

Books for graphic organizers and foldables

1. Graphic Organizer Transparencies—Glencoe Social Studies
2. Dinah Zikes's -Notebook Foldables for spirals, binders, and composition books, Big Book of Books, and Big Book of Social Studies—Elem k-6

*Graphic organizers and foldables can help teach the following:

Comparisons
Identifies
Differentiation
Locate
Writing
Compare/contrast
Find info
Time-lines
Outlines

Give examples on topics
Explain
Describe
Graphs, charts, tables
Research
Similarities/differences
Drawing maps
Cause/effect
Sequence
Concept maps

*Physical Tennessee with foldables and graphic organizers

Map and globe skills
Statistics
Natural regions of Tennessee
Bodies of water
Landforms
Wildlife
Weather and climate
Natural resources
State symbols

GEO TENNESSEE

BY

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Pillow Case Physical Features of Tennessee

Materials:

Pillow cases or white, flat bed sheet

Yarn (various colors)

Activity:

Put students into groups of three or four.

Give each group a pillow case and different colors of yarn.

Step 1: Use the Orange yarn to outline the state.

Step 2: Use the red piece of yarn for the capitol city....Nashville

Step 3: Use the black pieces for the major cities....Memphis, Chattanooga, and Knoxville.

Step 4: Use the blue yarn for the three major rivers.....Tennessee, Cumberland, and the Mississippi.

Step 5: Use the dark blue yarn for Reelfoot Lake.

Step 6: Use the mixed colored yarn for the six major physical regions of Tennessee.....Unaka Mountains, East Tennessee Valley and Ridge, Cumberland Plateau, Highland Rim, Central Basin, and West Tennessee Plains. The teacher may use different levels of some type of material underneath the pillow case to show the elevations of the regions as well.

What do you see in Tennessee?

Materials:

Different colors of construction paper (brown, orange, green, blue, red, and black)

One color needs to be a 11 x 14 piece—a different color from the above list
Glue

Activity:

Step 1: Students will tear out the shape of Tennessee

Step 2: Students will tear out one red dot or square for the state capitol...Nashville. Glue the dot or square where Nashville is located.

Step 3: Students will tear out three dots or squares for Memphis, Chattanooga, and Knoxville. Glue the dots or squares where the major cities are located.

Step 4: Students will tear out a blue shape for the major rivers...Tennessee, Mississippi, and Cumberland. Glue the shape of the rivers down in their locations.

Step 5: Students will tear out a blue shape for Tennessee's only natural lake... Reelfoot. Glue the piece down in its location.

Step 6: Students will tear out shapes of mountains for the Appalachian Mountains. Glue the pieces down where the mountains are located.

Step 7: Students will tear out shapes of the orange for the Cumberland Plateau. Glue the pieces down where the plateau is located.

Step 8: Students will tear out shapes of the green for the West Tennessee Plains. Glue the pieces down where the plains are located.

Topo Quest



GEOGRAPHY TERMS

1. Archipelago—a group or chain of islands clustered together in a sea or ocean.
2. Basin—a bowl-shaped depression in the surface of the land or ocean floor.
3. Bay—a body of water partially enclosed by land that is smaller than a gulf.
4. Canal—a waterway dug across land through which ships can pass through.
5. Canyon—a deep valley with very steep sides, often carved from the earth by a river.
6. Cape—a pointed piece of land that sticks out into a sea, ocean, lake, or river.
7. Channel—a body of water that connects two larger bodies of water.
8. Desert—a very dry area.
9. Glacier—slow moving river of ice.
10. Gulf—part of the ocean or sea that is partially surrounded by land (larger than a bay).
11. Island—a piece of land surrounded by water.
12. Isthmus—a narrow strip of land connecting two larger landmasses.
13. Lake—a large body of water surrounded by land on all sides.
14. Mountain—a very tall, natural place that is higher than a hill.
15. Mountain range—a row of connected mountains.
16. Ocean—a large body of salt water that surrounds a continent.
17. Peninsula—a body of land surrounded by water on all three sides.
18. Plain—flat land that has only small changes in elevation.
19. Plateau—a large, flat area of land that is higher than the surrounding land.
20. Rain forest—tropical woodland with an annual rainfall of at least 100 inches with tall, broad-leaved evergreen trees that form a continuous canopy.
21. River—a large, flowing body of water that usually empties into a sea or ocean.
22. Sea—a large body of salty water that is often connected to an ocean.
23. Strait—a narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water.
24. Tributary—a stream or river that flows into a larger river.
25. Valley—a low place between mountains.

