Across Alabama

Read about the land and resources of seven regions.

SS24.3.2b "Describe the geographic features and natural resources of Alabama regions, including the Alabama Ridge and Valley, Black Belt, Cumberland Plateau, Highland Rim, Lower Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Upper Coastal Plain."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline a phrase that describes the land in each region. Circle at least one natural resource found in each region.

Seven Stops Across Alabama

1. Imagine taking a road trip across Alabama. In the north, the Highland Rim has rolling hills and limestone. Its valleys have soil where crops can grow. East of there, the Cumberland Plateau rises into broad, high land cut by steep valleys. Coal lies under parts of this plateau. People use coal as fuel. Farther east, the Alabama Ridge and Valley has long ridges beside low valleys. Limestone is found there.

2. In eastern Alabama, the Piedmont has rounded hills and hard rock, including granite. Forests there provide timber. Across the middle of the state, the Black Belt has gently rolling land and dark, rich soil. Farmers use this soil to grow crops. The Upper Coastal Plain has low hills and stretches of sandy ground. Pine trees there can be used for timber.

3. Travel farther south to the Lower Coastal Plain. Its land is mostly flat, with sandy ground, pine forests, and wetlands. These forests provide timber. At Alabama's Gulf coast, people can catch fish and shrimp. Alabama's regions do not all look alike. A high plateau, a long ridge, and a flat plain offer different land and resources for people to use.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How is the land of the Cumberland Plateau different from the land of the Alabama Ridge and Valley? Name one natural resource in each region.

2. Describe one land feature and one natural resource in both the Highland Rim and the Piedmont.

3. How do the land and resources of the Black Belt and the Upper Coastal Plain differ?

4. Describe the land of the Lower Coastal Plain and name two natural resources found there.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Plan two stops for a traveler: one in a region with high land and one in a region with mostly flat land. In four sentences, name each region, describe its land and a resource people could use there, and explain how the two stops would look different.

ANSWER KEY

Across Alabama

GRADE 3 · SS24.3.2b

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline a phrase that describes the land in each region. Circle at least one natural resource found in each region. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How is the land of the Cumberland Plateau different from the land of the Alabama Ridge and Valley? Name one natural resource in each region.	**The Cumberland Plateau has broad, high land cut by steep valleys and has coal. The Alabama Ridge and Valley has long ridges beside low valleys and has limestone.**
2	Describe one land feature and one natural resource in both the Highland Rim and the Piedmont.	**The Highland Rim has rolling hills and limestone. The Piedmont has rounded hills and granite or timber.**
3	How do the land and resources of the Black Belt and the Upper Coastal Plain differ?	**The Black Belt has gently rolling land and dark, rich soil used to grow crops. The Upper Coastal Plain has low hills and sandy ground, with pine trees used for timber.**
4	Describe the land of the Lower Coastal Plain and name two natural resources found there.	**The land is mostly flat, with sandy ground and wetlands. Its resources include timber, fish, and shrimp. Accept any two.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

At the Cumberland Plateau, I would see high land cut by steep valleys and find coal. People can use that coal as fuel. At the Lower Coastal Plain, I would see flat land and pine forests that provide timber. The first stop would have steep valleys, but the second would be mostly flat.

Accept land descriptions and resources supported by the passage. For Part 3, look for two correctly named regions, one high and one mostly flat, with an accurate feature and usable resource for each.