The Land of South Carolina





What is Geography?



- Geography: the study of the earth's physical features, climate, and population.
- The way in which the earth influences the human community and how human beings shape the earth.

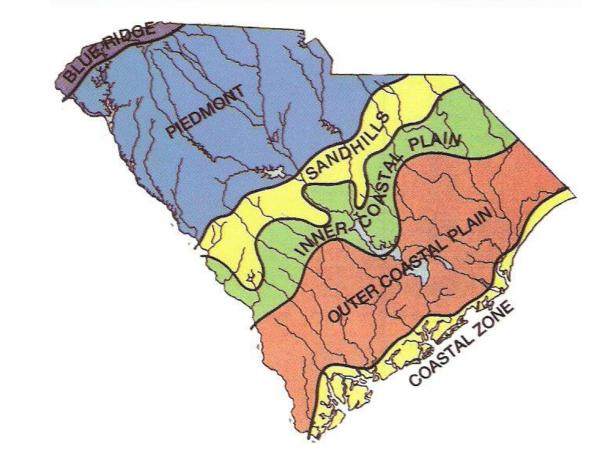
South Carolina Located on the Southern

Atlantic Coast



•40th in terms of size.

Six Regions of South Carolina



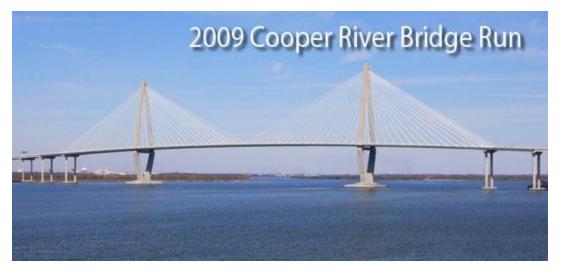
Coastal Zone

- Location- Along the Atlantic coast
- Size- About 10 miles wide
- Description- beaches, islands, rivers, delta and bays
- Sections: Grand Strand, Santee Delta, Barrier Islands/ Sea Islands
- LOW COUNTRY!!!!

Coastal Zone







Outer Coastal Plain

- Flat, 50-70 miles inland
- Numerous rivers and swamps, savannas (grasslands without many trees)
- Lower Pine Belt
- Tidal rivers were necessary for the rice and indigo plantations.
- Low Country!!!

Inner Coastal Plain

- Upper pine belt
- Flat, slightly rolling land
- Rich bottom land for growing cotton
- Carolina bays are oval features that look like swamps surrounded by trees
- Low Country!!



Sandhills

- Extends along the FALL ZONE (FALL LINE)
- Original beach (ancient coastline)
- Capital City- Columbia
- Rolling hills, scrub oaks, pine trees, sandy soil



Piedmont

- UP COUNTRY!!!
- Largest region- contains nearly 1/3 of the state
- Rapidly flowing rivers, rolling hills, lots of forests
- Some cotton plantations
- Falling water provided the power for the textile mills (materials made of cotton fabric)
- The Piedmont today is a prosperous area with automobile factories and textile mills.

Blue Ridge

- Part of the Appalachian Mountains
- Smallest region
- Rugged mountains separated by valleys
- Highest Mt.→ Sassasfras Mt. 3,548 ft.
- Highest Waterfall = Whitewater Falls
- Upcountry!!

SC Map Project

6 Regions: pg. 4 Natural Products Map: on table Pg. 6-7 Outline of Georgetown County River Systems (Savannah, Pee Dee, Santee) State Capital Facts about Regions: notes

Be sure to turn in your Rubric with your name on it