TENNESSEE

NAME _____



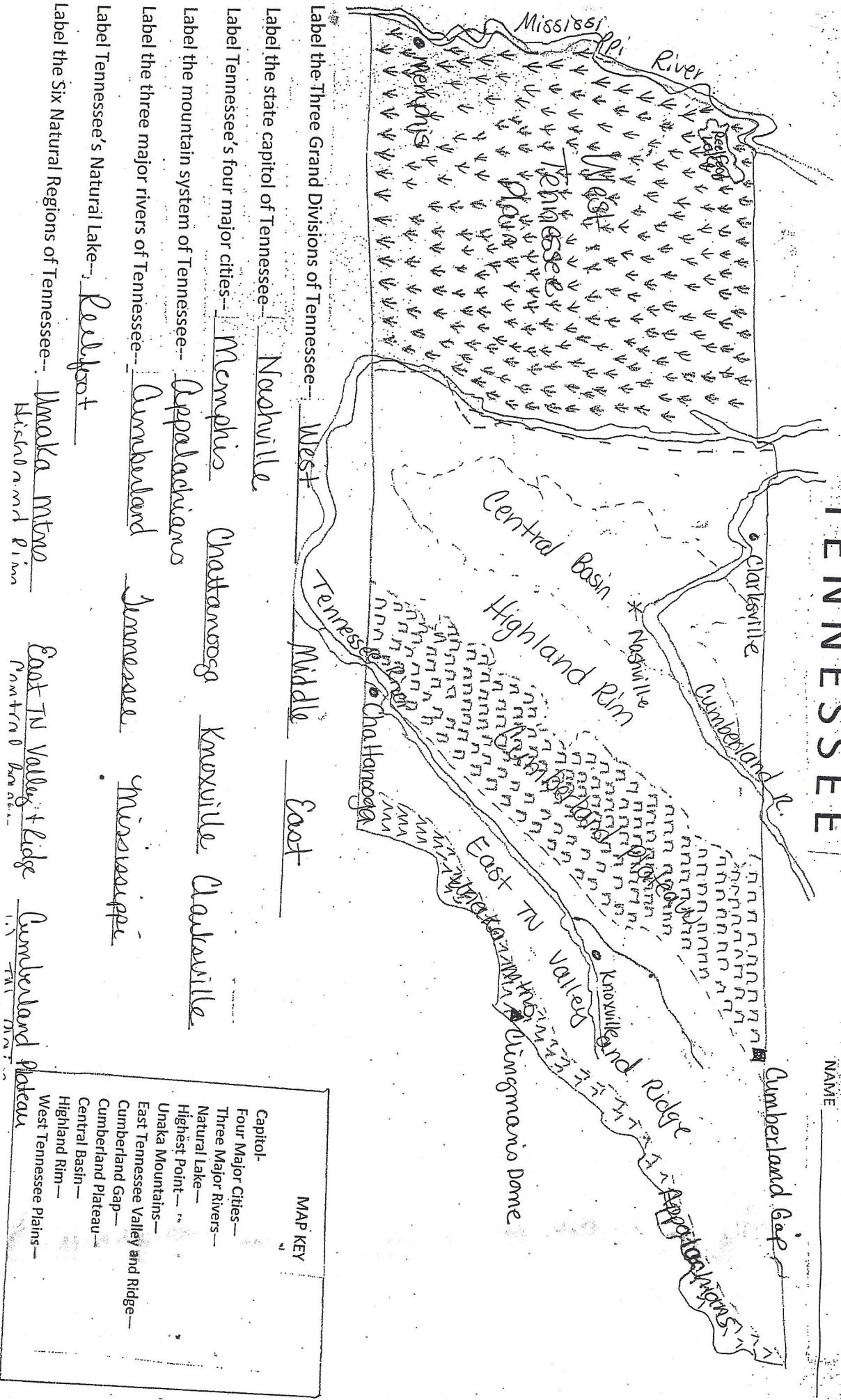
1. Label the Three Grand Divisions of Tennessee-- _____
2. Label the state capitol of Tennessee-- _____
3. Label Tennessee's four major cities-- _____
4. Label the mountain system of Tennessee-- _____
5. Label the three major rivers of Tennessee-- _____
6. Label Tennessee's Natural Lake-- _____
7. Label the Six Natural Regions of Tennessee-- _____

MAP KEY

- Capitol—
- Four Major Cities—
- Three Major Rivers—
- Natural Lake—
- Highest Point—
- Unaka Mountains—
- East Tennessee Valley and Ridge—
- Cumberland Plateau—
- Central Basin—
- Highland Rim—
- West Tennessee Plains—

TENNESSEE

NAME _____



Label the Three Grand Divisions of Tennessee-- West Middle East

Label the state capitol of Tennessee-- Nashville

Label Tennessee's four major cities-- Memphis Chattanooga Knoxville Clarksville

Label the mountain system of Tennessee-- Appalachians

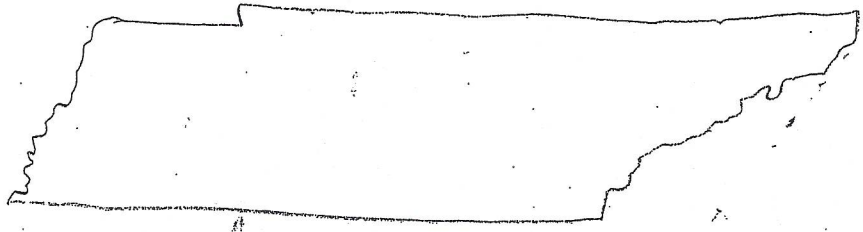
Label the three major rivers of Tennessee-- Cumberland Tennessee Mississippi

Label Tennessee's Natural Lake-- Reelfoot

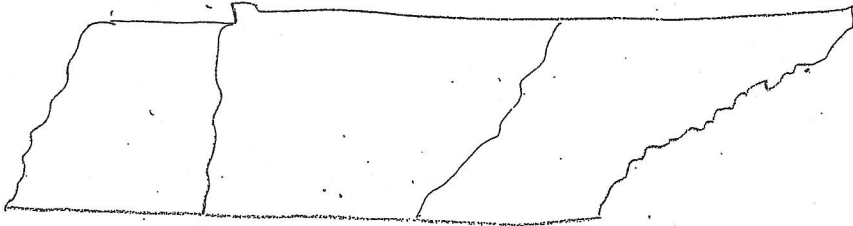
Label the Six Natural Regions of Tennessee-- Unaka Mtns East TN Valley + Ridge Cumberland Plateau Highland Rim West Tennessee Plains

MAP KEY

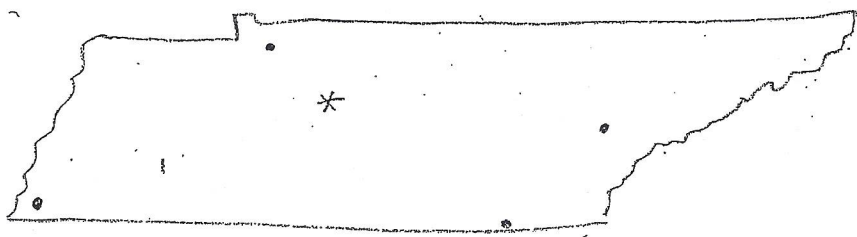
- Capitol—
- Four Major Cities—
- Three Major Rivers—
- Natural Lake—
- Highest Point—
- Unaka Mountains—
- East Tennessee Valley and Ridge—
- Cumberland Gap—
- Cumberland Plateau—
- Central Basin—
- Highland Rim—
- West Tennessee Plains—



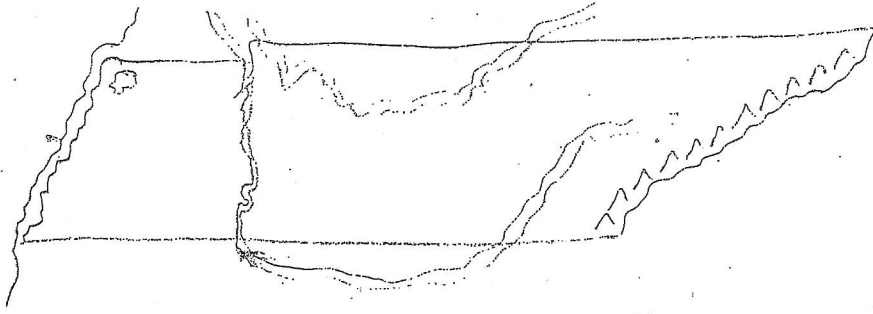
Label
Tennessee.
Color.



