

## Lesson Plan for 4<sup>th</sup> Grade: Alabama History

Lesson Title: The Five Regions of Alabama

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Time Required: 30-45 minutes

Theme: The importance of the location and the resources of the five regions.

Goal: The students will understand the importance of the location and the resources of a region.

### Materials Needed:

1. A color-coded labeled map of Alabama's 5 regions per student
2. A blank map of Alabama for each student
3. Colored pencils
4. Provide information about the physical landscapes and the natural resources for each region.

### Essential Questions:

1. Where are the five regions in Alabama?

2. What are the physical landscapes and the natural resources of each region?

Essential Understanding:

The students will be able to locate the five regions on a blank map of Alabama. They will be able to tell the difference in the physical landscapes and the natural resources for each region.

Background:

Students will be looking at a map of Alabama and the five regions.

A. The Opener Activity: Ask a few students: “How many regions are in Alabama?”

B. The Development Phase:

Students will view a color-coded map of the 5 regions on the smart board if a smart board is not available give them a color-coded handout.

At this time, discuss the landscape and natural resources of each region.

They have a handout with this information. (15-20 minutes)

C. Conclusion Phase:

The students will color the 5 regions on their blank map to match the color-coded one on the smart board. The students will write a paragraph describing one of the regions. (15-20 minutes)

Assignments:

Formative Assessment: The teacher will be looking for students' ability to explain the difference between the regions by their physical landscapes and their natural resources.

Summative Assessment: Homework

The student will write a letter to a friend telling about the region where they live.

Alabama Course of Study: Social Studies

Relate the relationship of the five geographic regions of Alabama to the movement of Alabama settlers during the early nineteenth century.

- Identifying natural resources of Alabama during the early nineteenth century. (4)

## Land Regions of Alabama

### Highland Rim

- located just north of the Tennessee River
- sometimes called the Interior Low Plateau
- flat land, good for growing soybeans, cotton, and corn

### East Gulf Coastal Plain

- largest land region
- most of its land less than 500 feet above sea
- covers most of the central and southern parts of Alabama
- contains pine forests
- areas of rich, loamy soil
- oil and gas resources

### Cumberland Plateau

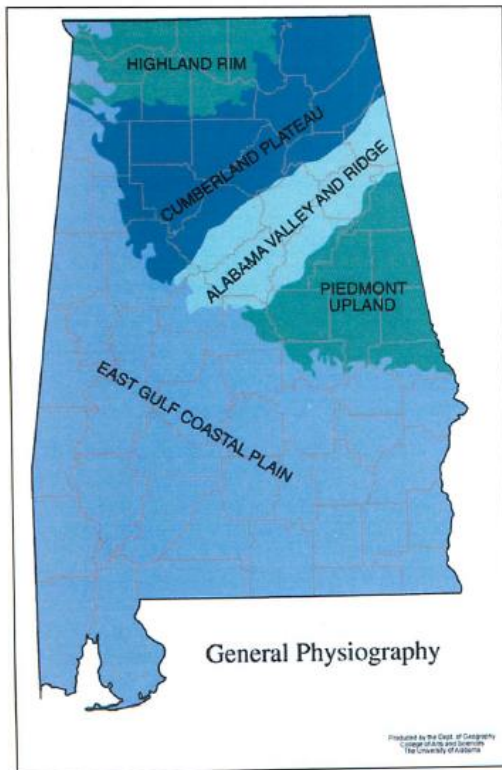
- also called the Appalachian Plateau
- varied land forms including tree-covered mountains, flat land, and rolling hills

### Alabama Valley and Ridge

- rich in iron ore, coal, and limestone
- mountains are part of the Appalachian Mountains
- contains limestone valleys and sandstone mountain ridges

### Piedmont Upland

- tree-covered rolling hills and sandy valleys
- hills contain iron ore, limestone, and marble

