

# 8<sup>th</sup> Class

## Social Studies

Lesson

1

Reading and Analysis of **MAPS**

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## 1. What is Map?

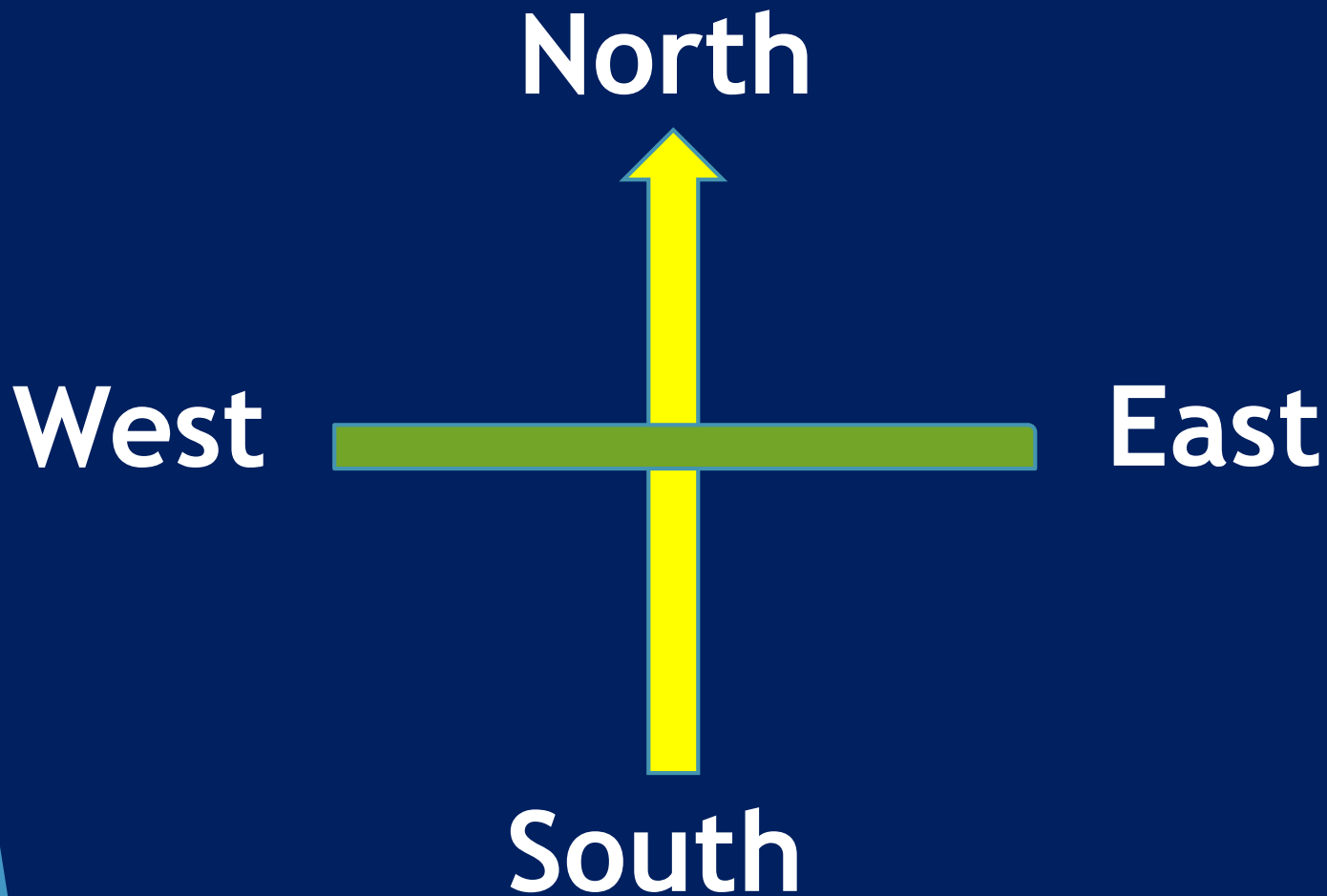
Map is a model of a place draw based on scale.

## 2. What is scale?

Scale is a instrument to reduce actual distance and draw a map.

Ex:  $1\text{cm} = 100\text{km}$

### 3. Draw Directions of a map?



**Top of the map - North**

**Bottom of the map - South**

**Right side of map - East**

**Left side of map - West**

## 4. How many types of mapping skills? What are they?

There are three types of mapping skills.

They are : 1. Map pointing

2. Map Reading

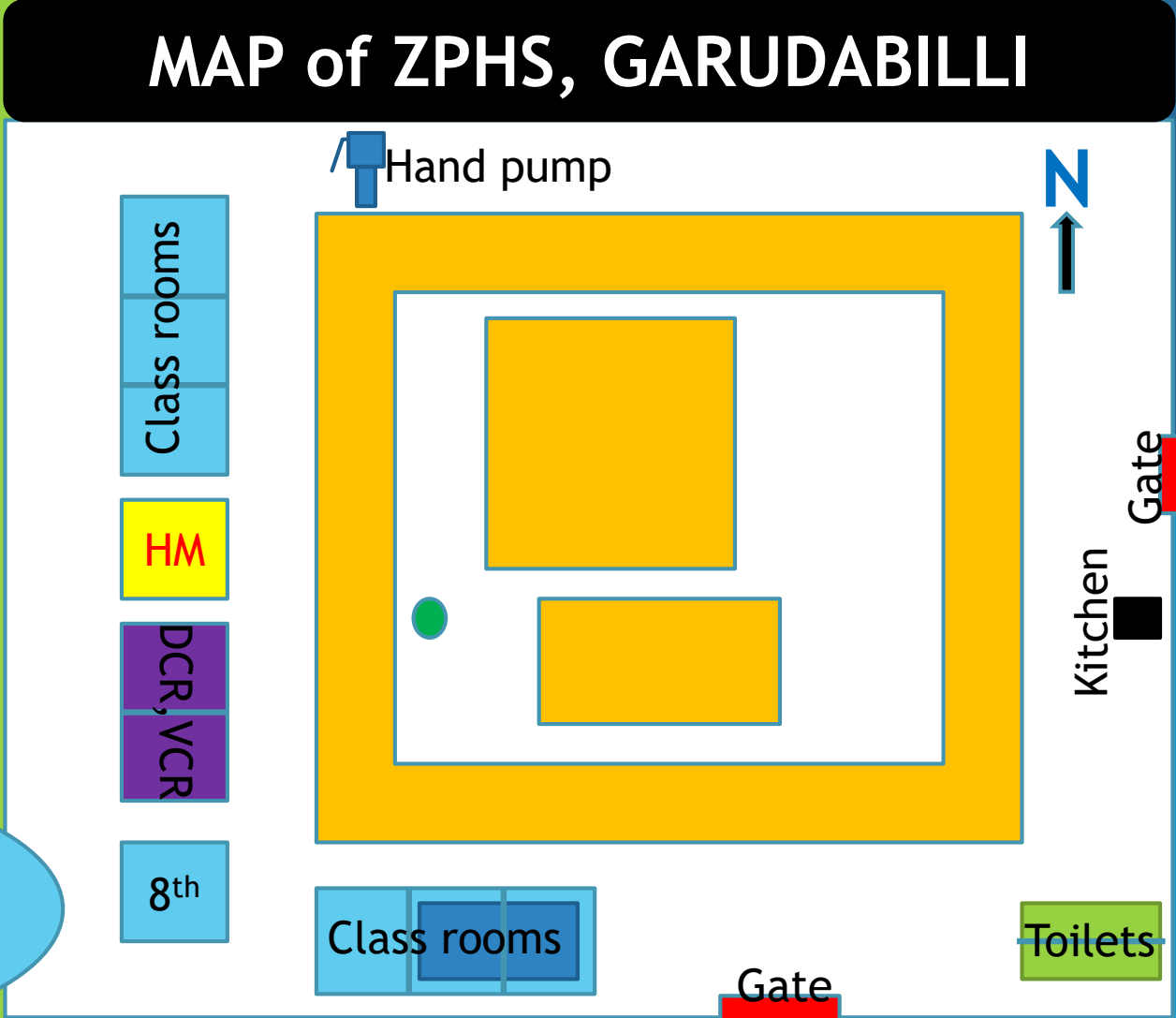
3. Map Drawing

# MAP - PHOTOGRAPH

# 5. What are the difference between Map and Photograph?



**Scale**  
1cm = 20 feet



## 5. What are the difference between Map and Photograph?

MAP	PHOTOGRAPH
1. Map does not show any real features	1. It show real features like houses,trees,etc.
2. It is model of a place	2. It is not a model of place
3. It draw based on scale	3. It does not follow any scale.
4. It shows some special features like Temperature,Rainfall,Soils Etc	4. It does not show any special features.
5. It is used by Geographer.	5. It does not use for Geographers.

