QUESTIONS
FOR THOUGHT, DISCUSSION, & FURTHER STUDY

1. Why are maps more practical to use than globes?
2. When would you use a "large-scale" map? "small-scale" map?
3. How have explorations and modern technology altered the making and reproduction of maps?
4. How did the Lewis and Clark Expedition alter the look of maps?
5. Why are Mercator projection maps useful for marine navigation charts?
6. How do Polar projection maps help reduce the cost of air flights?
7. Why is Mollweide projection map not good for comparing locations on lands and their distances from one another?
8. When would you use an equal-area or interrupted map?
9. Why do you think the Robinson projection map has been adopted by the National Geographic Society.
10. Which type of projection map would be best suited for a political map?
11. What are some of the main features you would expect to find on a political map?
12. What are the main differences between political maps and physical maps?
13. What are the similarities between physical maps and elevation or relief maps? What are the differences?
14. How does a legend help us understand weather maps?
15. How would weather and natural resources effect the look of vegetation maps, land-use maps, and product maps?
16. When would you use a cartogram?
17. When would a profile map be used?
18. How have world wars changed the look of maps over the century?

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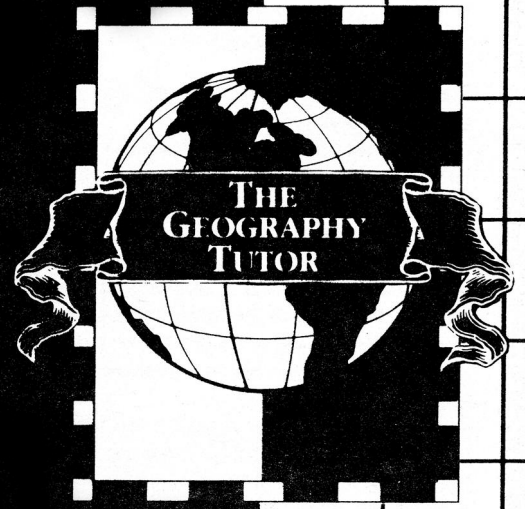

TYPES OF MAPS & MAP PROJECTIONS

VOL 2

GLOSSARY

"WHO, WHAT, WHERE IN THE WORLD?" TYPES OF MAPS AND MAP PROJECTIONS

Broken Equal-Area Map - A Map on which the Oceans are interrupted, or broken, but the continents' areas and shapes are correct.
Cartogram - A Type of map that shows statistics geographically.
Climate Maps - Maps that show the various world climates regions such as Tundra, Desert and Mediterranean.
Contour Lines - Curved lines on Topographical Maps which connect points that are the same elevation.
Distortion - The twisting out of shape and not correctly showing the sizes of the land masses on maps.
Elevation - Altitude or height above sea level.
Exploration Maps - Maps that show the routes taken by different explorers.
Front - A line of separation on the Earth' surface between cold and warm air masses.
Historical Maps - Maps that can show where political boundaries between countries used to be or how the world was drawn by past Cartographers; They can also possibly show other historical facts such as territorial acquisitions, colonial claims, etc.
Isobar Lines - Lines of equal pressure in the atmosphere.
Land-Use Maps - Maps that show how people make use of the land on which they live (EX: Agriculture, Grazing/Ranching, Residential).
Map - The representation of all or part of the Earth's surface on a flat piece of paper.
Mercator Map - A type of map in which all Latitude lines are the same length as the Equator; Compass bearings are true; Usually shown as a world map.
Mollweide Map - A type of Equal-Area map; the Land areas are shown correctly ; Directions, distances, and shapes are distorted.
Physical Map - A map that shows different land elevations and water depths; They also name major land and water features.
Polar Map - A type of map that is shown as a round map with either the North Pole or the South Pole at the center.
Political Map - A map that shows boundaries between nations, states, or provinces; It also usually shows capitals and other major cities.
Population Density Map - A type of map that shows the average number of people living within a given area.
Precipitation Map - A map that identifies areas with different levels of average annual rainfall.
Product Map - A type of map that identifies where manufactured goods are produced.
Profile Map - A map that shows a land area from a side view in order to show the general shape and elevation of the region.
Resource Map - A map that identifies where natural resources are located.
Relief Map - A type of map that is sometimes called an Elevation Map ; It shows the various levels of elevation usually by utilizing different colors.
Robinson Projection - A type of map projection developed by Arthur Robinson in 1963; It is a compromise map in which countries and continents more closely match their true size; There is a little distortion in the polar regions.
Topographical Map - A type of map that shows elevations; It usually shows a small area in detail; It uses contour lines to show areas of equal elevation.
Vegetation Map - A type of map that shows areas of different types of natural vegetation (Types of Forests, Grasslands, Etc.).
Weather Map - A type of map on which known meteorological data is displayed such as rain, snow, temperatures, high or low pressure areas.

SUGGESTED TEACHING STRATEGIES

1. Using several "large-scale" maps of your own area, locate various places of interest to you. Determine their location, distance from one another, etc.
2. Compare copies of early maps and maps made after various expeditions. Discuss how the discoveries altered the making of the maps.
3. Compare the five common types of projection maps discussed, describing the different advantages of each and their applications.
4. Discuss the need for color in various maps.
5. Discuss how physical ("elevation or relief") maps use color and three-dimensions to show different physical characteristics of the area projected.
6. Compare elevation maps to topographical maps.
7. Discuss the need for universal legend markings and color codings on various types of maps such as weather maps and vegetation maps.
8. Discuss why maps such as vegetation maps, land-use maps, and population density maps are good sources of quick information.
9. Discuss advantages of using a cartogram to represent statistical information geographically.
10. Compare resource and product maps.
11. Discuss how using historical and exploration maps can be used to teach history.