



Welcome to Middle School!
We are going to learn so much and have so much fun!
So hold onto your hat and get ready for a fun ride!
We will not capitulate! :)



Look at the picture to the left. What do you think capitulate means? Write it in your Social Studies Spiral Notebook on the first page.

Can you identify the people below?
Place the answers in your Social Studies Spiral Notebook.

A



B



C





Your 1st Warm Up...



Please copy AND answer one of the questions below in your SPIRAL NOTEBOOK:

- 1) Tell me what you found on our class website. How can you use it this year? Do you think it will be helpful?
- 2) Tell me what you heard on the Homework Hotline? How can you use it this year? Do you think it will be helpful?

A



B



C





Your 2nd Warm Up...



Please copy AND answer the questions below in your SPIRAL NOTEBOOK:

Please list and explain four (4) Class Rules AND why they are important.

A



B



C



Warm Up:

Setting Up Your Social Studies Notebook...

Over the weekend please set up your notebook like this, in this order...

1st: Pencil Pouch (unless you have a pencil box)

2nd: Class Rules (neon sheet)

3rd: White Informational Sheet (Has CR Rider emblem)

4th: Spiral Social Studies Notebook

5th: Divider labeled "Notes"

6th: Divider labeled "Homework"

7th: Divider labeled "Quizzes & Tests"

8th: Divider labeled "Back of the Bus" (This is where notes from the same UNIT will go, but for the previous LESSON. That way you will have all the information you need to study for the Unit TEST.)

This is
Homework!



Your 1st Official Warm Up! Please copy in your Social Studies Binder just like you see.





Please have your social studies Binder on your desk ready for inspection!

Warm Up #1 Date:

Close your eyes and think about the layout of Postlethwait Middle School. Now, draw your layout in your spiral notebook.
What helped you remember what you drew?

My Answer:

The correct answer:



8

World Map Activity

PLEASE REMAIN IN YOUR SEATS AT ALL TIMES.

Objective: To visually display a "Mental Map" of the world

Materials: Glue Sticks/Glue
Markers/Colored Pencils
Large Paper
Construction Paper (3 sheets) for continents only

Time Frame: One Class Period

Procedure:

- 1) On your OWN, students will tear (NO SCISSORS) out the shape of each continent and glue the continents to the large paper.
- 2) Label each of the continents and as many features as you can from memory.

Examples:

- Prime Meridian, • Equator, • Cardinal Directions, • Bodies of Water

YOU ARE NOT PERMITTED TO LOOK AT ANY MAPS, GLOBES ATLASES ETC...

Label as much as you can!



The World

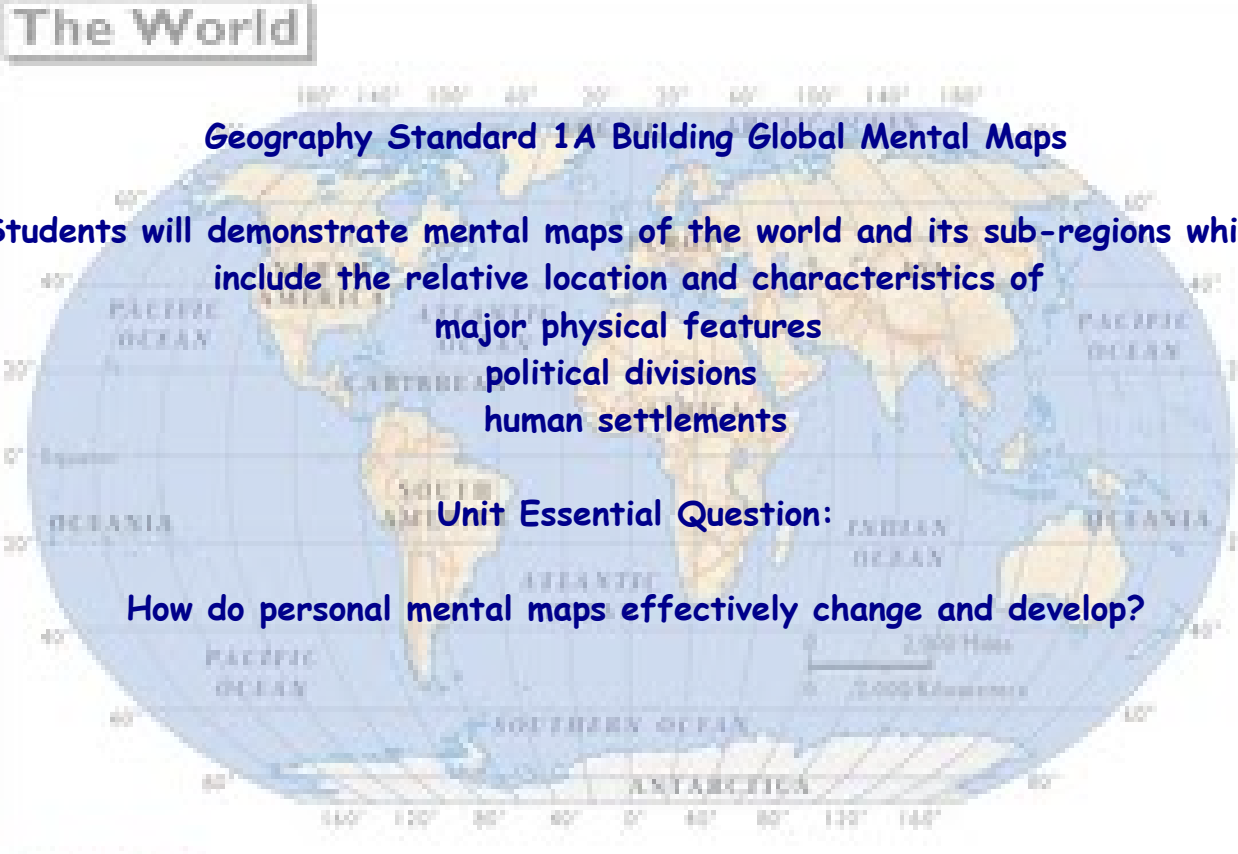
Geography Standard 1A Building Global Mental Maps

