Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 2 -Maps as models of the Earth**

Focus Statement-

Map is a model of representation of the Earths surface

True North -the geographic North Pole never changes so it is called true north.

Magnetic declination-when using a compass map or explore the Earths surface, you need to make a correction for the difference between geographic north and magnetic north the angle of correction is called magnetic declination.

Equator is a circle halfway between the poles that divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

Latitude is the distance north or south, measured in degrees from the equator.

Longitude is the distance east and west, measured in degrees from the prime meridian

Prime meridian-is a line represented by 0° Longitude which passes through Greenwhich England.

Cardinal Directions-North,South, East and West on a map they are shown with a *Compass Rose.*

M a p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a.

b.

True north\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a.

b.

E qua tor\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a.

b.

Lat i tude\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a.

b.

Mag net ic dec lin a tion\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a.

b.

Explain how a magnetic compass can be used to find directions on the Earth?

What is the difference between true north and magnetic north?

Long i tude\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a.

b.

Pri me mer i dian\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a.

b.

Label the two spheres below to show where the lines of Latitude and Longitude would be and also include the Equator and the Prime Meridian.

**Chapter 2**

**Section 2**

**Map Projections**-A representation of the earth from the earths curved surface to a flat surface.

**Mercator Projection**-a map projection that results when the contents of the globe are transferred onto a cylinder of paper, it shows the earths latitude and longitude as straight parallel lines, therefore it is only truly accurate near the equator but as it moves away it is distorts distance and size near the poles.

**Conic Projection**- a map projection that is made by transferring the contents of the globe onto a cone.

**Aximuthal Projection**- a map projection that is made by transferring the contents of the globe onto a plane.

Map Projections\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a.

b.

Mercator Projection\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Pg41

a.

b.

Conic Projection\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Pg 42

a.

b.

Aximuthal Projection\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Pg 42

a.

b.

Aerial photographs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a.

b.

Remote sensing\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a.

b.

Below is a list of types of information found on maps-

Pg 44

Write a short definition of each below

Title-

Map Scale-

Graphic Scale-

Verbal Scale-

Representative Fraction-

A Compass Rose-

Legend Date-

**Chapter 2**

**Section 3**

Vocabulary

**Topographic map**-a map that shows surface features, or topography of the earth.

**Elevation**-is the height of an object above sea level because the elevation at sea level is 0

**Contour lines** are lines that are used to show elevation.

**Contour interval** is the difference in elevation between one contour line ad the mext

**Relief** is the different in elevation between the highest and lowest points of the area being mapped

**Index contour** –on many topographic maps the mapmaker will make a darker heavier contour line with an elevation so you can use it as a reference point.

Focus Statements

Describe how contour lines show elevation and landforms on a map.

List routes of contour lines

Interpret a topographic map

Top o graph ic map­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a.

b.

Ele va tion\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a.

b.

Con tour lines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a.

b.

Con tour interval \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a.

b.

Rel ief \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a.

b.

In dex con tour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a.

b.

How can you tell elevation or tell whether an area is steep or not if there aren’t any numbers on a topographic map?