ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP
Changing your Tomorrow

MAPS

SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY
CHAPTER NUMBER: 4 PERIOD-1
CHAPTER NAME : MAPS

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MAPS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Maps
- Classification of Maps
  - 1.Physical 2.Political
  - 3.Thematic
  - 4.Cadastral
- Components of maps
  - 1.Title and Scale
  - 2.Directions
  - 3.Earth Grid
  - 4.Signs and symbols
- A Sketch and a Plan

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INTRODUCTION

- A globe can be used to study the Earth as a whole . It help us to understand Earth's rotation, revolution and formation of seasons on the earth.

- A globe cannot provide specific details about a country, city, district or village. So we need maps to locate places, find directions , routes, distances, etc from a paper or a picture.

So, What are MAPS..???

- Maps are a diagrammatic representation of the Earth's surface or part of it.
- It can be defined as a two – dimensional representation of the whole or part of the Earth, drawn to scale, on
  a flat surface.
- Atlas:- A collection of maps is called an atlas.

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A GLOBE AND A MAP

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DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A GLOBE AND A MAP

A GLOBE	A MAP
A globe is a three dimensional model of the Earth.	A map is two dimensional representation of the Earth.
Globes show very few details.	Maps can show large amounts of detail.
Globes show the shapes and sizes of countries accurately.	The shapes and sizes of countries get distorted in a map.
A globe shows the whole Earth, it cannot show only a part of the world.	Maps can be drawn to show the whole world or a part it.
It is inconvenient to carry a globe.	It is easy to carry maps.
One can view only a part of the world at a glance on a globe.	One can view the entire world at a glance in a world map.

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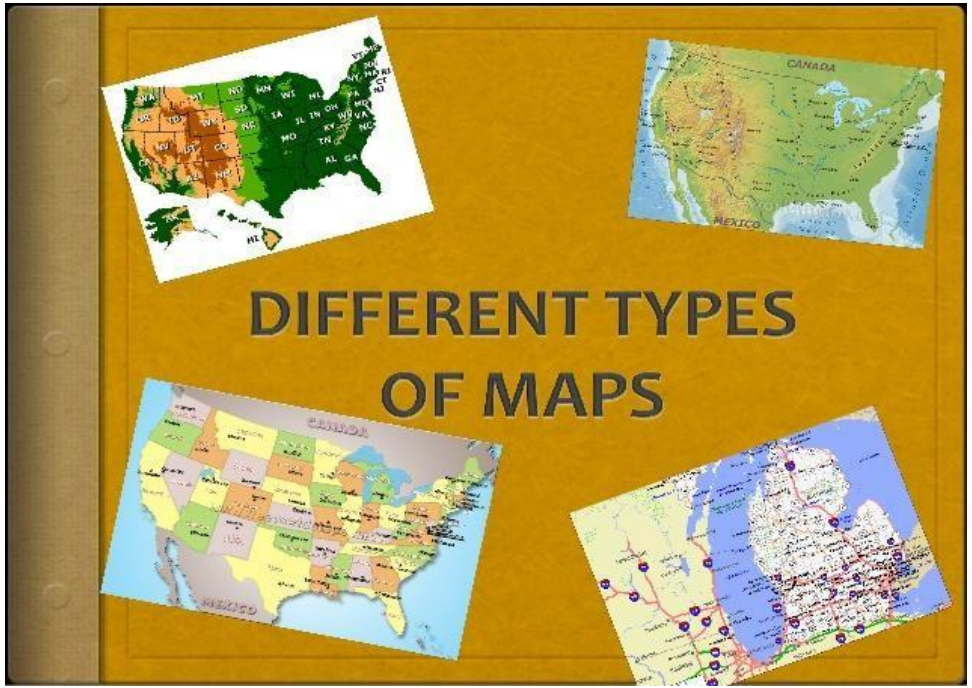
CLASSIFICATIONS OF MAPS

- Physical Maps
- Political Maps
- Thematic Maps
- Cadastral Maps



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PHYSICAL MAPS

Physical Maps :-

- **It shows the physical features of the Earth in detail.**
- **They depict The mountains, hills, plateaus, rivers, lakes Seas and oceans.**
- **They are also called as Relief maps.**

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POLITICAL MAPS

- These maps depict the political divisions of the earth.
- They show boundaries between Countries, States,

  Districts, Cities & neighbourhoods.

