NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Map
MEDIA SPOTLIGHT

For Teachers

Community Map

Oblique Birds'-Eye View

For the complete maps with media resources, visit:
http://education.nationalgeographic.com/education/maps/community-map/

Students in early elementary commonly draw their view of the world using the perspective seen in this map. Students can use maps with this perspective to begin to learn spatial concepts such as identity, location, and symbols. They should be given opportunities to practice with maps of familiar places, like a community. At this age, symbols should represent an object or place in the real world and be a recognizable icon to students. Abstract, unrelated symbols are not understood well at this age. Use the text and prompts below to explore the provided community map with students.

Try This!

A community is a place where people live, work, and have fun together. Look at this map of a community. It shows residential and business areas and some of the main streets and buildings in the community. It includes a map key with symbols.

Community buildings provide services for everyone who lives in the community. For example, everyone can borrow books from the library. Look at the map key to find the symbol for the library. Find the library on the map. What other places on the map provide services for the community?

Prompts:

- Name two streets that have a lot of houses.
- What does the paper bag symbol mean?
- This community has one bank. Find the bank on the map.
- Find the post office. Where is it located?
- Find the police station. Between what types of buildings is it located?
- In what direction would you travel to get from the post office to the farm?

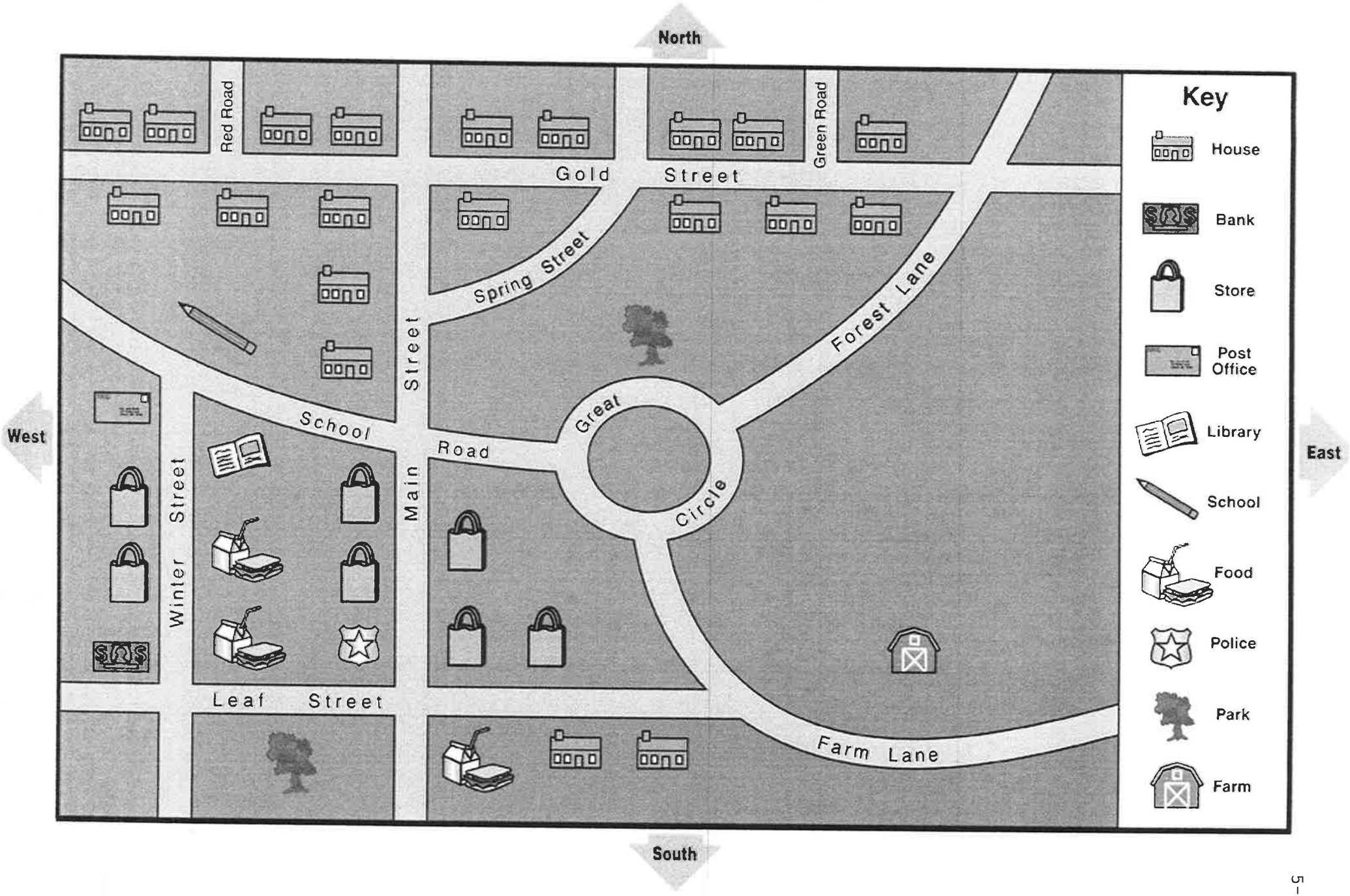
FOR FURTHER EXPLORATION

Books

- Sobel, David. *Mapmaking With Children: Sense of Place Education for the Elementary Years.* Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann, 1998.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Community Map



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Map
MEDIA SPOTLIGHT

For Teachers

Neighborhood Map

Oblique Birds'-Eye View

For the complete maps with media resources, visit:
http://education.nationalgeographic.com/education/maps/neighborhood-map/

Students in early elementary commonly draw their view of the world using the perspective seen in this map. Students can use maps with this perspective to begin to learn spatial concepts such as identity, location, and symbols. They should be given opportunities to practice with maps of familiar places, like a neighborhood. At this age, symbols should represent an object or place in the real world and be a recognizable icon to students. Abstract, unrelated symbols are not understood well at this age. Use the text and prompts below to explore the provided neighborhood map with students.

Try This!

A neighborhood is a section of a town or city. Look at this map of a neighborhood. It shows residential and business areas and some of the main streets and buildings in the neighborhood.

Symbols on a map are drawings that stand for real things. This map doesn't have a key. How can you tell what the drawings mean?

Prompts:

- Find the grocery store. Where is it located?
- What street has no houses on it?
- The school is at the corner of two streets. What streets are they?
- Find the pet store. Between what types of buildings is it located?
- This neighborhood has a tall apartment building. Find it on the map.

