



I. TYPES OF MAPS

A. A **political map** shows information such as countries, states, cities, and other important political features.



A.

1. Usually colored by country or state
2. Political colors make it easy to compare size, shape, and location
3. Bold letters often make the country names stand out
4.   Symbols make it easy to tell capitals from other cities
5. Political maps also name certain features such as, rivers and lakes



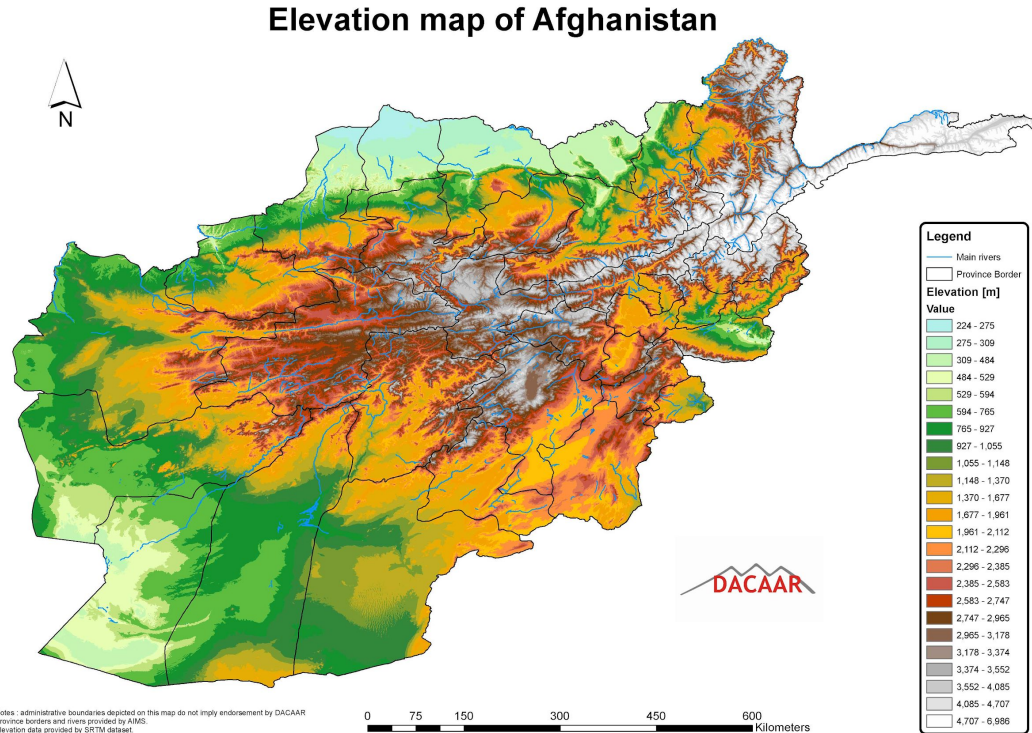
B. **Physical geography** examines physical aspects of the Earth, such as land areas, bodies of water, and plant life. A **physical map** shows Earth's natural features.

There are two types of physical maps:

1. elevation map
2. relief map



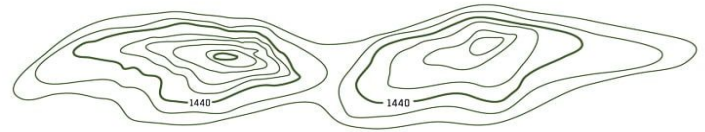
3. An **elevation map** uses color to show the height of land above sea level



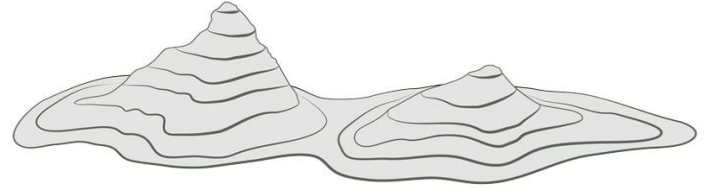
4. A **relief map** shows changes in elevation