CADASTRAL MAPS

They are village maps which show trees, fields, streams, settlements, village schools, temples etc.

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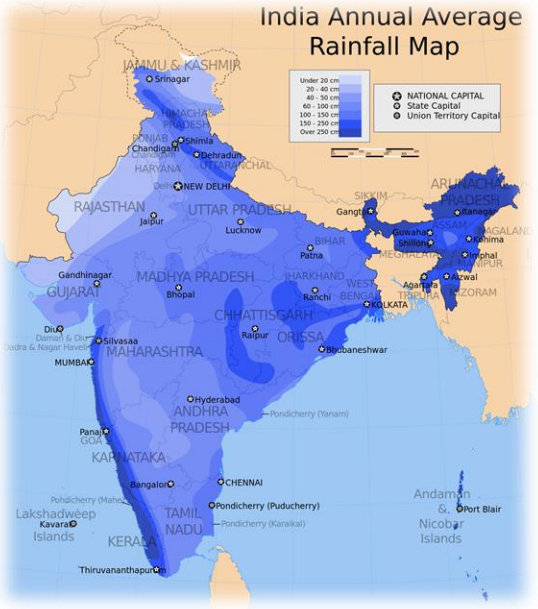
THEMATIC MAPS

- Thematic maps show specific information.
- These maps depict special themes like; Distribution of rainfall, population, industries, crops, temperature, vegetation, road ways, railway networks etc.



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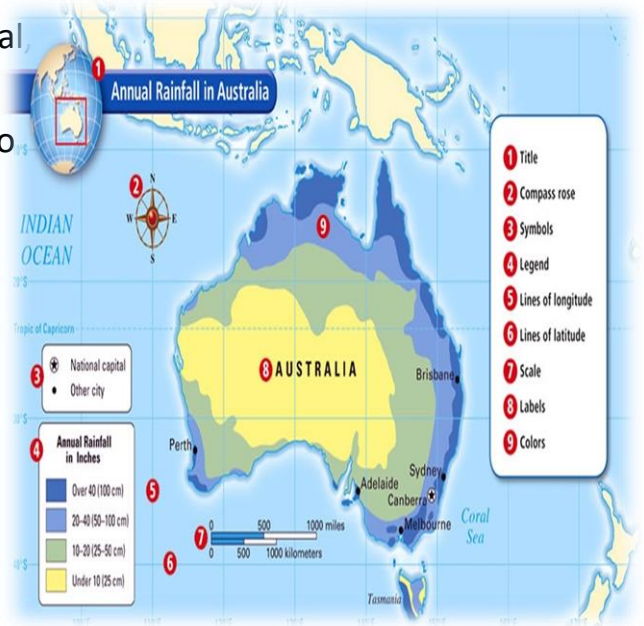
COMPONENTS OF MAPS

- A map should include the components to make it user friendly – title, scale, direction, latitudes and longitudes, and a key or legend.
- **Title:**- It states the purpose or theme of the map. For example, India– Political World--- Physical, Chennai – Road Map.
- **Scale:-** Scale is the measure of a map. One of the main purpose of a map is to show the distance between places accurately.
- The scale of a map is defined as the ratio between the distance on the map and the corresponding distance on the ground. It tells us how much distance on the map represents how much distance on the ground. Maps may be of different scales.
- The scale of a map can be represented in different ways:-
- **Verbal or Statement Scale**:- A verbal or statement scale gives a written description of the scale. For example, 1 cm = 10 km. This means that 1 centimetre on the map is equal to 10 kilometres on the ground.