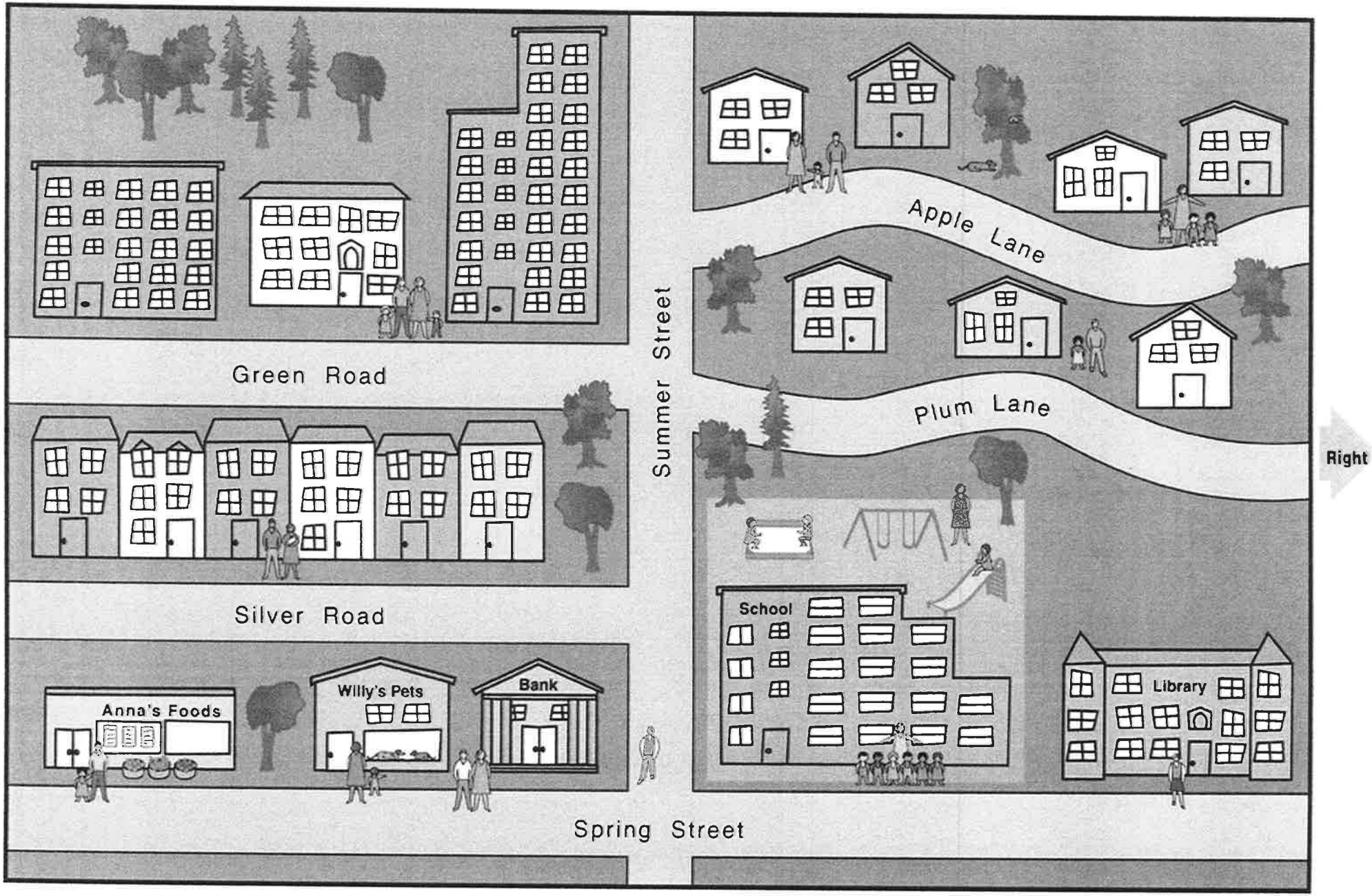
FOR FURTHER EXPLORATION

Books

- Sobel, David. *Mapmaking With Children: Sense of Place Education for the Elementary Years.* Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann, 1998.

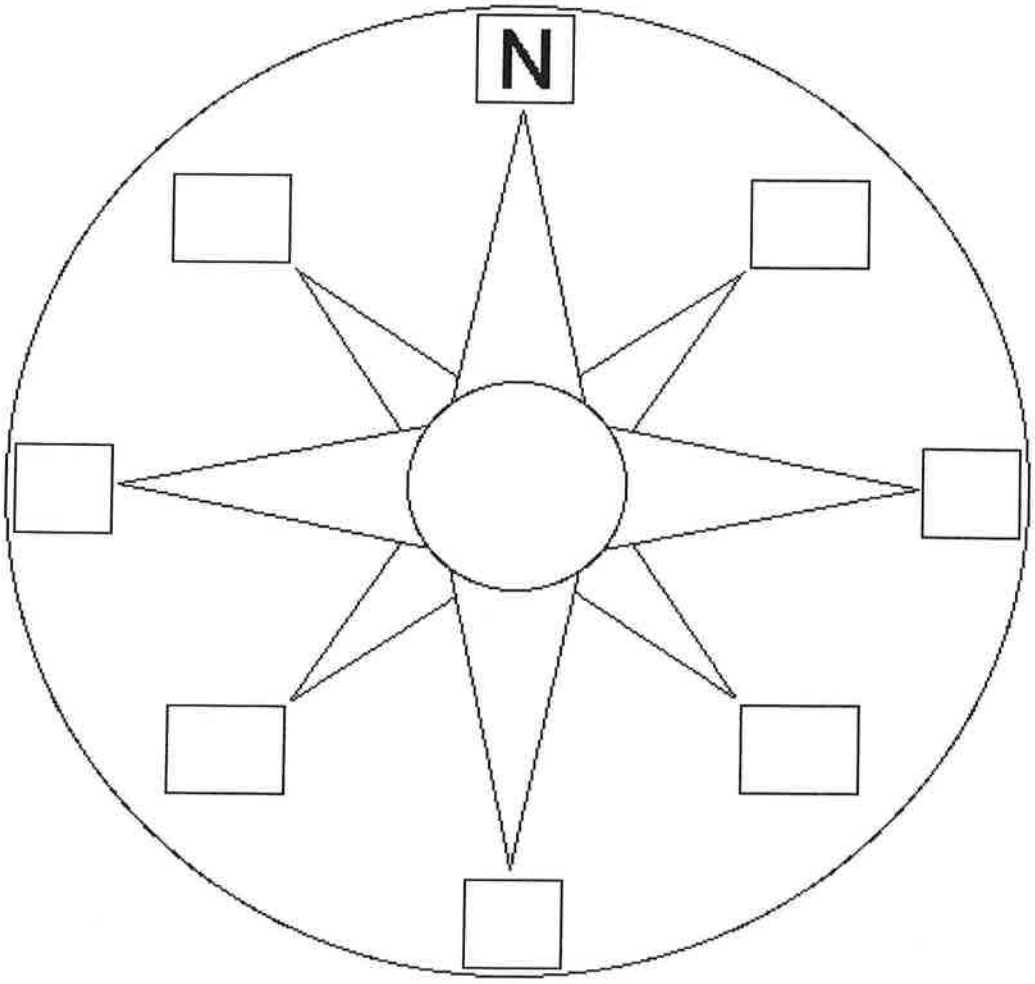
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Neighborhood Map



Compass Rose

A compass rose is a design on a map that shows directions. It shows north, south, east, west, northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest.



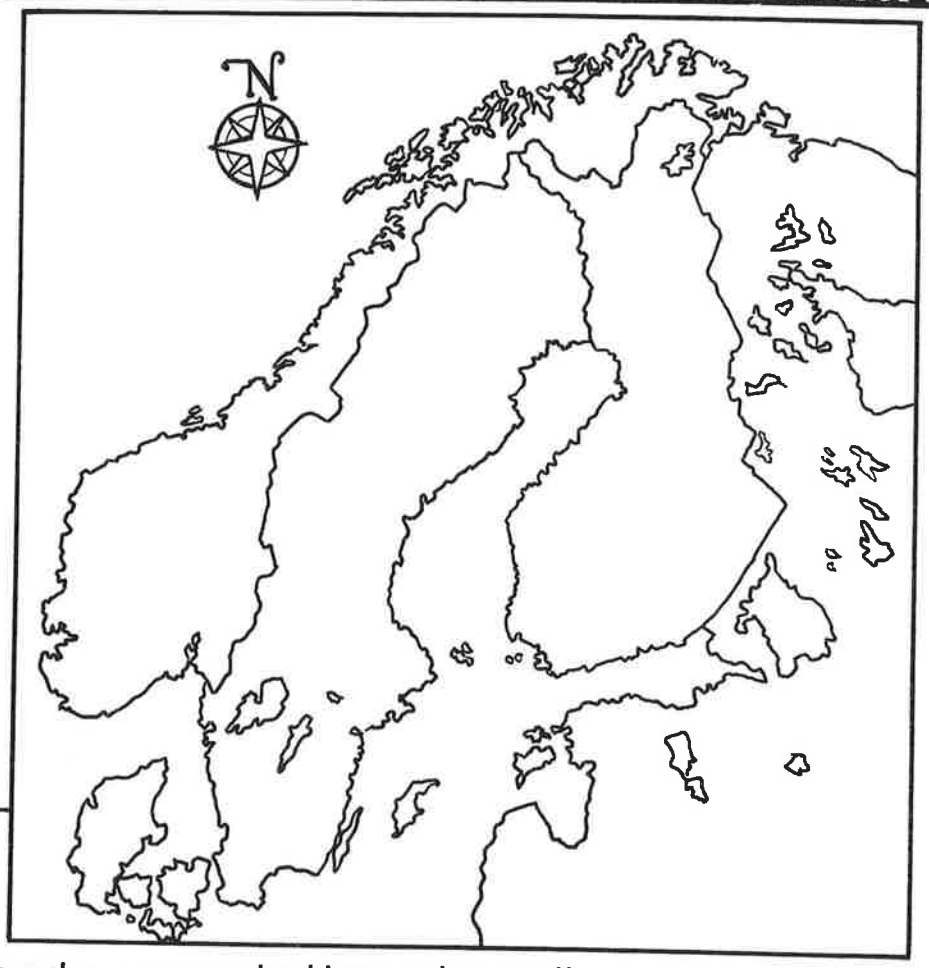
On the compass rose above, only north is filled in.

Fill in the rest of the directions on the compass rose, using the standard abbreviations:

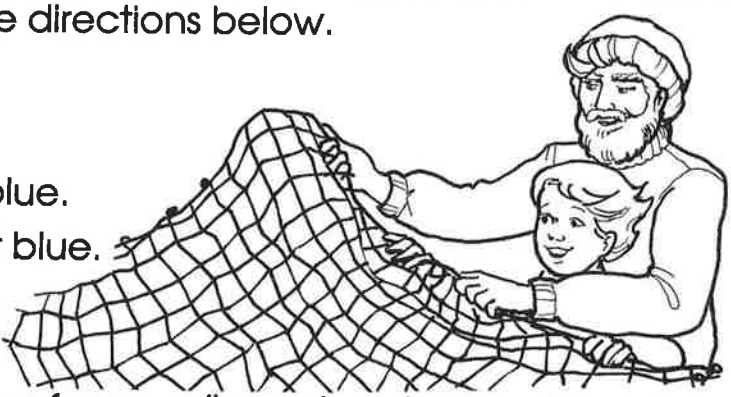
N=North, S=South, E=East, W=West, NE=Northeast, NW=Northwest, SE=Southeast, SW=Southwest.