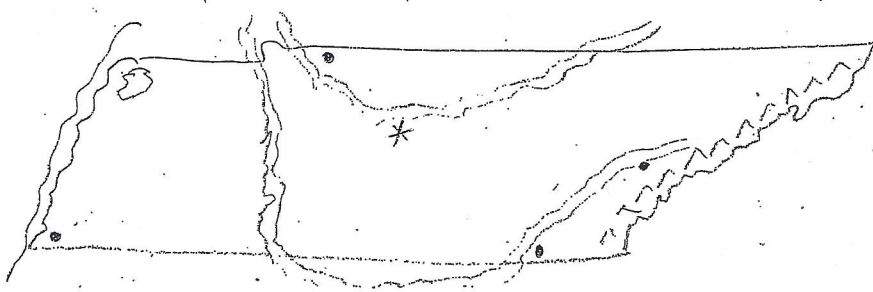
Label the
three Grand
Divisions.
Color.



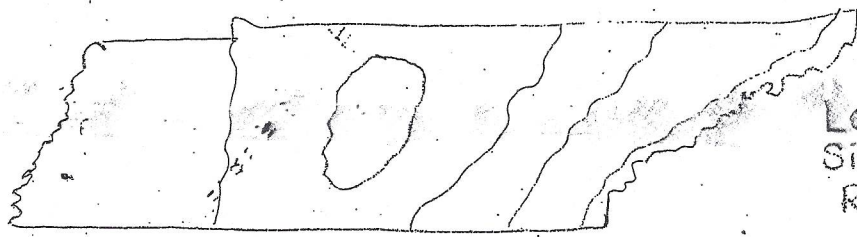
Label the
political features.
Color.



Label the phys.
features. Color.



Label the political
and physical
features. Color.



Label the
Six Natural
Regions and Color

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

1. TVA was signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and is said to have "taken the South out of the darkness." What does this mean?

How did TVA take the South out of the Darkness?

2. Would life today be different without the creation of TVA? In what ways has TVA changed life in the Tennessee Valley?
3. What is the primary purpose of TVA?
4. Why were dams built in Tennessee?
5. What states are serviced by TVA?
6. How did TVA help with the Great Depression?
7. How did TVA help farmers?
8. What were two negatives of building the dams?
9. What happened in Oak Ridge as a result of TVA being formed?

RIVERS OF TENNESSEE

*River—a large natural stream of fresh water.

*Why are rivers important? Transportation (esp. in pioneer times), food (fish, wildlife, fertile soil), trade, business, strategic waterways, farming, industry, hydroelectricity

*How do people travel on rivers? Canoes, small boats, wood boats, rafts, steamboat, barges, ocean liners, speed boats, jet skis, pontoon boats, etc.

*Three major rivers of Tennessee—Tennessee, Mississippi, and Cumberland

1. Tennessee River-

a. It is approximately 652 miles long and flows through Tennessee, North Alabama, Northeast Mississippi, and Kentucky, where it empties into the Ohio River.

b. It has twenty-nine hydro power dams on its river system and three are close to Wayne County. Pickwick Dam is located in Hardin Co. Wilson Dam and Joe Wheeler Dam is located in Northwest Alabama.

c. The dams created many lakes on the river which are used for recreational use.

d. In 1980, the country music group, "Alabama", recorded the song, "Tennessee River."

e. Major cities: Knoxville and Chattanooga, TN; Decatur and Florence, AL. The Tennessee forms the NW boundary of Wayne County and runs through Clifton.

2. Mississippi River-

a. It is the longest river of the United States at 2,340 miles long.

b. It borders ten states and rivers in thirty-one states eventually flow into it.

c. In 1811, there were a series of earthquake which were so strong that the Mississippi flowed backwards and its course was changed. Reelfoot Lake in NW Tennessee was formed from the earthquake.

d. It is a major waterway of the United States and transports coal, oil, sand, gravel, grain, cotton, etc.

e. Major city of Tennessee on the River: Memphis, which is our largest inland port city.

3. Cumberland River-

a. It is 688 miles long.

b. It begins in Kentucky and flows southwest into Tennessee, and then curves back up into western Kentucky before draining into the Ohio River.

c. Cumberland Falls, 68 feet high, is one of the largest waterfalls in the eastern United States.

d. Dams at various locations on the river have created large lakes which are used for recreation in Tennessee: Old Hickory, Cordell Hull, Dale Hollow Reservoir, and Percy Priest Lake.

e. Major cities: Nashville and Clarksville, Tennessee.

