



**Social Studies
School Service**

www.socialstudies.com

Downloadable Reproducible eBooks *Sample Pages*

These sample pages from this eBook are provided for evaluation purposes. The entire eBook is available for purchase at

www.socialstudies.com or www.writingco.com.

To browse more eBook titles, visit

<http://www.socialstudies.com/ebooks.html>

To learn more about eBooks, visit our help page at

<http://www.socialstudies.com/ebookshelp.html>

For questions, please e-mail eBooks@socialstudies.com

To learn about new eBook and print titles, professional development resources, and catalogs in the mail, sign up for our monthly e-mail newsletter at

<http://socialstudies.com/newsletter/>

*Copyright notice: Copying of the book or its parts for resale is prohibited.
Additional restrictions may be set by the publisher.*

Geography Essentials

The World in Spatial Terms

By Betsy Hedberg

Kerry Gordonson, Editor
Dr. Aaron Willis, Project Coordinator
Shoshana Muhammad, Editorial Assistant
Nicholas Merkushen, Editorial Assistant

Social Studies School Service
10200 Jefferson Blvd., P.O. Box 802
Culver City, CA 90232
<http://socialstudies.com>
access@socialstudies.com
(800) 421-4246

© 2004 Social Studies School Service

10200 Jefferson Blvd., P.O. Box 802
Culver City, CA 90232
United States of America

(310) 839-2436
(800) 421-4246

Fax: (800) 944-5432
Fax: (310) 839-2249

<http://socialstudies.com>
access@socialstudies.com

Permission is granted to reproduce individual worksheets for classroom use only.
Printed in the United States of America.

ISBN: 1-56004-190-0

Product Code: ZP881CD

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Geography Standards: Essential Element One	<i>iv</i>
Lecture Notes	S1
Student Handouts	H1
Teaching Materials	
Multiple Choice Quiz.....	1
Multiple Choice Quiz: Answer Key	5
Discussion Questions	10
Extension Activities	13
Related Web Sites	14

Geography Standards: Essential Element One

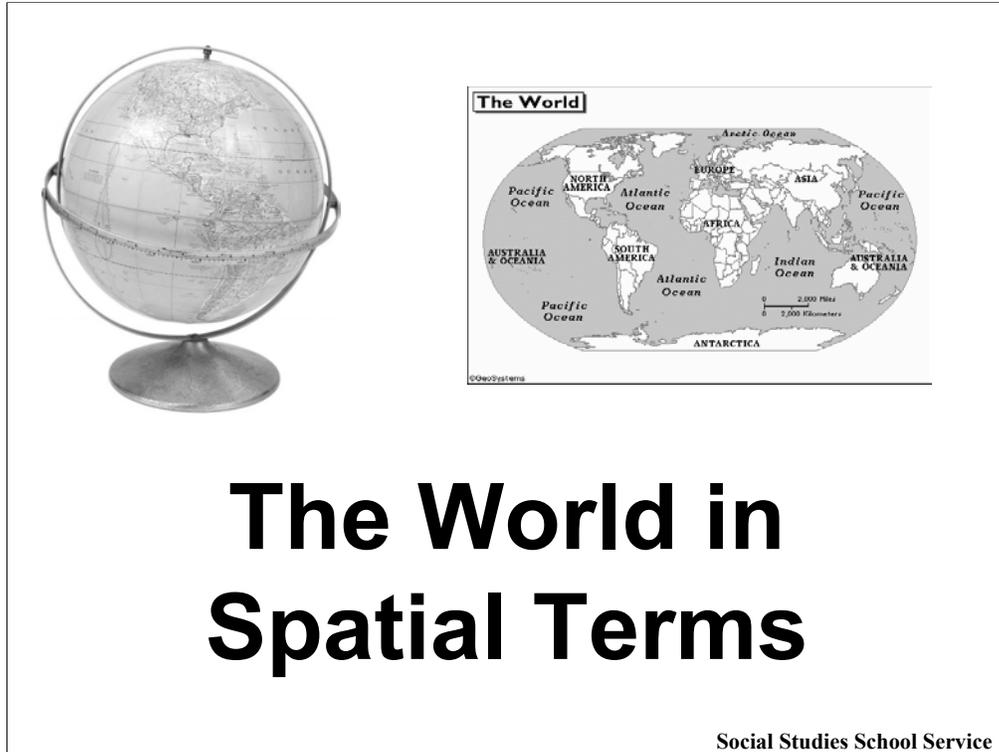
THE WORLD IN SPATIAL TERMS

STANDARD 1: How to use maps and other geographic representations, tools, and technologies to acquire, process, and report information.

STANDARD 2: How to use mental maps to organize information about people, places, and environments.

