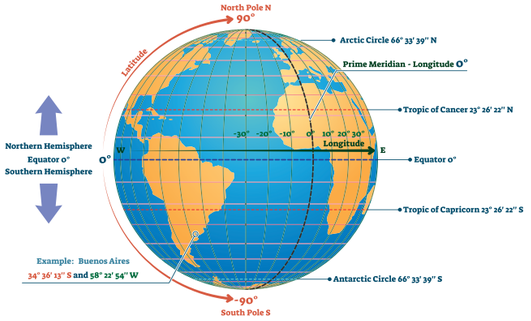
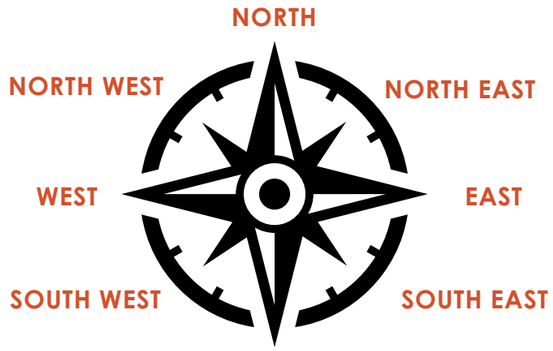
Knowledge Organiser

# Mapping the World

## What is latitude and longitude?

Lines of latitude and longitude are used to locate places accurately on the Earth's surface. Latitude and longitude are divided in degrees (°), minutes (') and seconds ("). There are 60 minutes in a degree and 60 seconds in a minute (similar to measuring time).





| Physical maps | Political maps | Road and Street map | Topographic map |
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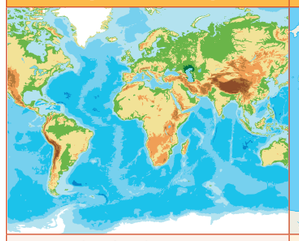
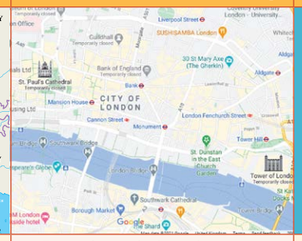
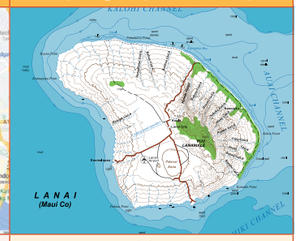
|  |   |   |   |
| A physical map uses colours to show the natural landscape features of the Earth. | A political map shows the borders of countries, states, counties, and cities. | Road and street maps give a really clear view of roads, streets and specific places such as museums. | A topographic map shows the shape and height of the land on the Earth's surface. |

## Significant People and Places

| Gerardus Mercator | The Middle of the World Monument, Ecuador | The Royal Observatory, Greenwich | Major-General William Roy |
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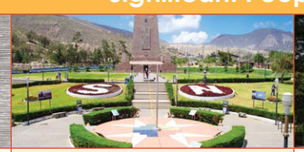
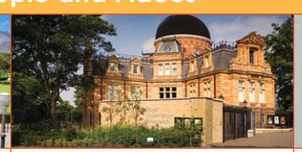
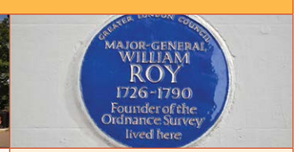
|  |  |  |   |
| Gerardus Mercator was a cartographer. In 1569, he flattened our spherical planet creating a new two-dimensional world map with latitude and longitude lines drawn in a straight grid. This made the Earth easier to navigate for sailors. | The monument marks where the French explorer Charles Marie de la Condamine once calculated the Earth's equatorial line. Since 1736, modern GPS satellite technology has placed the real equatorial line about 300m north of the present-day monument. | Since the late 19th century, the Royal Observatory is the historic source of the Prime Meridian of the world, Longitude 0° 0' 0". The Prime Meridian marks the divide between the eastern and western hemispheres. | William Roy was an accomplished surveyor and mapmaker. The Ordnance Survey began when Roy took charge of an English survey to find out the difference in longitude between Paris and London. |



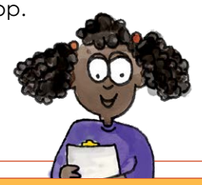
## Glossary

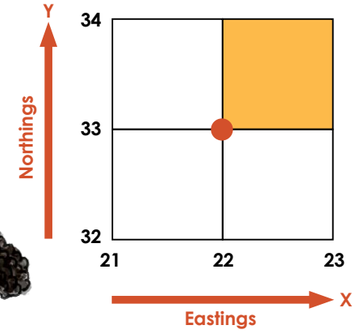
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | border | something that separates geographic areas. They can be natural or manmade |
| 2 | cartographer | a person who draws of produces maps |
| 3 | compass | a tool for finding direction |
| 4 | elevation | the height of a place above the sea |
| 5 | Equator | the centre of the lines of latitude at 0° |
| 6 | human feature | something which has been created or built by humans |
| 7 | landmass | a continent or other large body of land |
| 8 | latitude | lines that run in horizontal parallels. They represent distance north or south from the Equator |
| 9 | longitude | lines that run vertically from pole to pole. They represent the distance east or west from Greenwich in London, England |
| 10 | physical feature | something that has been formed naturally on Earth |
| 11 | Prime Meridian | the line labelled 0° longitude |
| 12 | projection | a method for representing the earth on a plane surface |
| 13 | satellite | a machine that orbits round the earth or another planet to collect information |

## How do you read Ordnance Survey Maps?

Grid lines are used to locate different symbols or features on an OS map.

Four-figure grid references allow you to locate a grid square and six-figure grid references allow you to identify a specific place such as a shop.






**Four-figure grid reference**

1. To find the number of a square first use the eastings to go along the X axis until you come to the bottom left-hand corner of the square you want.
2. Write this two-figure number down **22**___
3. Then use the northing to go up the Y axis until you find the same corner.
4. Put this two-figure number after your first one and you now have the four-figure grid reference **2233**

## Significant People and Places

| The Waldseemüller World Map | The Tabula Rogeriana | Ptolemy's World Map | Babylonian World Map |
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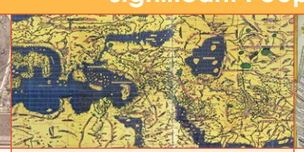
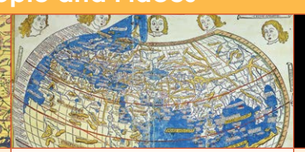
|  |  |  |  |
| In 1507, the German cartographer, Martin Waldseemüller, produced the first map to show the New World as a distinct landmass with the Pacific Ocean on its western side. He helped give the American continents their name. | The Tabula Rogeriana remained among the world's most accurate maps for several centuries, but it may appear strange because in the tradition of Islamic cartographers, al-Idrisi drew it with south positioned at the top. | Ptolemy was a geographer and astronomer working in Ancient Rome. He wrote a famous book — Geographia. His work informed mapmakers on the size of the Earth, and the co-ordinates for all the places shown on the map. | History's earliest known world map was scratched on clay tablets in the ancient city of Babylon sometime around 600 B.C. It shows the world as a flat disc surrounded by the ocean. |