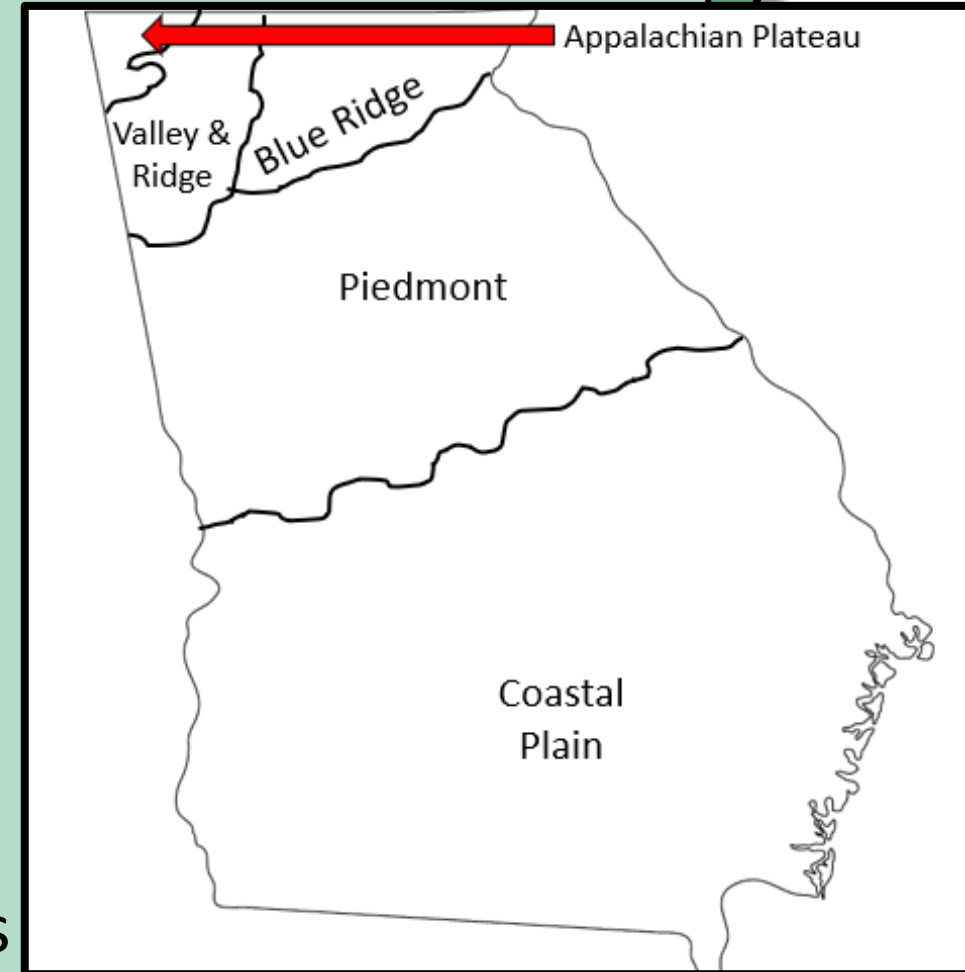
5- Tennessee

Georgia's Geographic Regions

SS8G1b

Five Regions

- 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.



Appalachian Plateau

Location:

- The Appalachian Plateau is the state's smallest region. It's located in the very northwest corner of Georgia and encompasses Dade County.
- This region is located in what is known as the TAG corner of the state.



View from Lookout Mountain

Appalachian Plateau

Climate:

- The average summer temperatures are 70-90 degrees, and the average winter temperatures are 20-40 degrees.

Features:

- 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.
- There are no significant rivers located in the region, but it does have Cloudland Canyon State Park.



Appalachian Plateau

Agriculture and Economic Contributions:

- It is not a good area for farming because of the sandy soil and mountainous terrain; however, it was once a profitable area for mining coal and iron ore.
- The most profitable industries in the region are tourism and forestry, with little farming due to poor soil and mountainous terrain.
- The production of coal and limestone are productive as well, as this region is the only known source of coal in the state.

Blue Ridge

Location

- The Blue Ridge region is in the northeast corner of Georgia, and it is made up of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Climate

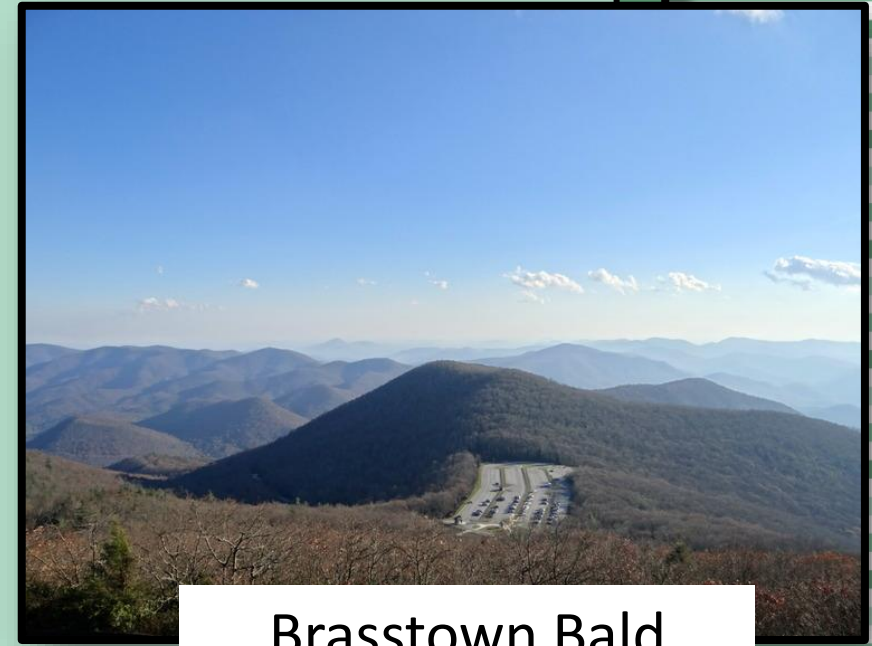
- The Blue Ridge region receives the most rainfall in Georgia. Sometimes 80 inches or more!
- Due to the higher elevation, the average summer temperature is 69 degrees, while the average winter temperature is 45 degrees.