HINTS: When north is at the top of the compass rose (as it often is), south is at the bottom, east is on the right, and west is on the left. Northeast is between north and east, northwest is between north and west, southeast is between south and east, and southwest is between south and west.

Norway



Norway is a long, narrow country surrounded by water on three sides. Look at a map of the world to help you follow the directions below.

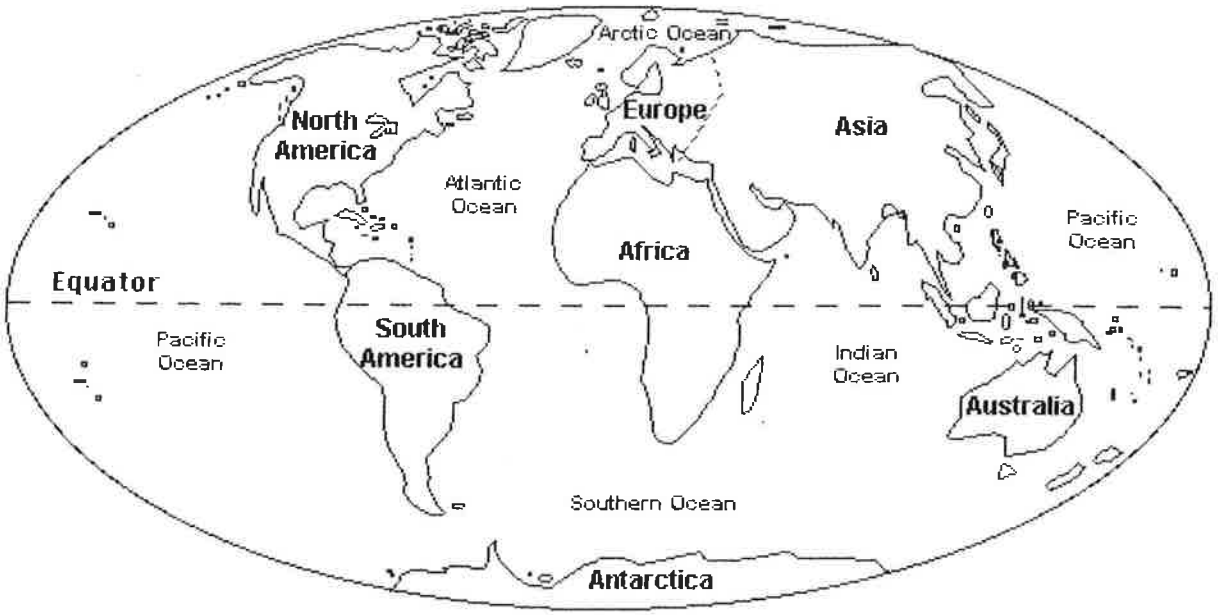


1. Label Norway on the map.
2. Color it yellow.
3. Label the Arctic Ocean. Color it blue.
4. Label the Atlantic Ocean. Color it blue.
5. Label the North Sea. Color it blue.
6. Label the Baltic Sea. Color it blue.
7. Olaf's father is a fisherman. He fishes for capelin and cod. Draw them in his net in the picture.
8. Because Norway is almost surrounded by water, seafood is very popular in Norway. Write three types of seafood you know. _____

   _____
9. Draw yellow slickers on Olaf and his father as they get very wet and very cold when they fish.
10. In the wintertime, Olaf goes to school in the dark and comes home in the dark. On the back of your paper, write about how it must feel to go for several months without sunshine.

Continents

Follow the instructions below. **Name** _____

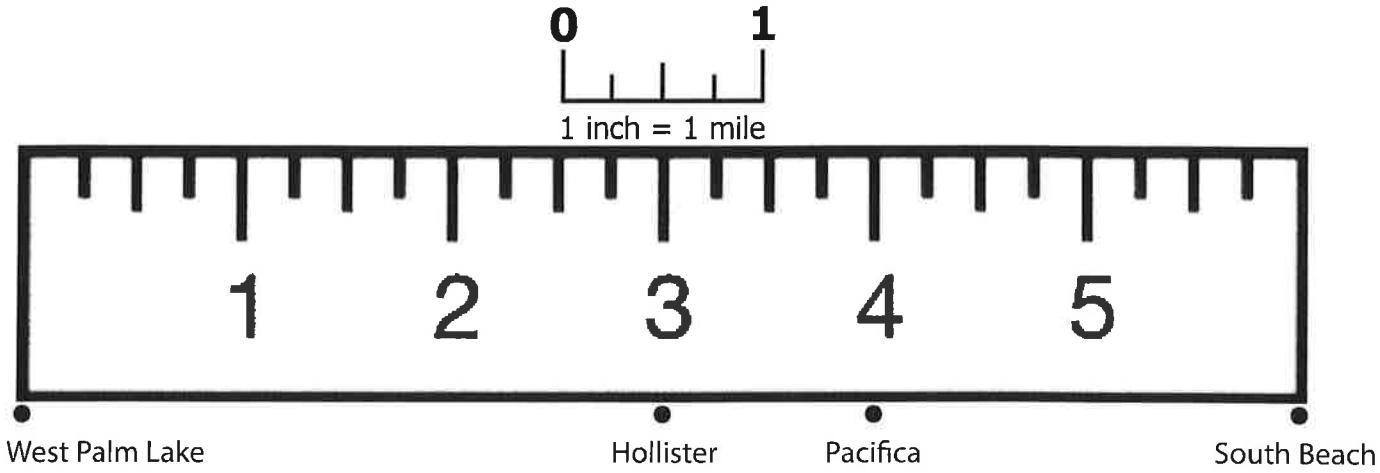


1. Color the continent of Africa green.
2. Color the continent of Antarctica white.
3. Color the continent of Asia yellow.
4. Color the continent of Europe red.
5. Color the continent of Australia brown.
6. Color the continent of North America orange.
7. Color the continent of South America pink.
8. How many continents are there? _____
9. Color the equator (a line) black.
10. Color the oceans blue.
11. I live on the continent of _____

_____

Using a Map Scale

Maps use a scale to show sizes and distances in a way that people can understand.
A scale compares actual distance on the ground to distance on the map.
On the scale below, one actual mile is represented by one inch on the map.

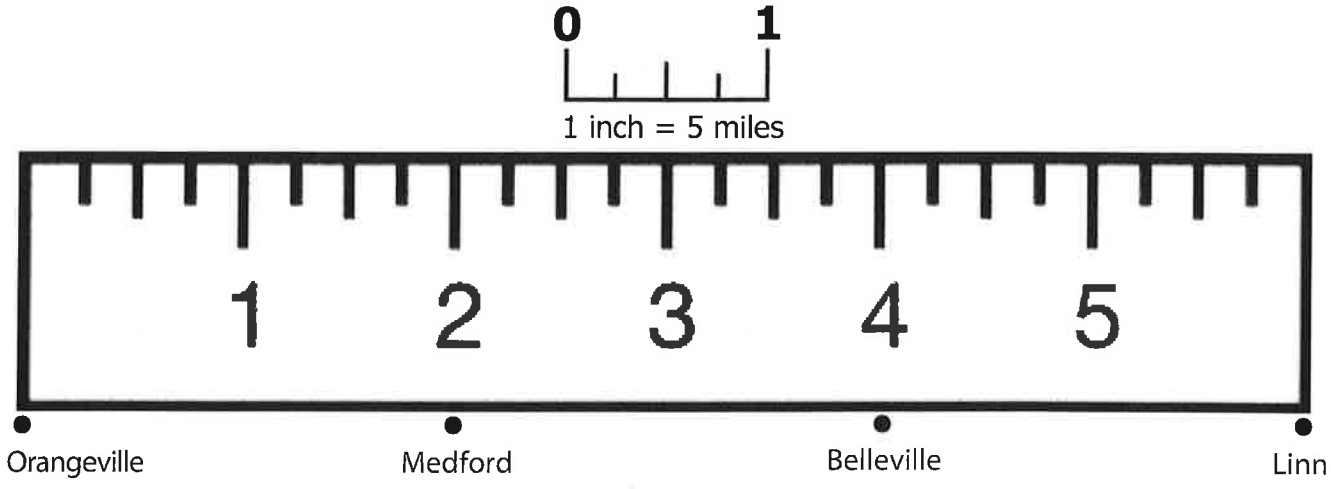


1. How many miles is it between West Palm Lake and South Beach?

2. How many miles is it between Hollister and South Beach?

3. How many miles is it between Pacifica and West Palm Lake?

On this scale, one inch on the map represents five miles.



4. How many miles is it between Medford and Belleville?

5. How many miles is it between Orangeville and Linn?

6. How many miles is it between Belleville and Orangeville?

Name: _____

Royal Castle Floor Plan

Write your name at the top of the Royal Castle Floor Plan map and follow the directions below.