Students will demonstrate mental maps of the world and its sub-regions which include the relative location and characteristics of

- major physical features
- political divisions
- human settlements

Unit Essential Question:

How do personal mental maps effectively change and develop?

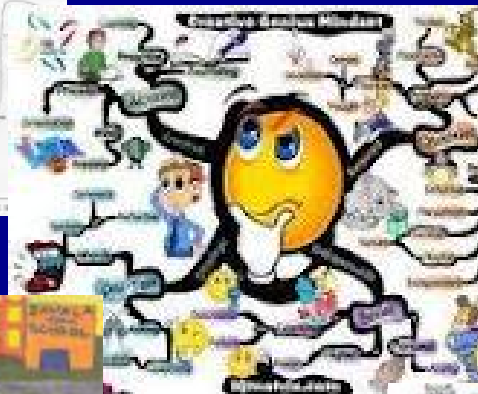


The image shows a world map with a grid of latitude and longitude lines. The continents are labeled: NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, AFRICA, ASIA, AUSTRALIA, and ANTARCTICA. The oceans are labeled: PACIFIC OCEAN, ATLANTIC OCEAN, INDIAN OCEAN, and SOUTHERN OCEAN. A scale bar at the bottom right indicates 2,000 Miles and 2,000 Kilometers. A copyright notice for MapQuest is visible in the bottom left corner.

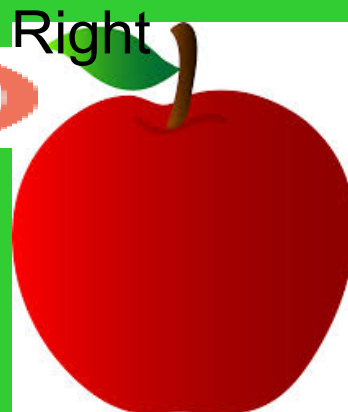
Geography 1A: Building Global Mental Maps



Lesson 1: What are mental maps? How can mental maps be created and used effectively?



Turn to page in your Resource Packet and begin reading with your partner. Let's do leaves and apples. The person on the Left is a Leaf and the person on the Right is the apple. You have 10 minutes to complete this reading and answer the questions. We will discuss this together.





Basic Geography: Mental Maps

Making a **mental map** is a very important skill. You never know when you're going to need to visualize a place or a location in your head.

First of all, what is a mental map? It's a drawing of something that you see only in your head.

For example, what does your room at home look like? Can you see it in your head? Can you describe it without drawing it? Where is your bed? What else is in your room? Where are those things in relation to the bed?

When you can see these things in your head, you have taken the first step toward making a mental map. Now, you can draw a picture of your room in your head and see where different things are.

Why do you need mental maps? You might not always have a map with you. If you want to tell your friend how to get to your house after school, you can **visualize** how to get there and tell him or her which streets to take to get from school to your house.

<p>What does visualize mean?</p>
<p>Did you and your partner have the exact same mental map? Explain below.</p>
<p>Explain why they might have been different.</p>

Mental maps also tell us how much of our surrounding we remember just by thinking about them. For example, you probably know a lot about what's outside your home or who lives in your neighborhood. You probably know what color your neighbors' houses are (at least some of them), and you surely know how to get from school to home and back. You know a lot about where you live because you've been there many times.

But what about your state capital? How many times have you been there? What about some other place that you've been to only once? You might find that your mental map of that place has fewer details than the one you can draw of your room, your house, or your neighborhood.

This illustrates the need to really pay attention to your surroundings, another skill needed in the study and practice of geography.

<p>WHY are some mental maps more detailed than others? Cite specific evidence from the text to support your answer! (You may use highlighters to help!)</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Let's see what you know!



Mental Maps

Grade:6

Subject:Geography Standard 1A

Date:Fall 2014

1 A mental map is

- A a picture of a place you've been before that's in your head.
- B a place you would like to go but have no idea what it looks like.
- C a map that you put in your pocket and look at it if you're lost.
- D a small globe you look at when your're lost.

2 One way our mental maps get more detailed is by going to the same place more often.

True

False

3 You and your friend are asked to draw your mental map of the Dover Mall. Because you both live in Dover and have gone to the Dover Mall, your maps will look EXACTLY the same.