# TYPES OF MAPS



**6. How many types of maps? What are they?**

**There are three types of maps.**

**They are 1. Political maps**

**2. Physical Maps**

**3. Thematic maps**

# Maps

```
graph TD; Maps[Maps] --> Political[Political]; Maps --> Physical[Physical]; Maps --> Thematic[Thematic]; Political --> P1[Villages]; Political --> P2[Mandalas]; Political --> P3[Districts]; Political --> P4[States]; Political --> P5[Countries]; Physical --> Ph1[Plains]; Physical --> Ph2[Plateaus]; Physical --> Ph3[Mountains]; Thematic --> T1[Temperature]; Thematic --> T2[Rainfall]; Thematic --> T3[Population]; Thematic --> T4[Languages];
```

## Political

Villages  
Mandalas  
Districts  
States  
Countries

## Physical

Plains  
Plateaus  
Mountains

## Thematic

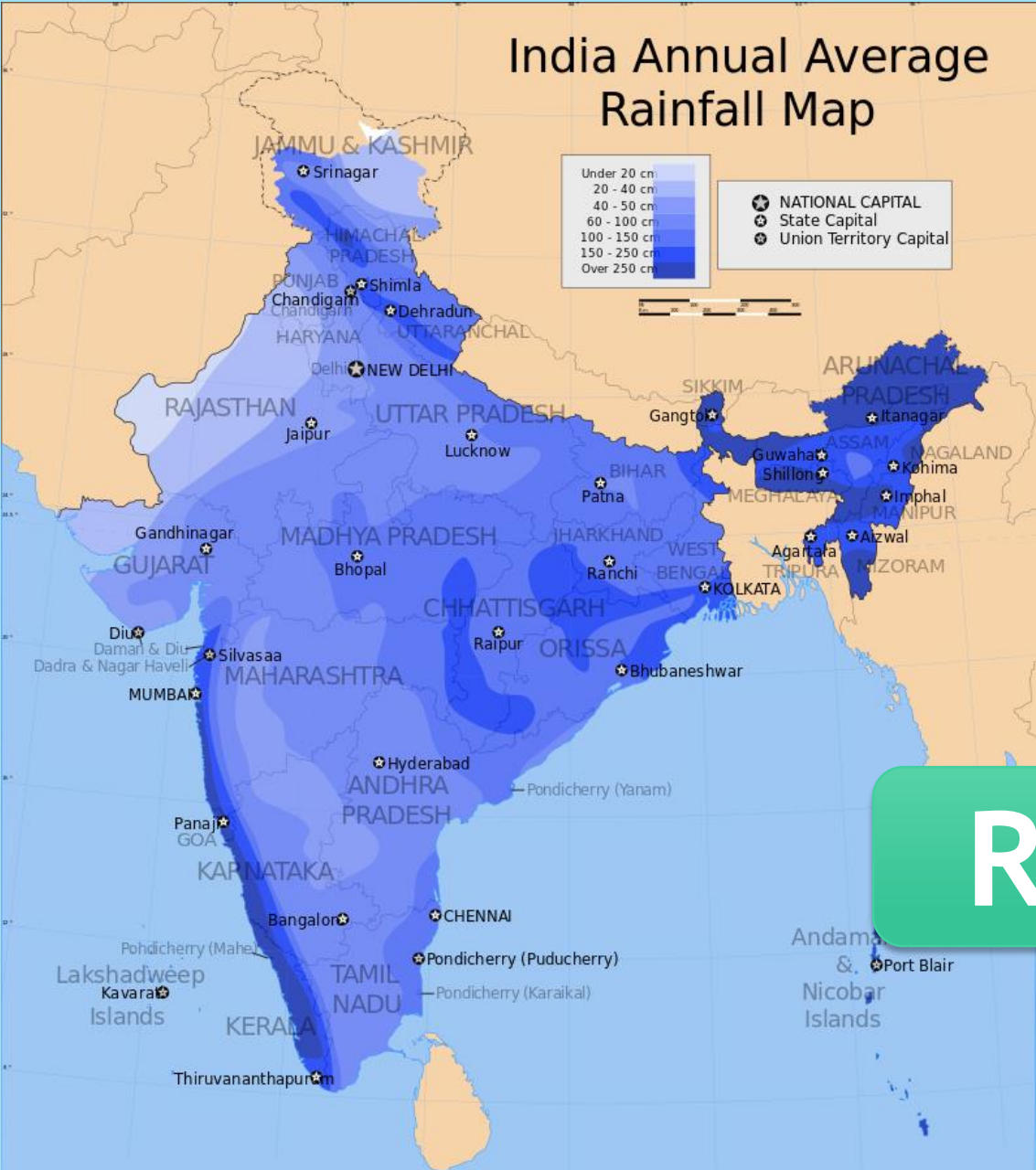
Temperature  
Rainfall  
Population  
Languages

## 7. What are the thematic Maps? Give examples?

Maps which are show a single special feature are known as thematic Maps.