Blue Ridge

Features

- The region is also home to Georgia's highest peak, Brasstown Bald (4,784 feet).
- This area contains the southern point of the Appalachian Mountains (which run up to Maine).
- 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.



Brasstown Bald



Tallulah Gorge

Blue Ridge

Agriculture and Economic Contributions

- Major rivers in the state originate in the mountains, including the Chattahoochee and Savannah. The rest of the state depends on rainfall in this region to fill the rivers.
- 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.

Valley & Ridge

Location

- The Valley and Ridge region is located in northwest Georgia, east of the Appalachian Plateau.

Climate

- Valley and Ridge has mild summers and cold winters with light snowfall in the winter months.

Features

- The region' elevation ranges from 700 to 1,600 feet. It consists of several high, narrow mountain ridges and the valleys between them.



Valley & Ridge

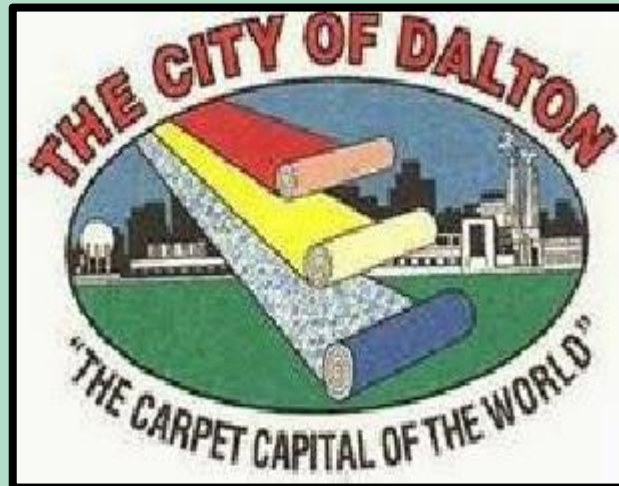
Agriculture and Economic Contributions

- Textiles is this region's main industry, along with farming.
- The soil in the valleys is rich and agricultural products include corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton, and apples.
- Beef cattle are raised on pastures in the valleys.
- Hardwood and pine timber is harvested as well.



Valley & Ridge

- Dalton, the “Carpet Capital of the World” is found here.



Mountain Regions

The Blue Ridge, Valley and Ridge, and Appalachian Plateau regions have some similarities

- Location: All three are located in northern Georgia
- Climate: All three have milder summers and colder winters because of the elevation of the mountains
- Features: They all contain mountains, which includes peaks and valleys
- Agriculture and Economic Contributions: All three were an important part of the mining industry in Georgia.



Piedmont



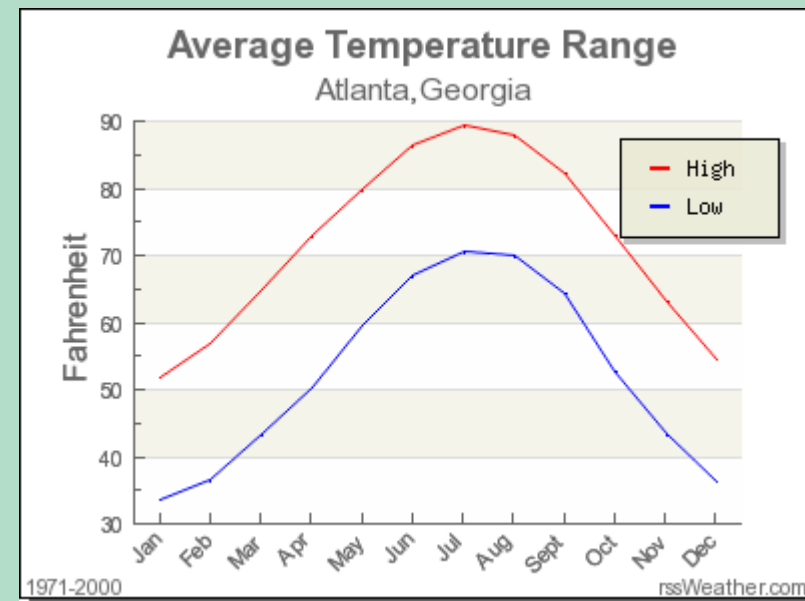
Location

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

Piedmont

Climate

- The region's climate can be steamy and hot in the summers and can deliver snow in the winters.
- Temperatures can reach into the 90s in the summers and to the 20s during winter months.
- The elevation ranges from 500 feet at its southern border (called the Fall Line) to 1700 feet at its northern border.



Piedmont

Features

- 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.
- Major rivers in this region flow through the Piedmont region toward the Coastal Plain. They tend to be shallow and can feature waterfalls and rapids.