1. When you enter the castle through the front door, you are in the living room.
   Label this room LIVING ROOM and draw a sofa in it.

2. As you walk to the east from the living room, you enter the royal TV room.
   Label this room TV ROOM and draw a television in it.

3. The largest room in the castle is the Queen's bedroom.
   Label this room QUEEN'S BEDROOM and draw a bed in it.

4. Directly north of the Queen's bedroom is the queen's closet.
   Label this room QUEEN'S CLOSET and draw a dress in it.

5. Directly west of the Queen's closet is the library.
   Label this room LIBRARY and draw a book in it.

6. The smallest room in the castle is the bathroom.
   Label this room BATHROOM and draw a bathtub in it.

7. Directly east of the bathroom is the kitchen.
   Label this room KITCHEN and draw a stove and refrigerator.

8. The dining room is shaped like a circle.
   Label this room DINING ROOM and draw a table in it.

9. If you walk north from the kitchen, you enter the King's bedroom.
   Label this room KING'S BEDROOM and draw a bed in it.

10. If you're in the King's bedroom and look to the west, you'll see the King's closet.
    Label this room KING'S CLOSET and draw a shirt in it.

11. Outside the castle, just south of the front door, is a sidewalk.
    Draw the sidewalk leading up to the front door.

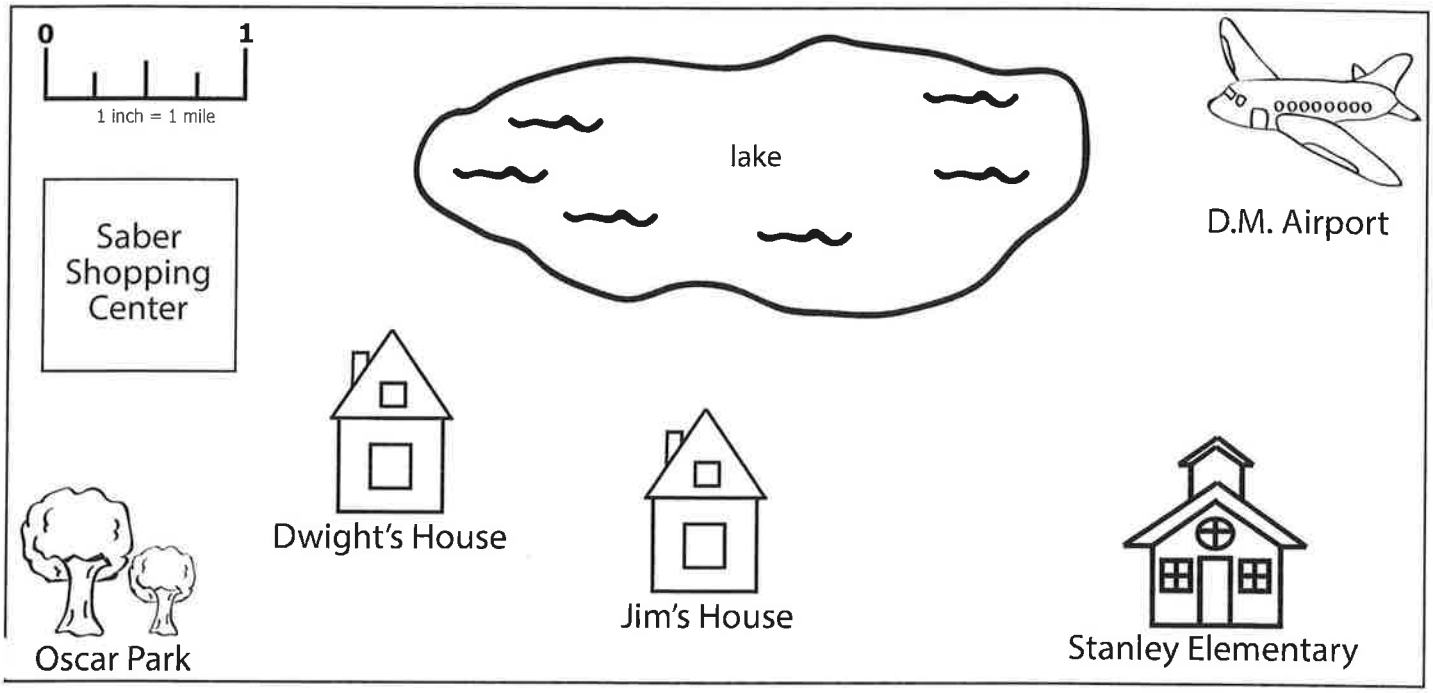
12. The King and Queen decide to build a secret room in their castle. They will hide their jewels in this room. It will be a small room that is directly east of the queen's bedroom.
    Draw the secret room and label it SECRET ROOM. Draw a crown in this room.

Royal Castle Floor Plan

ANSWER KEY
Royal Castle
Floor Plan
N
E
W
S
Secret Room
Queen's Closet
Queen's Bedroom
TV Room
Library
Living Room
Front Door
Sidewalk
King's Bedroom
Kitchen
Dining Room
King's Closet
Bathroom

What is the Distance?

Use a ruler and map scale to determine the distance between objects.
Remember that the scale is 1 inch = 1 mile.



1. About how many miles is it from Jim's house to Stanley Elementary?

2. About how many miles is between Oscar Park and the D.M. Airport?

3. About how many inches is it from Dwight's House to the D.M. Airport?

4. About how far is Oscar Park from the lake?

5. About how far is it from the Saber Shopping Center to Stanley Elementary?

6. About how many miles are between Jim's House and the D.M. Airport?

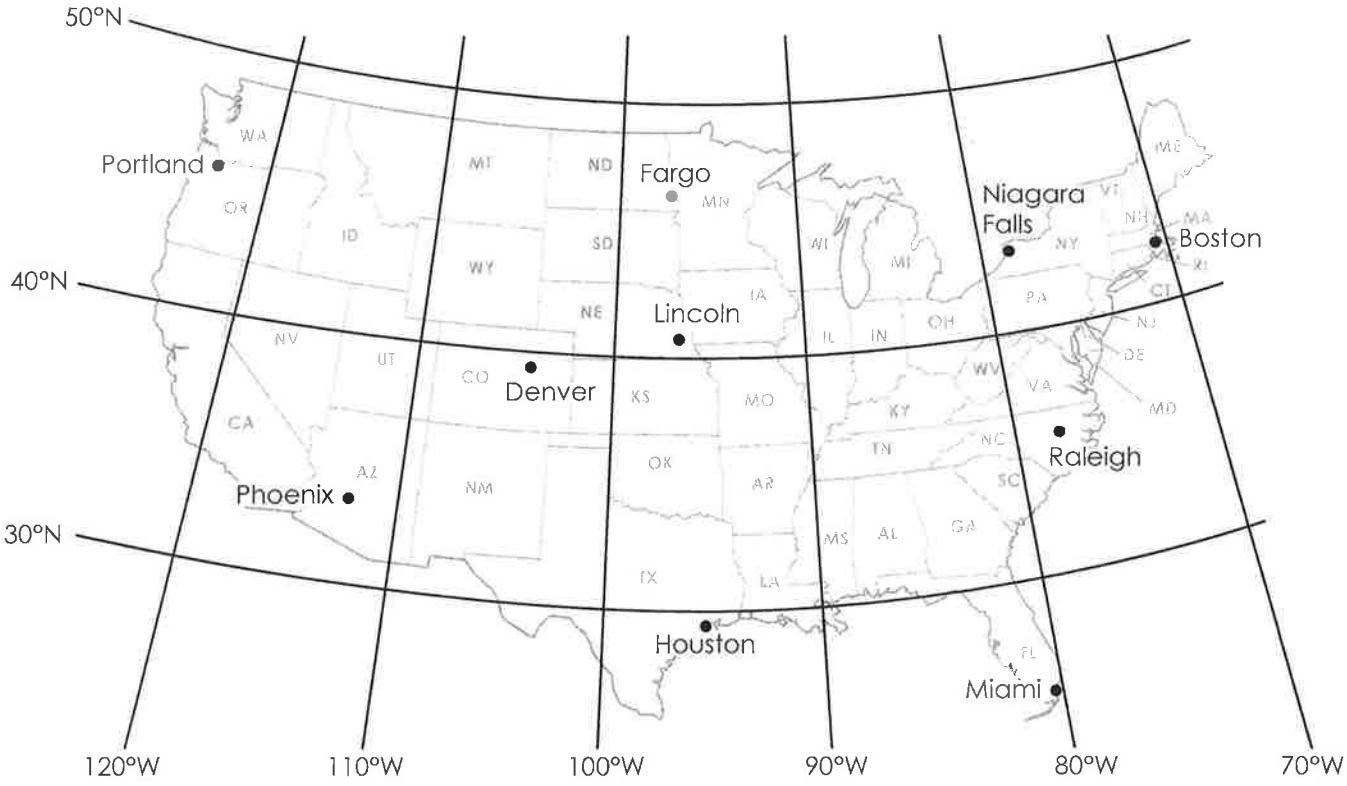
7. What's the distance between Oscar Park and Stanley Elementary?