Ex: Rainfall Map  
Temperature Map

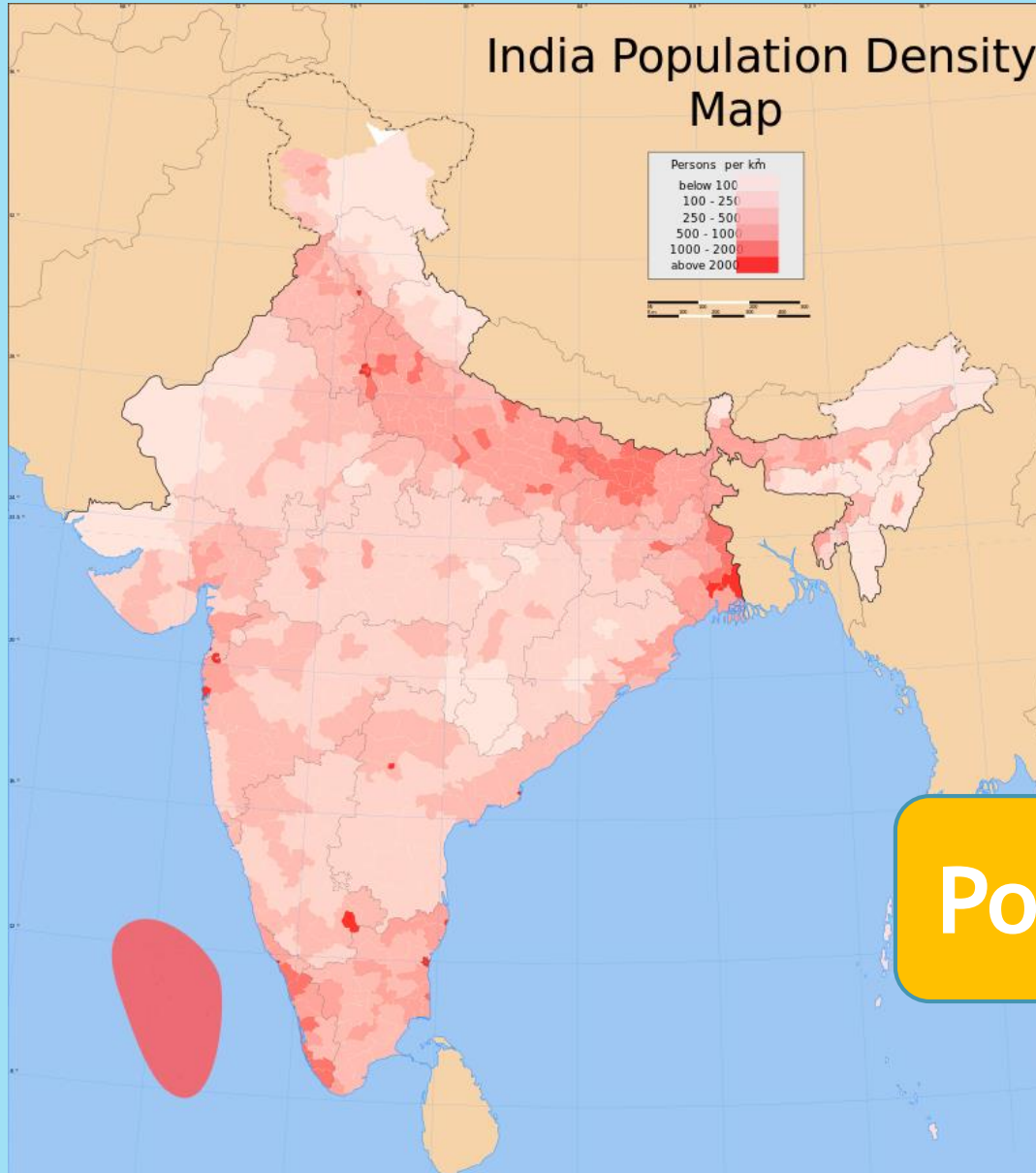
# India Annual Average Rainfall Map



Rainfall Map

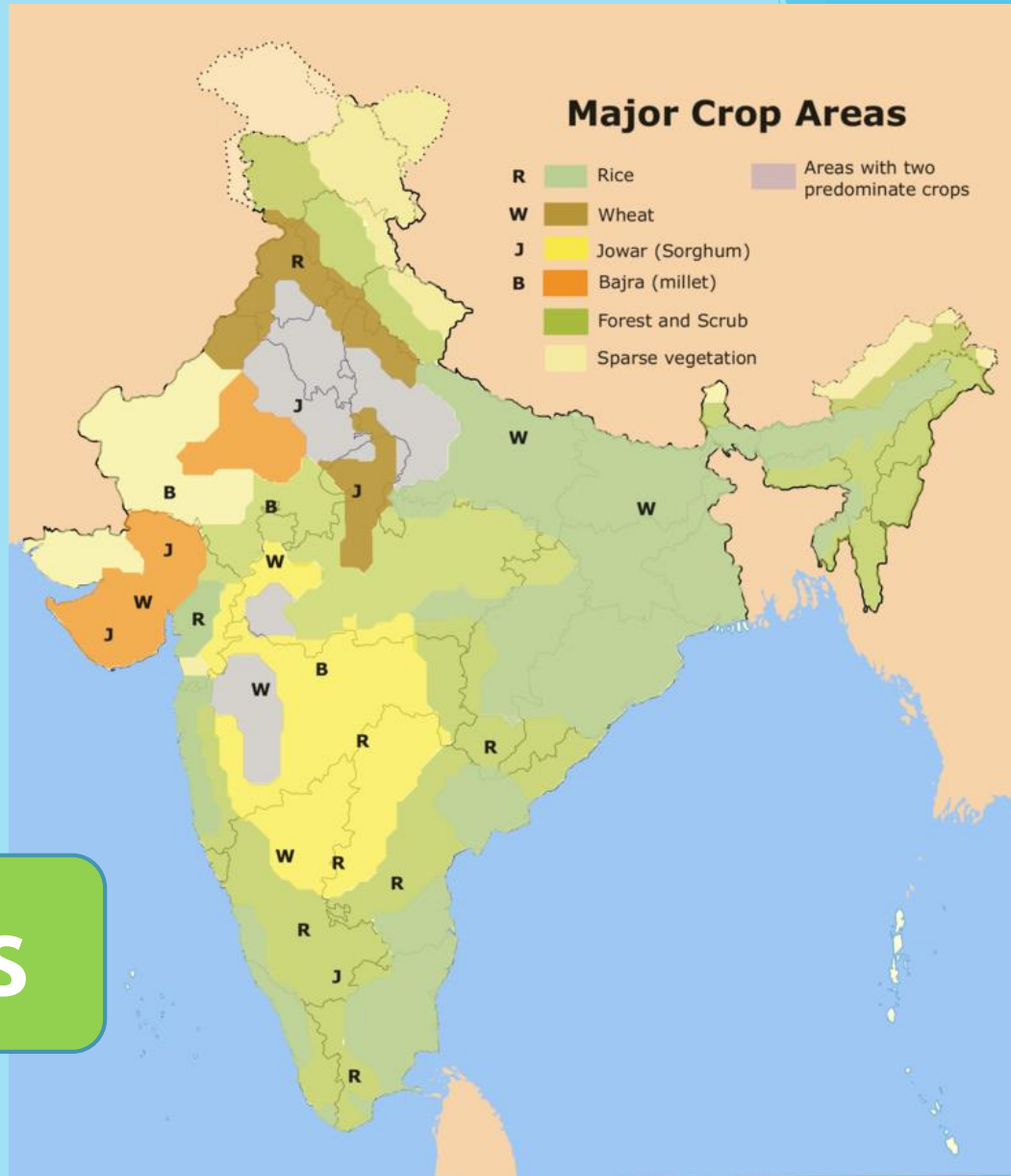
# Temperature Map





Population Density Map

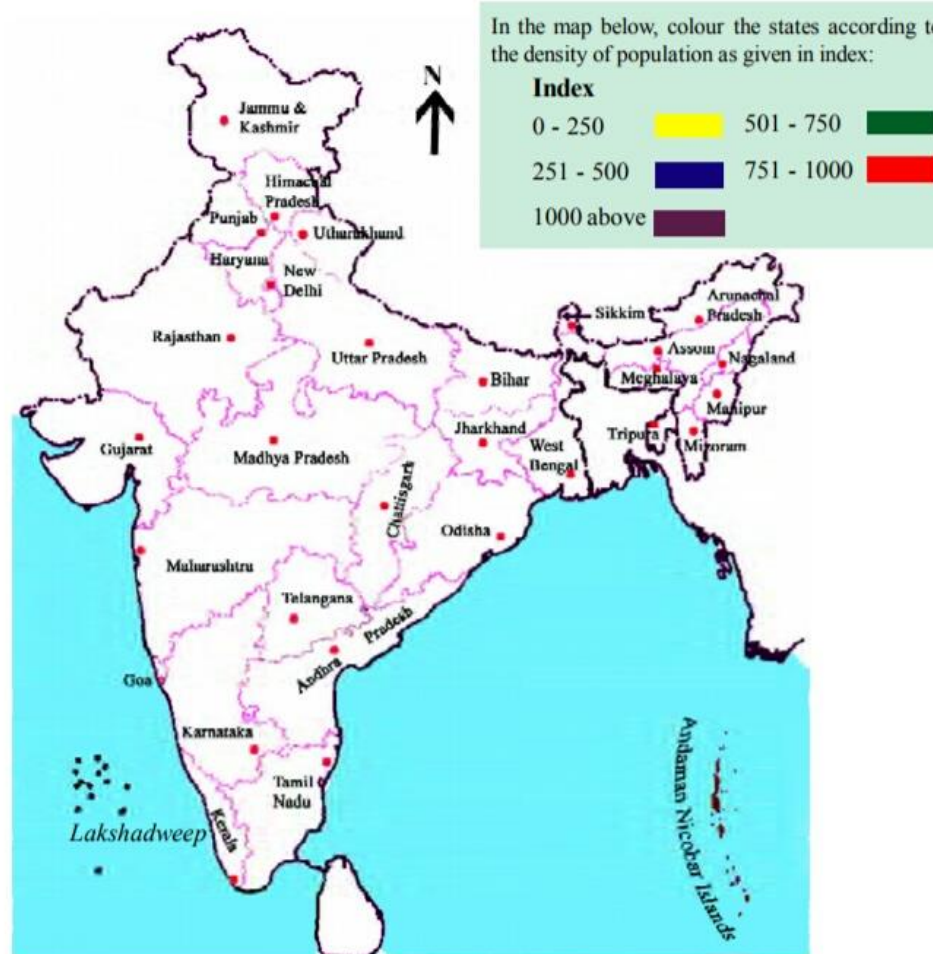
# Major Crop Areas



# Making of Population Map

Density of Population year - 2011 (Census - 2011)

State	Density	State	Density	State	Density
Andhra Pradesh	309	Jammu & Kashmir	56	Odisha	269
Arunachal Pradesh	17	Jharkhand	414	Punjab	550
Assam	397	Karnataka	319	Rajasthan	201
Bihar	1102	Kerala	859	Sikkim	86
Chhattisgarh	189	Madhya Pradesh	236	Tamilnadu	555
Goa	394	Maharashtra	365	Telangana	307
Gujarat	308	Manipur	122	Tripura	350
Haryana	573	Meghalaya	132	Uttarakhand	189
Himachal Pradesh	123	Mizoram	52	Uttar Pradesh	828
		Nagaland	119	West Bengal	1030



Map 0: India - Density of population



# MAPS DOWN THE AGE

1. The earliest maps were made by

**SUMERIANS** about 4000 years ago.

2. These were imprinted on clay tablets.

3. The Sumerian temples owned large

extant of land. That's why they tried to keep records

of the land with the help of maps.