Georgia's Red Clay

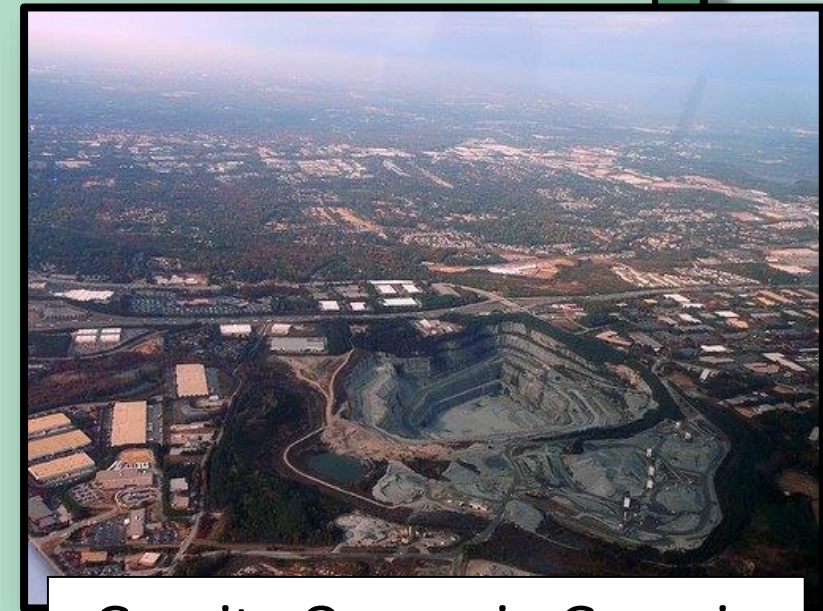


Atlanta

Piedmont

Agriculture and Economic Contributions

- There are a lot of businesses in this region, and it features the bulk of Georgia's industry.
- This is a highly industrialized region devoted to many types of products: carpet, automobiles, aircraft, poultry
- Timber is also harvested here.
- The region is well suited for agriculture, with large amounts of corn, peaches, wheat, soybeans, cattle, and poultry being produced.

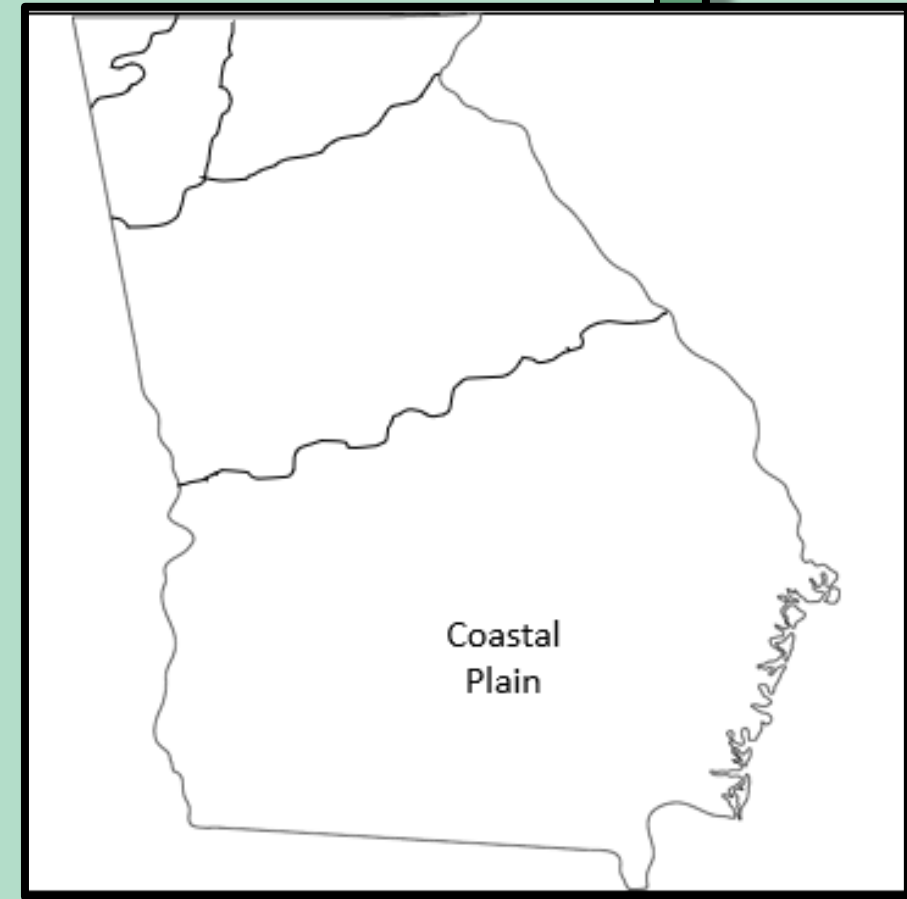


Granite Quarry in Georgia

Coastal Plain

Location

- 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

Climate

- 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.



Coastal Plain

Features

- The region has 100 miles of coast, which attracts large numbers of tourists each year.
- Along the coast are 14 Barrier Islands that help to protect the mainland from erosion.
- The two deep-water ports, Savannah and Brunswick, and the inland ports of Bainbridge and Columbus connect Georgia products with global markets.



Coastal Plain

Agriculture and Economic Contributions

- The Coastal Plain has good farmland and produces the majority of the state's crops. Including peanuts, peaches, Vidalia onions, pecans, corn, and other agricultural products.
- The sandy soil of the Outer Coastal Plain is less fertile, but pine trees are harvested here.
- The pulp and paper industry is prominent in the region.
- Commercial fishing and seafood processing occurs along the coast.