True

False

4 Some mental maps are more detailed than others.

True

False



What everyone needs to know!
Let's watch a quick video.



Were you paying attention?



VectorStock File ID No. 899326

Map Elements

Grade:6

Subject:«subject»

Date:«date»

1 There are some things that should be on a map so we can understand the map.

True

False



2 It is not necessary to have a title on a map.

True

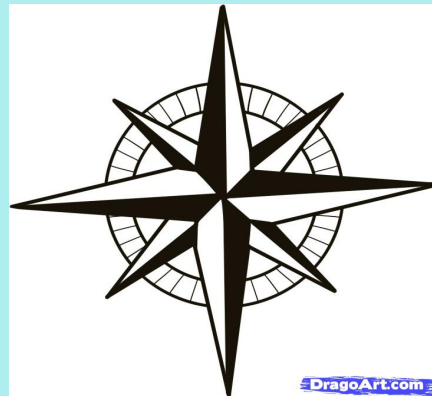
False



3 The compass rose helps us know which direction is North.

True

False



4 The key on a map is good to open doors on the map.

True

False

5 The title helps the reader know what the map is about.

True

False

6 The compass rose helps the reader know what the symbols mean.

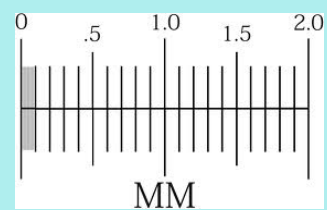
True

False



7 The scale on a map helps us understand size.

True

False



Page 4 The 411 on Maps...

Map: A graphic representation of selected characteristics of a place, usually drawn to scale on a flat surface.

Map projection: The process of information from a three-dimensional (spherical) surface to a two-dimensional (flat) surface. Every map has some distortion, either in shape, size (area), distance, or direction.

Cartographer: A person who makes maps.

Map: A graphic representation of places that are points, lines, and surfaces, which are distributed on the Earth's surface. The graphic representation of the Earth's surface is the map. The map is a graphic representation of the Earth's surface. The map is a graphic representation of the Earth's surface. The map is a graphic representation of the Earth's surface.

Map Thesis: What every GOOD map should have!

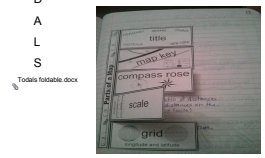
A good map should tell you what it is about (TITLE), which direction north is (orientation), where the map was made or printed (DATE), who made the map (author), what the symbols mean (legend or key), how distances on the map relate to distances on the ground (scale), where to find selected places on the map (index), how to find places on the map (grid), and where the map's information comes from (source or credits).

However, not every map will identify all of this information. The more information provided, the better you will be able to evaluate its content, credibility, and appropriateness for a given purpose or audience.

You may have heard the acronym TODALS, which lists the map elements in order of importance: Title, Orientation, Date, Author, Legend, Scale.

T
O
D
A
L
S

As you go through each station, complete your TODALS Foldable include pictures on each tab.



Station #1: The Title

TITLE: the title should be in a large font, easily identifiable as the title of the map and should include *descriptive* text as to the location and purpose of the map. If the map is thematic, the theme should be included in the title. For example: *Corn Production in Washington, 1990*. The title is usually the largest font size of all lettering on the layout, however, it should not dominate the map graphic itself. The title may or may not be in a box and does not need to be at the top of the page (though it often is). For published materials (e.g., books or articles) the title may be included in a figure caption instead.

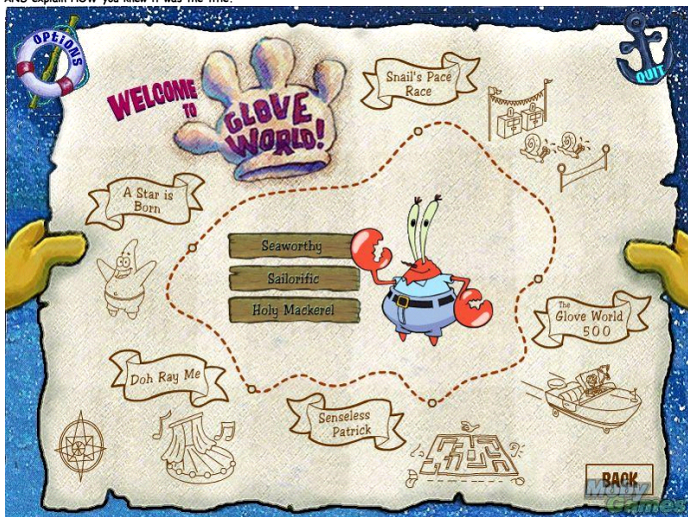
See the examples below:



Circle the Title & explain HOW you knew it was the title.



Look at Maps A & B. What is the Title of each?
Circle the title AND explain HOW you knew it was the title.

