Name DON'T WRITE ON THIS Date

OUTLINE MAP

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS 2

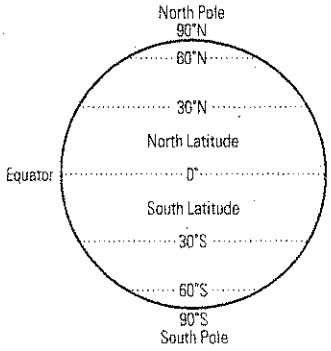
Recognizing Latitude and Longitude

Most maps contain imaginary horizontal and vertical lines of measurement. Horizontal lines, running east and west, are called latitude lines or parallels. Vertical lines, running north and south, are called longitude lines or meridians. The lines are numbered in degrees (shown by the symbol °).

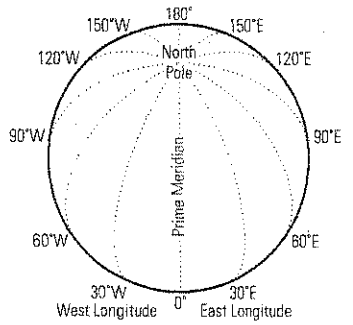
Latitude starts at 0°, known as the equator, where the earth is at its widest. There are 90 degrees north of the equator and 90 degrees south of it. Longitude starts at 0°, the Prime Meridian, and goes 180 degrees west and 180 degrees east.

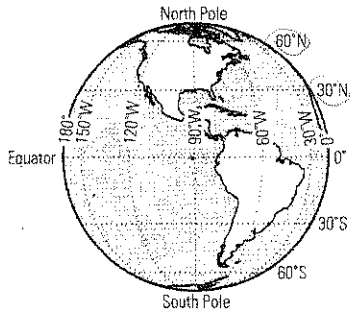
Because latitude and longitude cross and form a grid, the use of these lines to locate places is called the grid system. Every place in the world has a single grid location—where its latitude and longitude intersect. Study the maps below.

Latitude Lines (Parallels)

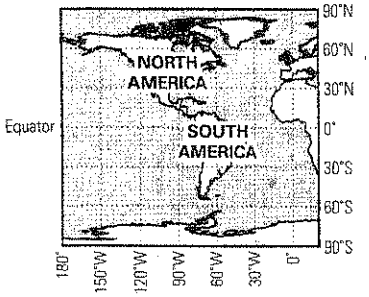


Longitude Lines (Meridians)





Latitude and Longitude Grid



North and South America

1. How many degrees separate the North Pole from the South Pole? _____

2. Between about what longitude and latitude degrees does most of the connected United States fall?

_____

3. An airplane lost from radar at 5° S and 55° W was over which continent?

_____

4. Mark the map titled "North and South America" at the approximate point where a ship in distress at 45° S and 5° E might be found.