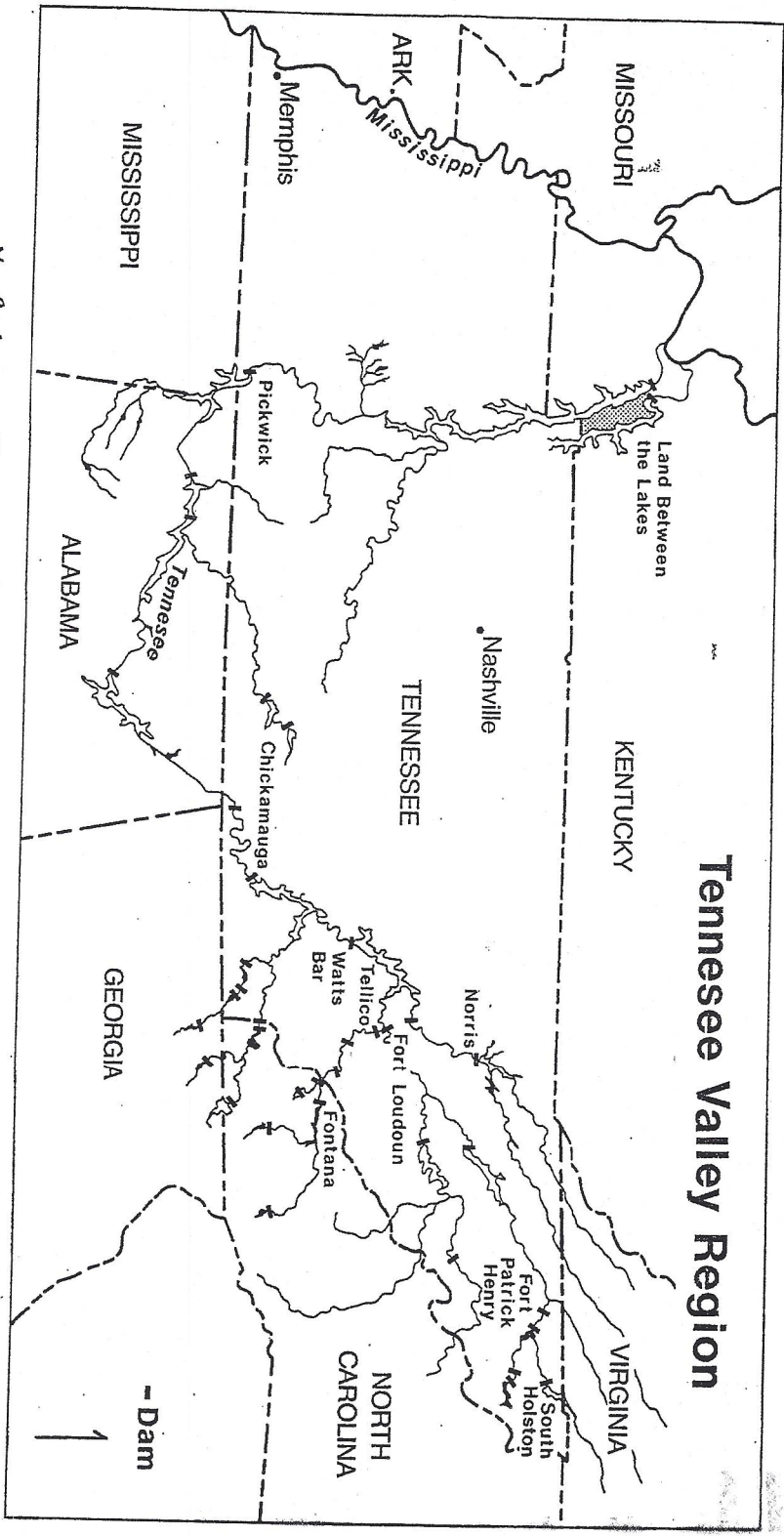
*Other Rivers of Tennessee as located in the Three Grand Divisions of Tennessee.

East—Hiwassee, Ocoee, French Broad, Nolichucky, Holston, Clinch, Watauga, and Powell

Middle—Buffalo, Duck, Elk, Green, Harpeth, Caney Fork, and Sequatchie.

West—Obion, North Fork, Middle Fork, South Fork, and Hatchie

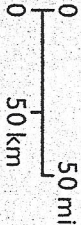
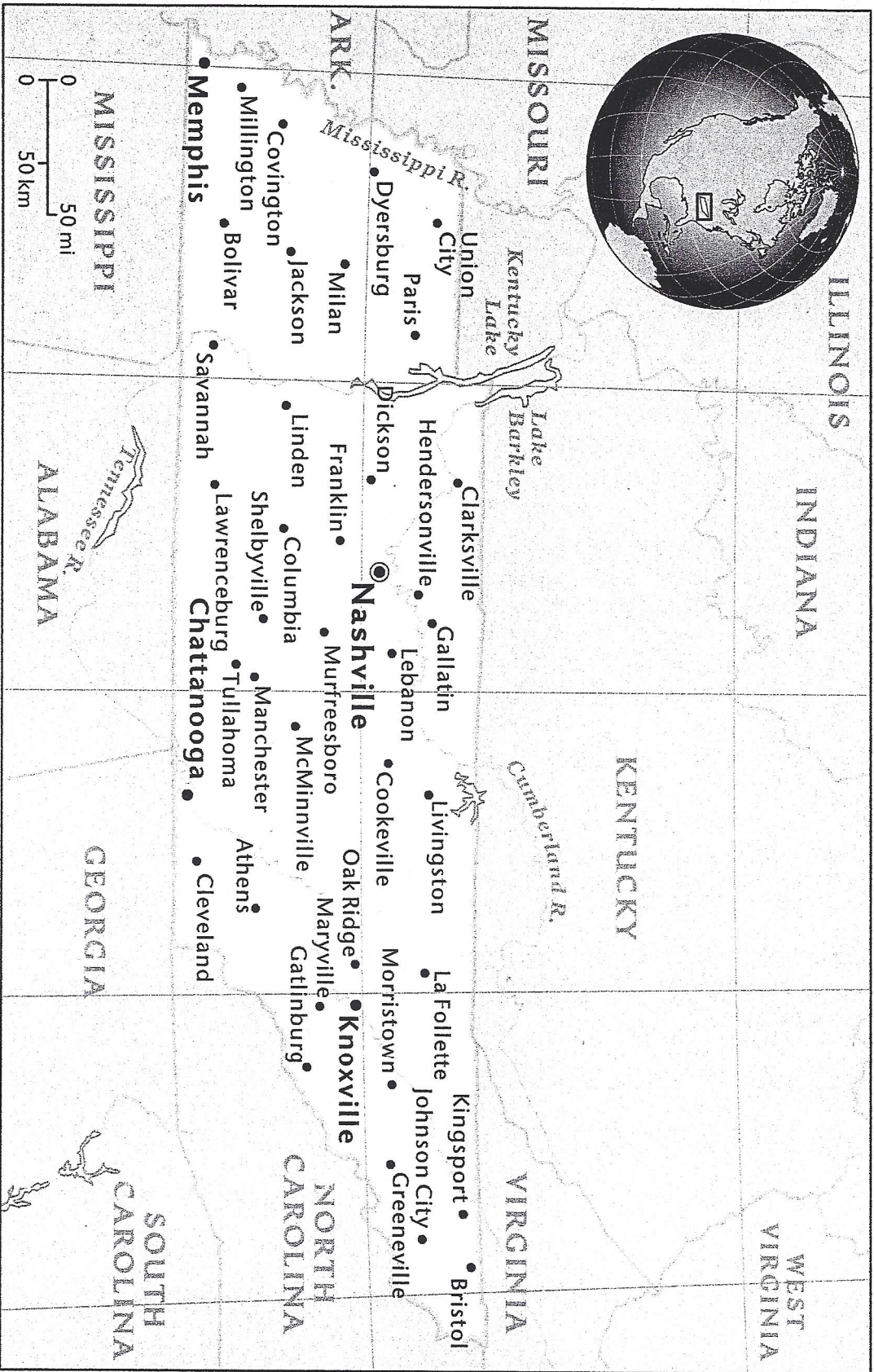
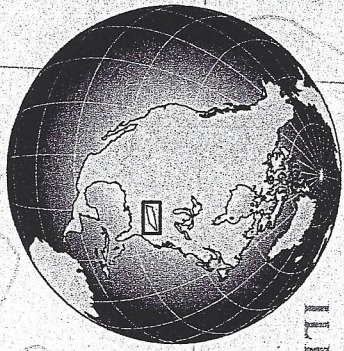
The Tennessee Valley Region



* Color Tennessee River - blue
 Identify the location of the dams by using a blue squiggle.