8. About how many miles are between Jim's House and Dwight's House?

9. About how far is it from the lake to Stanley Elementary?

Name: _____

Latitude and Longitude

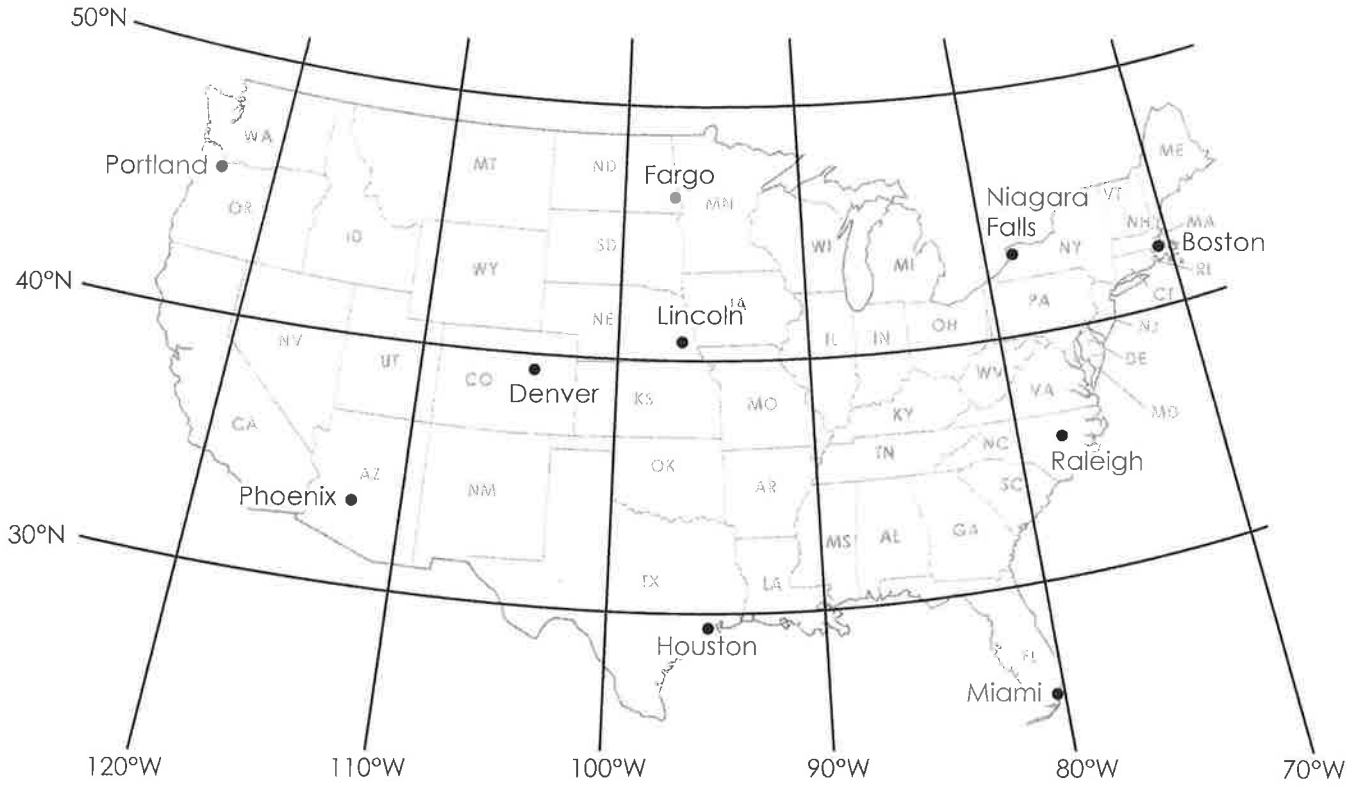


Write the name of the city and state found at the given latitude and longitude coordinates.

1. 33°N latitude, 112°W longitude _____
2. 35°N latitude, 78°W longitude _____
3. 46°N latitude, 96°W longitude _____
4. 45°N latitude, 122°W longitude _____
5. 29°N latitude, 95°W longitude _____
6. 43°N latitude, 79°W longitude _____
7. 25°N latitude, 80°W longitude _____