Name _____ Date _____

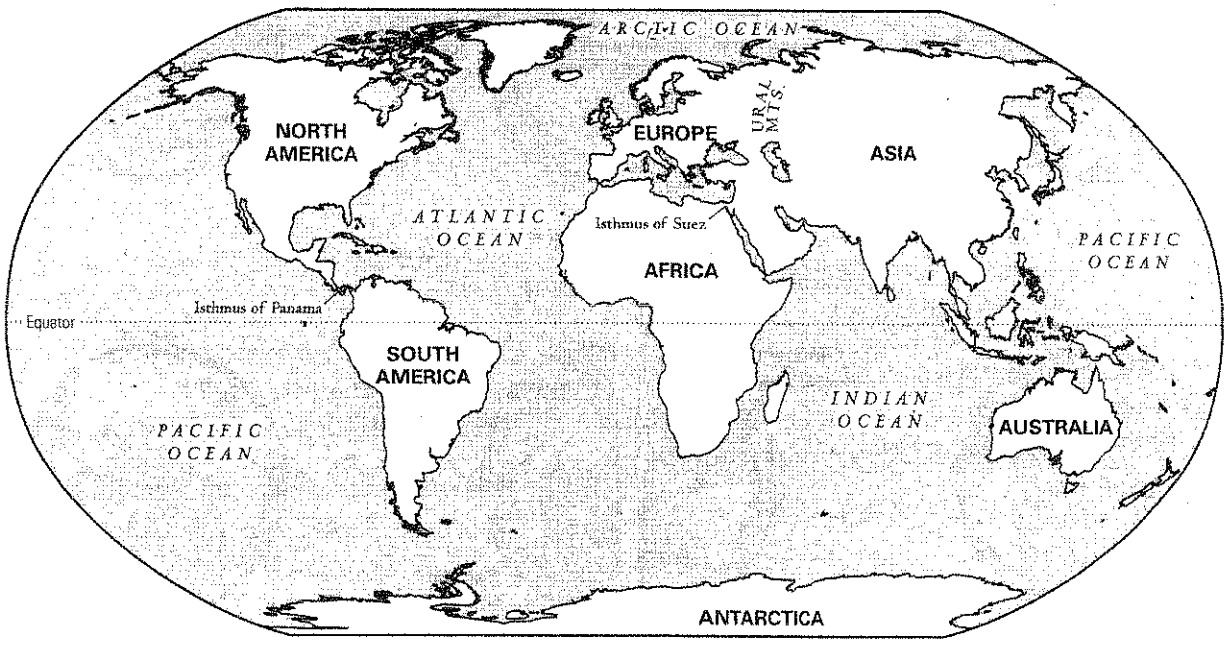
OUTLINE MAP

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS 3

Recognizing Continents and Oceans

Complete knowledge of the features of the earth's surface is only a few hundred years old. As recently as the 1300s, the Atlantic Ocean was a mysterious "Sea of Darkness" on a flat surface. The regions of the Arctic, Pacific, and Antarctic oceans were unknown. There were also great misconceptions about the world. For example, Europeans knew of the region of the Indian Ocean but thought it was a great salt lake surrounded by land. They assumed Asia could be reached from the west only by land.

Today the earth is completely mapped and classified. The largest units of Earth's land are called continents. Except for the division between Europe and Asia, they are generally well defined. Two continents are islands, and isthmuses—narrow necks of land—clearly separate others. The oceans are merely names given to the largest sections of the body of salt water that covers 71 percent of the globe. Study the map below.