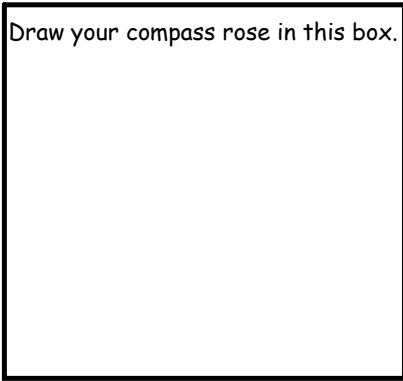


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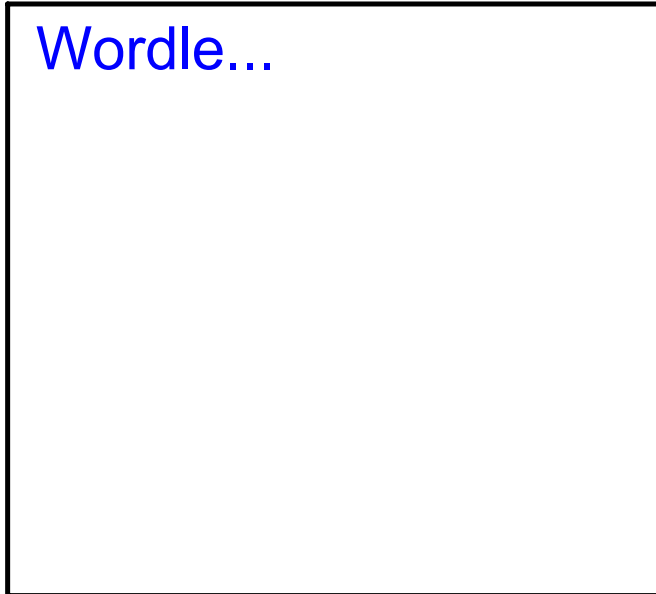
Station #2: Orientation: The Compass Rose...

See Earthworm's *Geography Journeys!*

Draw your compass rose in this box.



Wordle...

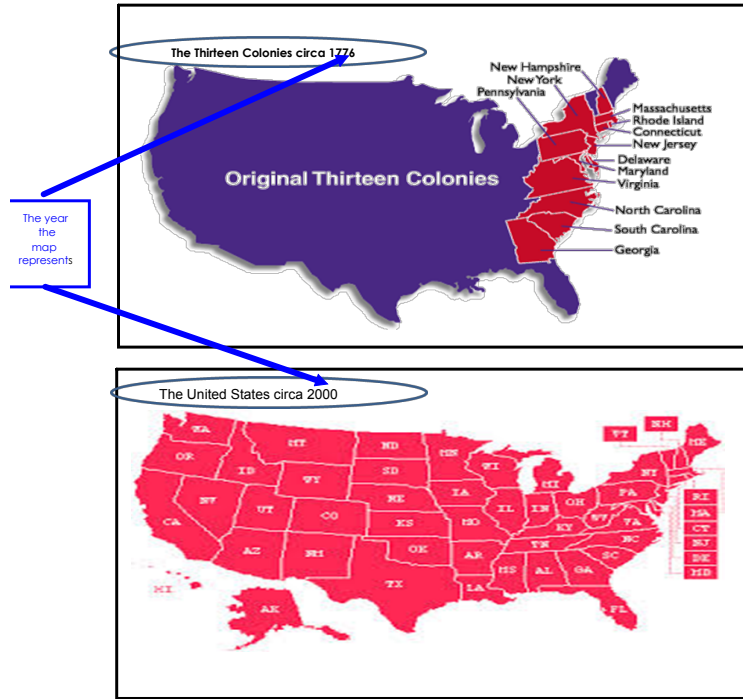


The Date of the map!

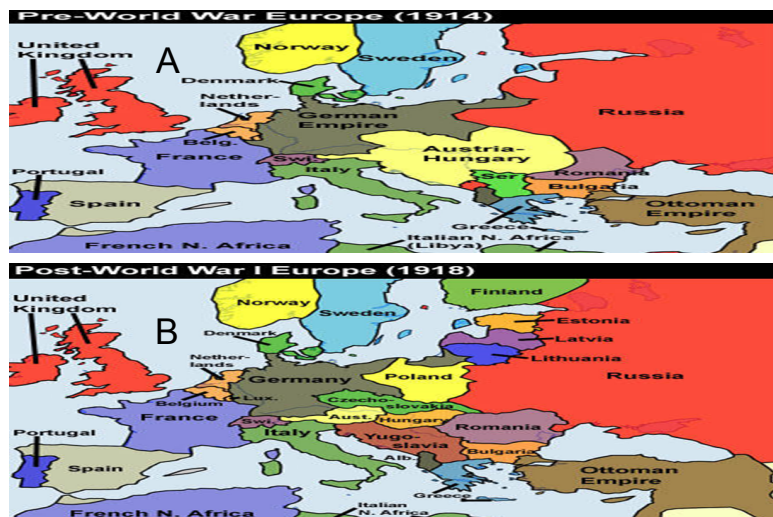
Date: Text identifying when the map was made and/or updated. When was it written?

The date of the map is extremely important so that the reader knows exactly when the map was created. Imagine living in Europe and learning about the United States for the first time. If you were to look at a map of the Thirteen Colonies and the date was missing you might not know that the United States is now made up of 50 states!

Look at the maps below and notice the dates. Answer the questions below.



How are the maps different? _____
WHY is the date important? _____



1) What year does Map A represent? _____
What year does Map B represent? _____
2) How do you know the year? _____
3) WHY is knowing the date of the map important?