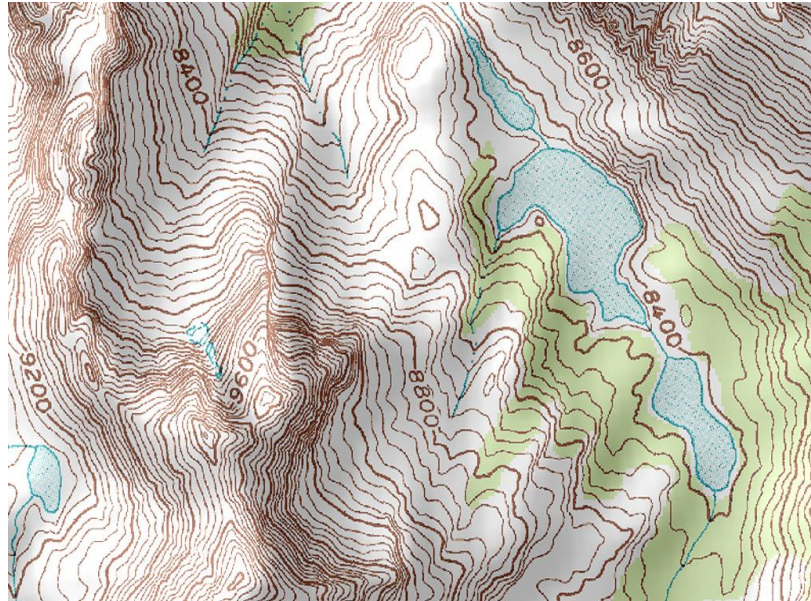
C. A **contour map** is another name for a **topographic map**, or a map that shows the elevation of land on a flat paper surface.



WHAT YOU SEE
ON YOUR MAP



3-D VIEW
OF LANDMARK



D. A **historical map** shows information that took place in the past, or where events from the past took place



E. **Human geography** focuses on people and their activities, including religions, languages and a way of life. **Thematic** or special purpose maps usually show specific topics in detail.

1. A **distribution map** shows how things such as language, religion, population, and rainfall are distributed throughout an area.



II. Charts, Graphs, Diagrams

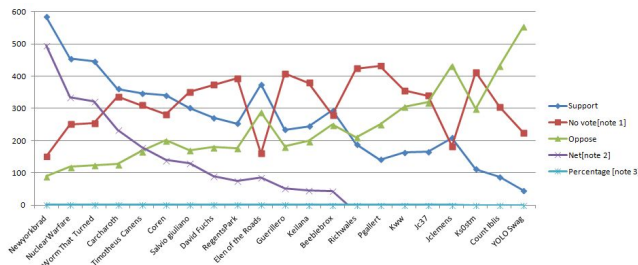
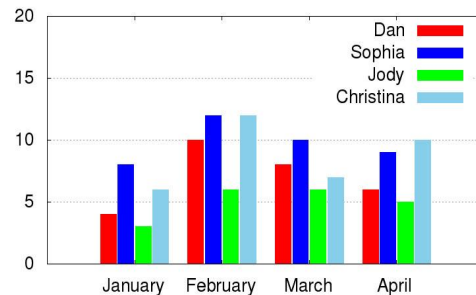
A. **Graphs** present and summarize information visually

1. **Bar graphs** use bars or wide lines to compare data

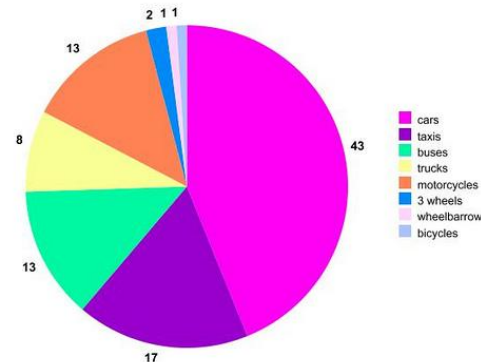
2. **Circle graphs** are used when you want to show how t is divided into parts

