Ames Public Library @HOME Activities

Map Skills

People have been making maps for thousands of years. Learning to read maps requires spatial reasoning skills that connect math to the physical world, and includes skills like understanding symmetry, and building 3D objects. Spatial reasoning skills correlate to early achievement in mathematics and "strongly predict" who will pursue STEM careers. To learn more see a related video on the Library's YouTube Channel at http://bit.ly/APLvideos.

Books and Media:

Title	Author / Performer	Call Number
What Is a Map?	Besel, Jennifer	J 912 BES
Maps and Mapping	Deborah Chancellor	J 912 CHA
The Story of Maps and Navigation	Ganeri, Anita	J 912 GAN
How to Read Maps	Fullman, Joe	J 912 HOW
National Geographic Ultimate Globetrotting	(National Geographic)	J 912 ISA
World Atlas		
What Would You Do with an Atlas	Kralovansky, Susan	J 912 KRA
Maps of the World	Lavagno, Enrico	J 912 LAV
Maps	Mizielińska, Aleksandra	J 912 MIZ
National Geographic World Atlas for Young	(National Geographic)	J 912 NAT
Explorers – 3 rd Edition		
World Atlas	Růžička, Oldřich	J 912 RUZ
If Maps Could Talk	Shores, Erika	J 912 SHO

Websites:

URL	Notes
https://www.timeoutdoors.com/expert-	Great website for learning map skills
advice/walking/kit/map-reading-skills	
https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/geomag/calculators/ma	This is a great website that helps calculate
gcalc.shtml?#declination	magnetic north



Take Away Kit: Map and Compass

Bag Contents:

- 1 Map
- 1 Compass

To learn how to read a map and to use the compass watch the @Home Activity video on the library's YouTube Channel at http://bit.ly/APLvideos.

Spatial thinking is one of the most important skills that students can develop as they learn geography, Earth, and environmental sciences.

Learning to read a map can be a fun activity for the family. Somethings to consider about maps:

- Maps show where things are located, usually from a place above.
- A map is a small model that represents something that is much larger.
- Maps have a compass rose that shows directions.

Using these guidelines, see if you can draw a map of your neighborhood. You can add details on the map to make it more interesting.

You can also use the map provided to locate your home, school, the Library or other important places in Ames.

Using the compass and the map, go for a walk with your family. See if you can navigate your way back.



Vocabulary

Birds'-eye-view – An elevated view of an object from above, as though the observer was a bird. It is often used in floor plans and maps.

Boundary – Most commonly, a line that has been established by people to mark the limit of one political unit, such as a country or state, and the beginning of another.

Cardinal directions – The four main point of a compass: north, south, east, and west which are also known by the first letter—N, S, E, and W. These four directions are also known as cardinal points.

Cartographer – Someone who draws, plans, and studies maps.

Cartography – The making and studying of maps.

Compass Rose – A figure on a map, chart, or a compass that displays the directions. Most show points for the cardinal directions of North, East, South, and West.

Globe – A round model of the world.

GPS – an electronic tool used to find the location of an object; GPS stands for Global Positioning System.

Grid – A network of evenly spaced horizontal and vertical lines used to identify locations on a map.

Map legend – A list or a chart that explains symbols on a map or graph.

Ordinal directions – Northeast (NE), southeast (SE), southwest (SW), northwest (NW). Ordinal directions are also known as inter-cardinal directions.

Route – The path you follow to go somewhere.

Scale – A map tool that compares distances in a map to real distances on Earth.

Source: The Story of Maps and Navigation by Anita Ganeri, J 912 GAN

