

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **3rd Grade** | Unit 4

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 304

SOUTHERN-ATLANTIC STATES

Introduction | **3**

1. Southern-Atlantic Geography **5**

States in the Southern-Atlantic | **6**

Geographical Features | **8**

Weather | **10**

Self Test 1 | **14**

2. Southern-Atlantic Resources **16**

Natural Resources | **18**

People Resources | **20**

Products and Industries | **25**

Self Test 2 | **28**

3. Southern-Atlantic Community **30**

Culture | **31**

Space Exploration | **34**

Recreation | **36**

Self Test 3 | **38**

LIFEPAC Test | **Pull-out**



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SOUTHERN-ATLANTIC STATES

West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida

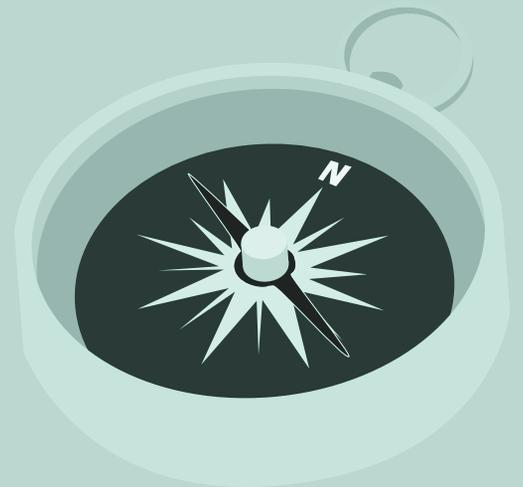
The next region of the United States you will study is the Southern-Atlantic states. This region is made up of southern states along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. Parts of these states were among the first settled by European colonists. The Southern-Atlantic states share some of the same geographic features as the Mid-Atlantic states. As you study, look for similarities and differences between the two regions.



Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAAC. Each section will list according to the numbers below what objectives will be met in that section. When you have finished this LIFEPAAC, you should be able to:

1. Locate the Southern-Atlantic states.
2. Describe the geography of the Southern-Atlantic states.
3. List natural resources found in the Southern-Atlantic states.
4. State the types of businesses and employers found in the Southern-Atlantic region.
5. Recall some of the Southern-Atlantic settlers.
6. Recognize the importance of the U.S. space program.
7. Identify the pastimes of the people living in the Southern-Atlantic states.



1. SOUTHERN-ATLANTIC GEOGRAPHY

You will begin this LIFEPAC by studying the geography of the Southern-Atlantic states. You will learn the names of some of the Southern-Atlantic's land features. You will also learn the names of the Southern-Atlantic's major cities. The Southern-Atlantic's location impacts the types of food people grow, the places they live, and the activities they do.

Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Locate the Southern-Atlantic states.
2. Describe the geography of the Southern-Atlantic states.

Vocabulary

Study these new words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFEPAC.

buffer (bŭf'ər). A shield or protection against harm.

composed (kəm-pōzd'). Made of.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ôrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rŭle; child; long; thin; /ʒh/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ or /ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

Ask your teacher to say these vocabulary words with you.

 **Teacher check:**
Initials _____ Date _____



States in the Southern-Atlantic

Before you study the Southern-Atlantic states, look at the map above. The map will introduce you to the Southern-Atlantic area.



Answer the questions based on the map of the Southern-Atlantic states.

- 1.1** List the Southern-Atlantic states. _____

- 1.2** List the state capitals of the following states:
- a. West Virginia _____
 - b. Virginia _____
 - c. North Carolina _____
 - d. South Carolina _____
 - e. Georgia _____
 - f. Florida _____
- 1.3** Look at the lines of longitude. Is the state of Virginia farther east or west than Florida? _____
- 1.4** Is any part of the state of Georgia farther east than Florida?

- 1.5** Is the state capital of North or South Carolina farther east?

Name the capital. _____
- 1.6** Which state touches both the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico? _____
- 1.7** What is the name of the large lake in southern Florida?

- 1.8** What river forms the southwestern border of Georgia?

