

## Types of Maps

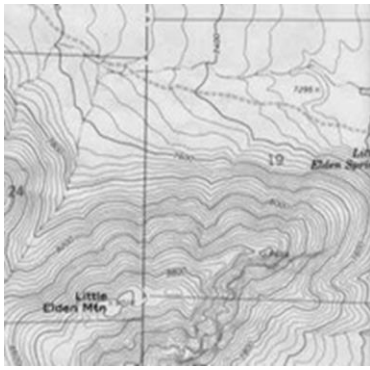
**Political Maps** - does not show physical features. Instead, they show state and national boundaries and capital and major cities.



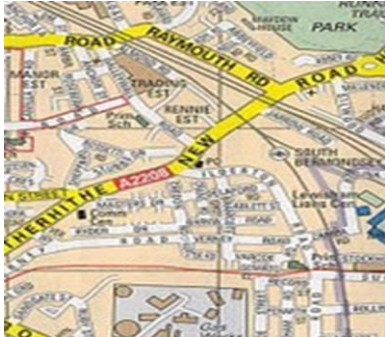
**Physical Maps** - illustrate the physical features of an area, such as the mountains, rivers and lakes.



**Topographic Maps** - include contour lines to show the shape and elevation of an area.

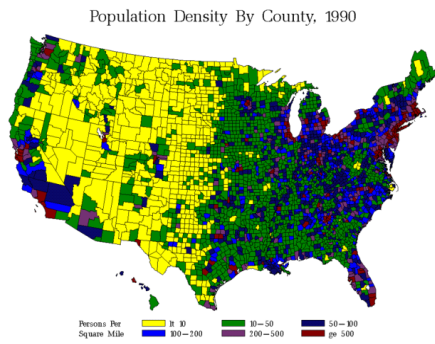


**Navigational Maps/Directional Maps** – show you where you are located and where to find a location.

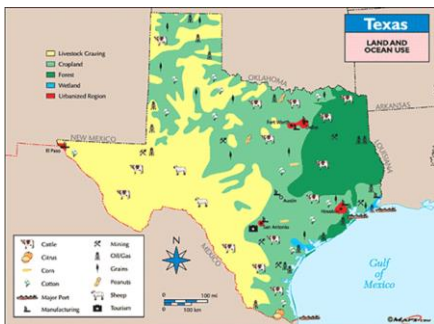


**Special Purpose Maps**

Population density is the number of people per unit of area.



Product Map shows us what kinds of things are made in and grown on the land.



## Map Skills Vocabulary

Each map has a title.

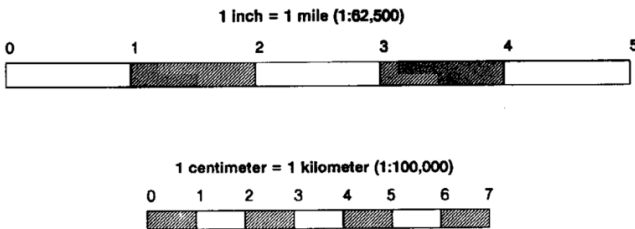
“The United States” for example is a map about the world.



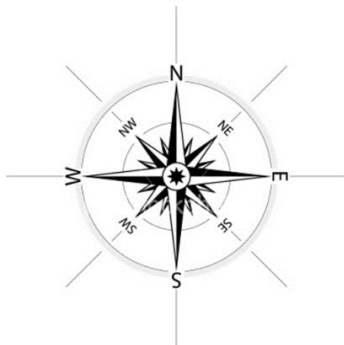
**Key (Legend)** - An area on a map, usually a chart or table, which explains any of symbols on a map.



**Scale** - Use to determine actual distance on a map from one point to another.



**Compass Rose** - A compass rose displays the cardinal directions {North, South, East & West} and the intermediate directions on a map chart or compass.



## Cardinal Directions

Four main directions on a compass (North, South, East, and West)

## Intermediate Directions

NorthEast, NorthWest, SouthEast, SouthWest

### **Location**

**Absolute Location** is the exact spot on Earth where a place can be found.



**Relative Location** is the location of one place in relation to other places.

### **Latitude and Longitude**

Essential Question: How do I use latitude and longitude to find the absolute location of places?

### **Vocabulary Words**

Absolute Location: the exact location on the earth's grid.