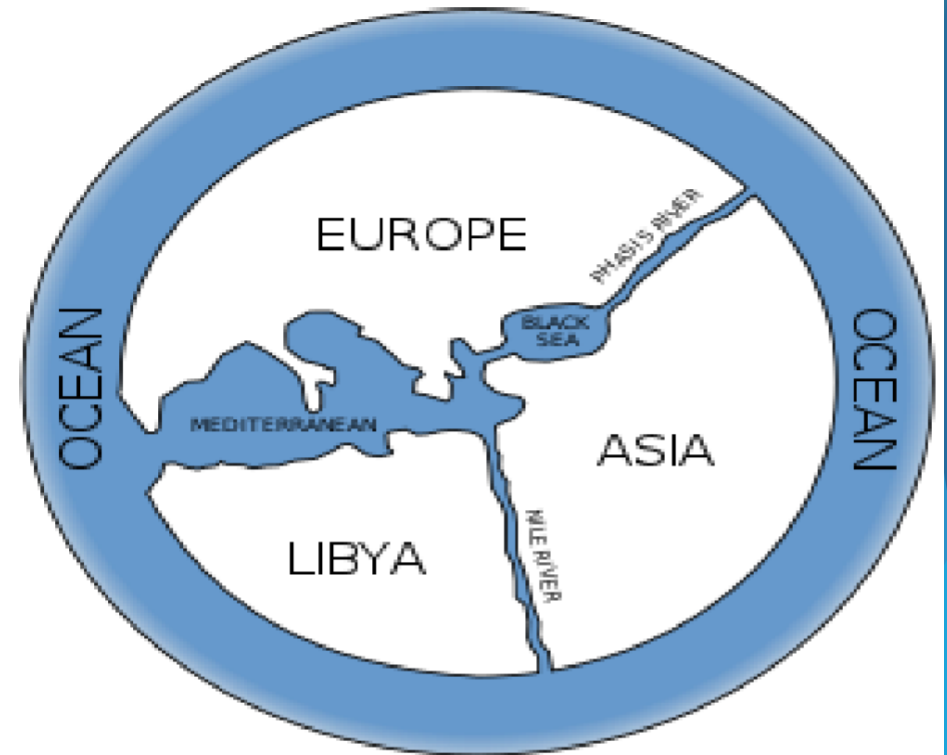
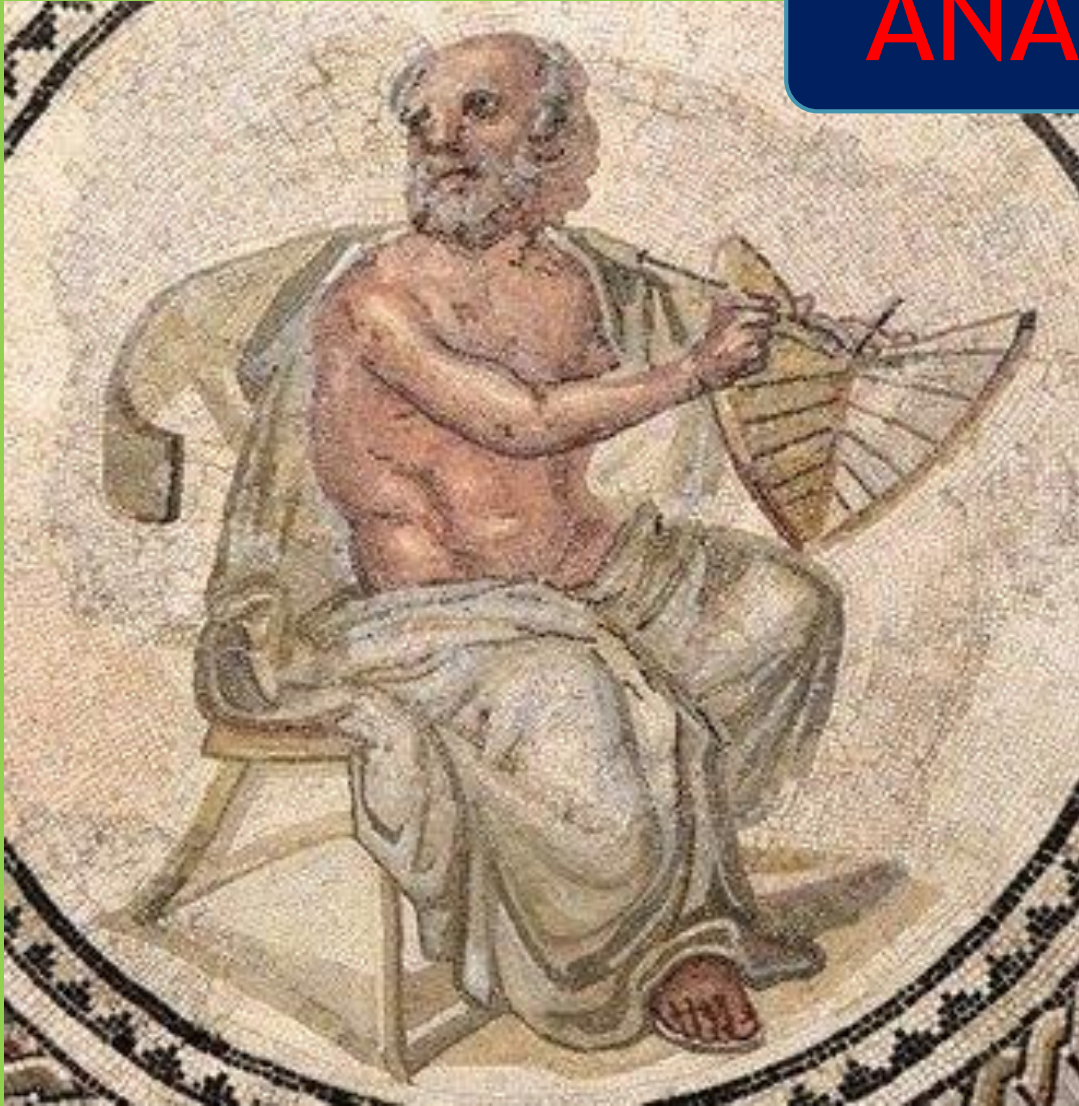
*Fig 1.2: Sumerian clay tablet*

4. Earliest **WORLD MAP** made by **BABYLONIANS** .

They also prepared maps on Clay tablets  
about 2600 years ago.