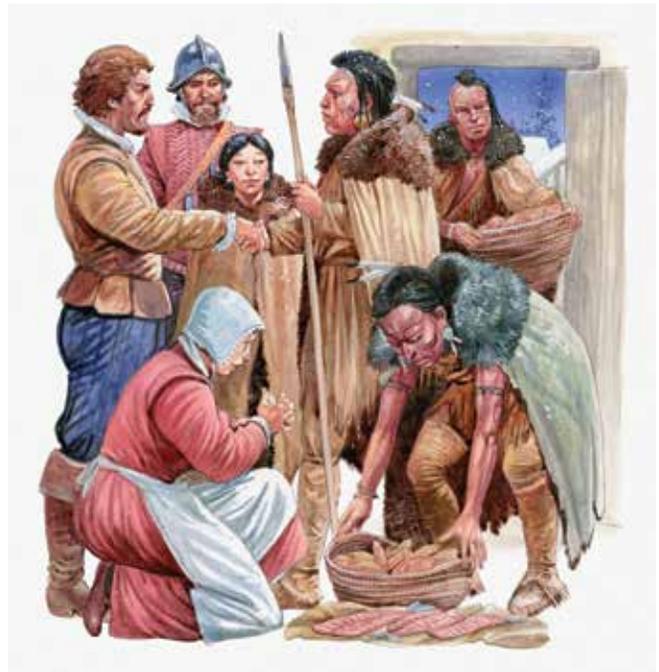
- 1.9** What state is west of Georgia? _____
- 1.10** What mountain range runs from Virginia to Georgia?

1.11 Which state does not touch the Atlantic Ocean?

Geographical Features

The Southern-Atlantic states share many of the same features as the Mid-Atlantic states. The eastern parts of the Southern-Atlantic states are coastal plains. The Atlantic Coastal Plains have sandy soil which makes it unusable for farming. To the west of the coastal plains is the Piedmont Plateau. This area is the agricultural center of the region. Cotton and tobacco are farmed in this area. Extending up from the Piedmont Plateau are the Appalachian Mountains. This is the mountain range that extends across the eastern edge of the United States.

The James River is important to Virginia. The river begins in the Appalachian Mountains, flowing over 350 miles until it empties into the Chesapeake Bay. The first English settlers in North America settled on the banks of the James River. John Smith established the Jamestown colony in 1607. Both the river and the colony were named after King James I of England. Later the James River served as a way for farmers to transport their products to the coast. Today, the James River is a popular place for people to canoe, kayak, and fish.



| Native Americans helped the Jamestown people survive.

One unique geographical feature off the coast of North Carolina is the

Outer Banks. The Outer Banks are a long chain of narrow islands off North Carolina's Atlantic coast. The land is covered with beaches, dunes, and marshes. Wild horses, turtles, and birds make their homes on the islands. The Outer Banks serve as a **buffer** between the ocean and the mainland.



| Wild horses on the Outer Banks

Another interesting geographical area is the Everglades in southern Florida. The Everglades covers about 1.4 million acres. The area is a subtropical wetland. It is warm and humid throughout the year. The area is filled with cypress swamps, mangrove forests, and saw grass marshes. Cypress trees growing in flooded areas are known as cypress swamps. Mangrove forests are **composed** of mangrove trees. Mangrove trees are unique in that they can grow in fresh or salt water. Mangrove forests help protect sea coasts during storms. They serve as a barrier from the high winds and driving waves. Saw grass marshes are made of grass-like plants. These sharp-bladed plants can grow to about nine feet tall. The areas in which saw grass plants live are frequently flooded. Alligators often live in these marshes.

In 1934, the Everglades became a national park. The land is now protected. The Everglades is home to alligators, turtles, fish, and snakes. Water lilies also grow in the everglades. Because it is a national park, the Everglades land is being cared for and preserved.



| Cypress trees and water lilies grow in the Everglades.