1. What are the seven continents? _____

_____

2. Which geographical formation separates the Americas? separates Asia from Africa? _____

_____

3. What appears to divide Asia from Europe? _____

4. Where is most of the earth's land mass—north or south of the equator? _____

5. A trip from Australia to Africa would cross which ocean? _____

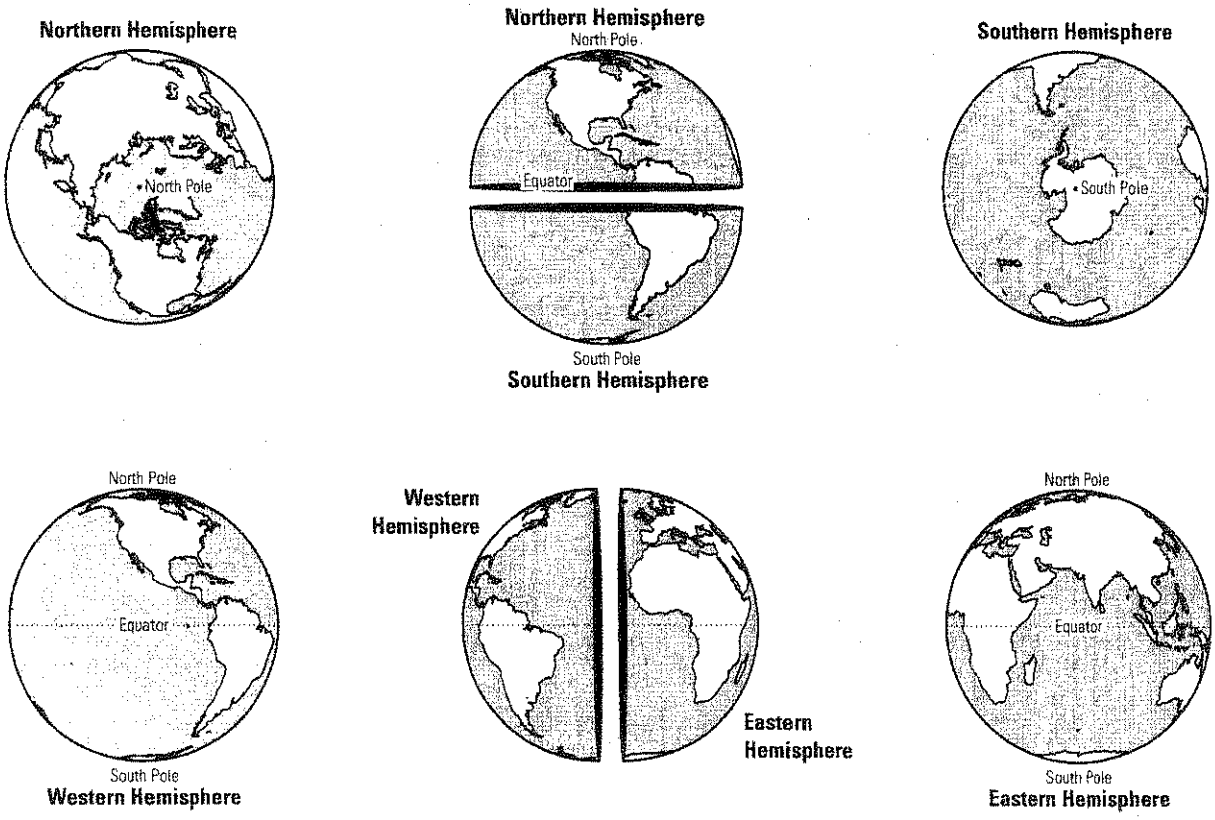
Name _____ Date _____

OUTLINE MAP

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS 4 *Designating Hemispheres*

The study of the earth does not always involve the entire planet at once. Mapmakers often deal with large sections of the earth called hemispheres.

The word *hemisphere* combines *sphere*—meaning anything round, like a ball—with the prefix *hemi*—meaning "half." The world can be divided into any of four hemispheres—Northern, Southern, Western, and Eastern. They are illustrated below by both bird's-eye and profile views. Hemispheres are further dramatized by the cutting of the globe horizontally and vertically. Study the globes below.



1. Why do you think the word *hemisphere* accurately describes the six globes shown above?

_____

2. The vertically cut globe creates what two hemispheres? _____

3. Name the continents found all or mostly in the Northern Hemisphere. _____

_____

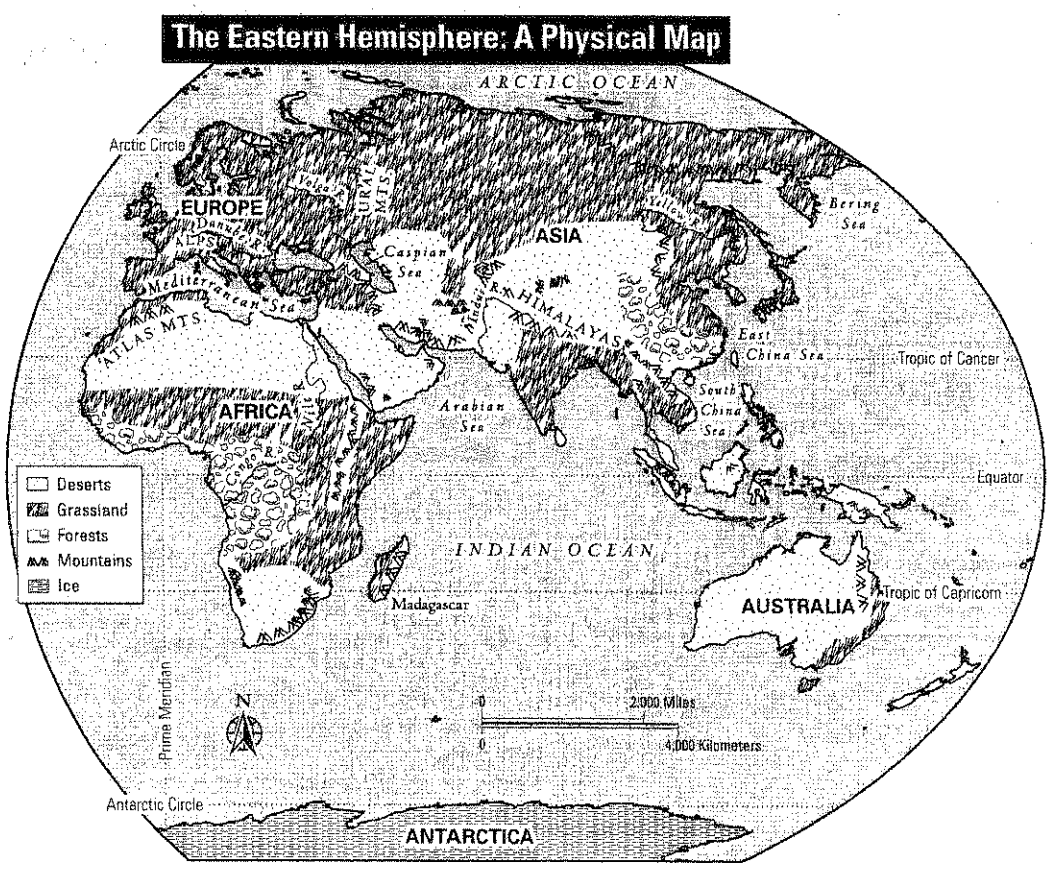
4. Look at the globes for the northern and southern hemispheres. What is the main difference between the North and South poles? _____