# ANAXIMANDER ( Greek)



**World Map according to Anaximander**

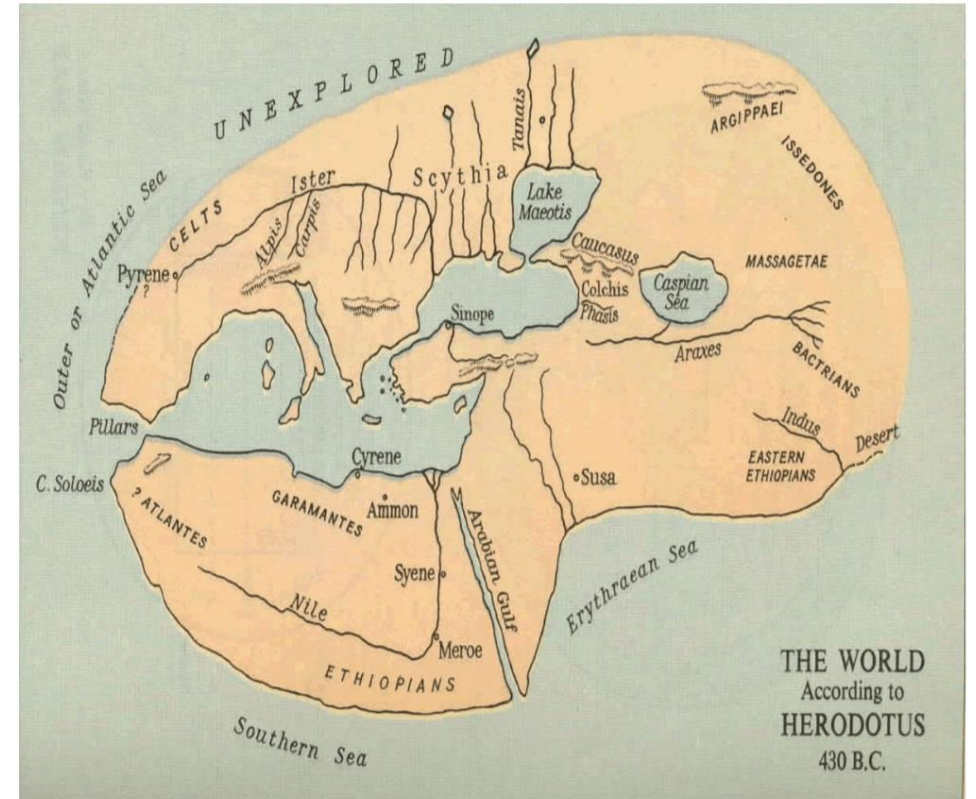
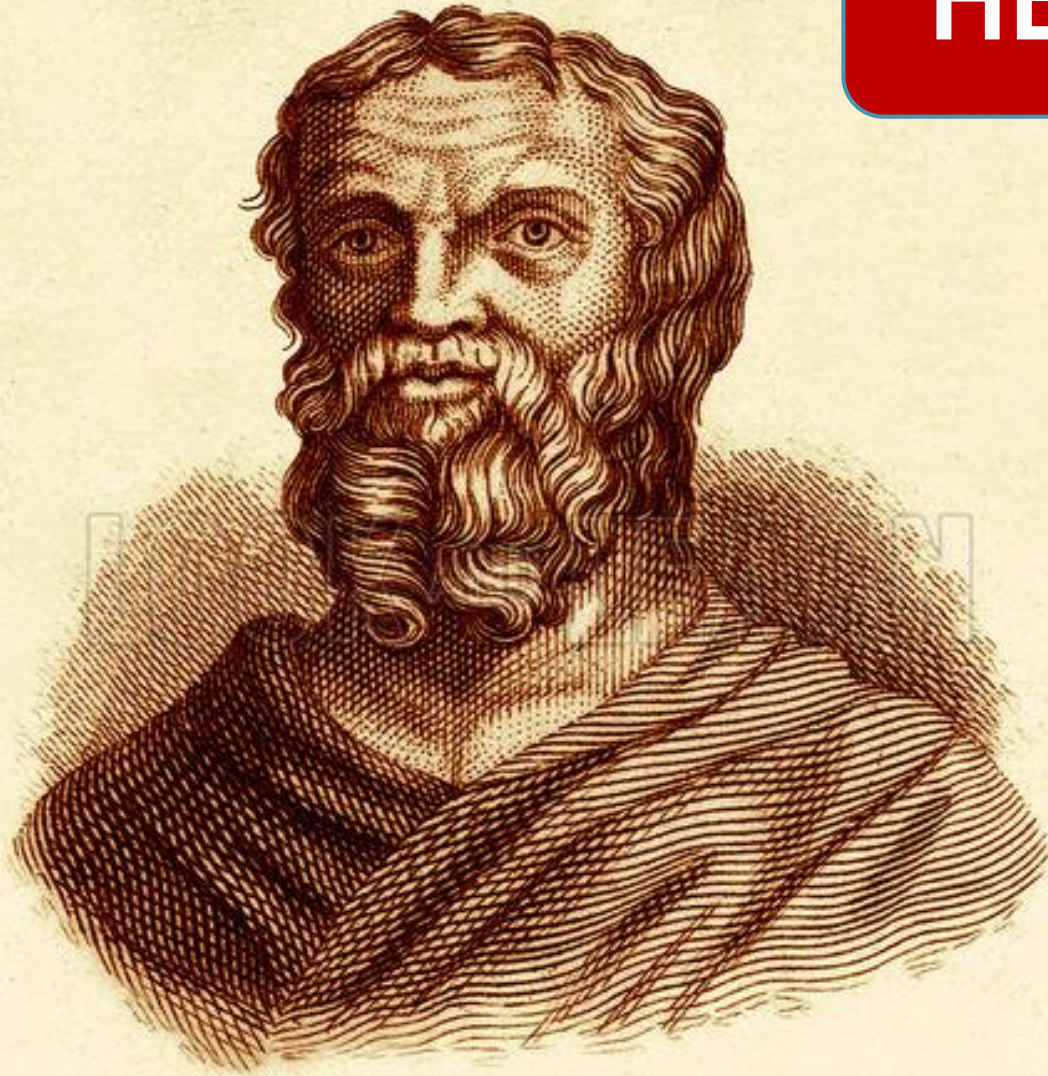
# HECATAEUS ( Miletus- Turkey )



*Map 2: World after Hecataeus*



# HERODOTUS (Greek)



World Map according to Herodotus

The **Greeks** and after them **Romans** were greatly interested in making maps -

1. To know about places near and far.

2. They wanted to conquer the world and build colonies and trade with them.

In this way Greek king **ALEXANDER** tried to conquer the world and came as far as **INDIA** 2300 years ago.

In order to help the **SAILORS** ...

The **GREEKS** tried to make the maps accurate with the help of  
**Longitudes** and **Latitudes**.



**They tried to find out a set of places where the midday occurred at the same time. These places were joined together with a line from north to south - this was the 'Meridian' (Noon line) or Longitude.**

**They also tried to draw Latitudes by connecting places which had equal length of shadow at noon.**



**P** on-  
**T** ecorvo  
**O** bservatory for  
**L** ight,  
**E** arly-universe,  
**M** assive-neutrino  
**Y** ield

**PTOLEMY ( Greek-Roman)**



**World Map according to Ptolemy**

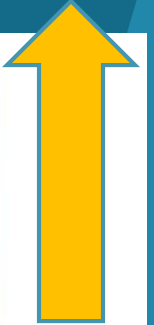
**Ptolemy** was one of the most famous geographers of the ancient world who prepared detailed maps of the world using these lines.

You may have noticed that most of these ancient maps give more correct information of Europe and nearby countries. In fact, they usually place **Greece or Rome** in the **middle** of the map.



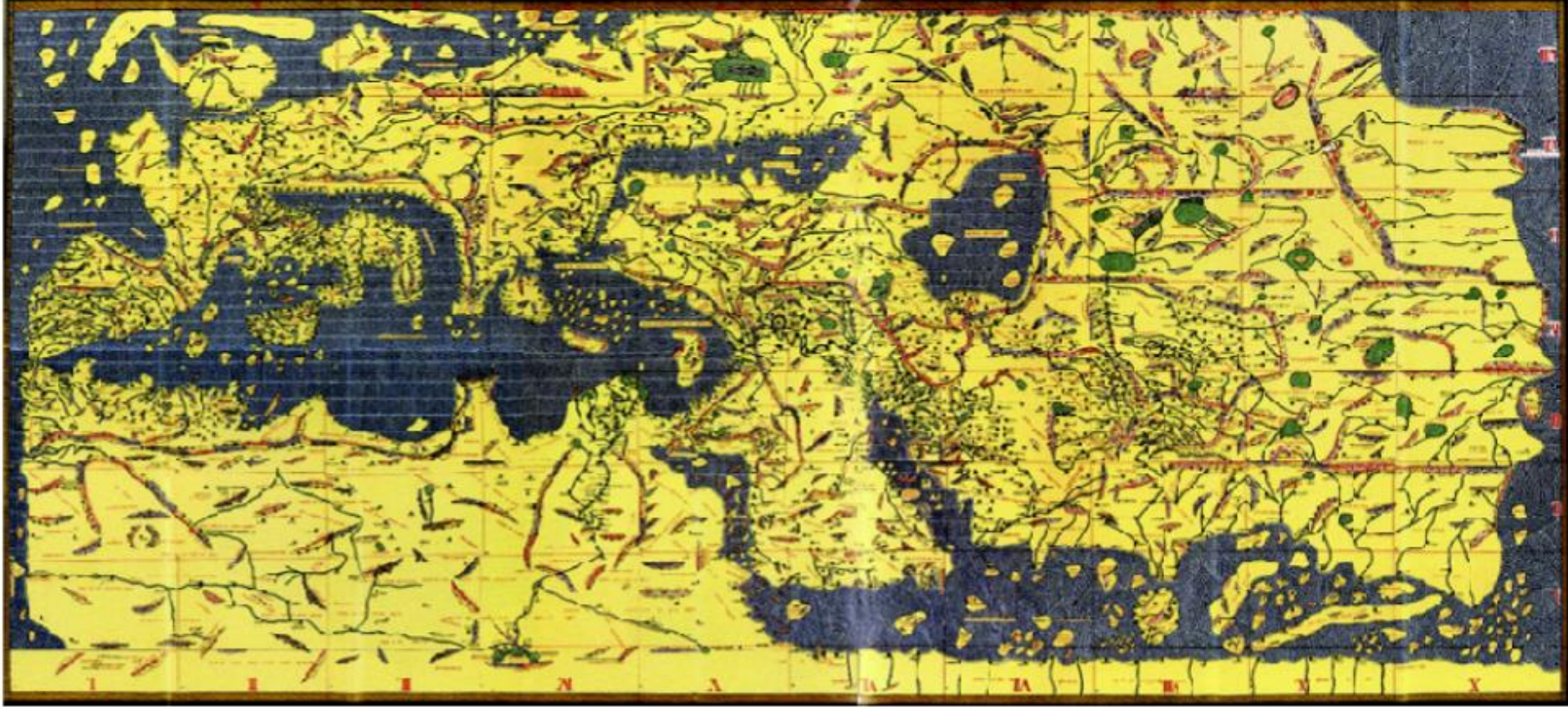
**AL IDRISI ( Spain - Morocco )**

south



పటం 3 : అల్ బిరుని గీసిన పటం (1154)