1. Land Between the Lakes
2. Fort Patrick Henry
3. Fort Loudoun
4. Watts Bar
5. South Holston
6. Pickwick
7. Norris
8. Chickamauga
9. Fontana
10. Tellico

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) was created in 1933 by the United States Congress. Its purpose was to develop the natural resources of the region as well as to create jobs during the Depression. The Tennessee Valley not only includes the state of Tennessee but also parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. There are 51 dams that bring power and electricity, and help with flood control. In this area are rich deposits of limestone, zinc, copper, iron, sand, and coal, to name a few. In addition, the valley has an excellent inland waterway system.



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

education

Tennessee

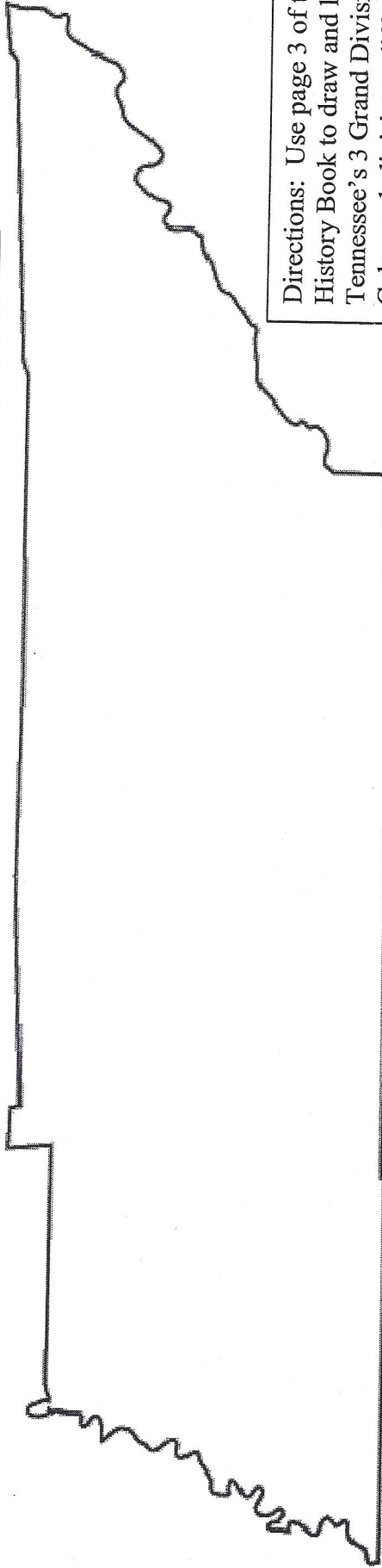
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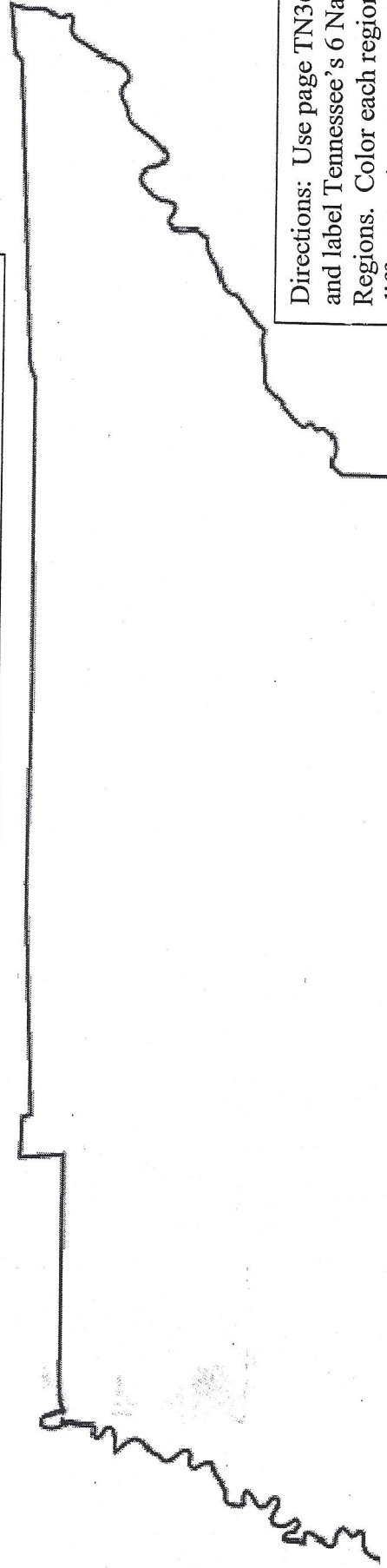
Period _____

Tennessee's 3 Grand Divisions



Directions: Use page 3 of the TN History Book to draw and label Tennessee's 3 Grand Divisions. Color each division a different color.

Tennessee's 6 Natural Regions



Directions: Use page TN36 to draw and label Tennessee's 6 Natural Regions. Color each region a different color.

YUMMY TENNESSEE

Content Standard:

3.0—Geography enables the students to see, understand and appreciate the web of relationships between people, places, and the environments.

Learning Expectations:

3.0.1—Understand the characteristics and uses of maps, globes, and other geographic tools and technologies.

3.0.2.—Know the location of places and geographic features, both physical and human, locally, regionally, and globally.

SPIs:

7.3.1—Identify and use the basic elements of maps and mapping.

7.3.3—Identify the major river systems of Tennessee.

7.3.7—Compare the five largest cities of Tennessee.

7.3.12—Identify the six physical regions of Tennessee.