Station #4: Extra! Extra! Read All About It!

The Author of a Map!



What is an **author**? An author by definition is a person who has written something; especially : a person who has written a book or who writes many books a person who starts or creates something (such as a plan or idea) a cartographer.

Example: the Harry Potter book to the right was written by **J.K.Rowling**. It shows that at the bottom of the book.



Cartographers are the **authors** of the maps that we read every day, the same as an author of a book.



The person in this picture is the cartographer or author of this map. Notice she is drawing the map and will be placing her name somewhere on the map!



Page 11 Scavenger Hunt...

Circle the author, cartographer, of each map below.

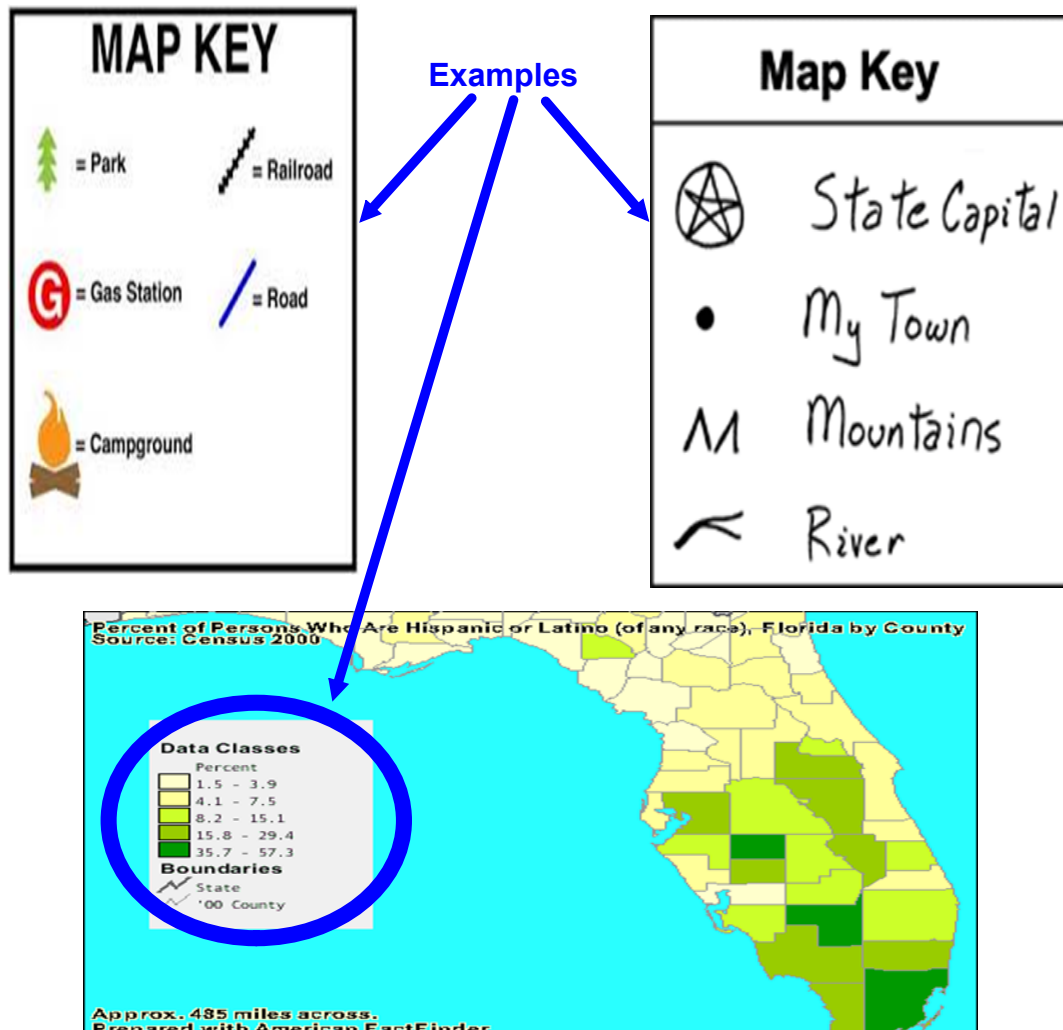


Map Legends

Maps give information by using symbols. Symbols can be figures, shapes, lines, and colors that show where places and things are on a map. A map's legend tells you what the symbols mean.

A map legend is a collection of symbols needed to read a map.

- A symbol is an object that represents something else.
- It can be a picture or a drawing, a shape, a letter, a colour or a number.
- On a map, all of the symbols are collected together to form the map legend.
- Use a sample map (i.e., provincial road map, community map, topographic map)A map legend is a collection of symbols needed to read a map.
- A symbol is an object that represents something else.
- It can be a picture or a drawing, a shape, a letter, a color or a number.
- The map legend is usually located at the bottom or on the side of the map



Page 14

Scale



"Honey I shrunk the kids"

Look at the maps on your desk as well as the globe. All of them are realistic replicas of the world in which we live. Depending on which you are looking at, you will see the oceans, countries etc... all in their "relative location" as they appear from space. However, the actual size of the world, country, body of water has been "shrunk" so we could see it all.