Match these items.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|---|---|
| 1.12 | James River | ● | a. large national park in southern Florida |
| 1.13 | Piedmont Plateau | ● | b. home of wild horses |
| 1.14 | Outer Banks | ● | c. made of sharp-bladed plants |
| 1.15 | Everglades | ● | d. used by farmers to bring goods to the Atlantic Coast |
| 1.16 | Mangrove forest | ● | e. place where there is good soil for growing crops |
| 1.17 | saw grass marsh | ● | f. the trees can grow in salt and fresh water |

Weather

The weather in the South-Atlantic states is hot and humid in the summers. There are frequent thunderstorms and rain. Many homes have air conditioning so people can live comfortably in the hot summers.

The winters are generally warm and humid. Seldom does the temperature reach below freezing. This allows citrus crops to grow in Florida throughout the year. When freezing temperatures come to the region, they create multiple problems. Citrus and other crops are damaged during cold weather.



| Oranges rely on Florida’s warm winter weather.

The homes of people in the region are generally not built to handle colder temperatures. During winter months, snow is not uncommon at higher elevations inland. As you can imagine, Florida's weather is much warmer than that of Virginia to the north. Many people go to Florida during the winter months to enjoy the warm weather.

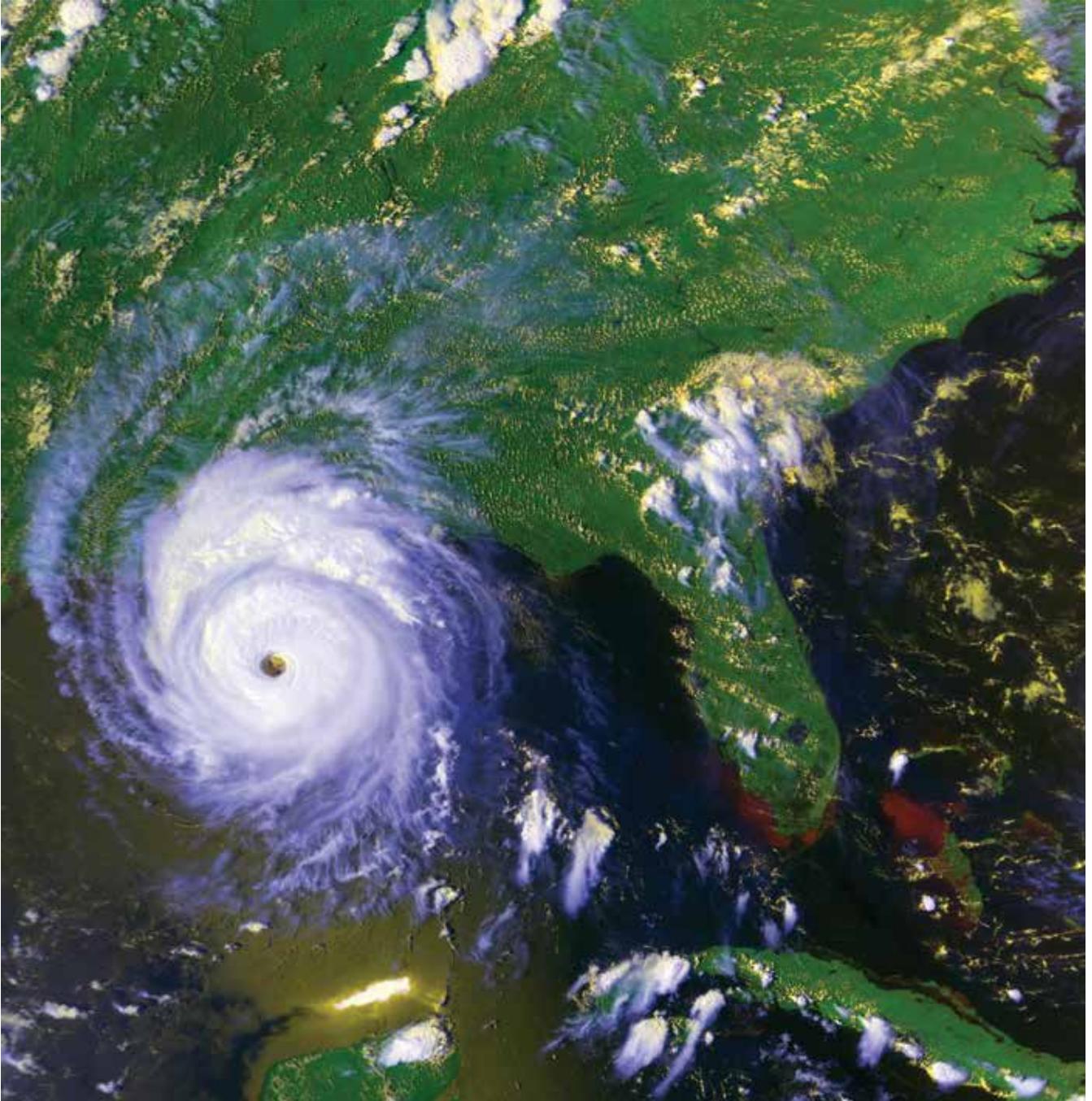
Hurricanes are a danger to the region. Hurricanes are large, powerful storms that form in the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico. These storms gather energy through contact with warm ocean waters. The swirling winds blow over 74 miles per hour (mph). Heavy rains, strong winds, and large waves accompany hurricanes. Once a storm approaches hurricane strength, it is given a name. The names help people know which storm they are watching. Each year, the names begin with letter A and continue in alphabetical order. The names switch between male and female names. If a hurricane was severe, the name will not be used again.