COMPONENTS OF MAPS

- **Representative Fraction (RF) :-** A representative fraction represents the scale of a map in terms of a fraction or a ratio between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the land.

$$\frac{\text{Distance on the map}}{\text{Actual distance on the land}}$$

For example, if 1 cm on the map represents 1 km (equal to 1,00,000 cm) on the ground, we say the RF of the map is

$$\frac{1}{1,00,000} \quad \text{or} \quad 1: 1,00,000$$

- **Linear Scale:-** A linear scale is one where the scale of the map is represented by a straight line with uniformly spaced divisions.

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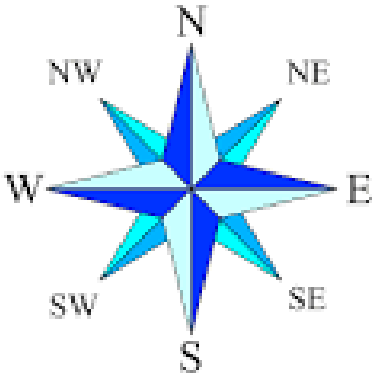
COMPONENTS OF MAPS



- **Large Scale and Small Scale Maps:-** Scale is the ratio of distance on the map to the distance on the ground. So the larger the scale of the map, the smaller the area it will cover. For example:- if a map has a large scale of 1:1000, it means that 1 unit on the map represents 1000 units on the ground.
- If a map has a small scale of 1: 5,000,000, it means that 1 unit on the map represents 5,000,000 units on the ground
- **Directions**:- The another component of map is direction. They are an essential part of a map.
- **Cardinal points:-**There are four principal directions called the cardinal points. They are north, south, east and west. These points gives the basic directions.

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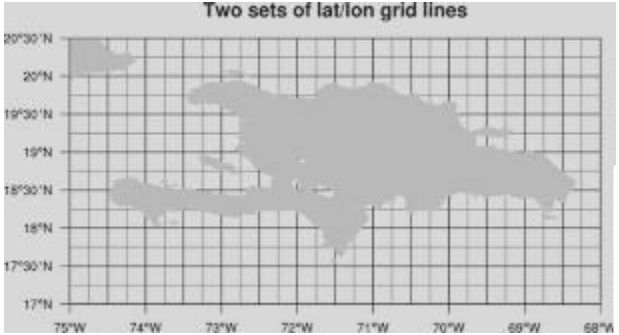
COMPONENTS OF MAPS

- **Inter-cardinal points or Intermediate directions**:- They are north- east, north-west, south-east and south – west.
- Compass:- It is the most common instrument used to locate direction. It has a magnetic needle which is balanced on a pin. The magnetic needle has a north and a south pole.

- **Latitude and Longitude:-** Maps also shows the latitudes and longitudes within which the area being mapped is located. This is called the coordinate system or the earth grid.
- Maps have a network of vertical and horizontal lines. These are called grid lines which help in locating a place on the map.



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EXTRA QUESTIONS

Q1:-Name the components which are included in a map to make it user friendly.

Q2:- What is a scale of a map?

Q3:- What is verbal or statement scale?

Q4:- What is representative Fraction (RF)?

Q5:-What do we call the principal directions and intermediate directions?

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COMPONENTS OF MAPS

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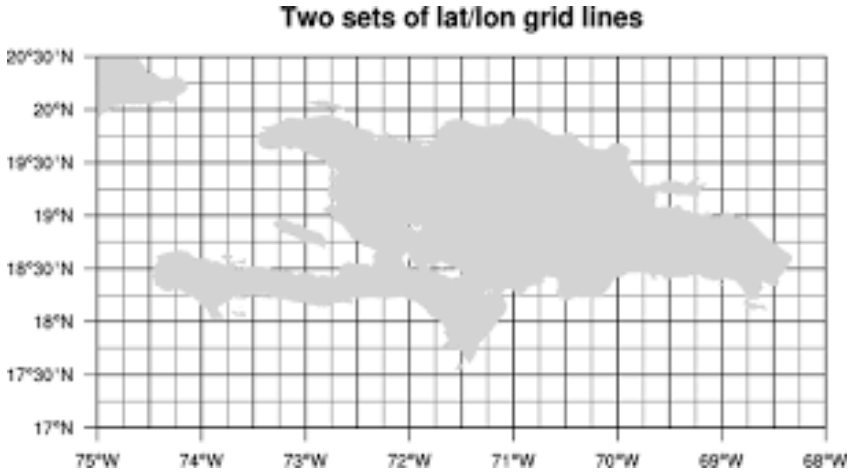