Vidalia Onions



Lower Regions

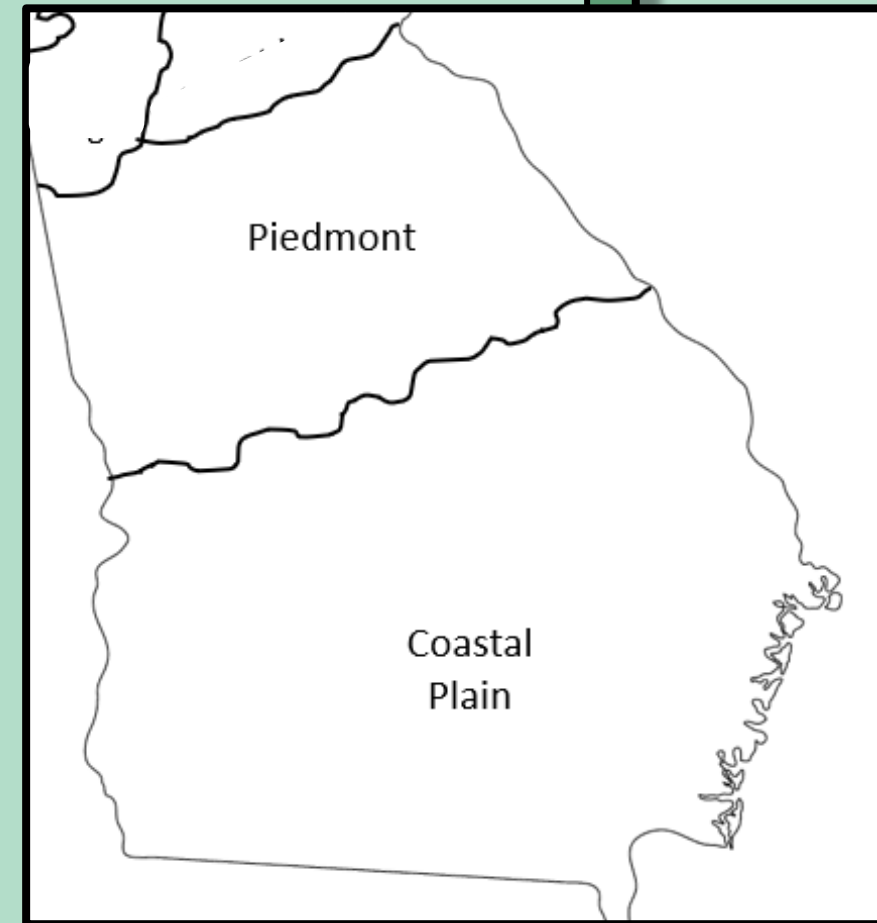
Similarities

Climate- Both regions have hotter summers.

Agriculture and Economic Contributions-

These regions create the Agricultural Heartland of the state.

Businesses are attracted to Georgia because the climate allows for easier trading year-round, and easy access to multiple forms of transportation (Airports, highways, Deepwater ports)