ANSWER KEY

Latitude and Longitude

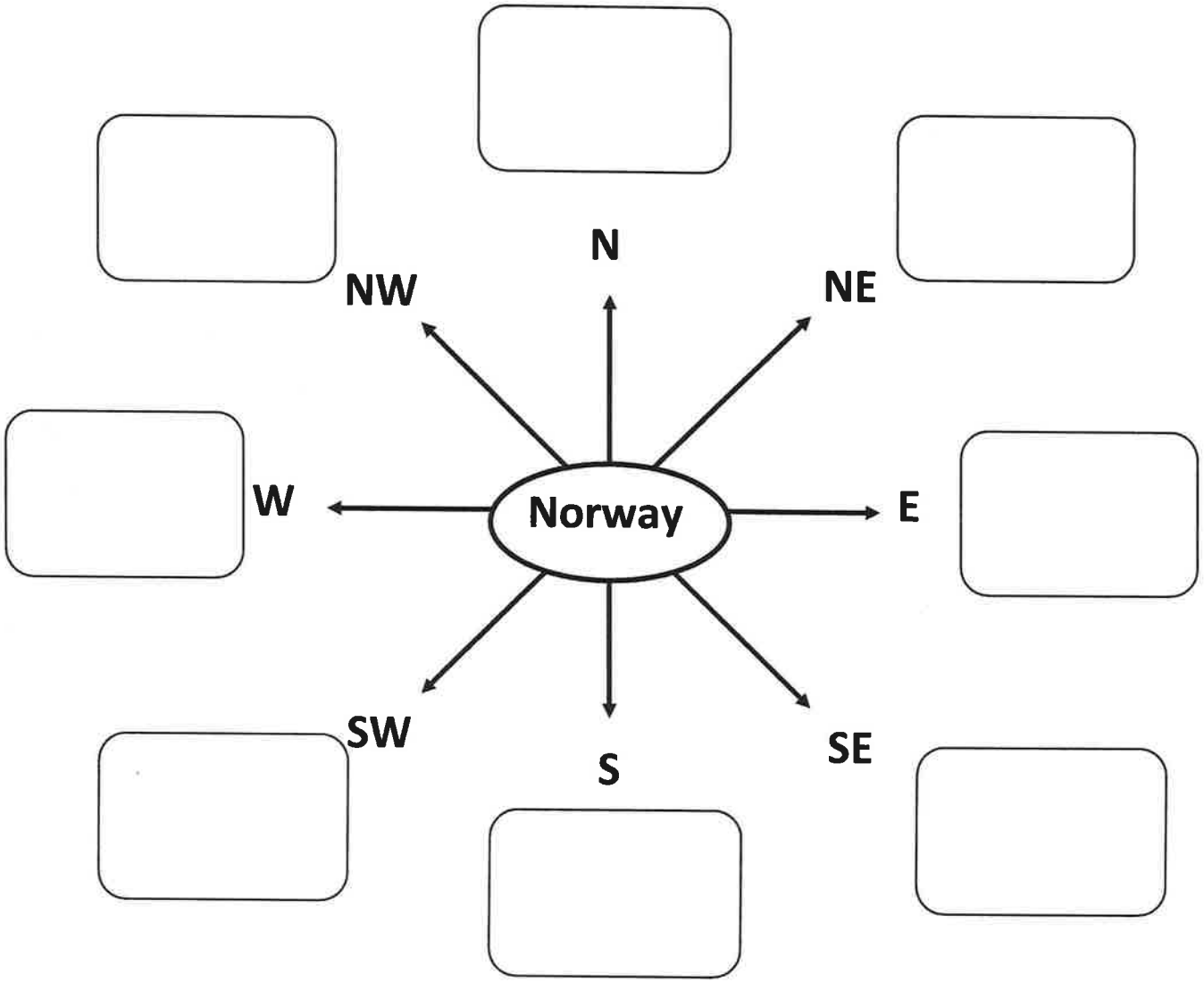


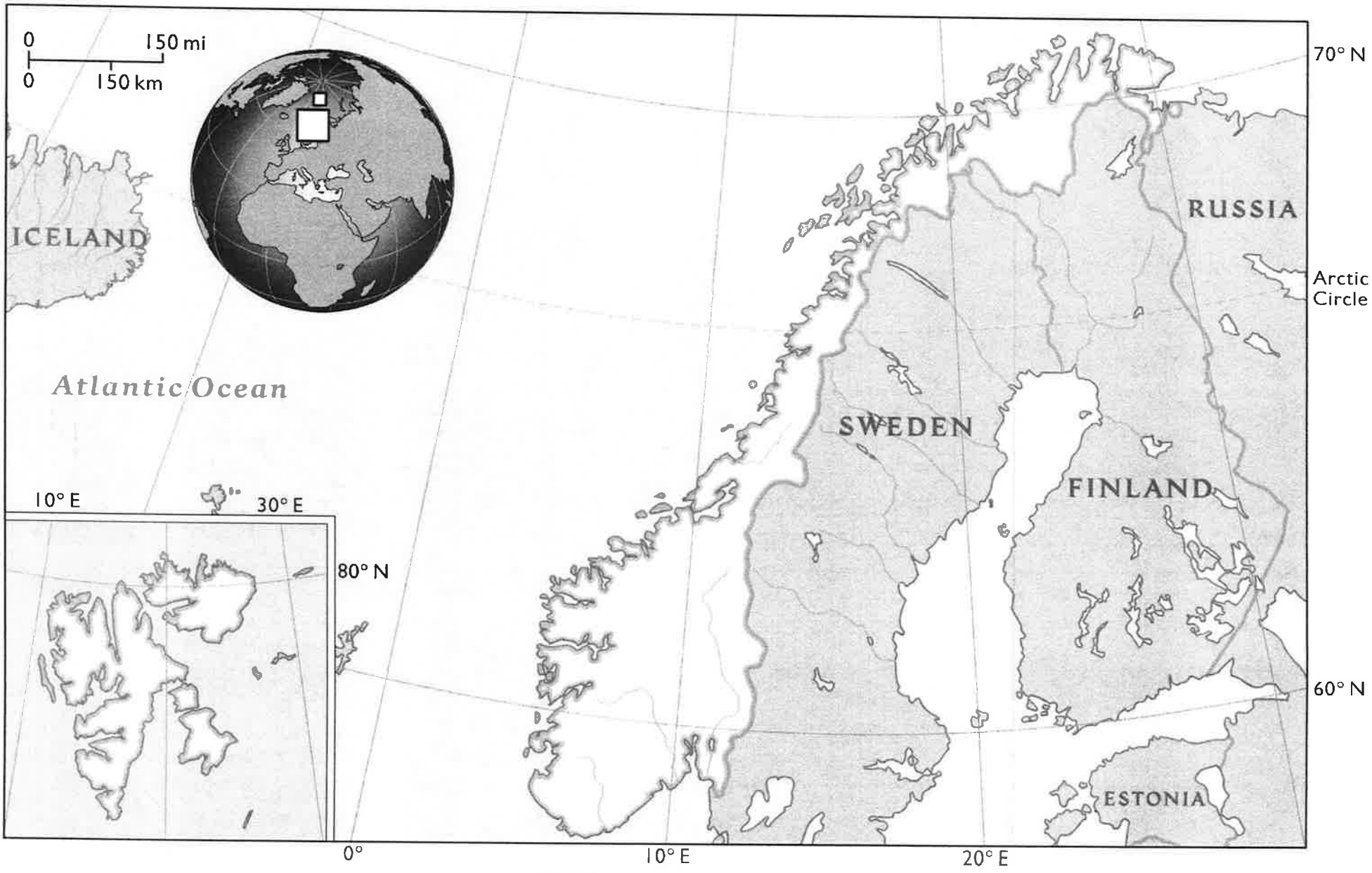
Write the name of the city and state found at the given latitude and longitude coordinates.

1. 33°N latitude, 112°W longitude — **Phoenix, Arizona**
2. 35°N latitude, 78°W longitude — **Raleigh, North Carolina**
3. 46°N latitude, 96°W longitude — **Fargo, North Dakota**
4. 45°N latitude, 122°W longitude — **Portland, Oregon**
5. 29°N latitude, 95°W longitude — **Houston, Texas**
6. 43°N latitude, 79°W longitude — **Niagara Falls, New York**
7. 25°N latitude, 80°W longitude — **Miami, Florida**

Compass Rose Map: Norway

For each direction in the compass rose, list geographical features that are located that direction from Norway.





NORWAY

Locate the following places on the map: Baltic Sea, Barents Sea, Bergen, Glama River, Gulf of Bothnia, Lagen River, Lake Mjosa, Lillehammer, Lofoten Islands, Norwegian Sea, Oslo, Svalbard, Trondheim, Vardo.

NORWAY

Label the Continents
Work with a partner

Read the definitions, and then label the map

□Africa
A continent that crosses the equator. It is south of Europe and is bordered by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

□Antarctica
The continent that surrounds the South Pole of the Earth.

□Asia
A continent in the Northern Hemisphere. Asia is attached to Europe (and east of it).

□Australia
A continent, an island, and a country in the Southern Hemisphere.

□Equator
An imaginary line that divides the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

□ Europe
A continent in the Northern Hemisphere. Europe is attached to Asia (and west of it).

□North America
A continent in the Northern Hemisphere; it is north of South America. It is bordered by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

□North Pole
The point that is the farthest north on Earth.

□South America
A continent that is mostly in the Southern Hemisphere. It is bordered by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

□South Pole
The point that is the farthest south on Earth

Where are Brazil, Liberia, Norway and Russia located? On the map, write a B for Brazil, L for Liberia, N for Norway and R for Russia.

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Pacific Ocean
Indian Ocean
Arctic Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
Pacific Ocean
N
S
E
W
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Getting Geographic

Understanding Time Zones

Is it really tomorrow in Tokyo? Understanding time zones is an important, but challenging concept for many students.

The need for standard time zones emerged with the spread of high speed transportation systems – first trains and later airplanes. In 1884, delegates from twenty seven countries met in Washington, DC at the Meridian Conference and agreed on a system of time zones that is essentially the one we still use today.

Time zones are based on the fact that Earth moves through 15 degrees of longitude each hour. Therefore, there are 24 standard time zones (24 hours x 15°=360°). Time zones are counted from the Prime Meridian (0° longitude), which runs through Greenwich, England. Each time zone is based on a central meridian, counted at 15° intervals from the Prime Meridian, and extends 7½° to either side of the central meridian. For example, New York City lies in the zone of the 75°W central meridian, and the time zone includes all locations between 67½°W and 82½°W.

Constructing a Time Zone Model

Distribute copies of the Activity #10 Handout to each student and instruct, as follows:

a) Turn the paper sideways so that the "holes" are at the top.

b) Use a colored pencil to trace over the line at the center of the paper and label this line "Prime Meridian.

c) Label the lines to the right (East) at 15° intervals up to 180°. Repeat to the left (West). Point out that each line represents one hour. Students should count hours plus to the east and minus to the west on their charts.

d) Use an atlas to determine the longitude of Stockton, CA and have students place a dot in the correct time zone on the chart.

e) Use an atlas to determine the longitude of Beijing China, Baghdad Iraq, St. Petersburg Russia, Oslo Norway, Monrovia Liberia and Rio De Janeiro Brazil and have students place a dot in the correct time zone on the chart.

e) Use the chart (i.e., count the lines) to determine the time in each location labeled on the chart. Remind students that the new day begins when they pass midnight.

f) If it is 2pm on Monday in Stockton, CA what time will it be in Tokyo Japan? (7am Tuesday in Tokyo) So it really is tomorrow in Tokyo!

Extending the Activity

a) Explain that some countries adjust time zones for political reasons. Have students research actual time zones that vary from the model they have made (e.g., Australia, China, India, Liberia).

b) Have students research "daylight saving time."

Activity #10-HANDOUT

Brisbane (153°E)

Tokyo (140°E)

Mumbai (73°E)

Tehran (51°E)

Rome (12°E)

London (0°)

Reykjavik (22°W)

Boston (71°W)

Seattle (122°W)

Tahiti (149°W)

Key

5-22

Activity #10-HANDOUT

Key

180
165
150 Brisbane (153°E)
135 Tokyo (140°E)
120
105 116°E Beijing
90
75 Mumbai (73°E)
60
45 Tehran (51°E) 44°E Baghdad
30 30°E St. Petersburg
15 Rome (12°E) 10°E Oslo 10°E Monrovia
0 London (0°)
15
30 Reykjavik (22°W)
45 43°W Rio
60
75 Boston (71°W)
90
105
120 Seattle (122°W) 121°W Stockton
135
150 Tahiti (149°W)
165
180

World Latitude and Longitude Activity

NAME_____

Using the world longitude and latitude map printout, answer the following questions and mark the locations.

