

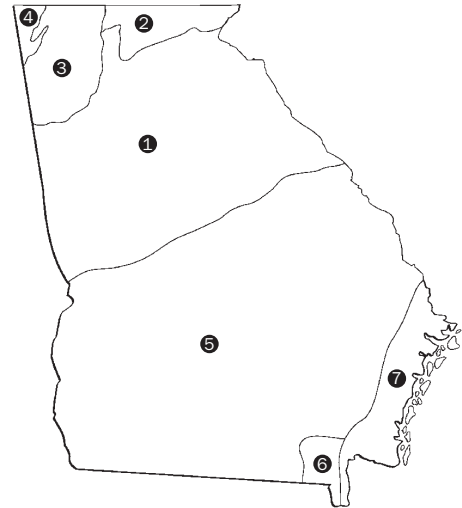


Getting to Know Georgia's Regions

A Walk Through Time in Georgia Scavenger Hunt: 6th Grade

Name all seven regions/habitats that you encounter within *A Walk through Time in Georgia*.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____



Piedmont Region

In the Piedmont region of Georgia, there are large granite outcrops that formed from magma long ago. Can you name one of them? Hint: Use the labels and field guidebooks to help you answer these questions.

Georgia's crust is _____ miles thick.

Appalachian Region

How do you think Georgia's mountains were formed?

Deposition

Volcanic Eruption

Plate Tectonics

When they were formed, the Appalachian Mountains were higher than the Himalayas which stand at over 29,000 feet. Presently, the highest point in Georgia is Brasstown Bald at 4,784 feet. What physical process changed the mountains?

E _ _ _ _ _



Getting to Know Georgia's Regions

A Walk Through Time in Georgia Scavenger Hunt: 6th Grade

Ridge and Valley Region

Take a close look at the “rocks” as you walk through the Ridge and Valley region. Are these rocks mostly:

Sedimentary

Igneous

Metamorphic

How can you tell? _____

The *Ancient Seas Gallery* shows what the Ridge and Valley region of Georgia looked like around 300 million years ago. Explore the room then answer the following true or false statements.

- T F The Ridge and Valley region of Georgia was underwater in the past.
- T F All of these animals are invertebrates.
- T F The fossils of these animals are found in metamorphic rock in the Ridge and Valley.



Coastal Plain Region

Locate the dinosaur *Compsognathus* in *The Ruling Dinosaur Gallery*. Scientific knowledge may change and grow with new discoveries, and recent findings on the *Compsognathus* lead paleontologists to believe that this dinosaur had feathers. Draw what you think it would look like with feathers.



Getting to Know Georgia's Regions

A Walk Through Time in Georgia Scavenger Hunt: 6th Grade

What do you think the feathers were used for?

flight

warmth

protection from predators

Coast and Barrier Islands

Georgia's beaches are constantly changing due to both natural and human activities. Draw lines to match up each change on the beach with the correct process.

beach sediments washing away with the waves

deposition

wind dropping sand on dunes

human intervention

nets placed to protect dunes

erosion



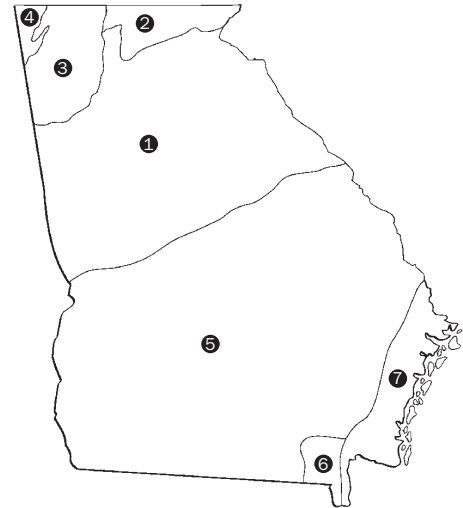


Getting to Know Georgia's Regions

A Walk Through Time in Georgia Scavenger Hunt: 6th Grade Answer Key

Name all seven regions/habitats that you encounter within *A Walk through Time in Georgia*.

1. _____ *Piedmont* _____
2. _____ *Appalachian* _____
3. _____ *Ridge and Valley* _____
4. _____ *Cumberland Plateau* _____
5. _____ *Coastal Plain* _____
6. _____ *Okefenokee Swamp* _____
7. _____ *Coast and Barrier Islands* _____



Piedmont Region

In the Piedmont region of Georgia, there are large granite outcrops that formed from magma long ago. Can you name one of them? Hint: Use the labels and field guidebooks to help you answer these questions.