| Hurricane-force winds can cause a lot of destruction.

Some names which are no longer used include Andrew, Camille, Katrina, and Ike.

Hurricanes are put in categories by strength. The weakest hurricane is a category one and the strongest a category five. In a category one hurricane, the winds blow just over 74 mph, and four- to five-foot waves



| Hurricane Andrew in 1992

push onto the shore. The storm damage mainly affects poorly-made buildings and trees. In contrast, a category five hurricane has wind speeds of over 155 mph and creates waves taller than 18 feet. These storms cause major flood damage and massive destruction to buildings. When these types of hurricanes approach, people are encouraged to leave their homes and find shelter in another location. Hurricane season runs from June 1 to November 30. Few hurricanes are formed before or after these dates.

**Answer true or false.**

- 1.18** _____ There are five different classes of hurricanes.
- 1.19** _____ Hurricanes are named after U.S. presidents.
- 1.20** _____ Oranges are grown in Florida.
- 1.21** _____ There have never been temperatures below freezing in Florida.

**Teacher check:**

Initials _____ Date _____



For this Self Test, study what you have read and done. The Self Test will check what you remember.

SELF TEST 1

Each answer = 1 point

Choose the correct answer.

- 1.01** The capital of Georgia is _____ .
a. Raleigh b. Richmond c. Atlanta
- 1.02** Tallahassee is the capital of _____ .
a. Virginia b. Florida c. South Carolina
- 1.03** _____ are named after men and women.
a. Rivers b. Hurricanes c. Tornadoes
- 1.04** The land of the _____ is good for farming.
a. Appalachian Mountains
b. Atlantic Coastal Plains
c. Piedmont Plateau
- 1.05** The Chattahoochee River forms the southwestern border of _____ .
a. Georgia b. West Virginia c. North Carolina

Answer true or false.

- 1.06** _____ The James River is located in Georgia.
- 1.07** _____ Cotton, tobacco, and other products are farmed in the Piedmont Plateau region.
- 1.08** _____ Wild horses live on the islands of the Outer Banks.
- 1.09** _____ The first English settlement was along the James River.
- 1.010** _____ Mangrove forests can only live in fresh water.

Fill in the blank.

1.011 Hurricanes are divided into _____ categories.

1.012 Alligators, snakes, and fish live in the Florida

_____.

1.013 The state of _____ is the only one in this region not to touch the Atlantic Ocean.

1.014 Florida touches the Atlantic Ocean and the

_____.

1.015 Charleston is the capital of _____.



Teacher check:

Score _____

Initials _____

Date _____





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