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COMPONENTS OF MAPS

- **The key or legend:-** The key or the legend of a map helps us to interpret and understand the information contained in it.
- **The key** explains the conventional signs and symbols, patterns and colours used in the map.
- **Legends** are always shown at the bottom of a map, with appropriate explanations.

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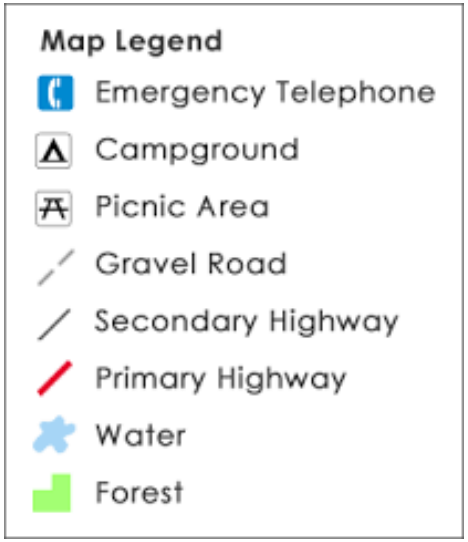

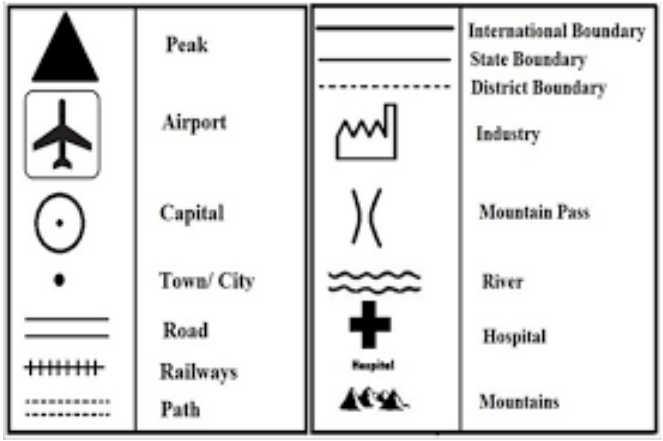

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COMPONENTS OF MAPS

- **CONVENTIONAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS:-** Maps give us a lot of information about the surface of the earth. This information is not in the form of pictures but in the form of symbols.
- The symbols are concrete representation of real life object. As it is not possible to show the actual size of the roads, bridges and lakes in the map, so they are shown by using certain symbols and these symbols look very similar to the real life features they represent.
- These symbols are also known as conventional symbols. Things like roads, tracks, railway lines, ponds, temples, churches, mosques, bridges, post offices etc. all have symbols which are standardised

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COMPONENTS OF MAPS

- **Colours**:- Colours are used in a map make the map look good and also provide definite information.
- Different colours are used to indicate specific features. For example, black indicates cultural features like buildings, roads, railway line etc. blue indicates water bodies like seas, oceans, lakes, rivers, wells, canals etc, green indicates plains, forests or grasslands, and brown indicates mountains and hills.

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EXTRA QUESTIONS

- Q1:-What do you mean by conventional symbols?
- Q2:- Why do we use colours in a map?
- Q3:- What does the key and the legend explain?
- Q4:- Name the colours and used in a map to show different features.