_____ *Stone Mountain (however, Arabia Mountain or Panola Mountain are also correct)* _____

Georgia's crust is _____ 20 _____ miles thick.

Appalachian Region

How do you think Georgia's mountains were formed?

Deposition

Volcanic Eruption

Plate Tectonics

When they were formed, the Appalachian Mountains were higher than the Himalayas which stand at over 29,000 feet. Presently, the highest point in Georgia is Brasstown Bald at 4,784 feet. What physical process changed the mountains?

E r o s i o n



Getting to Know Georgia's Regions

A Walk Through Time in Georgia Scavenger Hunt: 6th Grade Answer Key

Ridge and Valley Region

Take a close look at the “rocks” as you walk through the Ridge and Valley region. Are these rocks mostly:

Sedimentary

Igneous

Metamorphic

How can you tell? _____

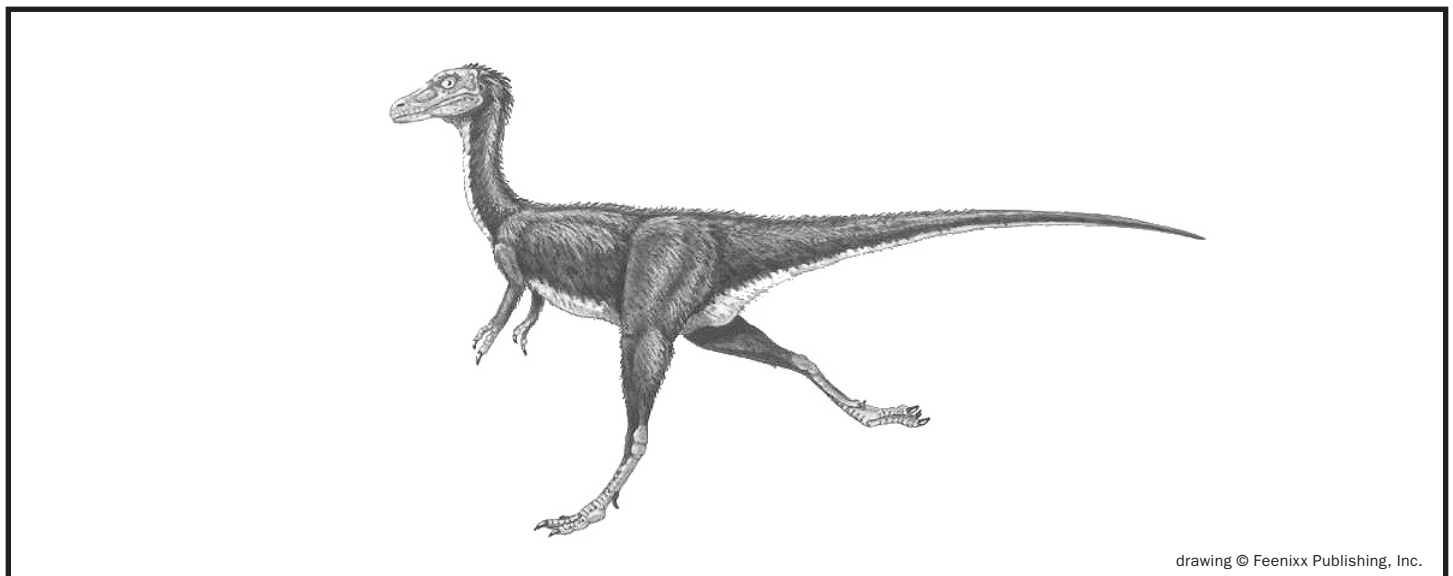
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Coastal Plain Region

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Getting to Know Georgia's Regions

A Walk Through Time in Georgia Scavenger Hunt: 6th Grade Answer Key

What do you think the feathers were used for?