Name _____ Date _____

OUTLINE MAP

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS 5 *Reading Physical Maps*

Physical maps show the earth's physical features, such as bodies of water and landforms. Among other natural features, these maps show where rivers, lakes, mountains, and types of vegetation such as grasslands and forests are located. Below is a physical map of the Eastern Hemisphere. Study it and answer the questions.



1. Which continent is almost totally desert? _____

2. Ice is the sole physical feature of what continent? _____

3. What is the only totally inland sea that is identified? _____

4. What is the prominent physical feature of Northern Asia? _____

5. What are the physical features of Africa below the equator? _____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

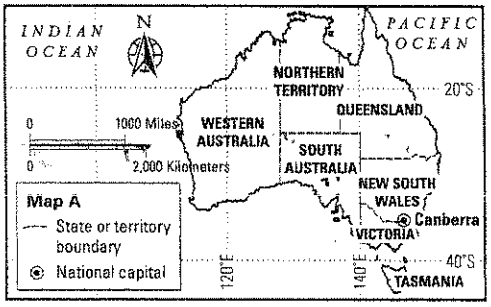
OUTLINE MAP

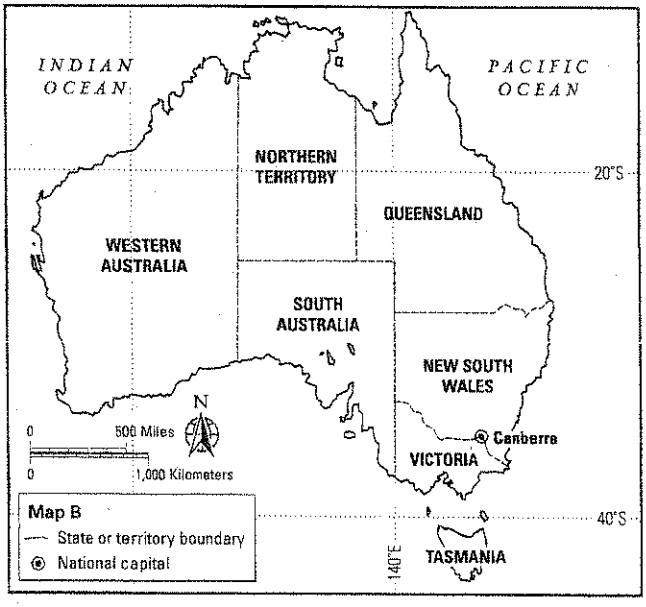
GEOGRAPHY SKILLS 6

Using Scales and the Compass Rose

The scale of a map helps you determine the actual size or length of any of its features or of any distance between two points. It is a ratio between a unit of length on a map and a unit of distance on the earth. Typically, a scale shows a length of line and indicates the number of miles or kilometers that length represents on the map. A map that covers 1,000 miles per inch has a scale of 1:1,000.

The compass rose is a pointed symbol that shows a map's direction on the globe. It is usually placed on an area of the map near one edge, away from map details that could make the device difficult to find. On maps showing both water and land, the compass rose is usually placed on the water. The compass rose may show all four cardinal directions—N, S, E, W—or just one, north. Study the maps below and answer the questions.





