Geographer’s Tools
Globes

- Accurate shape of the Earth
- Shows distances correctly
- Not portable and does not show much detail.
Distortion

- Maps represent a round earth on a flat surface. The physical reality is incorrect. The map might represent the shapes or distances incorrectly.
Maps

• Show small details about our Earth
• Portable, and easy to use
Most photographed places in the world
WHERE THE Bribes ARE

Penalties in U.S. Government FCPA Cases Since 1977

All Cases
FCPA Penalty Amounts by Country

The darker the country, the higher the FCPA penalties paid for violations there.
Parts of a Map

- Title
- Compass Rose
- Key (legend)
- Scale
Map Key or Legend

- The objects on a map are represented using symbols. A symbol is a picture on the map that represents something in the real world. Maps use a key, or legend to explain the meaning of each of the symbols used in the map. These keys usually show a small picture of each of the symbols used on the map, along with a written description of the meaning of each of these symbols.
Scale

A ratio which compares a measurement on a map to the actual distance between locations identified on the map.
Compass Rose

- Shows the cardinal and intermediate directions on a map.
- Cardinal: North, South, East, and West
- Intermediate: NE, SE, NW, SW
- North and South always!
Small and Large Scale Maps

**Comparison of Map Scales**

**Small-Scale Map**
- Small Representative Fraction
- Portrays Large Area

**Large-Scale Map**
- Large Representative Fraction
- Portrays Small Area
Types of Maps

• **General Purpose:** Show human and physical features. Examples: Political (shows countries and states) and Physical (shows landforms) Maps
Thematic Maps “theme”

- Special maps with many different kinds of information.
- Examples: Climate, Vegetation, land use...
- Look at the atlas at your desk for examples.
Geospatial Technologies

• Technology that helps humans gather information about the human and physical environment.

• Examples:
  – Global Positioning System (system of system of satellites, control system, and devices) to identify exact location of places on Earth.
  – Geographic Information Systems: a combo of hardware and software to gather, store, and analyze geographic information.
  – Remote Sensing: satellite sensors all over the Earth used to collect data
Currently there are **only five GPS monitoring stations** that feed the Master Control Station.