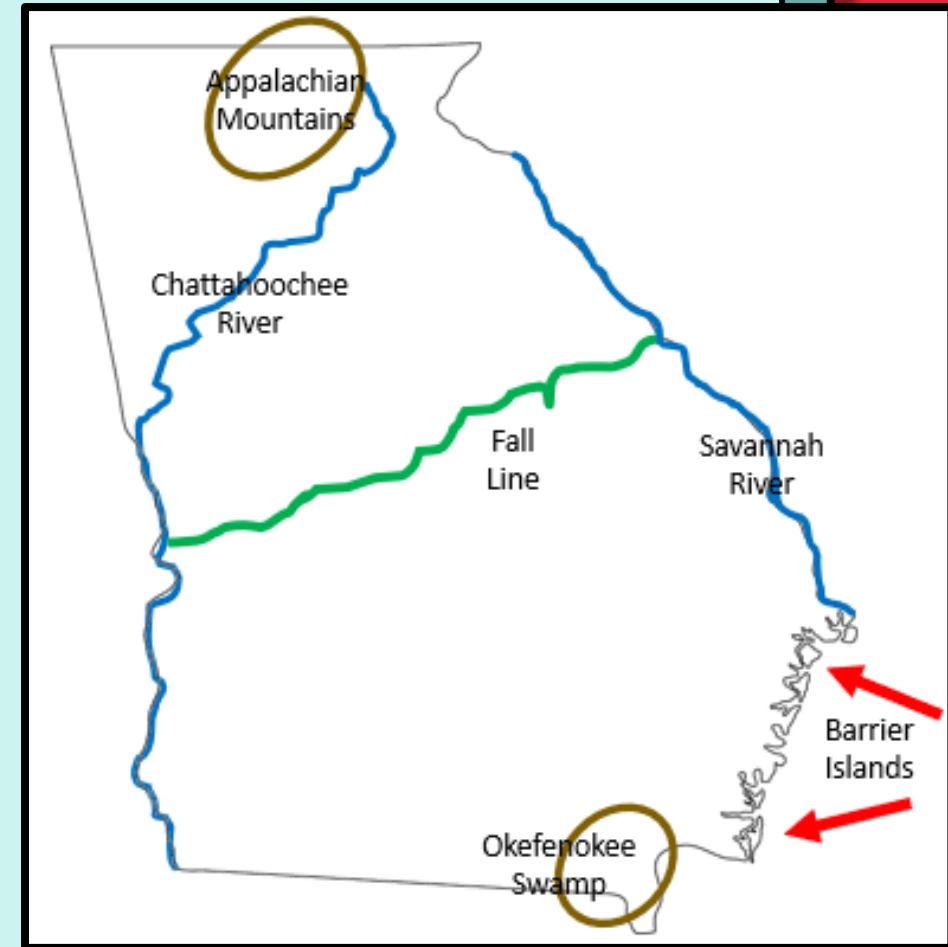
Georgia's Physical Features

SS8G1c



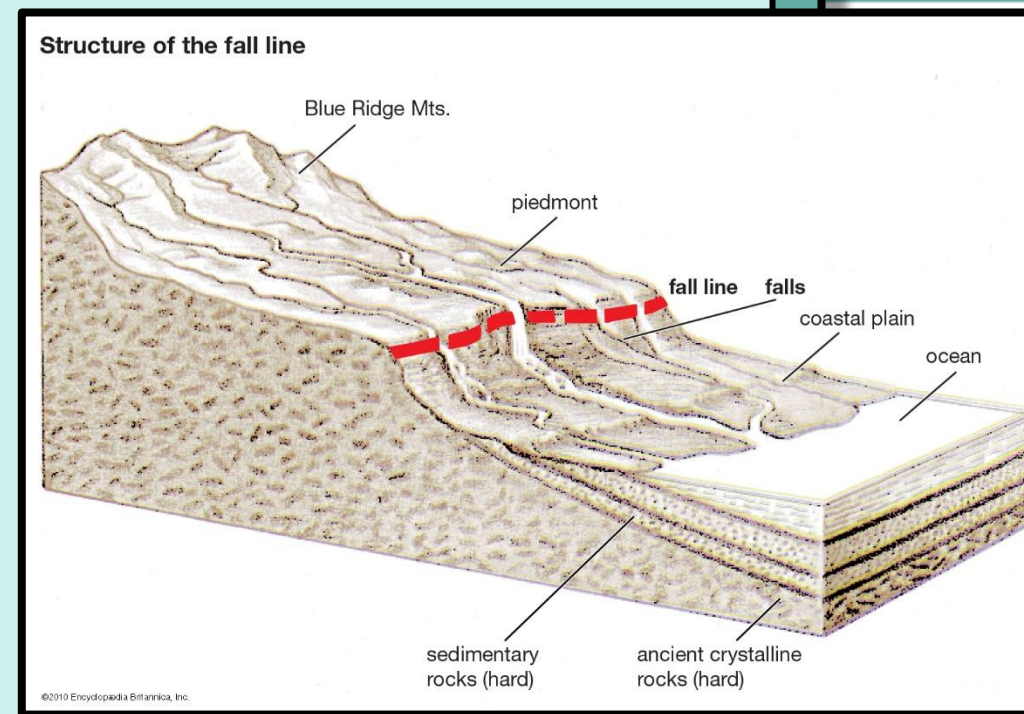
Physical Features

- There are many different physical features in the Georgia. Physical features include bodies of water, deserts, mountain ranges, and other landforms.
- They are created by nature; they are not man-made.
- Georgia has 6 main physical features across the state.



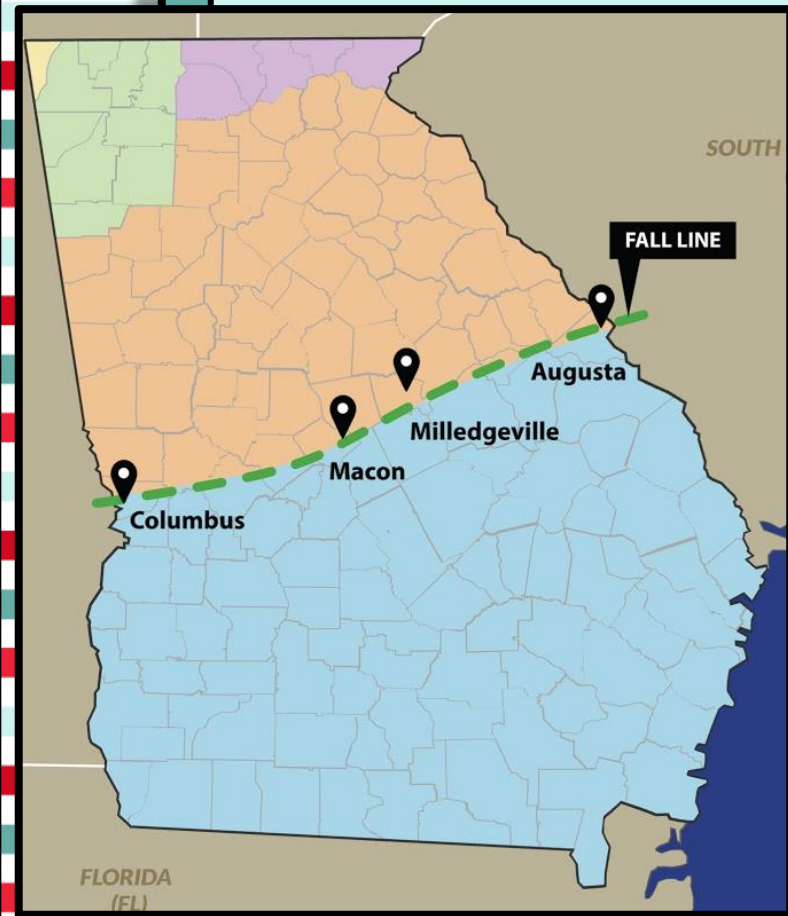
Fall Line

- The Fall Line is about twenty miles wide and separates the Piedmont region from the Coastal Plain region.
- The Fall line is the location where the Pre-Historic ocean met land, creating a shoreline
- It marks the part of the state where the elevation begins to drastically drop towards sea level.
- This causes water to run down hill at an increased rate.

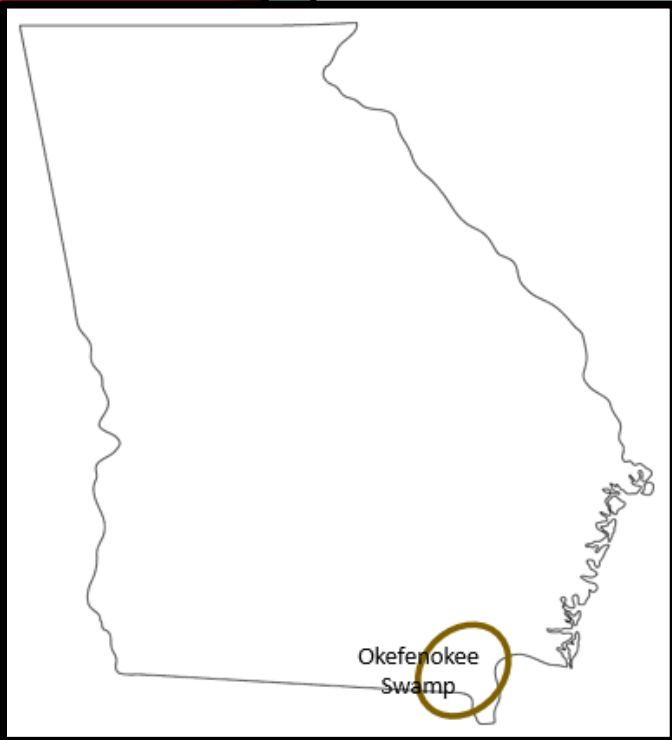


Fall Line

- 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.
- Today, the Fall Line features some of the state's most beautiful waterfalls.