Latitude:

- Lines run west to east
- Measures distance north and south of the equator
- Also called "parallels"
- Lines end at 90 degrees North and South

**Equator:**

- The main line of latitude
- divides the world into Northern and Southern Hemispheres
- measures a "0" degrees

**Longitude**

- Lines run north to south
- Measures distance east and west of the Prime Meridian
- Also called "meridians"
- Lines end at 180 degrees east and west
- two end points of longitude meridians are the North Pole and the South Pole

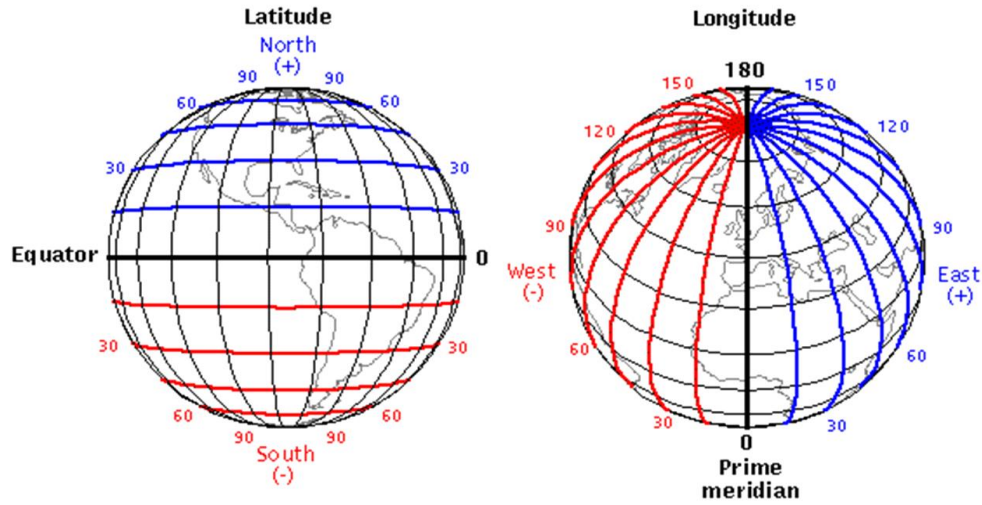
**Prime Meridians:**

- The main line of longitude
- Divides the world into Eastern and Western Hemispheres

- Measures at "0" degrees
- Runs through Greenwich, England

Latitude and longitude are two of the most basic terms in all of geography

You need to think of the globe as divided into lots of little sections. Some go east. Some go west. Some go north. Some go south.

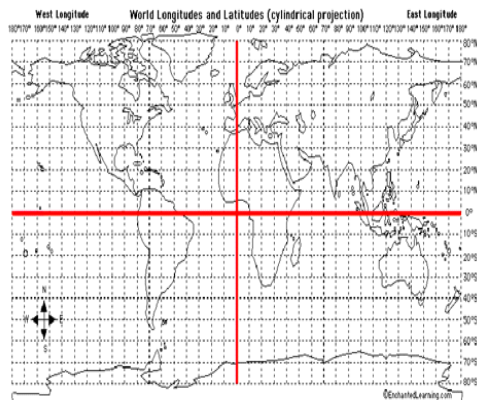


Longitude is lines that run north and south that measure east or west.

Longitude is 360 degrees.

Latitude lines run east and west and measure north or south. The Equator is at 0 degrees latitude

Latitude is only 180 degrees.



## **The Five Themes of Geography**

### **1. Location** - Absolute Location - Relative Location

There are two definitions for 'Location': Absolute location - The exact latitude and longitude of a place, and Relative location, the place in relation to another place. For example, the absolute location of Panama is 9° N, 80° W. The relative location of Panama is in between Colombia and Costa Rica.

### **2. Place** - Physical Characteristics - Human Characteristics

Place is the human and physical characteristics of a location. Examples of human characteristics are population, population density, and culture, and example of physical are climate, land masses, and average height above sea level.

**3. Human Interaction with Environment** - Interaction between People and their Environment - This theme considers how humans adapt to and modify the environment. Humans shape the landscape through their interaction with the land; this has both positive and negative effects on the environment.

**4. Region** - A region is everything that borders or surrounds the location, how they interact, and how they are alike. It is a group of places that have physical features or human characteristics, or both, in common. For example, Mexico and Canada are in the same region as the United States, and they are all in North America.

**5. Movement** - Push-Pull Factors: Movement is the travel of people, goods, and ideas to and from a place.