AP WORLD HISTORY

MAPWORK 1: WORLD MAP ACTIVITY Name: _____

Mapping the World - Cartographic Skills

Vocabulary:

- grid: series of lines which intersect ones another at right angles; the entire concept of latitude and longitude is based upon a 'global grid"
- latitude: lines or circles drawn on a map or a globe which are designed to measure distance from 0E to 90E north or south of the equator.
  - all lines of latitude are known as parallels
  - parallel lines are lines which remain equidistant apart from one another at all times, never intersecting
  - the distance between each line of latitude averages about 69 miles but in reality varies from 68.7 miles at the equator to 69.4 miles at the poles due to the oblateness (flattening) of the Earth at the poles
  - the equator has no directional designation; it is simply 0E latitude
  - the poles have no longitudinal designation because all the meridians intersect there

- longitude: lines or semi-circles drawn on a map or globe which are designed to measure distance from 0E to 180E east and west of the prime meridian
  - all lines of longitude are known as meridians
  - all meridians intersect at the poles
  - the distance between each lines of longitude at the equator is 69.17 miles
  - the prime meridian and the 180E longitude have no longitudinal designation (east or west)
  - the prime meridian is 0E longitude

- legend: (also known as the "key"); lines, circles, dots, colors, or symbols drawn on a map or globe which interpret the meaning of the map
- compass rose: a pictorial representation of direction found on a map or globe

Activity Directions: Use pencil only for this part of the activity. Mark lightly so you can erase easily.

1. Mr. Peyton will provide you with a sheet of 11"x17" paper. Turn it so it is in "landscape" orientation in front of you (a rectangle, wider than it is tall), then bisect the rectangle horizontally by drawing a line 5.5" from the top and bottom of the rectangle. This line will be the equator. Then bisect the rectangle vertically 8.5" from each side. This will be the prime meridian. Lines must be perpendicular and parallel.

2. Along the top and bottom of the rectangle make marks that are ½ inch apart. Connect the marks to form longitude lines 10E apart. Maximum error= 1/8 inch.

3. Along the sides of the rectangle make marks that are ½ inch apart. Beginning at the outside edge of the rectangle connect the marks to form latitude lines 10E apart.

4. The scale of the final grid will be ½ inch = 10E of either latitude or longitude. After a final check by the teacher, darken the prime meridian and the equator for easy recognition. Then label the latitude and longitude lines in degrees and direction.

5. You may now start drawing your world map. The easiest way is to pick a continental point on your grid and on the world map. For example, Africa contains the 0E,0E coordinates. Locate these coordinates on a world map, or a map of Africa. Transfer your reference points using LIGHT pencil dots. After you are satisfied with how it looks, connect the dots to create the outline. This does not have to be perfect. Your map should be geographically realistic. Each continent should be labeled.

Continents:

Africa, Australia, South America, North America, Europe, Asia, Antarctic

Mountain Ranges:

Appalachian, Alps, Andes, Apennines, Balkan, Zagros
Carpathian, Caucasus, Drakensberge, Himalayas, Atlas
Mitumba, Pyrenees, Rockies, Scandinavian, Urals

Deserts:
Sahara, Australian, Arabian, Gobi, Kalahari
Turkestan, Takla Makan, Namib, Sonoran, Somali, Thar (Great Indian Desert)

Plains/Plateaus:
American Great Plains, Pampas
Eastern European Plain, North German Plain. Serengeti Plain
Iranian Plateau, Gangetic Plain, Deccan Plateau
Manchurian Plain, North China Plain, Siberian Plain

Passages:
Strait of Hormuz, Strait of Malacca, Mozambique Channel
Panama Canal, Suez Canal, Cape of Good Hope, Cape Horn
Strait of Gibraltar, English Channel

Bodies of Water:
Four Oceans, Seven Seas & Two Gulfs
Lake Chad, Lake Titicaca, Hudson Bay
Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Bering Sea & Strait,
Lake Torrens, Coral Sea, Lake Nyasa, Yellow Sea
Sea of Japan(East Sea), Celebes Sea, South China Sea
Ross Sea and Ross Ice Shelf
Ten Largest Lakes

Islands:
Cyprus, New Zealand, Madagascar, New Guinea, Borneo
Greenland, Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland, Sicily, Sardinia
Victoria, Baffin, Hawaii, Tasmania, Sri Lanka
Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku, Formosa (Taiwan)
Java, Philippine Islands, Sakhalin Island, Cuba, Hispaniola
Puerto Rico, Newfoundland, Falkland Islands, Galapagos

Rivers:
Yenisei, Mississippi, Yukon, Colorado, Missouri
Parana, Danube, Seine, Thames, Rio Grande
Madeira, Volga, Sao Francisco, Indus, Murray-Darling
Ten Longest Rivers

Miscellaneous:
Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn
Arctic Circle, Antarctic Circle
International Date Line
Legend Box (including key/legend for map)

Special Instructions:

- You will need to work on the map everyday.
- Protect and preserve your map.
- NEATNESS counts!!!! SPELLING counts!!!!
- PRINT all names in small but easily readable letters.
- Use different colors for landforms seas, rivers and lakes, and mountains. These should be included in your legend (key).
- Remember that your map is unique and may not look like other maps. As long as the beginning latitude and longitude grid are correct, you will be okay.
- Take pride in your work. This is a challenging project, but if you take your time and put effort into it, you will be rewarded with a final product of which you can be proud.
- Once complete, use your digital camera (or borrow one) to take a couple of picts and send to me
- This project is due **Tuesday, September 2nd.**