Maps can show the actual shape of a place but they cannot show the actual size of a place. The size of a place must be reduced to fit on a piece of paper or a globe. To help us figure the actual distances, maps are drawn to scale. Scale is used to keep the shape of a place and show the distance. A map scale shows the relationship of the actual distance on Earth to the distance on the map.

Map scales often show distance in miles and kilometers. These are two units of length used to measure distance.

Watch the video below to help understand scale and answer the questions that follow.

- 1) Are the kids the same shape as they were before they became smaller? _____
- 2) Are the kids the same SIZE as they were before they became smaller? _____
- 3) Would you agree that even though the kids are smaller they still look the same?

Why or why not?

- 4) Do you agree that even though the world is smaller on the map, it still looks about the same? _____ Why or why not? _____

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AMGZwxc9VqI>

Complete the worksheet: Finding Distance in Libya on the next page.

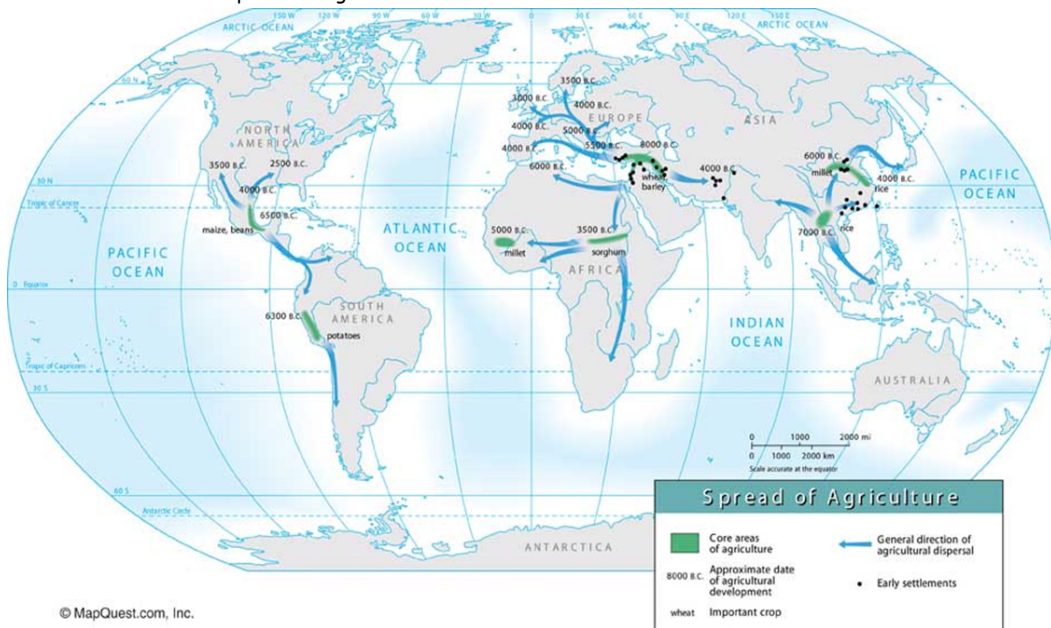
Libya

- 1) How many symbols are in the Legend? _____ Circle the legend.
- 2) Find the Compass Roses (orientation). Add the other directions to it.
- 3) Put a check next to the scale.
- 4) Using a ruler, how many miles are in an inch according to the scale? _____
- 5) How many kilometers are in an inch according to the scale?
- 6) Use the map above to answer the questions below.
 - a. What is the capitol of Libya? _____
 - b. What is the approximate distance from
 - i. Hofrea to As Sidrah in miles? _____ kilometers? _____
 - ii. Oil Field #2 to As Sidrah in miles? _____ kilometers? _____
 - iii. Oil Field #4 to Ajdabiya in miles? _____ kilometers? _____
 - c. Which pipeline covers the longest distance? _____
 - d. Which pipeline covers the shortest distance? _____
- 7) Drawing conclusions: Where do all the oil pipelines in Libya go? _____
How do you know? _____
- 8) Making connections: Based on your answer to #7 above, why, do you think, all the oil pipeline

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Summarizing Activity (Check for Understanding)

Using what you have learned, identify the TODALS on the map below. If there is anything missing on the map, please draw it in. Then, write in CSET what the map is showing.



Claim: _____

Set Up: I know this from my social studies readings.

Evidence: _____

Tie-In (Conclusion): _____

Write your CSET on the lines below:

Map Distortion

Activity Page



1) Define distort:

2) Think.Pair.Share. Give a real life example of something that you can "distort" on maybe your DSI, or something else.

3) Blow up a balloon at your table and tie it at the neck. Now draw it as you see it in the box below.

4) Now, **QUIETLY** pop the balloon and tape it flat in the box below-tape **ONLY** the edges of the balloon.

5) Answer the questions below:

a) Does the balloon you drew in Question 3 look the same or different from the balloon you drew in Question 4? _____ Explain why you think this is. _____

b) What looks different about the balloon once it was popped?

c) Were you able to get the balloon to lay perfectly flat on the paper? ____ Why not?

d) Do you think cartographers have a similar problem when trying to place the globe on a map? Yes or No? Explain why you think this. _____

e) What do you think **MIGHT** change or become **distorted** when cartographers try to represent the world as a **FLAT** surface? _____

6) **Now read the information on Maps VS Globes** on page 18 and answer the questions below.

a) What five (5) advantages does a globe have over a map?