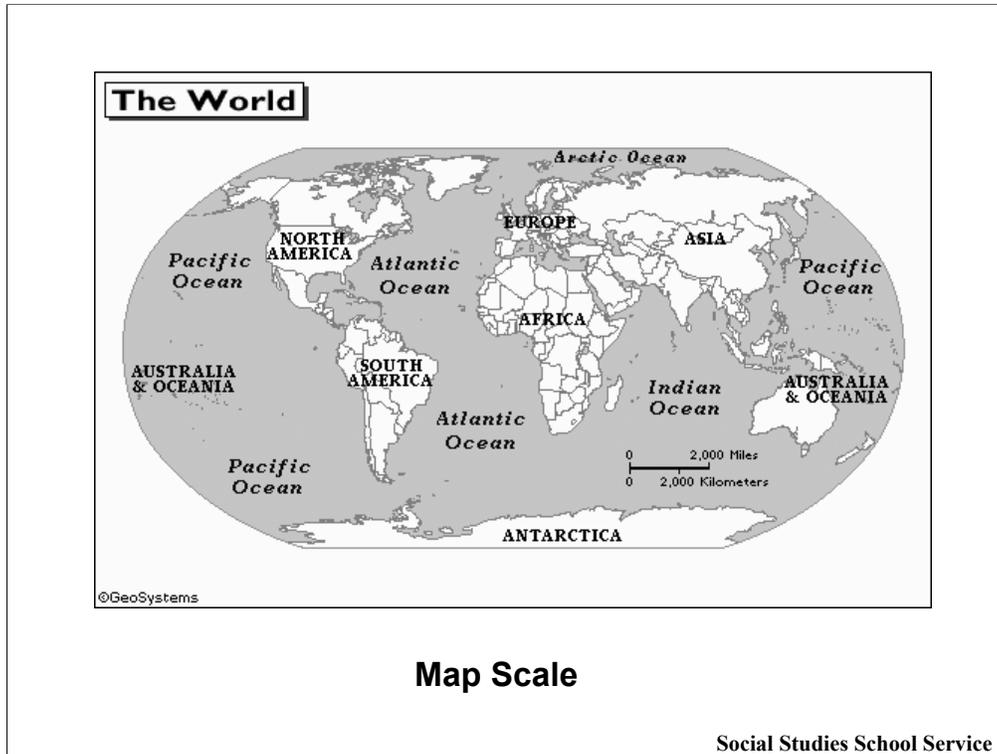
STANDARD 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

**From the National Council for Geographic Education:
Eighteen National Geography Standards**
(<http://www.ncge.org/publications/tutorial/standards/>)



How and why are maps created? How are they used? How do we create and store maps in our minds, and how do we use these “mental maps”? How are people and places organized on the Earth’s surface? How are people’s decisions affected by their locations and the locations of things in their environments (such as buildings, natural resources, and transportation routes)?

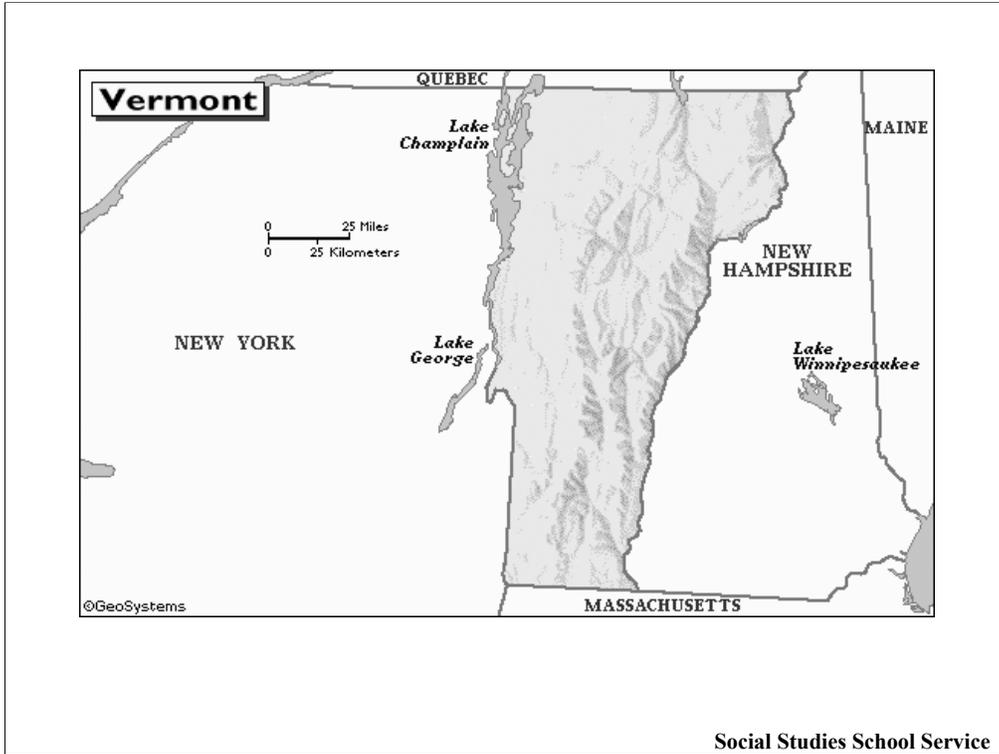
These are some of the questions we’ll consider in this presentation. Throughout the show, try to think about how you use maps in your own life and how they might help you in the future. Also think about how your decisions—and the decisions of other people—are influenced by the geographical distribution of people and places.