Okefenokee Swamp



- The Okefenokee Swamp is located in the southeast corner of Georgia, and it is one of the largest fresh water swamps in North America.
- 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.
- In 1937, President Roosevelt created the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, so the swamp is now protected land.



Appalachian Mtns.

- Nearly 100 miles of the Appalachian Mountain range extends into Georgia.
- 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.



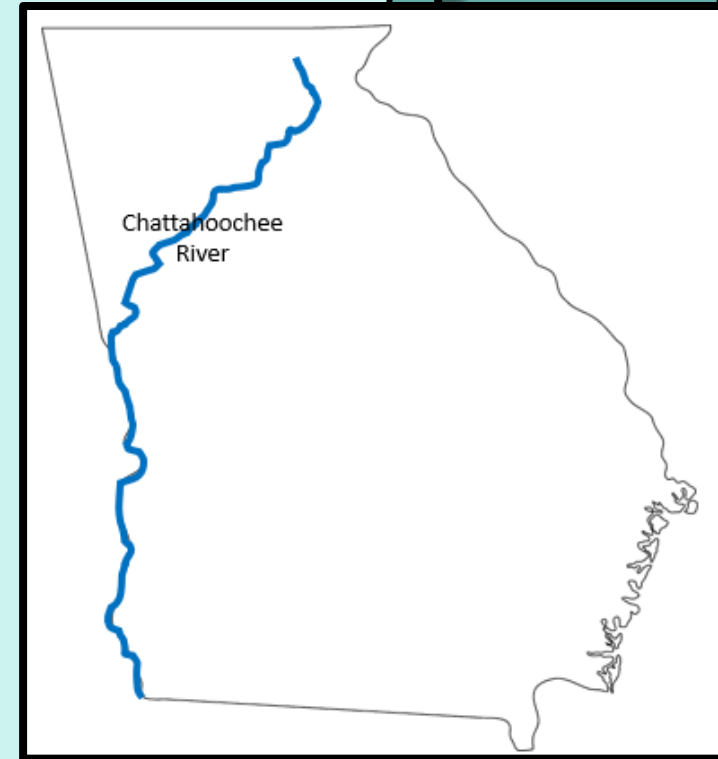
Appalachian Mtns.

- In 1828, gold was discovered in this area of the mountain range and put the town of Dahlonega on the map.
- Today, tourists visit the Appalachian Mountains to enjoy the region's beautiful views and recreational activities.
- The Chattahoochee and Savanna Rivers originate in the Appalachian Mountains in the Blue Ridge Region.



Chattahoochee River

- The Chattahoochee River begins in the Blue Ridge Mountains and flows southwest toward Alabama and the Gulf of Mexico. It creates 2/3rds of the state's boarder with Alabama
- The Chattahoochee is an important source of water for Georgia, as well as for Alabama and Florida.
- It is so important, that Georgia, Alabama, and Florida are involved in the Tri-State Water War over access and control of the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint River Basin



Chattahoochee River

- In the past, cities along the river used it as a source of power for mills and as a means of transportation.
- Today, many man-made lakes harness water from the river for hydroelectricity, drinking water, and flood control.
- It is the primary source of drinking water for the Piedmont region.
- It is also used for recreational activities like kayaking, canoeing, and fishing.



Savannah River

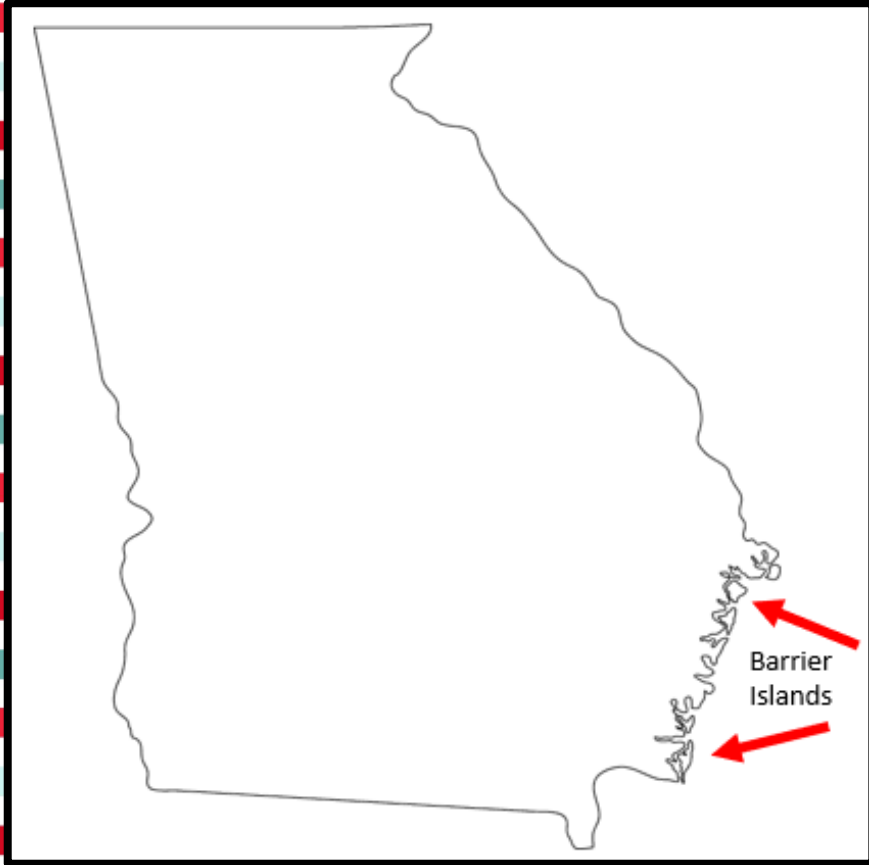
- The Savannah River begins in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains and is the natural boundary between Georgia and South Carolina.
- It flows southwest toward Savannah and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.
- It's important for shipping and trade because its deep waters and width make it possible for large ships to navigate.