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

b) If globes are so great, why aren't they used all the time? List three reasons.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

c) What is a map? _____

d) What are three advantages to using a map instead of a globe?

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

e) What is a disadvantage of maps? _____

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Maps VS Globes

Globes and maps are used frequently in geography. To make the best possible maps and globes you need to understand how they relate to one another and what kind of information each can provide.

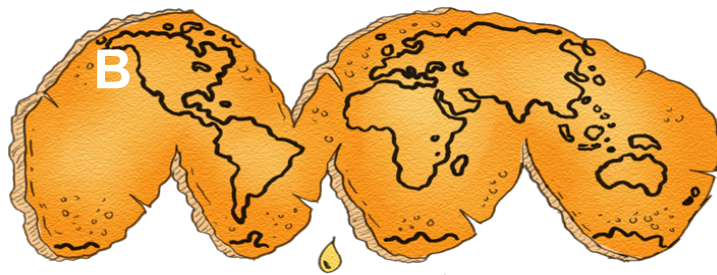
Globe A globe is the most accurate way to represent the earth's surface. It is a scale model of the earth showing actual shapes, relative sizes and locations of landmasses and bodies of water. A globe also provides accurate information about distances and directions between two points. Globes, however, are very small representations of the earth. Even a large globe cannot show much detailed information. Also, globes are much more difficult to carry around and you can only look at one half of the globe at one time!

Map Maps are flat representations of the curved surface of the earth. Because they are flat they can be shown in a book. They can be folded up and used for planning a trip. They can show very large areas or very small areas. They are flexible tools that can show valuable information very efficiently. Maps are not as accurate as globes, however. To create a flat representation of the curved surface of the earth, something has to be **distorted**.



VS





Since the Earth is a sphere, the most accurate model of the Earth is a globe. But often it is more useful to have a flat map of the Earth. Cartographers have made many flat maps of the Earth.

Making a flat map of the spherical Earth is not an easy task. To understand why, look at Figure A. **Figure A** shows the round earth (much like the shape of an orange). Now imagine peeling the curved surface of the orange (the skin) and forcing it to lie flat! To do this, you need to stretch and tear the orange AND make it lie flat. Figure B shows the results.

Look at the illustrations again. Notice how the shapes of the continents were changed when the curved peel was stretched flat. This change in a curved surface when it is flattened is called **distortion**. Every map of the Earth has distortion. Things on a map that can be distorted once a projection is made are: **size** and **shape** of continents as well as the **distance** between two points on the map. It is impossible to take a round object and flatten it completely without changing it in some way.

Different maps distort the Earth in different ways. Some maps distort the **shape** of continents. Other maps distort the **size**. The type of distortion a map has depends on its projection. A **map projection** is the way in which a cartographer projects, or shows, the curved surface of the Earth on a flat map. A cartographer chooses the type of projection to use based on the purpose of the map and what needs to be most accurate, or least distorted.

There are many different kinds of map projections that are used. A few of the most common projections are pictured on the top of the next page. Compare each projection with the globe and discuss it with your table partner.



Figure A: the Globe



Figure B: Mercator Projection

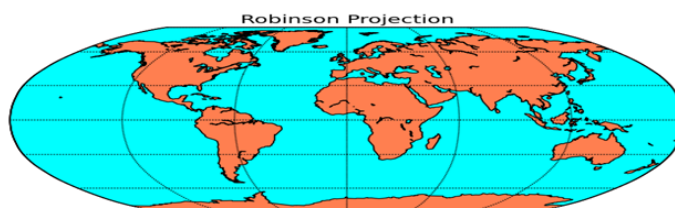


Figure C: Robinson Projection

Map Projections.pptx



Map Projections

Grade:6
Subject:Geo 1A
Date:Fall 2014

1 Maps are better representations of the earth than globes.

True

False

2 All maps have some type of distortion.

True

False

3 Which two are types of map projections?

A Robinson

B Globe

C Mercator

D Celtic

E Johnson

4 Which of the following can be distorted on map projections?

A Size

B Shape

C Distance

D Weight

E Direction

Political & Physical Boundaries

A closer look at maps!

Think Pair Share
How do you know you have gone from one neighborhood or town to another?

How do you know when you have left your town or city?

Towns, states and countries all have boundaries. Boundaries between countries are political boundaries. Some are determined using physical features like a mountain range or river. Other boundaries may seem random, but somewhere a legal political body determined the boundaries.



Physical Boundaries

The most obvious type of boundary is a physical boundary. A physical boundary is a naturally occurring barrier between two areas. Rivers, mountain ranges, oceans, and deserts can all serve as physical boundaries. Many times political boundaries between countries or states form along physical boundaries. For example, the boundary between France and Spain follows the peaks of the Pyrenees Mountain, while the Alps separate France from Italy.