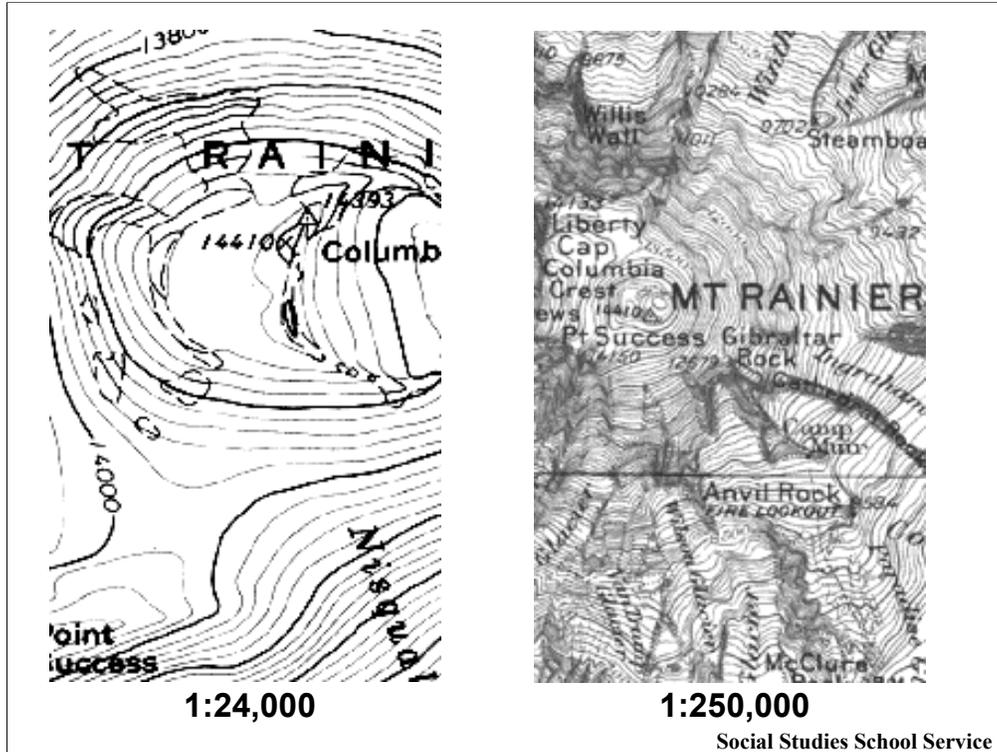
(Geography Standard 1)

Let's first consider how maps are created.

Maps can be drawn to very different scales. For example, this map shows the entire world, with one inch representing 2000 miles.



In contrast, in this map of the tiny state of Vermont one inch equals 25 miles.



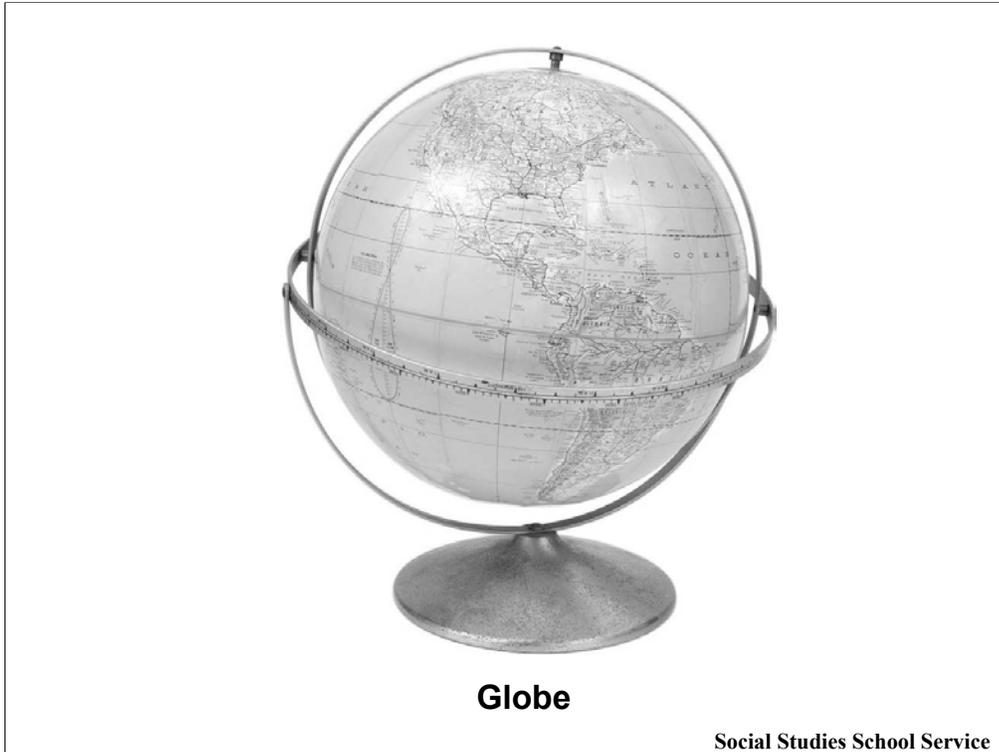
Map scale is stated as a ratio, as you can see in each of the maps on this slide. The first number in the ratio (1) stands for one unit of measurement on the map (generally one inch or one centimeter), and the second number in the ratio shows how many of the same unit (inches or centimeters) the 1 represents on the ground. So, the ratio in the first map states this: 1 inch on the map equals 24,000 inches on the ground.