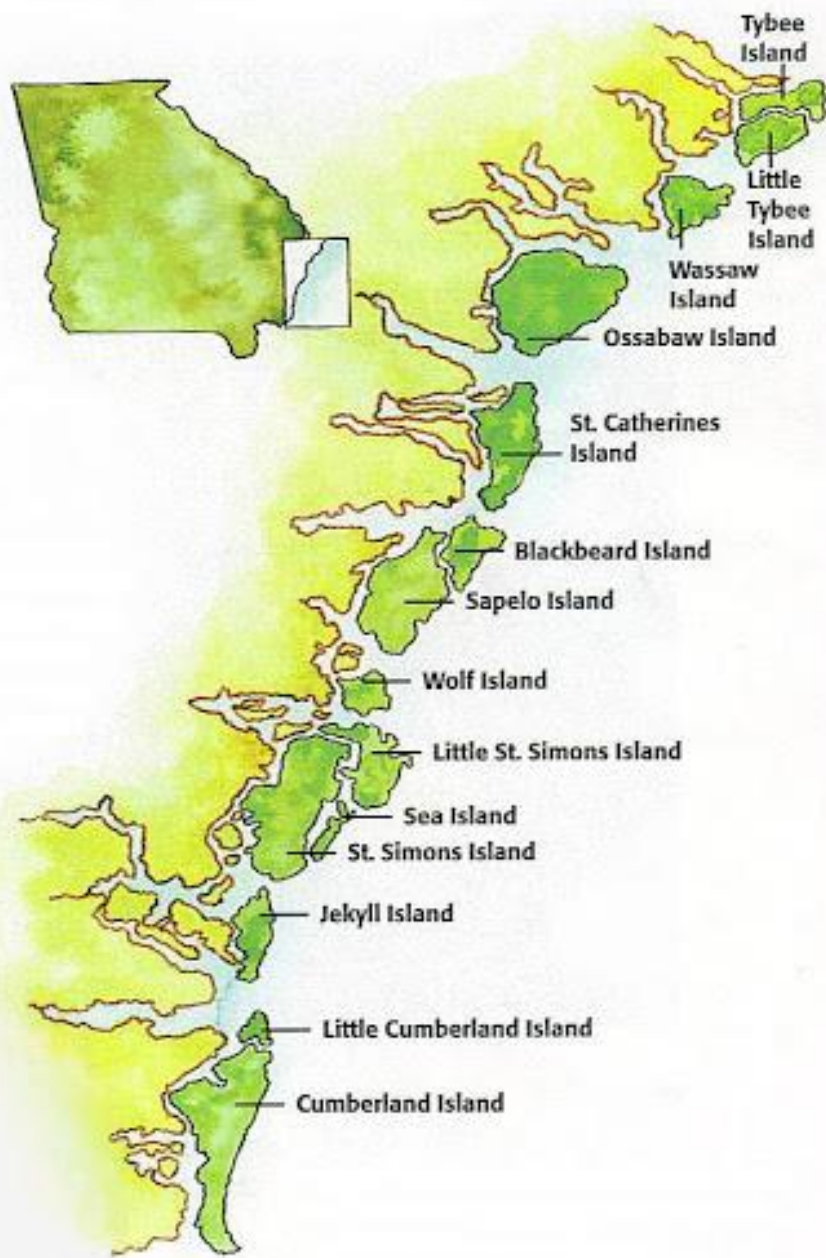


Cargo Ships are often seen in Savannah because of the Deep-Water Port. This helps to increase the economic impact of Savannah, and the Savannah River

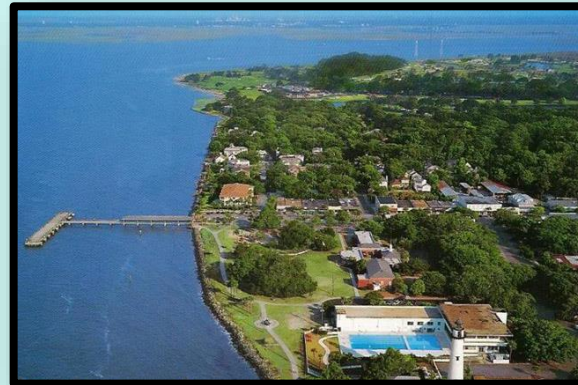
Barrier Islands



- Barrier Islands are located along Georgia's coastline and form a barrier between the mainland and the Atlantic Ocean.
- These islands contain marshland, which help to protect the mainland from much of the ocean wind, waves, and currents that would otherwise erode the coast.
- In Georgia's early history, forts were built on the islands to protect the state's coast.



- There are 14 Barrier Islands off the coast of Georgia. Some of them are major tourist attractions, and others are wildlife reserves.
- Tybee Island is the northern most island, and Cumberland Island is the farthest south.



Barrier Islands

- Today, some of the islands, like St Simons, Tybee, and Jekyll, are popular vacation destinations for tourists.
- Other barrier islands are protected wildlife reserves and wilderness sanctuaries and cannot be destroyed by manmade developments.
- The islands contain salt marshes. These are an ecological resource which help to protect the mainland from eroding.



Importance of Water

- Water sources in Georgia have historical significance. Much of Georgia's boundaries are bodies of water. The Chattahoochee River, the Savannah River and the St. Mary's River create natural boundaries for our state. American Indians and early settlers depended on the rivers and streams for food and transportation. As farming increased in the state, water sources were necessary to adequately serve the crops. Rice production in the southeastern Coastal Plains provided the first staple crop. The ports of Savannah and Brunswick supported the concept of mercantilism as they exported and imported goods necessary for life in the colony. Rivers were used to transport goods and people as the state's population expanded into American Indian territory.