3. **Line graphs** help show changes over a period of time plotted on a grid

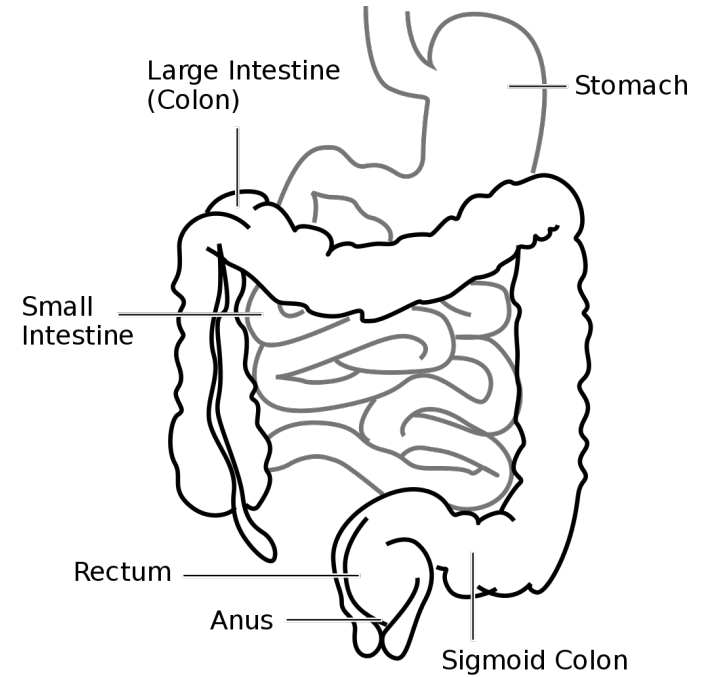
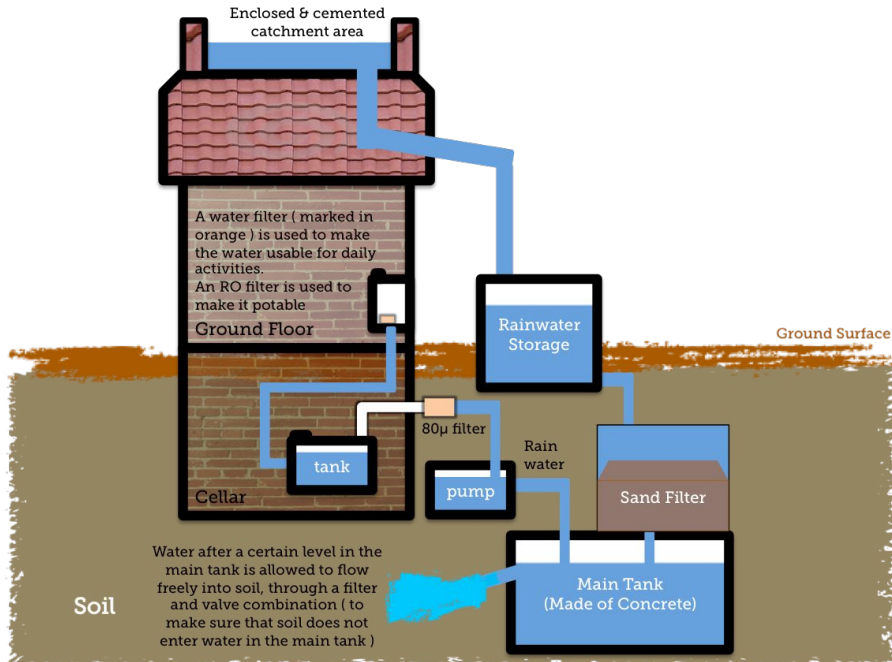
A Sample Bar Chart