1. Draw a red line along the equator (0 degrees latitude).

2. Draw a purple line along the Prime Meridian (0 degrees longitude).

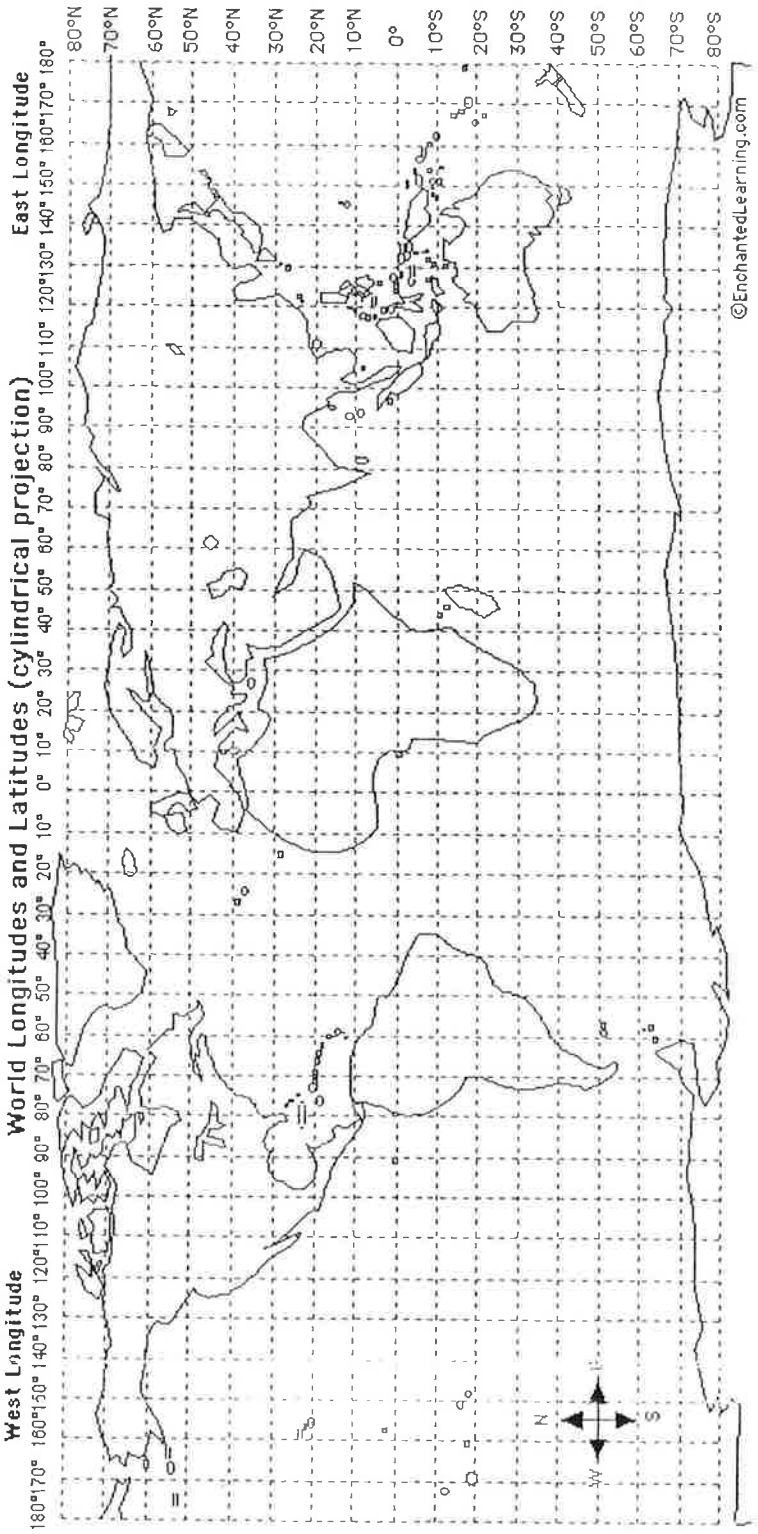
3. In which ocean is the location 10 degrees S latitude, 75 degrees E longitude located? Mark it on the map with a blue "X" and write the name of the ocean.

4. In which ocean is the location 30 degrees N latitude, 60 degrees W longitude located? Mark it on the map with a blue "Y" and write the name of the ocean.

5. Mark the following cities on the map in red:

B. Beijing: 40°N, 116°E
C. Cairo: 30°N, 31°E
CT. Cape Town: 34°S, 18°E
H. Hong Kong: 22°N, 114°E
J. Jakarta: 6°S, 106°E
LA. Los Angeles: 34°N, 118°W
LI. Lima: 12°S, 77°W
LO. London: 51°N, 0°W
MC. Mexico City: 19°N, 99°W
MO. Moscow: 55°N, 37°E
MU. Mumbai: 19°N, 72°E
NA. Nairobi: 1°S, 37°E
NO. New Orleans: 30°N, 90°W
NY. New York: 40°N, 74°W
R. Rio de Janeiro: 23°S, 43°W
SE. Seattle: 47°N, 122°W
SY. Sydney: 34°S, 151°E
TK. Tokyo: 35°N, 139°E
T. Toronto: 43°N, 79°W

Practice 1A


World Longitudes and Latitudes (cylindrical projection)
West Longitude
East Longitude
180° 170° 160° 150° 140° 130° 120° 110° 100° 90° 80° 70° 60° 50° 40° 30° 20° 10° 0° 10° 20° 30° 40° 50° 60° 70° 80° 90° 100° 110° 120° 130° 140° 150° 160° 170° 180°
80°N
70°N
60°N
50°N
40°N
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20°N
10°N
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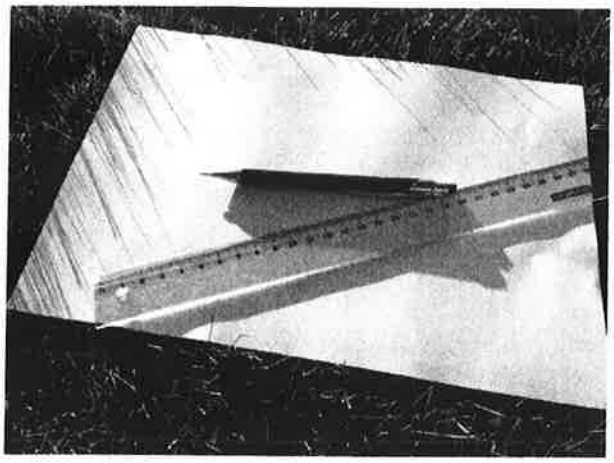
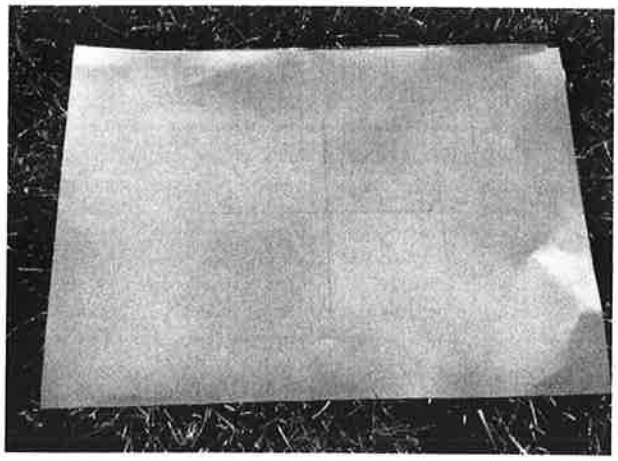
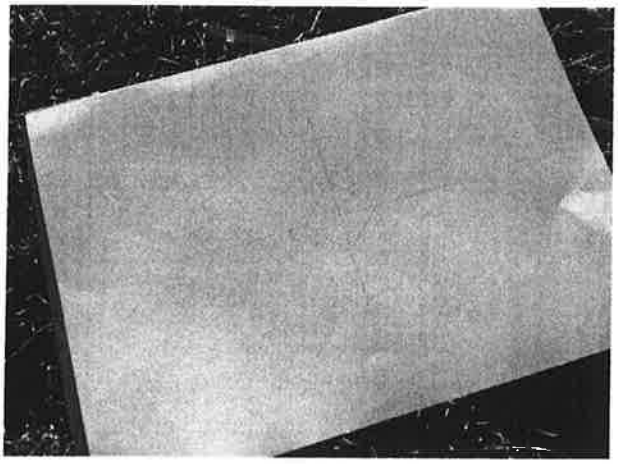
How to Draw a Beautiful Compass Rose



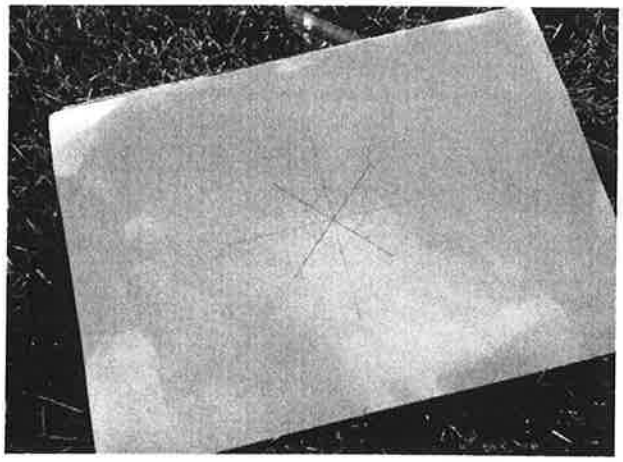
1. Supplies: Paper, eraser, color pencils, pencil, ruler, black pen



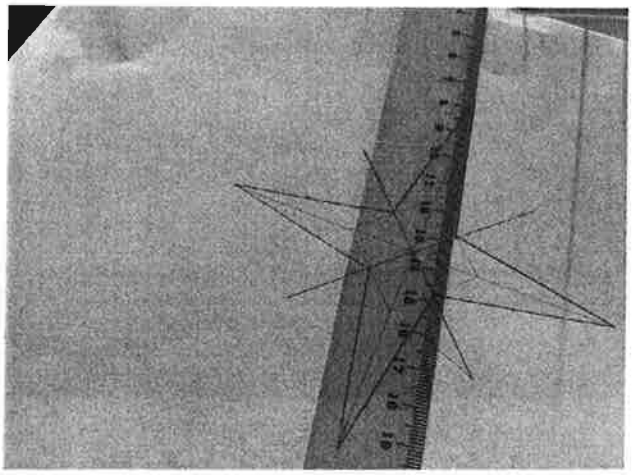
2. Draw a cross in the middle of the paper, use a ruler to make the lines straight and to measure the cross correctly. Each line is 6 centimeters from the middle.