పటం 3 : అల్బర్టిస్ గ్రేసిన పటం (1154)





పటం 4 : చైనాకు చెందిన డామింగ్ హాన్ యి తు  
గీసిన పటం (1389)



# According to BIBLE

This really was a model of the world according to the Bible. It is surrounded by oceans, and is divided into three continents - **Asia, Europe and Africa**. Of these, **Asia** was considered the largest and the most important as it had **Jerusalem** which was the birthplace of **Jesus Christ**.



*Map 5: Model of the world according to Bible*

# Maps Making in INDIA during British period

- They established a department called **‘Survey of India’** to survey the entire country and prepare maps.
- **James Rennel** was appointed the **‘Surveyor General’** and he prepared one of the first survey based maps of India.

- In 1802 **William Lambton** began one of the most important geographical surveys in the world starting from Chennai in the south and culminating in the Himalayas to determine the length of a longitude and also the heights of various places.
- This survey was completed by **Sir George Everest**. It is this survey which established that Mt Everest is the highest peak in the world (Mt Everest was named after George Everest, who measured its height for the first time using scientific methods).

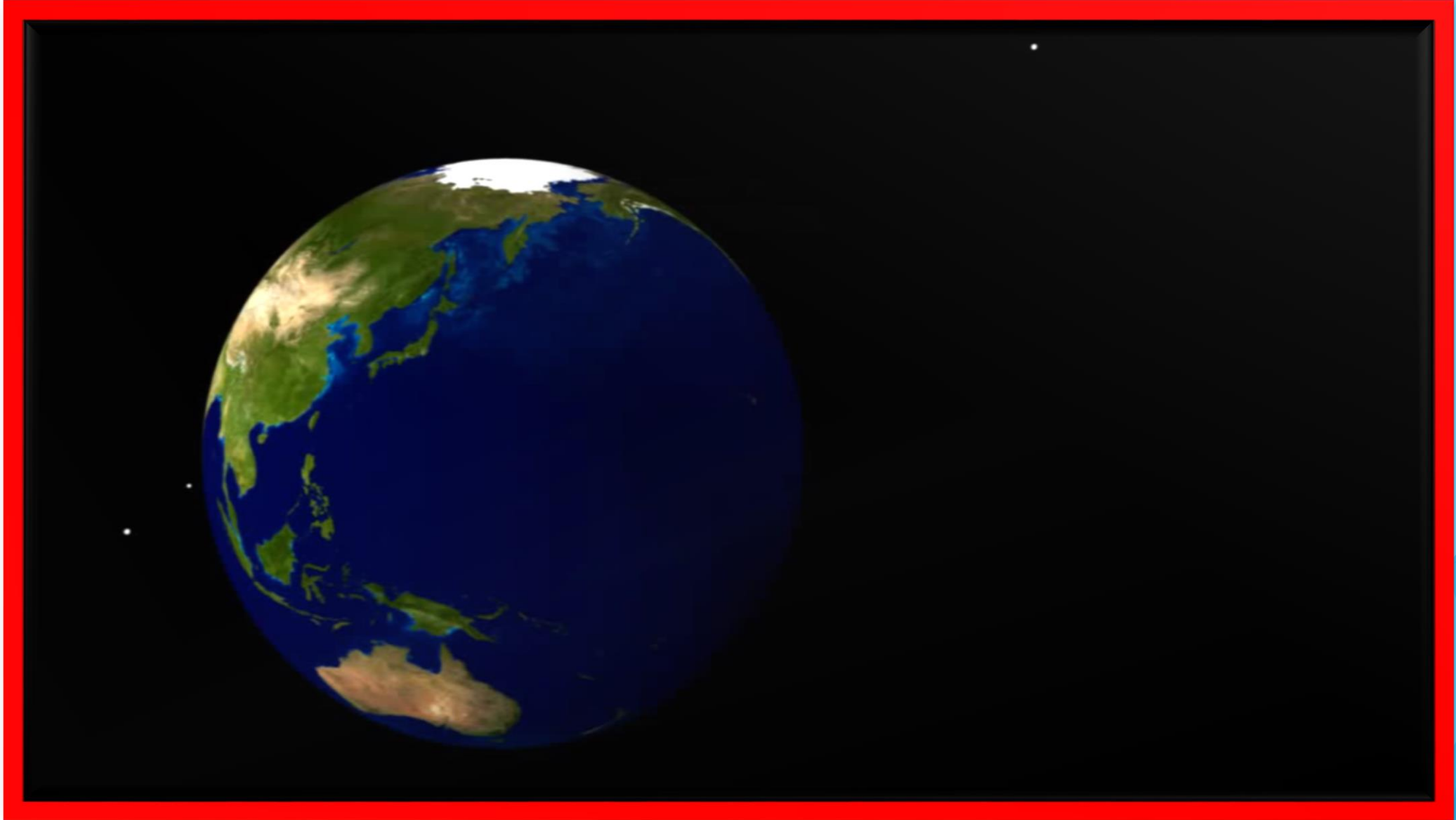
➤ The survey began in **Chennai** because all heights are measured from the sea level.

# PROJECTION in A MAP

**Projection is the method to draw maps  
with correct directions, shapes and sizes.**

The father of **Dutch** cartography was **Gerardus Mercator** (1512-94), who examined the previous works and did about more original work on maps. Mercator's map projection is famously known as Mercator Projection.









# USES OF MAP

# USES OF MAPS in Before modern period

- 1. Colonisation**
- 2. Explorations**
- 3. Military**

# Use of maps in our times

- In our own times, maps are used extensively for planning and development of countries.
- This requires planners to identify the resources available in a region and the problems faced by it.

- **plan agricultural development.**
- **planning and setting up of new industries**
- **building roads, hospitals and schools  
with the help of maps.**

Do you think the use of maps has changed from the time of ancient Greeks to now? In what way is it similar and different?

	In ancient Greece	At present
Similarities	In both time maps used to army purpose.	
Differences	Maps were used to occupy other places	Maps are using for agriculture development, planning, constuctions,etc

Many people believe that the making of maps by the Colonial powers was a more powerful tool for exploitation and control of the colonies than guns. Do you agree? Why?

1. Yes, I agree with the above statement.
2. Because, maps are used to identify the specific place which they want to colonise. It help to occupy that place easily.

**In what ways were the maps prepared by the British different from the one made by Ptolemy or Idrisi?**

**Maps prepared by BRITISHERS**

**They prepared maps with different parts of the world which are rich in natural resources**

**Maps prepared by PTOLEMY / IDRISI**

**They prepared map with main focus on Europe and the surround areas.**



**Prepare a few questions to find out more about different types of maps?**

- 1. How many types of maps?**
- 2. What are the use of physical map?**
- 3. Define Thematic map?**
- 4. Give examples for Thematic maps?**

COLOURS, **SYMBOLS**

Indication in A MAP

Given below is the colour code used to represent the land cover and land use in maps.

Colour		Land cover/ Land use
Dark Green		Forest
Light Green		Grasslands
Brown		Land useful for agriculture
Yellow (Topographical maps)		Cropped area
Dark Grey		Mountains
Light Grey		Hills
Yellow		Plateaus & Swamps
Light Red		Wastelands
Light Blue		Tanks, Rivers, Canals, Wells etc.
Dark Blue		Seas and Oceans
White		Places where minerals are available
Black		Boundaries

For representing the various socio-economic aspects/details we can use the techniques

## Conventional symbols on maps

While map makers usually use their own symbols, some symbols are used conventionally by most map makers. In India, we usually follow the conventions used by the Survey of India. See, for example, the conventional symbols given below the ‘Topo sheets’ of Survey of India.