7.3.18—construct a 'salt' map illustrating the six regions of Tennessee

Tennessee Cookie

Materials Needed:

Blue icing

Chocolate chips

White Chocolate chips

Peanut Butter chips

Mini mms

Maps of Tennessee

Tea Cake Cookie

Tea Cake Recipe

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. flour—All purpose

1 lb. butter--melted

1 c. brown sugar

1 c. white sugar

3 eggs

1 tsp. baking soda

Cream butter and sugars. Beat eggs well. Add to butter and sugar. Put in half of flour. Mix well. Add baking soda to last half of flour. Mix well with the other. Cook 10—12 minutes on 300*.

Lesson:

*Identify and locate each political and physical feature of Tennessee. Locate one at a time. Students will label the map with the appropriate feature.

*Then using their map as a guide, students will create a "Yummy Tennessee" map. Students will identify where the feature is located on the cookie and place the correct symbol for its location. The students will continue to do this until all political and physical features have been identified and discussed. After the cookie has been created, restate where each feature is located.

Tennessee's three major rivers—blue icing

Reelfoot Lake—blue icing

State capitol— red mm

Major cities— orange mm

Special Points—White Chocolate Chips

Highest point—Clingman's Dome

Cumberland Gap

Mountains— brown mm

Plateaus— yellow mm

Plains— green mm

Other materials that can be used for this lesson include: play dough, sequins, beads, foam, construction paper, brown boards, yarn, various candies, etc. All maps should have a map key.


Play dough, Sequins, and Beads for all features:

Capitol—black *


Major cities—black •

Highest point—black ▲


Cumberland Gap—black ■

Three Major Rivers—blue 

Reelfoot Lake—blue 


Unaka Mountains—brown 

East Tennessee Valley and Ridge—red

Cumberland Plateau—yellow 

Highland Rim—orange

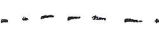




Central Basin—purple

Gulf Coastal Plains—green 

Foam, construction paper, and beans for Six Natural Regions:

- Unaka Mountains—brown (kidney bean)
- East Tennessee Valley and Ridge—red (white bean)
- Cumberland Plateau—yellow (black bean)
- Highland Rim—orange (pinto bean)
- Central Basin—purple (lentil)
- Gulf Coastal Plains—green (split pea)

Brown Board:

- *Draw the state of Tennessee.
- *Using a dotted line, draw and label the three grand divisions. Color dotted lines yellow .
- *Using a solid line, draw and label the six natural regions. Color lines green. .
- *Draw a star and label the state capitol. Color star orange. *
- *Indicate by dots the four major cities of Tennessee: Memphis, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Clarksville and label. Color dots red. •
- *Draw and label Reelfoot Lake. Color blue. .
- *Draw and label the three major rivers of Tennessee: Mississippi, Tennessee, and Cumberland. Color blue. .
- *Draw a triangle ▲ and label Clingman's Dome.
- *Draw a box ■ and label Cumberland Plateau.
- *Using upside "V", draw and label the Appalachian Mountains. Color brown. .
- *Make a map key on the board.

Yarn:

- *Label Tennessee. Color the state.
- *Label the eight border states of Tennessee. Color each state.
- *Label the state capitol.
- *Label the four major cities.
- *Label the Appalachian Mountains. Color brown.
- *Label the Cumberland Plateau. Color Yellow
- *Label the three major rivers. Glue the blue yarn onto the rivers.