1. Is Tasmania north, south, east, or west of Australia? _____

2. About how many inches wide is Australia as it is shown in Map A? (Use a ruler to measure across the widest part of the continent.) _____

3. What is the approximate distance across Australia in miles? _____

4. How much larger is Australia in Map B than it is in Map A? _____

Name _____ Date _____

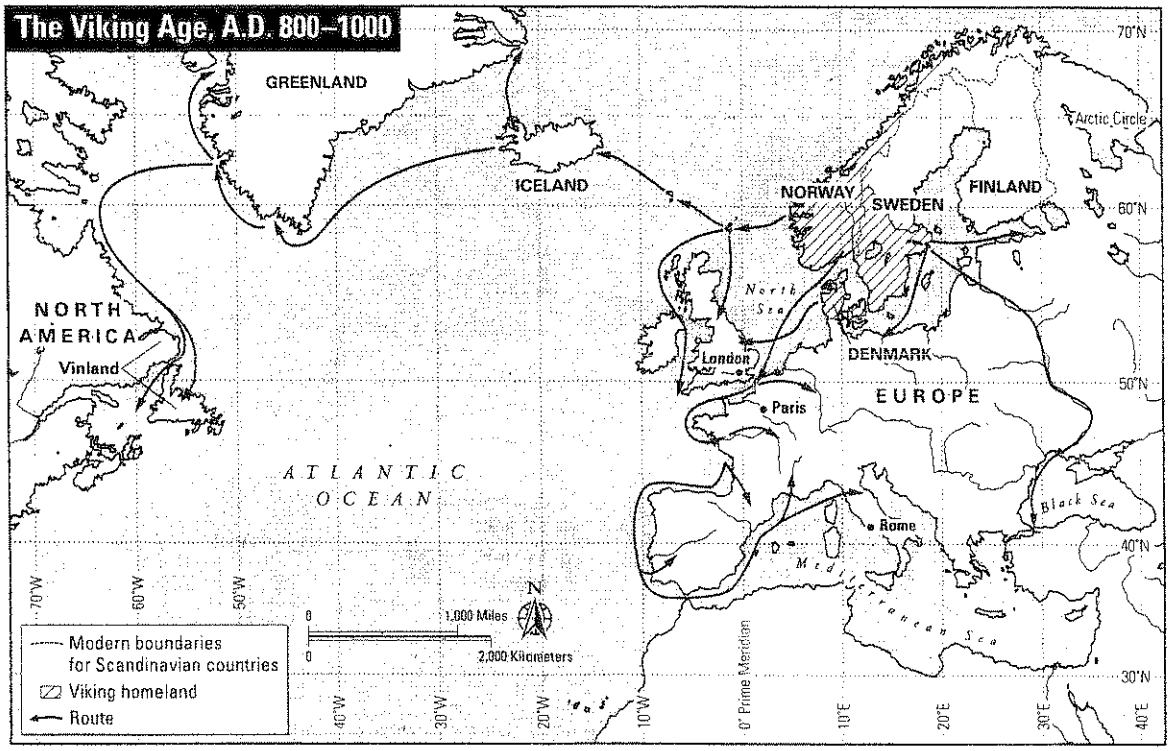
OUTLINE MAP

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS 7

Interpreting Lines, Labels, and Symbols

Maps show more than just size and direction. They also define borders of cities, regions, states, and countries. They can be used to depict historical events, to demonstrate how geography has influenced history, and to illustrate human interaction with the environment.

Such information found on a map comes from a reading of its various lines, labels, and symbols. Lines of various width indicate land boundaries, types of roads and waterways, and routes of movement. Labels are words on a map that identify such things as cities, states, countries, continents, and bodies of water. Symbols are decorative objects such as large circles, dots, stars, and bursts used to identify an area's special features—cities, battle sites, resources, and the like. Study the map below and answer the questions.



1. Vikings came from a region of four present-day countries north of Europe called Scandinavia. Which one, identified on the map, was not a point of origin for Vikings? _____

2. Which of the cities on the map is farthest from the Vikings' homeland? _____

3. What direction did the Vikings go to reach Greenland? _____

4. What is the region of North America where the Vikings landed? _____

5. The Arctic Circle runs just south, north, east, or west of Iceland? _____