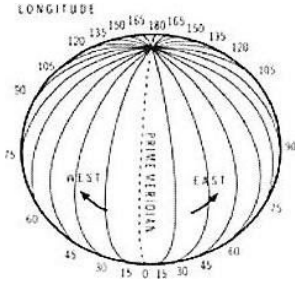


Unit 1 Maps

LONGITUDE

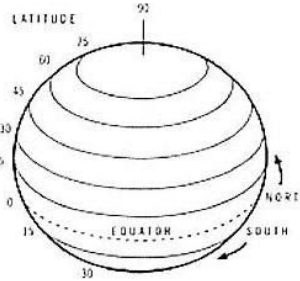
(shown as a vertical line) is the angular distance, in degrees, minutes, and seconds, of a point east or west of the Prime (Greenwich) Meridian. Lines of longitude are often referred to as meridians.



E.g. Place: Guatemala
Long: 90° W
Lat: 15° N

LATITUDE

(shown as a horizontal line) is the angular distance, in degrees, minutes, and seconds of a point or south of the Equator. Lines of latitude are often referred to as parallels.



E.g. Place: The island of Martinique
Long: 61° W
Lat: 15° N

ABSOLUTE LOCATION

The position or place of a certain item on the surface of the Earth as expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds of latitude, 0° to 90° north or south of the equator, and longitude, 0° to 180° east or west of the Prime Meridian passing through Greenwich, England

Does not change

- Determined by a frame of reference, typically longitude and latitude

APPLY IT:

The absolute location of Chicago is 41° , 53 minutes North Latitude and 87° 38 minutes West Longitude.

SITE

The internal physical attributes of a place, including its absolute location, its spatial character and physical setting.

Contributes to a country's economic success

- Physical characteristics of a particular location determine its site

APPLY IT:

New Orleans has a poor site due to its location below sea level. When Hurricane Katrina hit, the city was flooded. Natural disadvantages are difficult to overcome.

SITUATION

The external locational attributes of a place; its relative location or regional position with reference to other places. The relationship of a location with another location.

APPLY IT:

Pittsburg has an ideal situation for its production of steel. Pittsburg is located on the confluence of two major rivers, the Allegheny and Monongahela, which form the Ohio River. This river system gave the city a perfect means to ship its steel products all over the world

RELATIVE LOCATION

The regional position or situation of a place relative to the position of other places. The location is described relative to other features. Distance, accessibility, and connectivity affect relative location.

Constantly modified and can change over time

APPLY IT:

"Chicago is on Lake Michigan, south of Milwaukee."
"Chicago is located where the cross-country railroads met in the 1800s." These are descriptors Of Chicago's relative location.

Mental Map

The map you have in your mind
 Revived from visual observation of the real world
 Developed over years of looking at various map's atlases
 People use them everyday

Cartographer

Science of map making
 For centuries, geographers have worked to perfect the science of mapmaking

Contemporary cartographer are assisted by computer and satellite imagery Projection




The scientific method of transferring location on Earth's surface to a flat map

- * Maps are a visual representation of the Earth's surface, drawn to scale and made for a specific purpose Each unique map projection serves a particular purpose

Types of Maps

Physical maps show elevation, mountains, rivers etc.
 Political maps show countries, cities, capital countries
 Special purpose maps are designed for a special purpose Ex: Highway maps. Projection maps etc.

- * Maps have 4 properties—Scale, Distortion, Area, Distribution. When you take a round globe and flatten it, one or more of these properties will be distorted

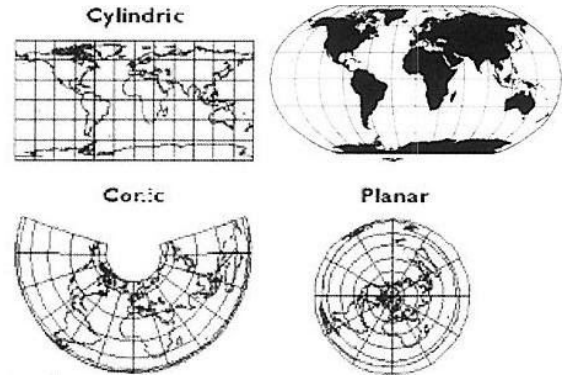
<u>Projection</u>	<u>What is distorted?</u>	<u>Maps</u>	<u>Advantages</u>	<u>Disadvantages</u>
<u>Robinson</u>	Compromises polar areas	 <p>Robinson Projection</p>	Shows minimal distortion, used by Schools.	Hard to see poles
<u>Mercator</u>	Area larger near the poles	 <p>Mercator Projection</p>	Shows the direction. Used by ship navigators	Greenland is longer than South America and looks as big as Africa.
<u>Azimuthal</u>	Latitude Lines	 <p>Azimuthal Equidistant</p>	Used by airplane pilots to plot the best routes around the globe.	Can't see the entire world

