

MAP 3: PHYSIOGRAPHIC MAP EXERCISE

1. Using the map provided, use different colors and color in the physiographic regions that the Cherokee lived in.
2. List the physiographic regions that the Cherokee lived in. Next, use additional resources from the library, classroom, or internet and write out some of the types of plants and trees found in two of these regions. Hint: The included reading is a good place to start.

Appalachian Plateau: Oak Forests, Basswood, Sugar Maple, Tulip Poplar, Beech, Birch, and Hemlock trees, rhododendrons, native azaleas, and Mountain Laurel.

The Ridge and Valley: Plant species vary from area to area, based on local soil type, elevation, moisture, and disturbances.

The Blue Ridge: Distinctly different elevations result in considerable variety in vegetation.

The Piedmont: Oak-hickory-pine forests and mixed deciduous forests. (oaks, hickories, Short-leaf Pine, and Loblolly Pine, Sweet Gum, Beech, Red Maple, elms, and birches)

3. Using resources from your library, classroom, or internet, find out the physiographic regions that are in Oklahoma, where many of the Indians were forced to move.
*Bonus 1: List some of the trees and plants located in these regions.
*Bonus 2: list three animal types found in these regions.

Plateau, Arkansas River Basin, Red River Plains:

4. Compare 2 of the physiographic regions that you listed in question 1 and 2 above. In general, how are these areas alike? How are they different?