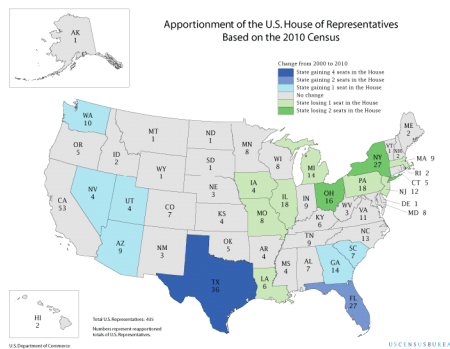


The Strait of Gibraltar is the boundary between southwestern Europe and northwestern Africa. This narrow waterway between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea is an important political, economic and social boundary between the continents. Rivers are common boundaries between nations, states and smaller political units such as counties. The Rio Grande forms a large part of the boundary between Mexico and the U.S. The Mississippi River is the defining boundary between many of the states it winds through, including Iowa and Illinois, Arkansas and Missouri. Other boundaries are determined by physical features like mountain ranges, rivers, and oceans. These lines, more often called borders, are created by people to separate areas governed by different groups. Sometimes, political boundaries follow physical boundaries, but most of the time you can't see them. Most maps show political boundaries.

Political boundaries change over time through wars, treaties, and trade. After World War II, the map of Europe was almost completely redrawn. Germany's eastern border was moved further west, and the country itself was later divided into East and West Germany.

In 1803, the United States bought 2,147,000 square kilometers (828,800 square miles) of land in a treaty with France. This land, the Louisiana Purchase, expanded the size of the U.S. to include the areas that are now Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and parts of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Louisiana. The western boundary of the U.S. moved from the Mississippi River to what is now Yellowstone National Park.

An important type of political boundary in the United States is the boundary of a congressional district. A congressional district is an area that elects a representative to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the U.S. Census, which is taken every 10 years, the population of a state may grow or shrink enough to gain or lose a representative in the House. When this happens, congressional district lines are redrawn in a complicated and controversial process called redistricting. The boundaries between congressional districts may unite or divide economic, social, or ethnic neighborhoods.



Page 24

1) What is a physical boundary?

2) List four types of physical boundaries.

a. _____ c. _____

b. _____ d. _____

3) What are three examples of physical boundaries from the reading?

4) _____ c. _____

5) Can you think of at least two other physical boundaries in Delaware, the US or the World?

Write them on the space below.

6) How are political boundaries created?

7) Can political boundaries be seen?

8) Can political boundaries change? _____ Give an example from the text.
(Highlight the information in the text.)

9) What problems that might occur if a river was used as a boundary between two countries?

Exit Ticket:

3 Reasons Political Boundaries Change

2 types of Boundaries

1 example of a political boundary and 1 example of a physical boundary.

Physical Features & Human Settlements

Pages 25 & 26

Introduction to Human Settlements

Directions: Using your "mental map" of the world answer the questions to the best of your ability. (Some of these questions might be a little "challenging" but give it your best try!) Good luck! We will be going over it together.

- 1) You are sitting in your family room playing the Xbox and your mother asks you...
 - a. To put glasses of water on the table for dinner. You don't have any bottled water in the house. Where do you go to get it? _____ Where do you think you would have gone to get water in the 1640s? _____ Why? _____
- 2) After dinner your mother asks you to wash the dishes.
 - a. How do you do that? _____ Where do you go? _____ Where do you think you would have gone to wash the dishes in the 1640s? _____ Why? _____
- 3) Now that your dishes are clean you need to take a bath.
 - a. Where do you go? _____ Where do you think you would have gone to take a bath in the 1640s? _____ Why? _____
- 4) Look at the map of the early settlement New Sweden around the year 1640 below and answer the questions that follow. **REMEMBER THE YEAR IS 1640!**



1. Along what landform (physical feature) did most people settle? _____
2. Looking at the landform where they settled, why do you think they settled there? _____
3. How do you think the river helped the early settlers? For what jobs could they use it? _____
- 5) It is now the year 1859. In the name of Manifest Destiny the US government has just passed the Homestead Act encouraging Americans to settle west of the Mississippi River. You can keep the land you settle as long as you can grow crops on it for three years.
 - a. What type of land are you going to settle? _____ What landform will it be near? _____ Why? _____
 - b. What landform(s) are you going to stay away from? _____ In other words, what physical features do you NOT want to settle and why? _____
- 6) Complete the chart below.

Landform	Pro (How settlers could use it)	Con (Why they wouldn't want to use it)
Rivers		
Lakes		
Grasslands		
Mountain Ranges		
Rainforests		
Deserts		

- 7) Based on the answers to your questions above, what can you **conclude** about early settlers and "water"? (rivers, lakes, streams etc...) _____
- 8) What is a physical feature? _____
- 9) Geographers agree that there is a relationship between physical features (landforms such as rivers, mountains, lakes etc...) and where people lived long ago.
 - a. What do you think that is? In other words, why did people live where they lived? _____
 - b. What did they want to live near? _____
 - c. What didn't they want to live near? _____ Why not? _____
- 10) On a separate paper draw your new "mental map" of the world. Include as many rivers, deserts, grasslands, rainforests, cities and lakes that you can. Out of the 75 that you placed on your 3D maps, how many did you remember?

Attachments

Map Projections.pptx

Todals foldable.docx