Tennessee Political and Physical Features

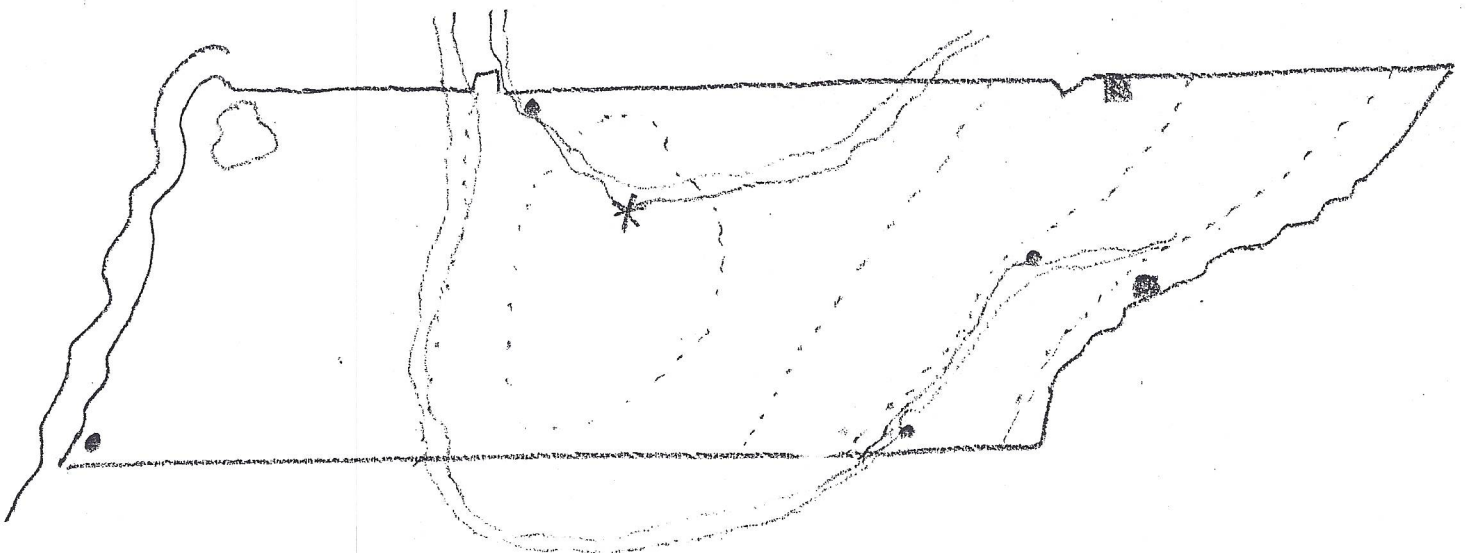
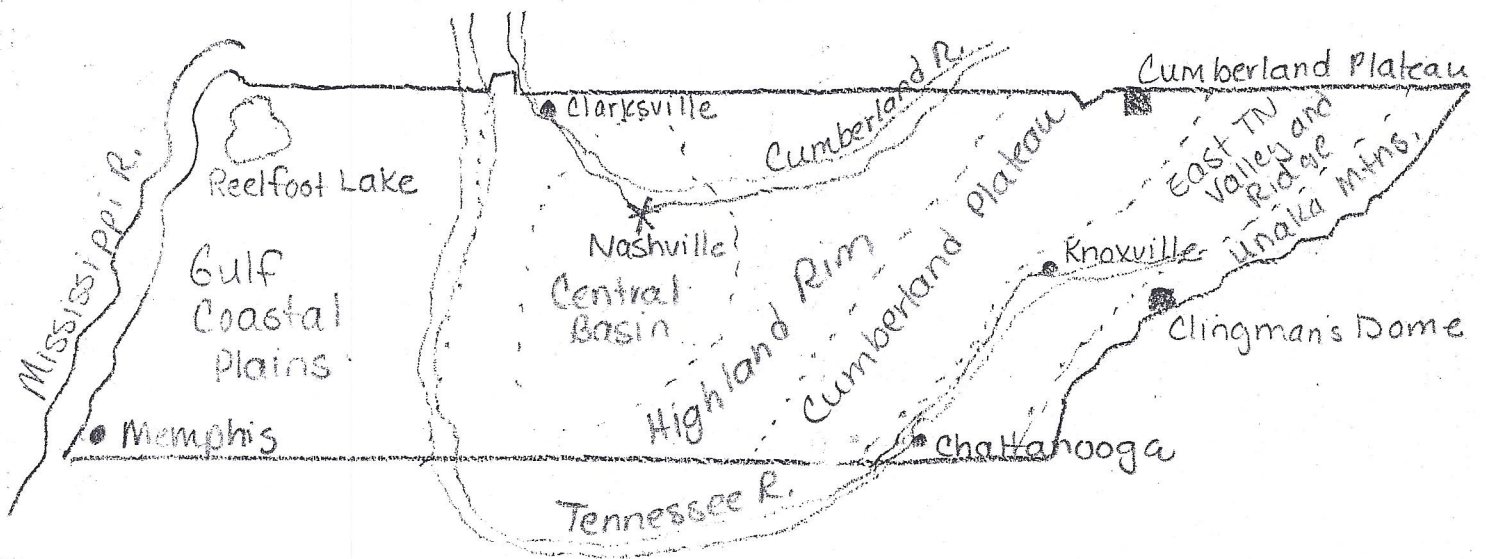
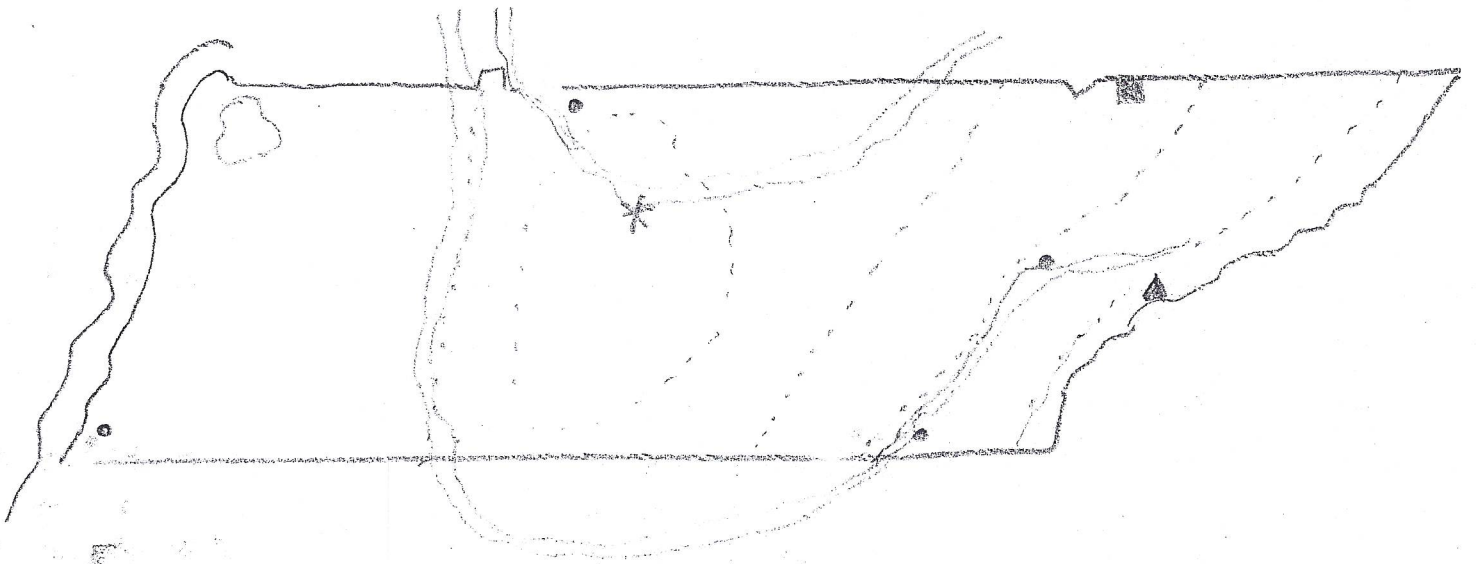
1. Three Grand Divisions--
 - a. East—consists of mountains, valleys, ridges, and plateaus. It is cooler than the other two divisions and receives more precipitation. Resources would include timber, water, coal, marble, and other minerals.
 - b. Middle—consists of small plateaus, basin, and hills. Resources include water, fertile soil, iron ore, barite, chert, phosphate, zinc, and limestone. Crops grown in this area include corn, grains, hay, fruit such as strawberries, and tobacco.
 - c. West—consists of plains and rivers. It is generally warmer than the other two divisions. Fertile soil is a major resource which is used for growing cotton, grains, corn, tobacco, and soybeans. Ball clay can be found in this region.

2. Major cities and the state capital:
 - a. Nashville—it is centrally located. It is the state capital. It is known as the "Athens of the South" or "Music City, USA". It has industries and farms. The Titans, Predators, and Sounds are sports teams that can be found in Nashville. It is known for country, bluegrass, jazz, and gospel music.
 - b. Memphis—Tennessee's largest city by population. It is the state's most important shipping center. The Memphis Grizzlies play in Memphis. It is known for BBQ, Elvis, and the blues.
 - c. Knoxville—It passed Chattanooga in 2010 to be the state's third most populated city. It is home to the Tennessee Vols.
 - d. Chattanooga—It is well known for its scenic beauty. It has the Tennessee Aquarium and Lookout Mountain.
 - e. Clarksville—Tennessee's fifth most populated city. Austin Peay University and Fort Campbell has helped Clarksville to grow.

