

TYPES OF MAPS

1) POLITICAL MAP

A political map shows the **boundaries** of land set by governments. Large cities may be marked on it. Also, these types of maps show large bodies of water such as the Pacific Ocean or Lake Michigan. Political maps can be used to study the boundaries or general location of a place in relation to others.

2) PHYSICAL MAP

A physical map shows more detail than political maps and focuses on the **terrain** or physical features of the area such as lakes or mountains. A topographic map is a specific kind of physical map which includes the **elevation** of the land.

3) ROAD MAP

Road maps is a map that shows roads and other means of **transport** routes. This type of map may include mountain ranges and water features. Road maps are often used for travel and **navigation**.

4) CLIMATE MAP

Climate maps can show general weather and temperature patterns for various areas. These maps can be helpful for gardening and planning travel.

Finding Your Way:

Types Of Maps

Examples and Vocabulary



Boundaries: Invisible lines that mark the separation of two areas. This could be countries, counties, states, cities, or even individual properties



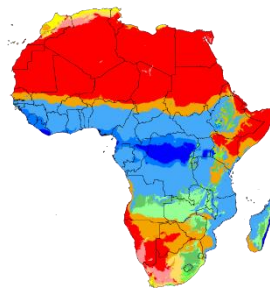
Terrain: The specific physical features of an area

Elevation: Height above sea level

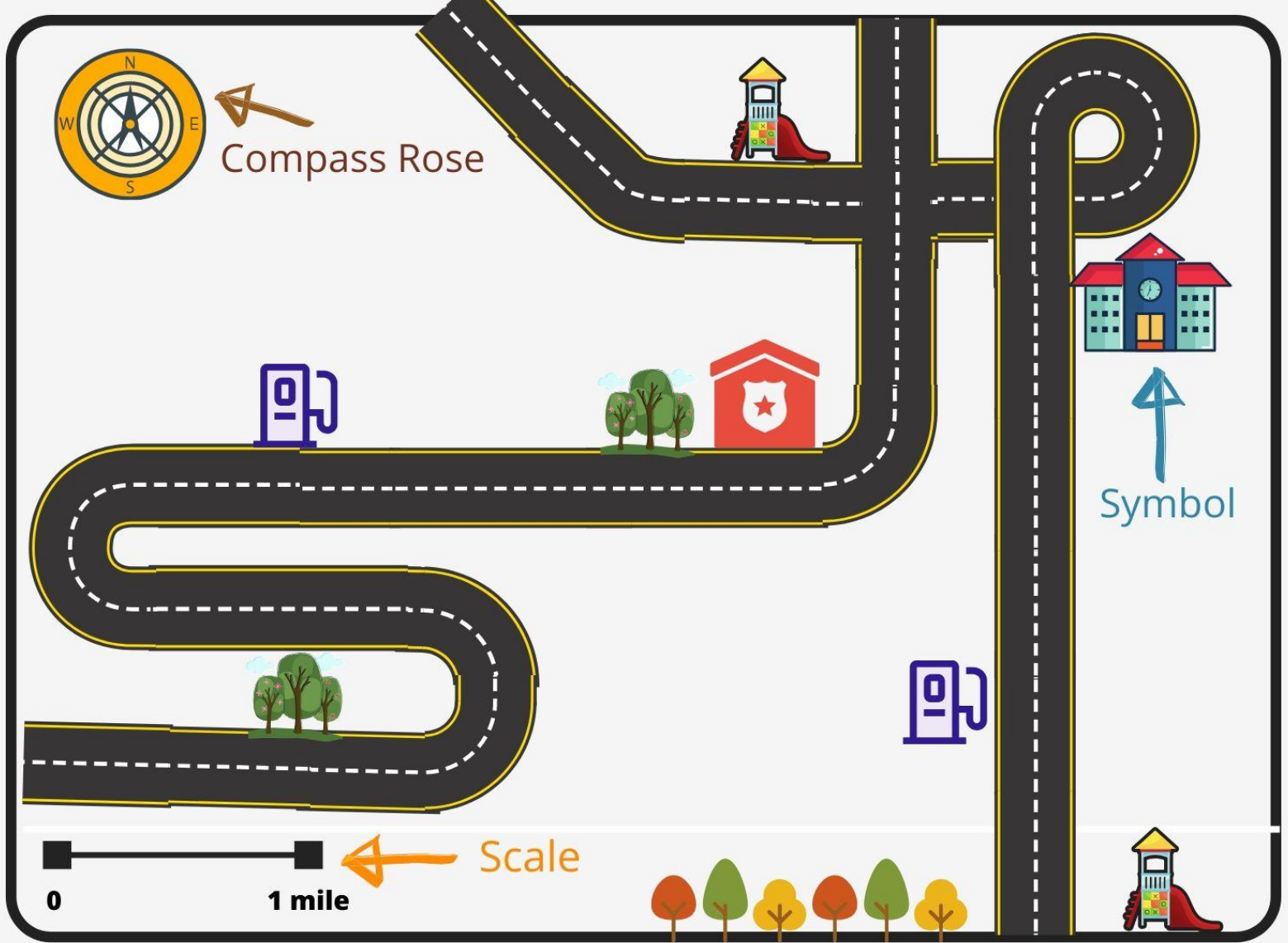


Transport: A system or travel way to move from place to place

Navigation: The process of finding one's position and planning a route.



Climate: The weather conditions in an area



KEY

-  **Police Station**
-  **Gas Station**
-  **School**
-  **Park**



KEY OR LEGEND

An explanation of the symbols on a map



SYMBOL

A picture that represents a place or thing

SCALE

A measurement or ratio that connects the distance on the map to the true distance of the ground area

COMPASS ROSE

A symbol on a map that shows the cardinal directions in relation to the area

HOW TO READ A MAP

Create Your Own Map

Design a map of your favorite room in your house. Be sure to include a compass rose, at least 4 symbols, and a key.