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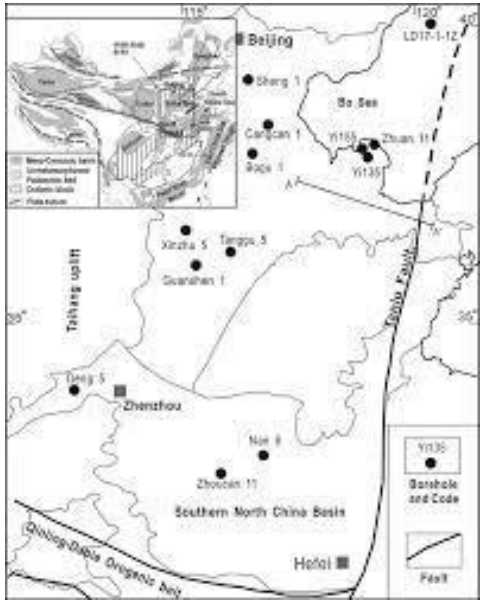
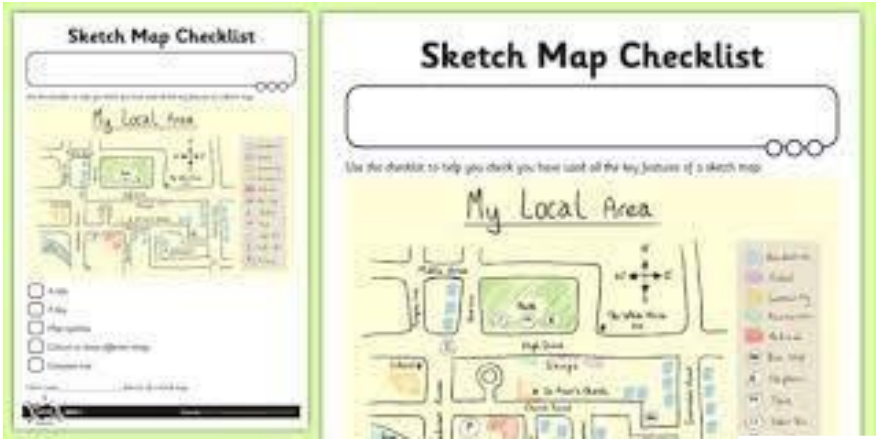
A SKETCH AND A PLAN

- A SKETCH :- A sketch is a rough freehand map. It is not made to scale and just gives the broad guidelines to find or locate place. It represents the main features of an area, or a specific place. They are not accurate in dimensions and may not be accurate in detail.





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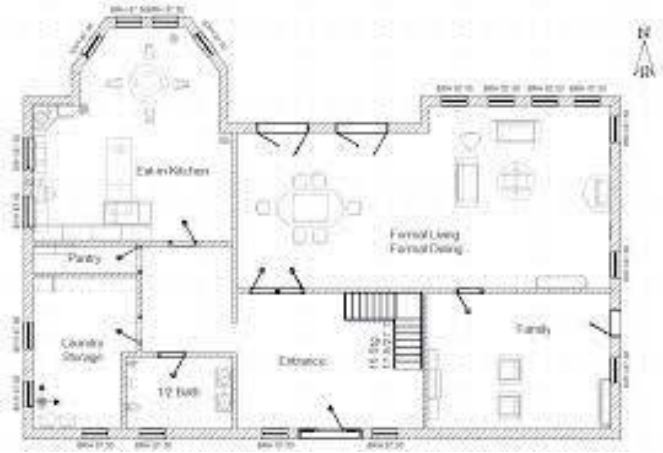
A SKETCH AND A PLAN

- A PLAN:- A plan is a map of a very detailed drawing of a building or a structure. It is a drawing of a very small area on a large scale.
- Plans are always drawn to scale. It covers length, breadth, and height of the buildings and space. It also give a lot of information about a specific area.
- Normally architects make plan for houses, buildings, factories, offices, etc.



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DEVELOPMENTS IN CARTOGRAPHY

- Cartography:- The art and science of making maps is called Cartography. In the past, maps were made by the cartographers using pen and paper.

- Digital Maps:- These maps are stored in a digital format accessible on a computer rather than a paper. Cartographers get additional information from satellites which take images of the Earthfrom space using remote sensing devices.

- Remote sensing is the science and art of acquiring information about objects, area, or phenomena, without coming into physical contact with the objects or area under study.

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