Types of Maps

Oval

•4 map classes

- Cylindrical- shows accurate direction
- Planar- shows the earth from one point like one of the poles
- Conic- as if a cone was put over the earth
 - keeps distance but loses direction
- Oval- combination of cylindrical and conic

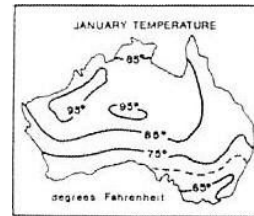


.Types of Maps:

-**Thematic Maps**- a map that designed to show a particular theme

•**Isoline Map**- map that uses continuous lines joining areas of the same value

- Commonly show Weather - Weather maps:



its a certain number of

•**Dot Map**- each dot on the map represents a certain number of something

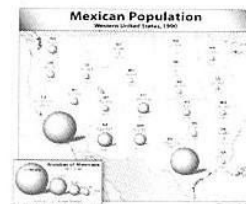
- Population:



nbols to show how serious

•**Proportional**- uses size of shapes or symbols to show a theme is in the area

- Population of people in Mexico:



•**Cartogram**- shows how much of something by how big the actual area is Citizens voting in the U.S.A in 1940:

Sense Of place

- a. Definition
 - i. A state of mind derived through the infusion of a place with meaning and emotion by remembering important events that occurred in that place by labeling a place with a certain character
- b. Easy Definition
 - i. how people identify themselves because Of what they call "home" and the places they know because of meanings, experiences, important events, or a certain character
- c. Identity and sense of place
 - i. Identity affects how we define and experience place a. Sense of place fully becomes part of our identity
 - ii. The feeling that you belong to that place because of the certain qualities of that place
- d. Sense of place is fluid and changing
 - i. How we think of the place changes as we change and the place changes
- e. Examples
 - i. What people consider their "home"

Spatial Perspective

- a. Definition
 - i. Observing variations in geographic phenomena across space
- b. Easy Definition
 - i. Where and why certain phenomena are spatially distributed where they are and their relationships between the different phenomena
- c. How it's used
 - i. Human geographers use spatial perspective to study various phenomena and their relationships
 - ii. Explains why agglomeration and deindustrialization occurs
- d. Examples
 - i. The distribution of McDonald's corporations and restaurants
 - i. Why they are located and/or successful in various parts of the world
 - ii. How they spread to these places

Scale

- a. Definition
 - a. Representation of a real world phenomenon at a certain level of reduction or generalization

- b. Easy Definition
 - a. How geographers study various places and patterns at different levels to better understand the connections
 - c. Important info
 - a. Various scales including:
 - i. Local, regional, national, and global
 - d. Two meanings of scale in geography
 - a. The distance on a map compared to the distance on the Earth
 - b. The territorial extent (size) of something compared to actual size
 - i. use this definition in human geography
 - e. Make different observations at different scales
 - a. study a single phenomenon across various scales to see how it affects the global scale affects the local and vice versa
 - f. The scales tells us what level of detail we can expect to see
 - a. different patterns at different scales
 - b. can be used as a political scale
 - g. rescale
 - a. when a country involves other players at other scales to create a global outcry of support for their position
 - h. Different kinds
 - a. **Map scale**- the ratio between the distance on a map and actual distance on earth's surface
 - b. **Geographic scale**- a conceptual hierarchy of spaces, from small to large, that reflects actual levels of organization in the real world
 - i. Neighborhood, urban area, metropolitan area, region, watershed, ecosystem, landscape, biome
- E. Examples
- a. map keys cartography

