Ch 4 MAPS Introducti

INTRODUCTION

- A globe can be used to study the Earth as a whole. It helps us to understand Earth's rotation, revolution & 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 direction, routes, distances, etc from a paper, or picture
- What are maps?
- Maps are a diagramatic representation of earth's surface or a part of it.
- It can be defined as a 2D view or part of Earth, drawn to scale on a flat surface.
- Atlas :- A collection of maps is called an Atlas.

Maps

Components of maps

A Map should include — title, scale, direction / latitude & longitudes, key on legend.

Title — It states the purpose on theme of the map.

Scale :- It's the measure of the map ; its the ratio of the distance on the map & the corresponding distance on the ground.

Verbal scale :- A verbal or statement scale gives a written description of the scale
ex = 1cm = 10km

Representative fraction (RF) :- A Representative Fraction represents the scale of a fraction on a ratio between the distance on map to distance on ground.

linear - A linear scale is one where the scale of the map is represented by a straight line with equally spaced divisions.

Large & small scale maps:- Scale is the ratio of distance on the map to distance on ground. So larger the scale the smaller area it covers

Direction:- They are an essencial part of a map

Cardinal points:- The cardinal points are North, South, east, west.

Inter cardinal points:- The inter cardinal points are - North east, North west, Southeast, Southwest.

Compass:- most common instrument To locate direction.

Latitude & longitude:- Maps also show the latitude & longitudes within which the area being mapped located. This is called the coordinate system.

The key or legend:- The key or legend of a map helps us interpret & understand the important

information contained in it.

Key - explains the conventional sig
& symbols, patterns, colours used in
map

legend - legends are always shown
at the bottom of a map with appro
priate explanation.

~~Conventional signs & symbols :-~~

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Maps give us lots of information about
Earth's surface. This information
isn't in the form of pictures it's in the
form of symbols.

The symbols are concrete representa
of a real life object. As it isn't possib
to show the actual size of roads, rive
ponds, bridges, lakes on the, so they
are shown by using certain symbols look
very similar to the real life features th
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 standardized.

- Colours:- Colours are used in a map makes the map look good & 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, green indicates plains & forests, brown is mountains

Sketch - A sketch is a rough free hand map. It's not made to scale & just give the broad guide lines to find an location place. It represents the main feature of an area on a specific place. They're not accurate in dimension & detail

- A Plan - A plan is a map of a very detailed drawing of a Building or a structure. It's a drawing of a very small area on large scale

- Plans drawings drawn to scale. It covers length, breadth & height of the building & space. It also gives a lot information of a specific area.

- Normally architects make plan for houses, building, offices, etc

- Cartography - The art of science of making maps is Cartography. in the past cartographers made maps using pen & paper

- Digital maps these maps are stored in a digital format accessible on a computer rather than paper. Cartographers get additional information from satellites which take images of earth from space with remote sensing devices

- Remote sensing - defines is the art

of acquiring information about objects, area, or phenomena, without coming close into physical contact with objects or area under study.