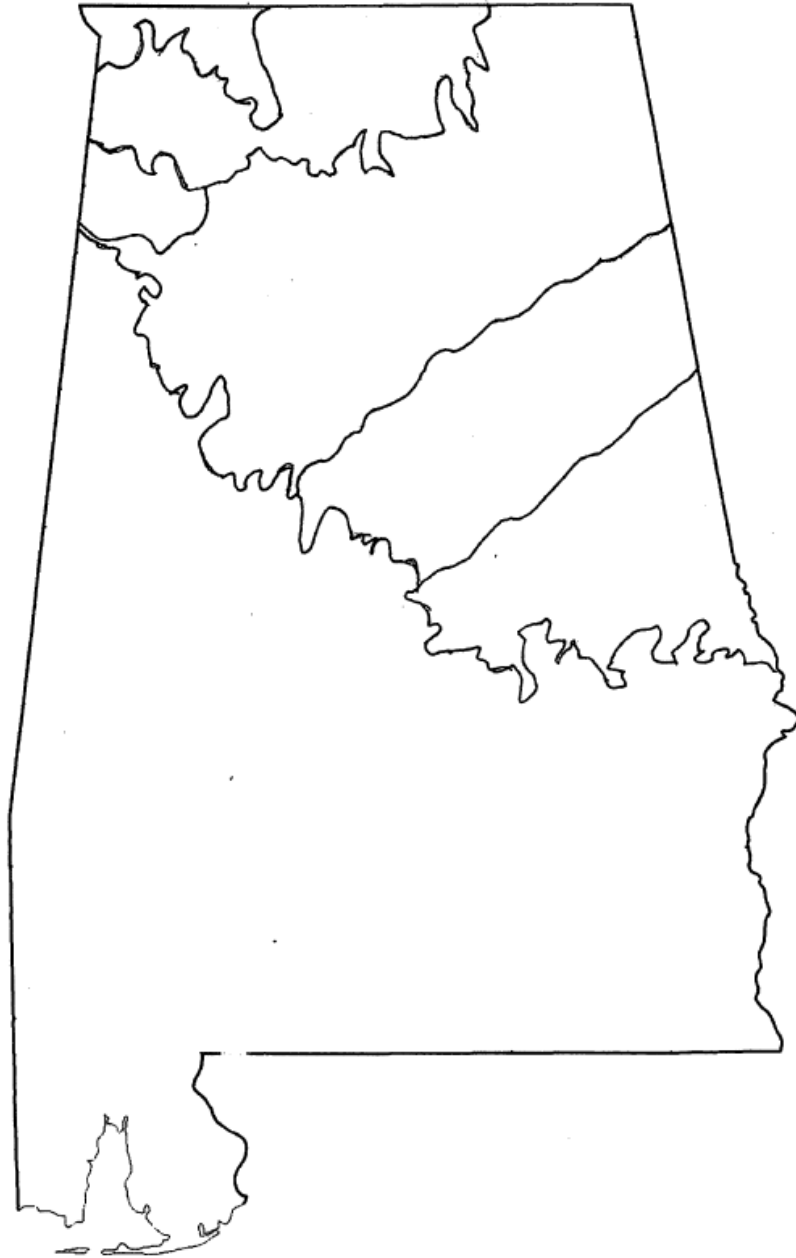


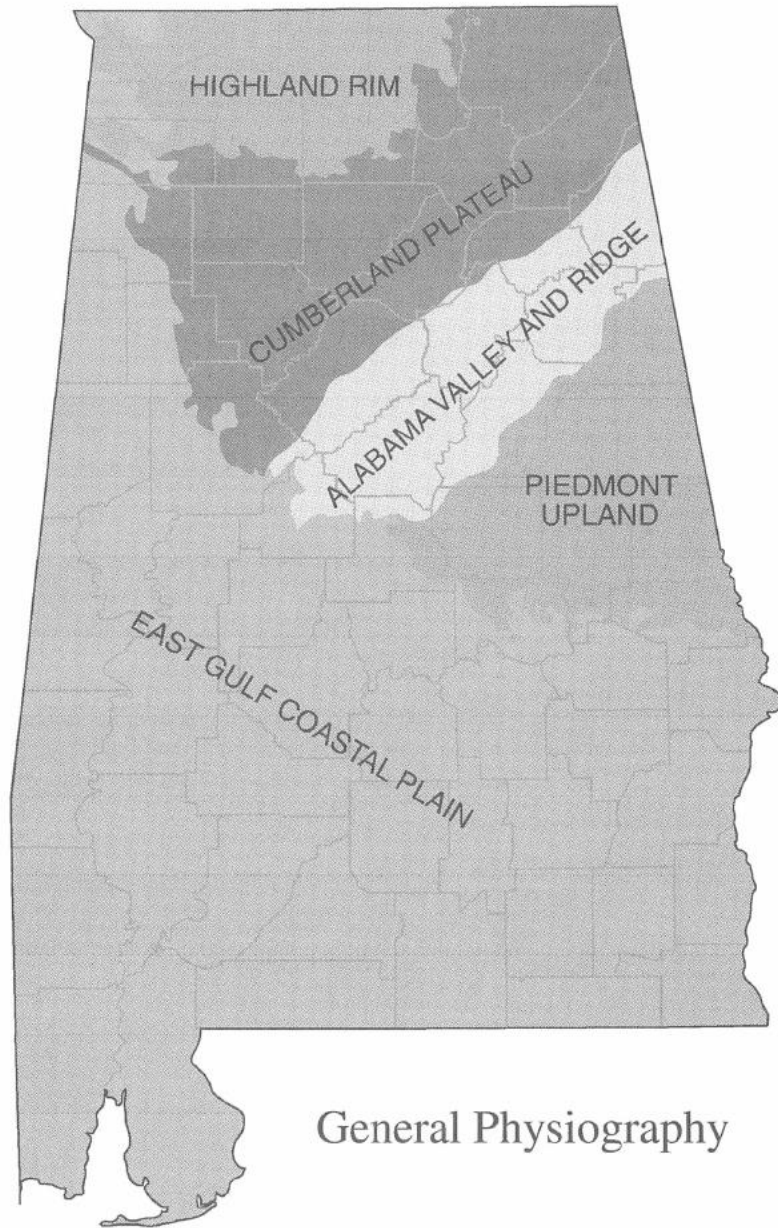
### Vocabulary

- physiography – the study of the physical features of the Earth's surface
- plateau – an elevated, comparatively level expanse of land; a tableland
- plain – an area of land that has low relief, meaning that it is flat
- fall line – marks the area where the upland region and the coastal plain meet
- river valley – a depression which extends in one direction
- flood plain – a formation at the base of a river valley created by the deposit of sediment
- delta – a landform at the mouth of a river
- loam – soil which contains sand, silt, and clay and is usually fertile and ideal for agricultural use

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Label and color the five regions of Alabama.**





## General Physiography

Produced by the Dept. of Geography  
College of Arts and Sciences  
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