

Map Skills

Lesson 1: The Shape of the Earth

sphere: _____

orbit: _____

axis: _____

hemisphere: _____

1. What is a sphere? _____

2. What did Aristotle believe about the shape of the earth? _____

3. How did he come to his conclusions? _____

4. The earth moves in two ways; the earth _____ around the sun and also rotates on its _____.

5. What is the longest day of the year in the area north of the equator? _____

6. What is the equator? _____

7. Half the earth's sphere is called a _____.

8. What is the shortest day of the year in the southern hemisphere? _____

9. What is the actual distance around the earth at the equator? _____
10. The distance around the earth at the equator is how much greater than the distance around the earth at the poles? _____

Lesson 2: Latitude and Longitude

grid: _____

latitude: _____

parallel: _____

longitude: _____

meridian: _____

Prime Meridian: _____

International Date Line: _____

1. In what year did Columbus set sail and land in the Americas? _____

2. What is a grid? _____

3. The horizontal lines across the map are called lines of _____.

4. Another name for lines of latitude is _____.

5. What are lines of longitude? _____

6. What are meridians _____
7. The imaginary line that runs through Greenwich, England is called the _____
_____.
8. What is the 180 degree meridian known as? _____.
9. Why do we use longitude and latitude lines? _____
_____.

Lesson 3: Scale and Elevation

odometer: _____

scale: _____

elevation: _____

altitude: _____

contour lines: _____

1. Give two examples of how distance was measured long ago? _____

2. How is a scale used on a map? _____

3. How are contour lines used? _____

Lesson 4: Taking a Bird's Eye View

cartographer: _____

satellite: _____

1. How did Nadar photograph his village? _____

2. What are cartographers? _____

3. In 1963, who orbited the earth 22 times? _____

4. What is a satellite? _____

Lesson 5: Projections

projection: _____

distortion: _____

1. In 1492, Martin Behaim of Nuremberg, Germany made what? _____

_____.

2. What did Mercator use to become a mapmaker? _____

3. Describe an equal area projection. _____

Lesson 6: Using an Atlas

atlas: _____

isthmus: _____

climate: _____

humidity: _____

precipitation: _____

population density: _____

1. Who did Mercator name his book after? _____

2. Are atlases reference books? _____

3. Name the earth's four oceans. _____

4. Which is the largest ocean? _____

5. What is a political map? _____

6. What is a physical map? _____

7. The amount of dryness or dampness in the air is the _____.

8. The map that shows where the largest number of people in the world live is _____

Lesson 7: Dates and Time Lines

anno Domini: _____

century: _____

decade: _____

circa: _____

time line: _____

1. Why are dates important? _____

2. What does the abbreviation A.D. mean? _____

3. A century is how long a period of time? _____

4. The term circa means _____.