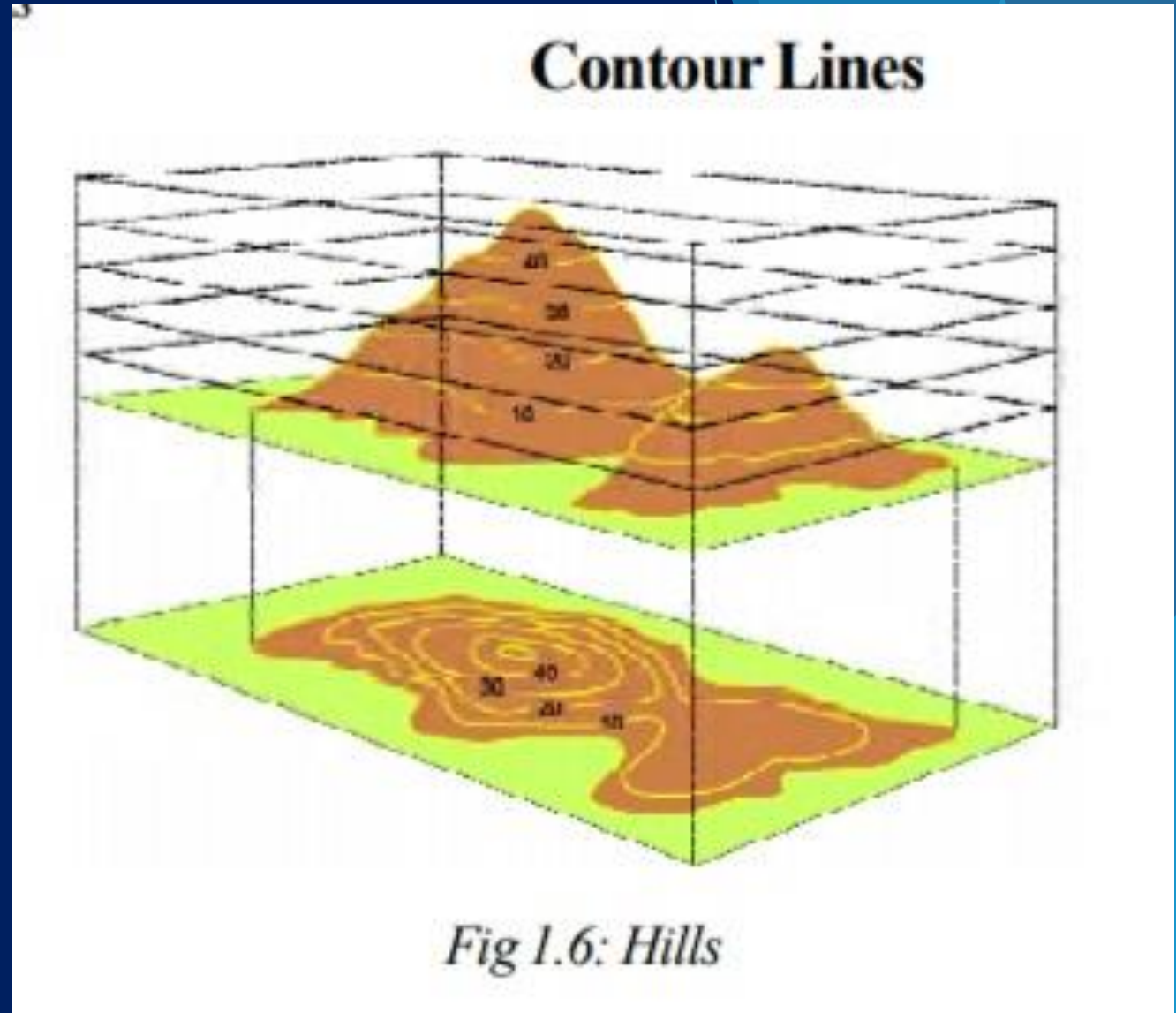
Towns or Villages: inhabited: deserted Fort .....	
Huts: permanent: temporary. Tower. Antiquities .....	
Temple. Chhatri. Church. Mosque. Idgah. Tomb. Graves .....	
Lighthouse. Lightship. Buoys: lighted: unlighted. Anchorage .....	
Mine. Vine on trellis. Grass. Scrub .....	
Palms: palmyra: other. Plantain. Conifer. Bamboo. Other trees .....	
Boundary. international .....	
.. State: demarcated: underdemarcated .....	
.. district: subdivn., tahsil or taluk forest .....	
Boundary pillars: surveyed; unlocated; village trijunction .....	
Heights, triangulated; station; point, approximate .....	
Bench-mark: geodetic; tertiary: canal .....	
Postoffice. Telegraph office. Combined office. Police station .....	
Bungalows: dak or travellers, inspection. Rest-house .....	
Circuit house. Camping ground, Forest: reserved: protected .....	
Spaced names: administrative; local: tribal .....	

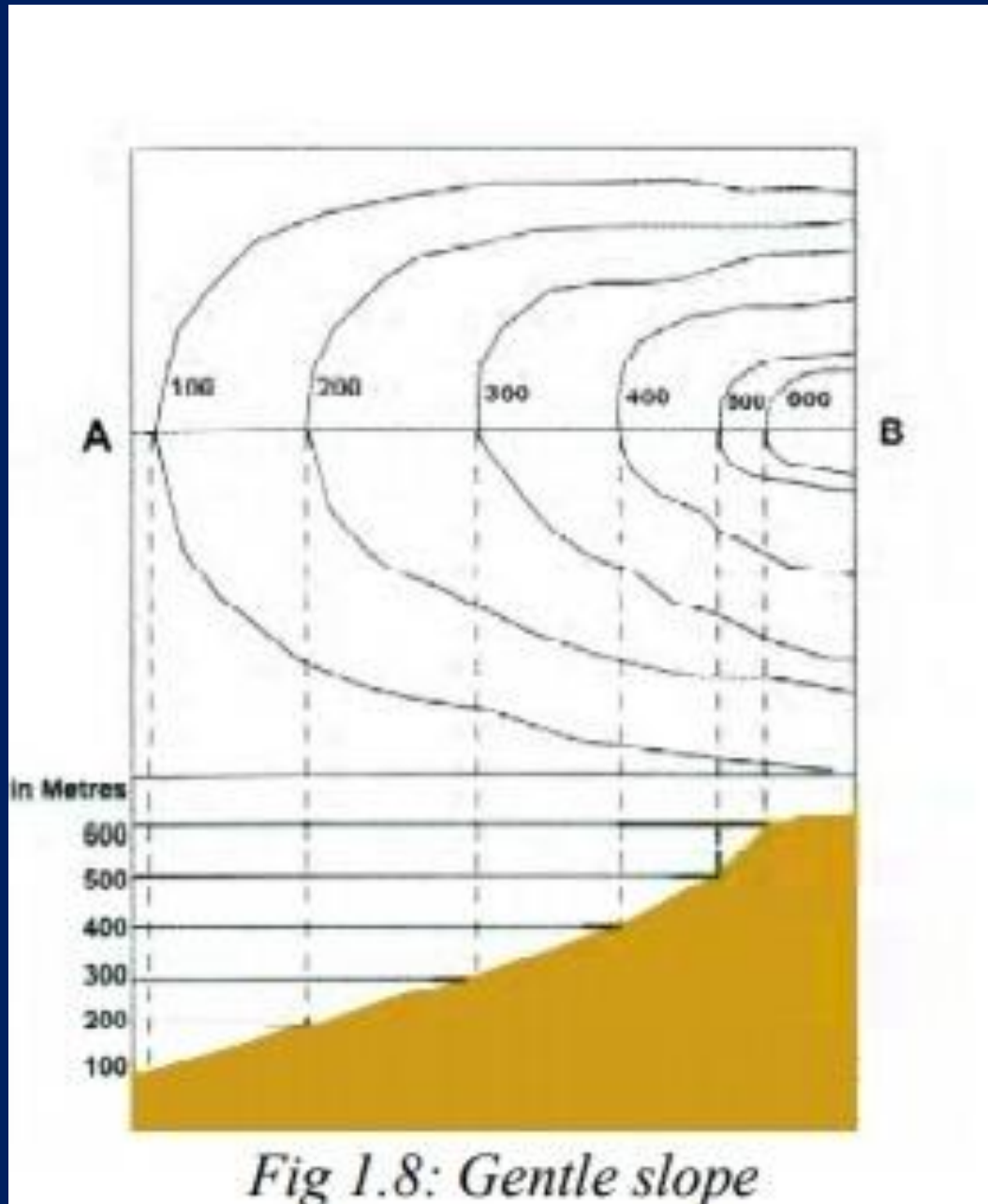
Roads, metalled: according to importance: distance stone....			
.. unmetalled: do. do. bridge .....			
Cart-track Pack-track and pass. Foot-path with bridge ....			
Bridges: with piers: without. Causeway. Ford or Ferry .....			
Streams: with track in bed: undefined. Canal .....			
Dams: masonry or rock-filled: earthwork Weir .....			
River banks: shelving: steep. 3 to 6 metres over 6 metres....			
.. dry with water channel: with island & rocks Tidal river ...			
Submerged rocks Shoal Swamp Reeds .....			
Wells: lined: unlined Tubewell Spring. Tanks: perennial;dry .....			
Embankments: road or rail tank Broken ground .....			
Railways, broad gauge: double; single with station: under constrn.			
.. other gauges: do : do. with distance stone do.....			
Mineral line or tramway Telegraph line. Cutting with tunnel .....			
Contours with sub-features. Rocky slopes. Cliffs .....			
Sand features: (1)flat (2)snad-hills and dunes (surveyed), (3)shifting dunes			