Importance of Water

- Control of major rivers during the Civil War often determined economic success or failure. Steamboats moved people and goods to the head of navigation (the Fall Line). Man-made lakes (reservoirs), primarily located in the northern half of the state, have benefited flood control, hydroelectricity, and have provided recreational outlets for Georgians. Georgia ports, having suffered from the boll weevil's devastating impact on cotton exports, have rebounded to be major ports on the Eastern seaboard. Legislation has been passed to protect Georgia's waterways though pollution concerns still exist. Water wars with neighboring states, drought conditions and shifting courses of rivers create concerns for Georgia today.

SS8H1a

Prehistoric Native Cultures

Paleo, Archaic, Woodland,
& Mississippian



Native American Cultures

10000 BCE

8000 BCE

1000 BCE

800 CE

1600 CE

0

Paleo

Archaic

Woodland

Mississippian

Paleo Indians

10,000 BCE-8,000 BCE

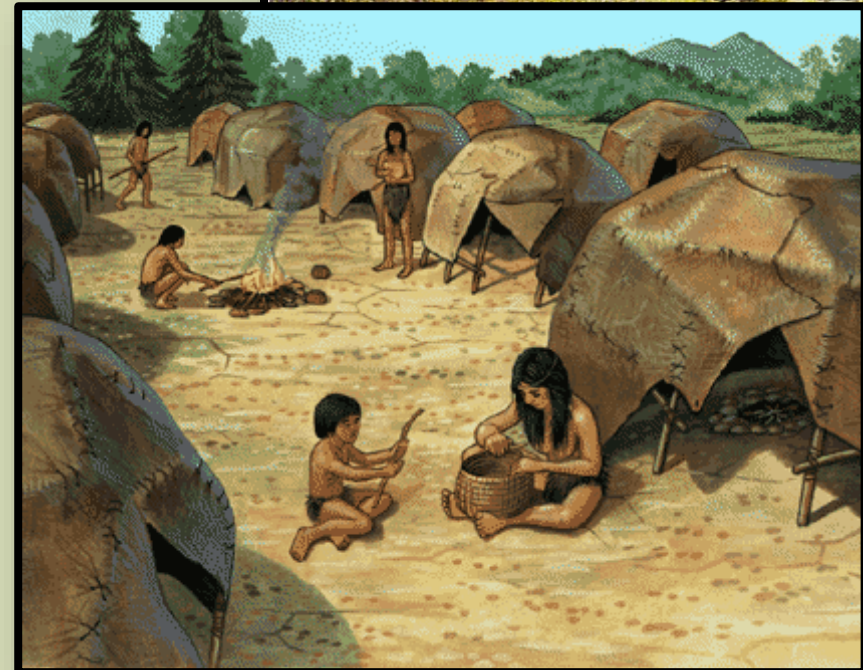
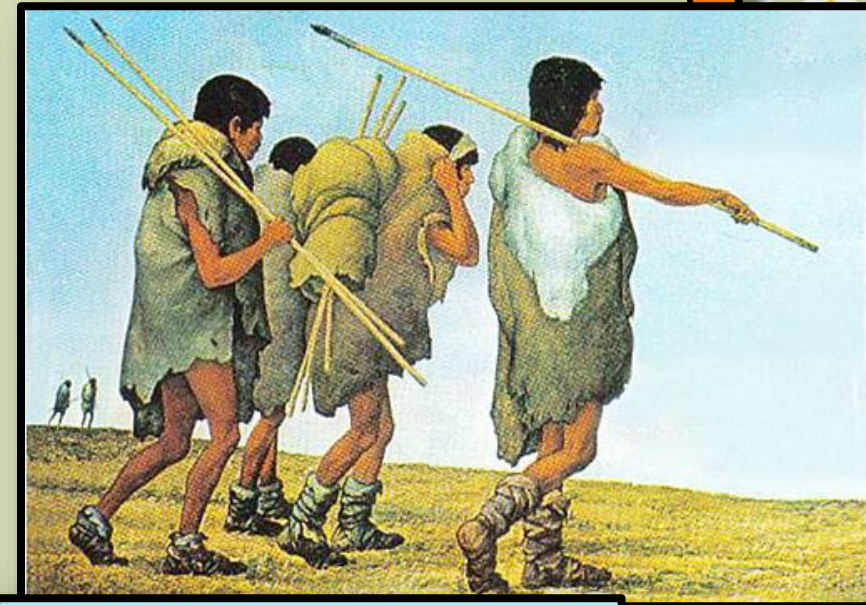
Culture- Nomadic

Food- Hunter gatherers

Weapons/tools- Tools out of stone

Shelter- Portable tents made from animal skins

How do archeologists know that Paleo Indians were nomadic?



Archaic Indians

8,000 BCE-1,000 BCE

Culture- Partially nomadic. Archaic Indians would travel by season based on food migration.

Food- Hunter gatherers

Weapons/Tools- Stone and animal bone

Shelter- Portable shelters



Woodland Indians

1000 BCE to 1000 CE.

Culture- Formed tribes and created permanent villages

Food- Began to plant seeds for crops

Weapons/Tools- Developed bows and arrows

Shelter- Lived in dome-shaped huts.



Mississippian Indians

- The Mississippian Indians inhabited Georgia from about 800 to 1600 CE. They were present when Europeans started exploring North America.

Culture-

- They lived in towns governed by chiefs (chiefdom), who lived in religious centers on top of large earthen mounds.
- Mississippian settlements contained thousands of families.
- Villages were protected by guard towers and moats.



Mississippian Indians

Weapons/Tools-

- The Mississippian Indians used stone, wood, and bone to create weapons and farming tools.
- They were accomplished craftsmen, creating pottery, pipes, instruments, and jewelry.
- The Mississippian Indian groups traded tools, weapons, pottery, and other goods with one another.



Mississippian Indians

Food-

- Mississippian Indians began farming on a large scale—they grew maize, squash, beans, tobacco, etc.

Shelter-

- Mississippian families lived in Wattle and Daub houses around the central mound(s)



Mississippian Indians

- They were alive when Europeans discovered America, but soon after their culture began to disappear...