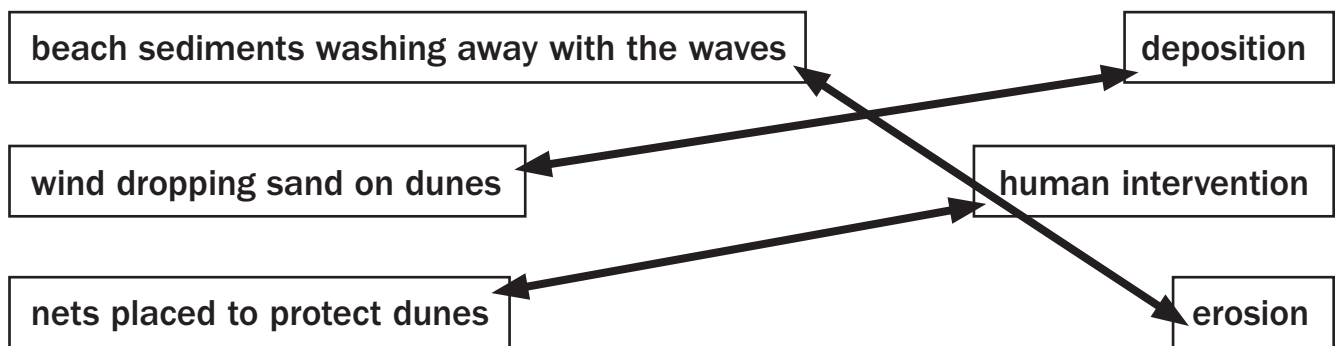
flight

warmth

protection from predators

Coast and Barrier Islands

Georgia's beaches are constantly changing due to both natural and human activities. Draw lines to match up each change on the beach with the correct process.





Getting to Know Georgia's Regions

A Walk Through Time in Georgia Scavenger Hunt: 6th Grade

Georgia Performance Standards

Piedmont Region

There are rock samples from each region in Georgia displayed at the entrance of this exhibition. Write down the name of your favorite rock and list what type of rock it is (based on how it formed).

- **S6E5. Students will investigate the scientific view of how the earth's surface is formed.**
c. Classify rocks by their process of formation.

In the Piedmont region of Georgia, there are large granite outcrops that formed from magma long ago. Can you name one of them? Hint: Use the labels and field guidebooks to help you answer these questions.

- **S6E5. Students will investigate the scientific view of how the earth's surface is formed.**
c. Classify rocks by their process of formation.

Georgia's crust is _____ miles thick.

- **S6E5. Students will investigate the scientific view of how the earth's surface is formed.**
a. Compare and contrast the Earth's crust, mantle, and core including temperature, density, and composition.

Appalachian Region

How do you think Georgia's mountains were formed?

- **S6E5. Students will investigate the scientific view of how the earth's surface is formed.**
e. Recognize that lithospheric plates constantly move and cause major geological events on the earth's surface.

f. Explain the effects of physical processes (plate tectonics, erosion, deposition, volcanic eruption, gravity) on geological features including oceans (composition, currents, and tides).

When they were formed, the Appalachian Mountains were higher than the Himalayas which stand at over 29,000 feet. Presently, the highest point in Georgia is Brasstown Bald at 4,784 feet. What physical process changed the mountains?

- **S6E5. Students will investigate the scientific view of how the earth's surface is formed.**
d. Describe processes that change rocks and the surface of the earth.

f. Explain the effects of physical processes (plate tectonics, erosion, deposition, volcanic eruption, gravity) on geological features including oceans (composition, currents, and tides).



Getting to Know Georgia's Regions

A Walk Through Time in Georgia Scavenger Hunt: 6th Grade

Georgia Performance Standards

Ridge and Valley Region

Take a close look at the “rocks” as you walk through the mountainous regions. Are these rocks mostly sedimentary, metamorphic, or igneous? How can you tell?

- **S6E5. Students will investigate the scientific view of how the earth's surface is formed.**
c. Classify rocks by their process of formation.

The *Ancient Seas Gallery* shows what the Ridge and Valley region of Georgia looked like around 300 million years ago. Explore the room then answer the following true or false statements.

- **S6E5. Students will investigate the scientific view of how the earth's surface is formed.**
g. Describe how fossils show evidence of the changing surface and climate of the Earth.

Coastal Plain Region

Locate the dinosaur *Compsognathus* in *The Ruling Dinosaur Gallery*. Scientific knowledge may change and grow with new discoveries, and recent findings on the *Compsognathus* lead paleontologists to believe that this dinosaur had feathers. Draw what you think it would look like with feathers.

- **S6E5. Students will investigate the scientific view of how the earth's surface is formed.**
g. Describe how fossils show evidence of the changing surface and climate of the Earth.
- **S6CS8. Students will investigate the characteristics of scientific knowledge and how it is achieved.**
c. As prevailing theories are challenged by new information, scientific knowledge may change and grow.

Coast and Barrier Islands

Georgia's beaches are constantly changing due to both natural and human activities. Draw lines to match up each change on the beach with the correct process.

- **S6E5. Students will investigate the scientific view of how the earth's surface is formed.**
f. Explain the effects of physical processes (plate tectonics, erosion, deposition, volcanic eruption, gravity) on geological features including oceans (composition, currents, and tides).

i. Explain the effects of human activity on the erosion of the earth's surface.