# CONTOUR LINES

The lines which are joint equal height places are known as contour lines.

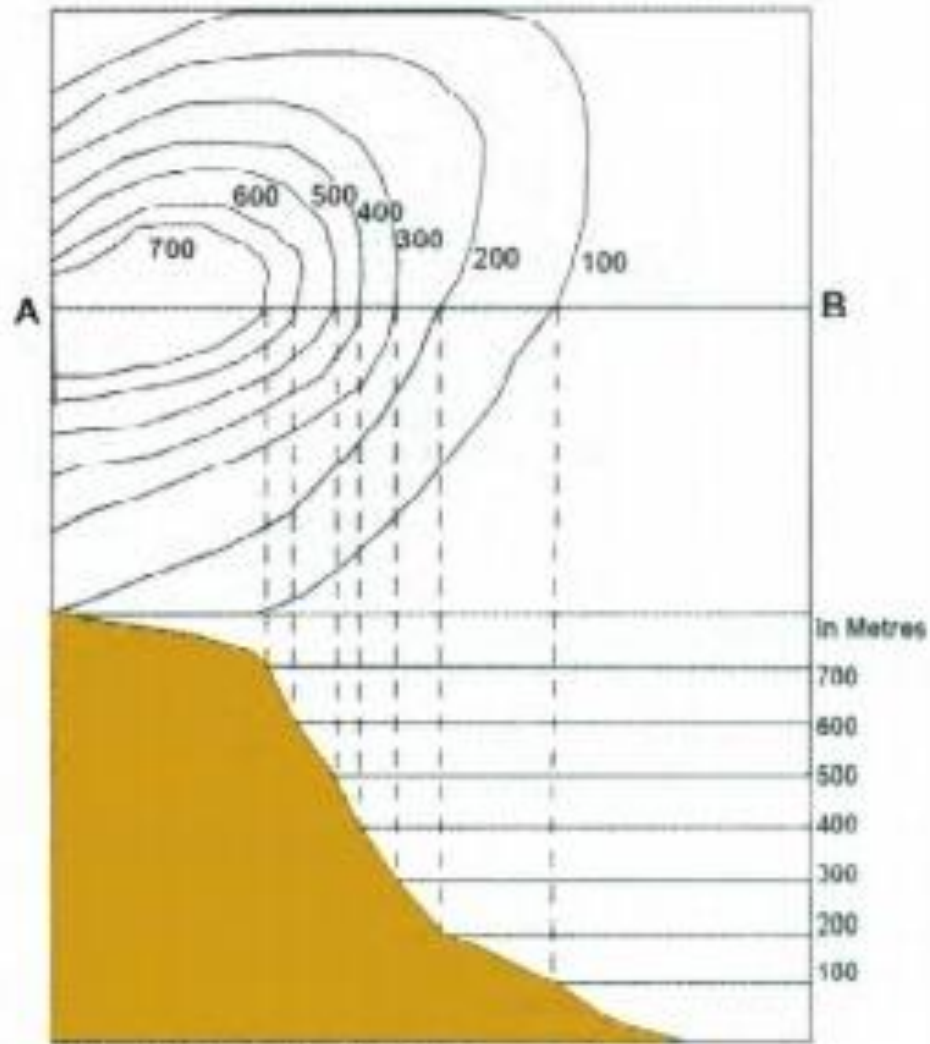
Contour lines give an indication of the slope of the land as well as the elevation above sea level.





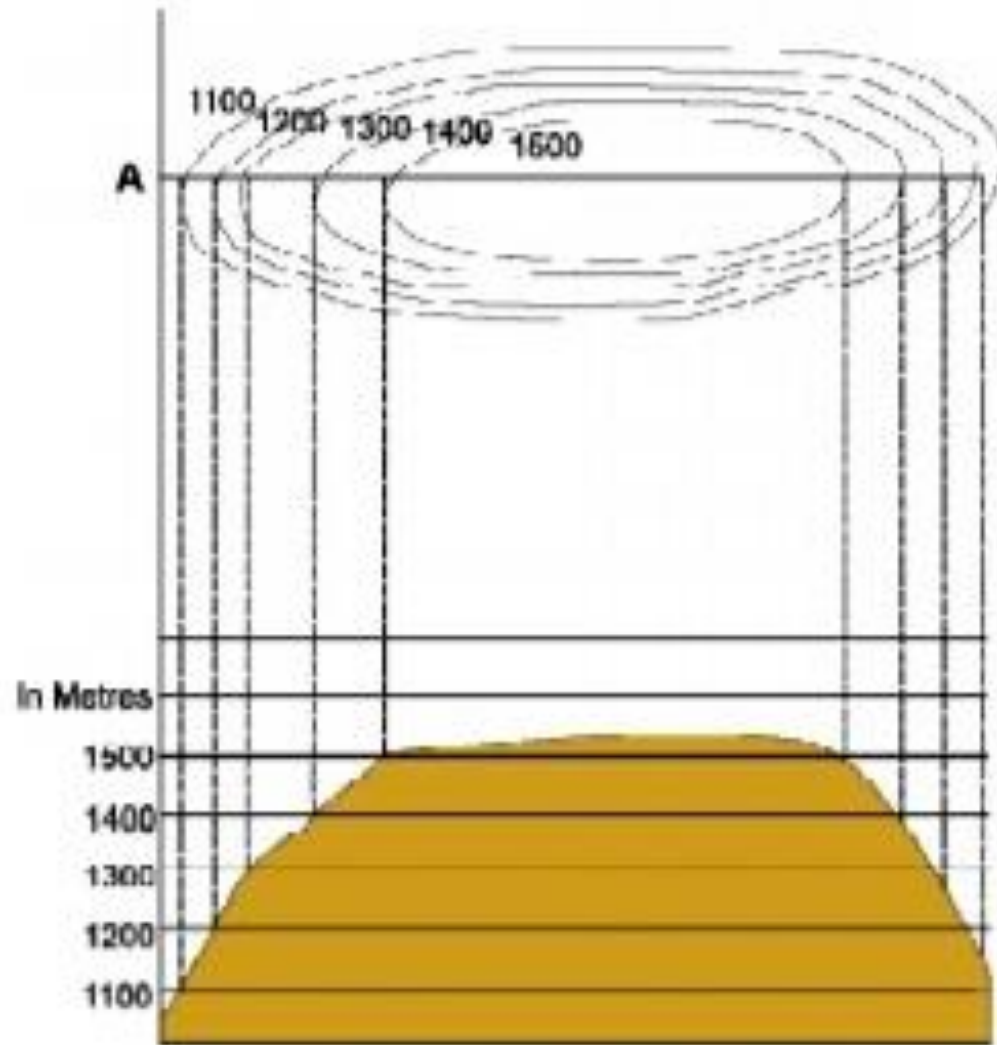
Whenever contour lines are far apart, it represents a gentle slope





*Fig 1.9: Steep slope*

Wherever contour lines  
closer  
represent steep slope



*Fig 1.10: Plateau*

uniformly spaced  
contour lines  
represent uniform slope.

ATLAS

**An atlas is a collection of  
maps - usually arranged  
according to different  
themes**