What does the second map's ratio state? What is the difference between these two maps? They both show Mt. Rainier in Washington State, but they're obviously different in an important way.

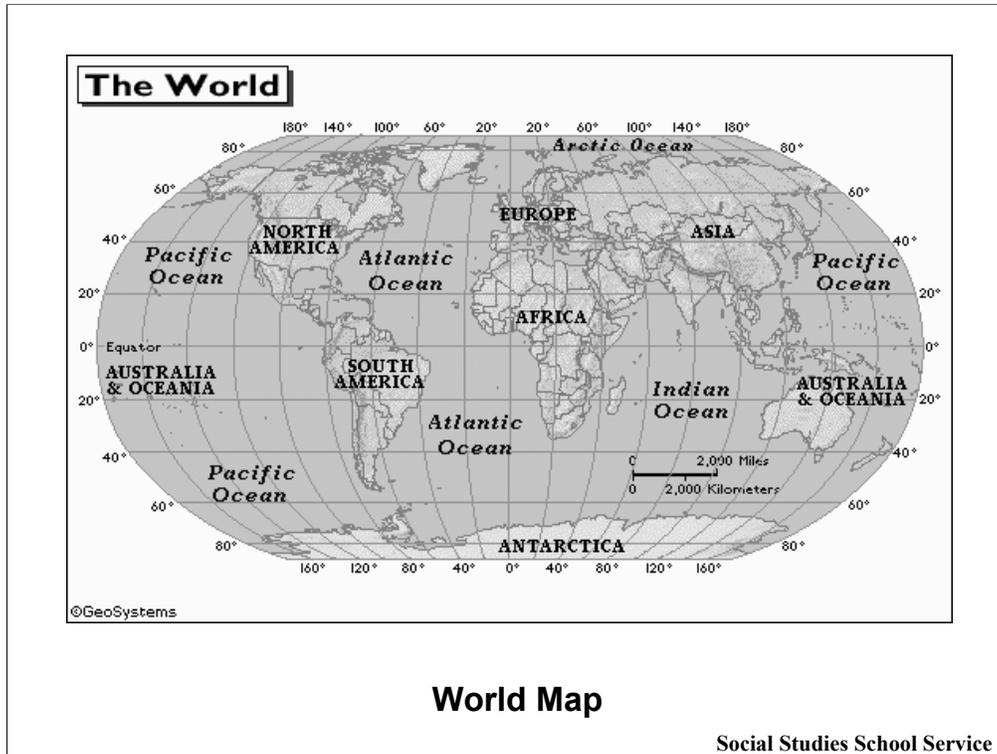
Note that the map with the smallest number (1:24,000) is the map that provides more of a close-up of Mt. Rainier.

Which map would be the most helpful if you were climbing Mt. Rainier? Why? Which would be the most helpful if you were trying to decide which area in Mt. Rainier National Park to visit on a backpacking trip?

Why is it important to figure out a map's scale before you use it? Hint: Imagine that you're trying to use a road map to get from one town to another. Why would it help to know the scale?



This slide and the next one show two ways to represent the world. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each?



What are the advantages of using a globe to find information about the world? What are the advantages of using a map? What are the drawbacks of each? Which do you use most often? Why?

Globes show the true shape of the earth without the distortion that is inevitable on maps; however, you wouldn't want to carry a globe around with you on a trip! Maps are much more portable, and their scale can be changed to provide detail about specific places. Globes, on the other hand, always show the entire planet and don't let you focus on specific areas.