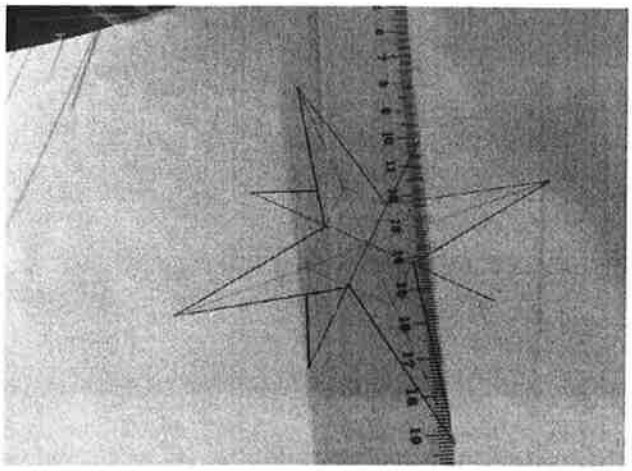
3. Make a perfect square using the ruler- measure 2 centimeters from the middle.



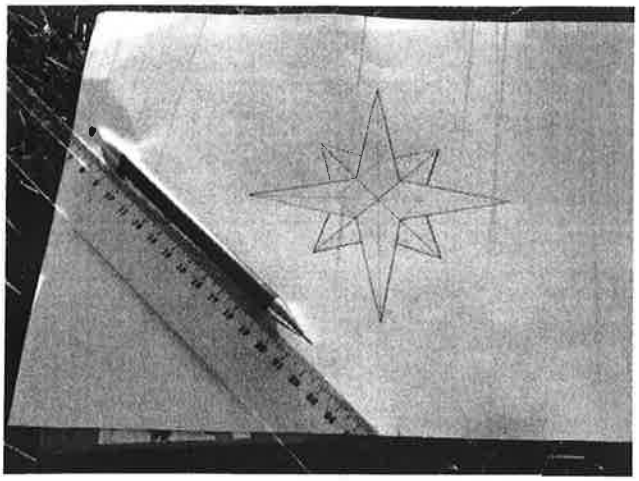
4. Measure the exact middle of each side of the square and mark it. Draw a straight line through the marks using the ruler. Each line should be about 4 centimeters from the middle.



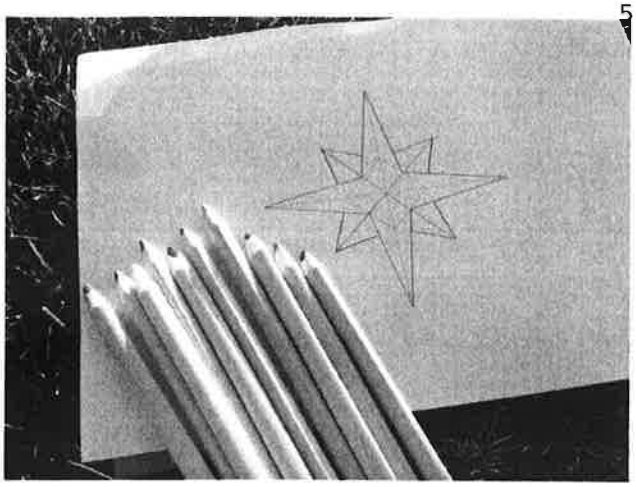
5. Next, make the big star. Use the ruler and make a straight line from the tip of the star to the middle of the square.



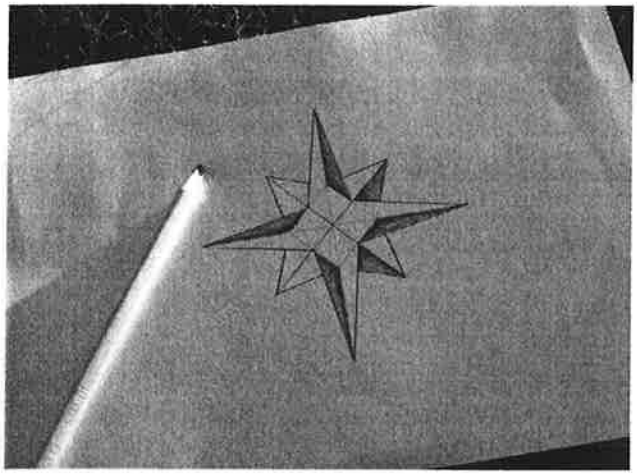
6. Now, the little star "behind" the big star. Make a straight line form the tip of the star to the corner of the square.



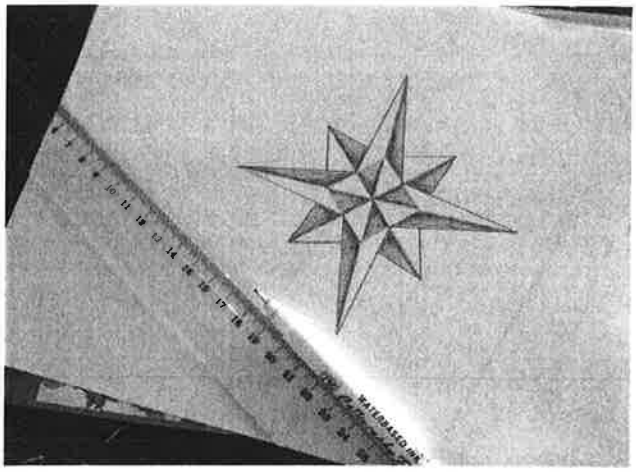
7. A very straight and nice compass rose, maybe some color???



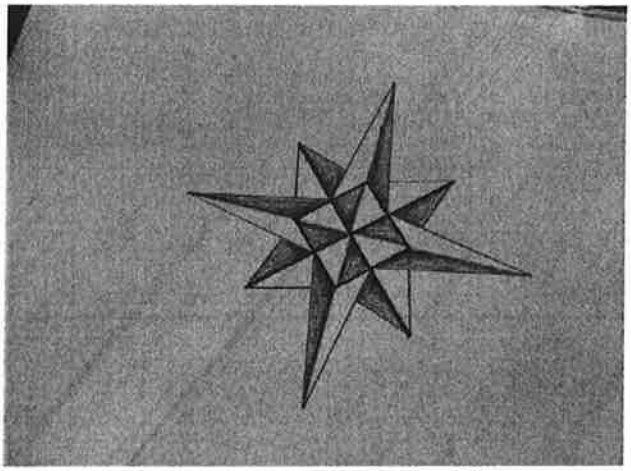
8. Markers are okay, but color pencils are best.



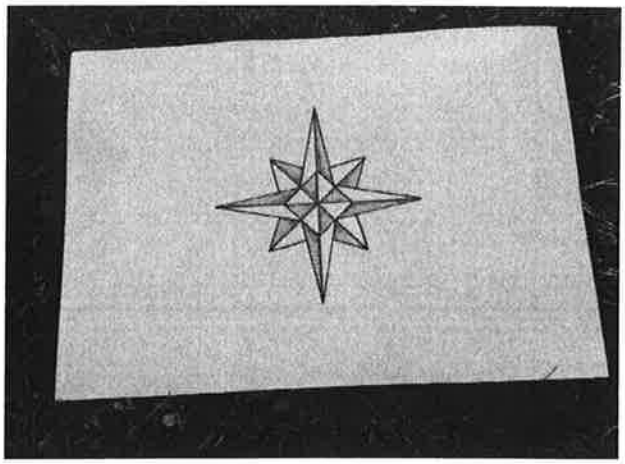
9. Press the pencil harder in the middle and then soften it up as you get to the edge of the star. This creates the illusion of depth, make it more vivid.



10. Continue the procedure in every other part of the star.



11. Last step, use a narrow black pen. Use a ruler to make line as straight as possible. Be careful not to smudge the black lines with your fingers.



12. Now, add N, NE, NW, W, E, S, SE and SW.