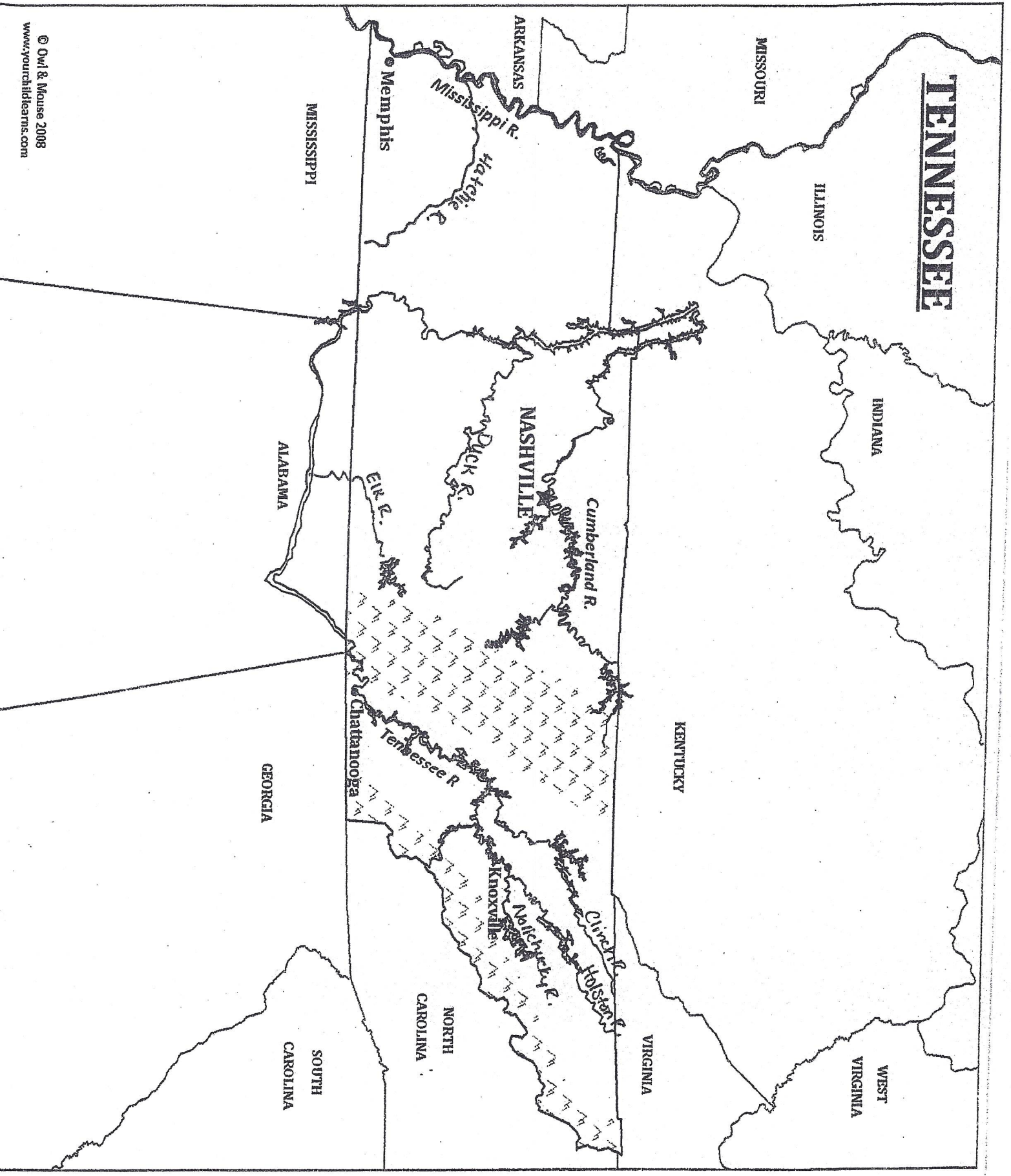
3. Three Major Rivers:
 - a. Mississippi River—forms the western boundary of the state.
 - b. Tennessee River—it begins where the Holston and French Broad Rivers meet. It is 652 miles in length. It flows south into Alabama making an "U" as it bends back into Tennessee and then flows north into Kentucky draining into the Ohio River.
 - c. Cumberland River—it is located in northern middle Tennessee. It begins in Kentucky and travels south into Tennessee then arcs at Nashville and

travels north into Kentucky. Dams on it are controlled by the Corps of Engineers.

4. Reelfoot Lake—it is the state's largest natural lake. It is located in the northwest corner of the state. It was created from a series of earthquakes in 1811.
5. Six Natural Regions:
 - a. Unaka Mountains—located on the eastern ridge of the state and forms the eastern boundary between Tennessee and North Carolina. The elevation of this region averages around 5,000 feet. The Great Smokies are located within this region. Valleys and coves are located here.
 - b. East Tennessee Valley and Ridge—it is also known as the Great Valley or the Appalachian Valley. It is made up of fertile valleys and parallel ridges of forests. Knoxville and Chattanooga are located in this region.
 - c. Cumberland Plateau—this region is higher than the ETVR region. It begins at the Cumberland Gap, where Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee meet. It ends at the Highland Rim. It has flat, topped highlands and escarpments. It has many waterfalls. Coal is a resource found in this region.
 - d. Highland Rim—this is the largest of the six regions. It is a high area of land that surrounds the central basin. It is made up of low plateaus and hills. As one goes west, the land will generally flatten. Clarksville is located in this region.
 - e. Central Basin—it is a region of gently rolling hills and it is the center of the Highland Rim. It is a highly industrialized and agricultural region. Nashville is located in this region.
 - f. Gulf Coastal Plains or West Tennessee Plains—lies between the Tennessee River to the east and the Mississippi River to the west. It is the agricultural heart of Tennessee. It consists of gently rolling hills, flat, narrow low-lying plains, and swampy, hardwood forests. Memphis is located in this region.



TENNESSEE



TENNESSEE

ILLINOIS

INDIANA

WEST VIRGINIA

SOUTH CAROLINA