Traffic

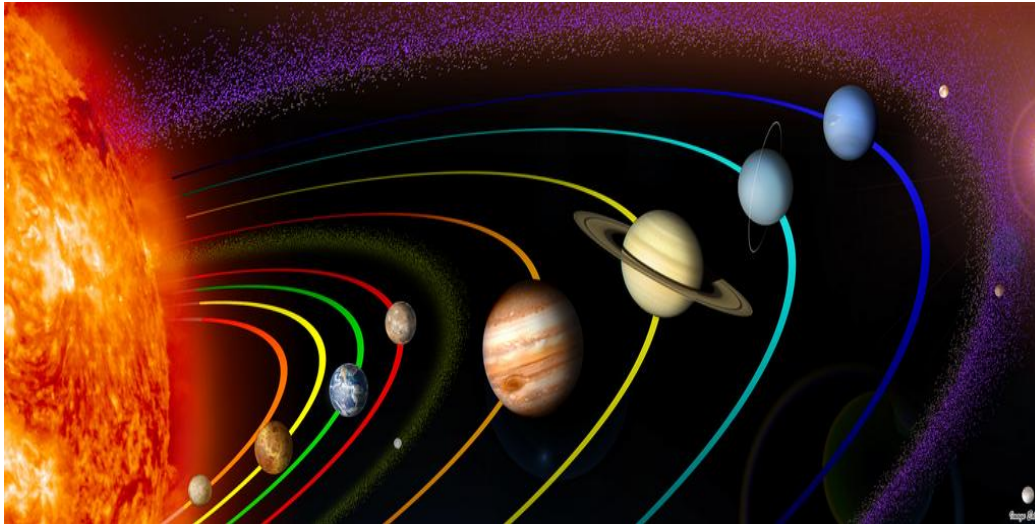


B. **Diagrams** are drawings that show steps in process, point out the parts of an object, or explain how something works



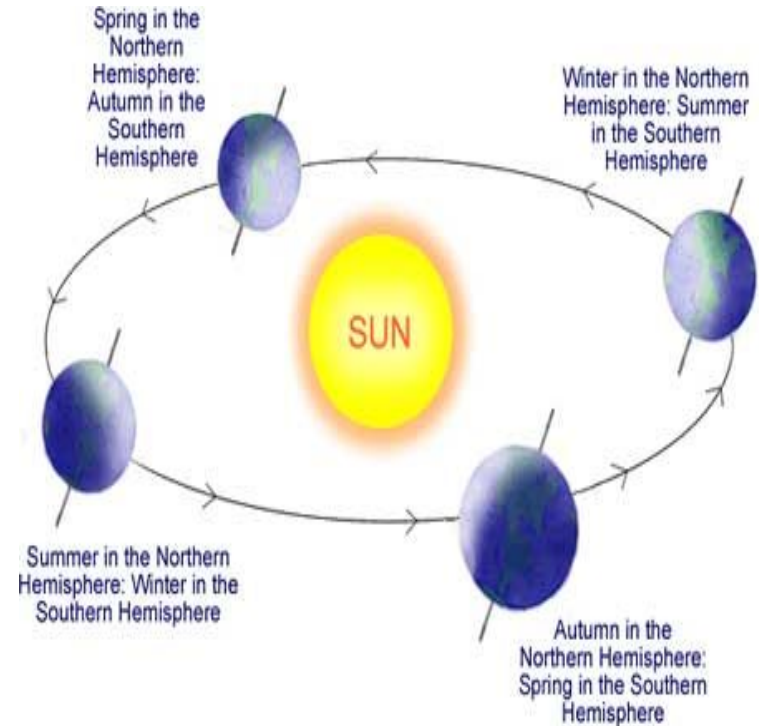
III. Earth in Space

- A. The **solar system** consists of the 8 major planets, other bodies revolving around, and the sun
 - 1. Each planet follows its own path, or **orbit** around the sun



B. The Earth takes almost **365.25** days to make one **revolution**, or complete circuit around the sun.

1. This period is what we call **one year**
2. Every 4 years the extra quarters are combined to make a **leap year**, **Feb. 29th**
3. As the Earth orbits the sun, it **rotates**, or spins on its imaginary **axis** at the poles.



C. Solstices and Equinoxes