Maps 101

Title – What the map is trying to show you
Key – Explains the symbols that are on the map
Scale – Gives the relationship of distance on a map to the actual distance on Earth.
Latitude Lines (Parallels) – Imaginary lines which are located north or south of the equator.
   Lines of Latitude are measured from 0° (Equator) to 90° North (North Pole) and from the Equator to 90° South (South Pole)
   Parts of the Earth which are located north of the equator are part of the Northern Hemisphere and those south of the equator are part of the Southern Hemisphere.
Longitude Lines (Meridians) – Imaginary lines which are located east or west of the Prime Meridian (0° Longitude) which runs through Greenwich, England.
   Longitude lines are numbered from 0 to 180 degrees both east and west of the prime meridian.
   Since the prime meridian is 0 degrees longitude, the line on the opposite side of the globe is 180 degrees longitude.
   The half of the Earth that is west of the prime meridian is the Western Hemisphere. The half that is east of the prime meridian is the Eastern Hemisphere.
Compass Rose – Shows the cardinal directions on a map

Types of Maps

Physical Map
- Shows the land and water features of a region.

Political Map
- Shows the political divisions within a specific area or region.

Thematic Map
- Focuses on specific information within a region such as political, economic, or social activities.

Cartogram
- Used to show information on a nation based on data instead of the size of the country.

Flow-Line Map
- Used to show movement of people, goods, ideas, animals, religions, etc.
When dealing with map questions, you have to ask yourself:

“Where is this?”

“What is the map trying to tell me?”

“What concept/information can I remember to help me answer the question?”

The map of New York is a simple example since there are no details to analyze except for the city of Seneca Falls. The question is tricky because you have to remember what happened there and what major concept is associated with that one place.

This map demonstrates how long it would take to travel from the eastern coast of the U.S. to the western coast. The question will probably focus on human-environment interaction such as the building of the Panama Canal.

You are given the information of what the map is about due to the title being given. However, even without the title, there is enough information on the map to realize that the question is going to be about the expansion of the United States before the Civil War. You would also have to know how these territories were acquired such as through treaty, annexation and conflict.

Change over time maps expect you to make a generalization or a summation statement.
How to Analyze a Map

Map Analysis

1. Read the title of the map to determine what the map is about.
2. Identify what type of map you are using.
3. If present, use lines of latitude and longitude to determine relative and absolute locations or use your geographical knowledge to place the location of the map.
4. Decide what the colors, patterns and symbols represent by using the legend of the map.
5. Connect the map to events / people / eras of the past.
6. Write three conclusions that you can make based upon the information that you can see on the map.

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<tr>
<th>Visual</th>
<th>What Type of Map Is It?</th>
<th>Where Is It?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Map" /></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What Do The Symbols / Colors / Patterns Represent?</th>
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<th>Relationships / Connections to the Past or Present</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Visual / What It Should Be Titled</th>
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<th>What I Think Is the Main Idea of What I am Looking At</th>
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Base your answers to questions 25 and 26 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Labor's Struggle for Justice, 1880 – 1920

- **1886 Haymarket Affair**: A bomb explodes at a labor rally, killing seven police. Four labor leaders are later executed despite lack of evidence.
- **1892 Silver Mines Unrest**: Miners strike to protest wage cut. To break the union, the state jails over 1,000 workers.
- **1894 Pullman Strike**: About 14,000 troops attack striking railroad workers, killing 30.
- **1887 Sugar Cane Workers Strike**: State militia breaks strike, killing 30 people, mostly African Americans.
- **1902 Anthracite Coal Strike**: About 140,000 miners strike to win union recognition. Theodore Roosevelt forces arbitration to settle the strike.
- **1912 Textile Strike**: 10 which generalization about labor unions in the United States is most clearly supported by information on the map?
  - (1) The federal government supported labor union activities.
  - (2) Strikes by labor unions were often suppressed by government actions.
  - (3) Labor union membership was limited to mine workers.
  - (4) State governments offered to arbitrate labor disputes.

Which was the first labor strike to end with the president intervening on behalf of the workers?
- (1) 1886 Haymarket Affair
- (2) 1894 Pullman Strike
- (3) 1902 Anthracite Coal Strike
- (4) 1912 Textile Strike