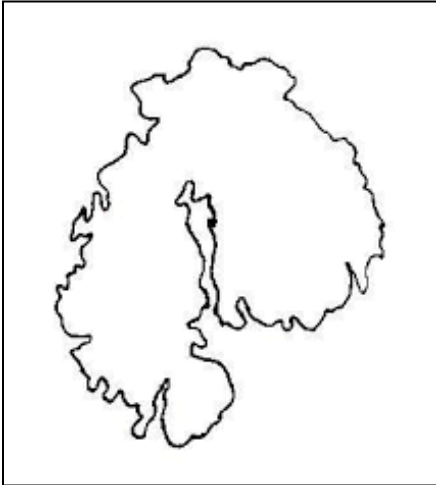


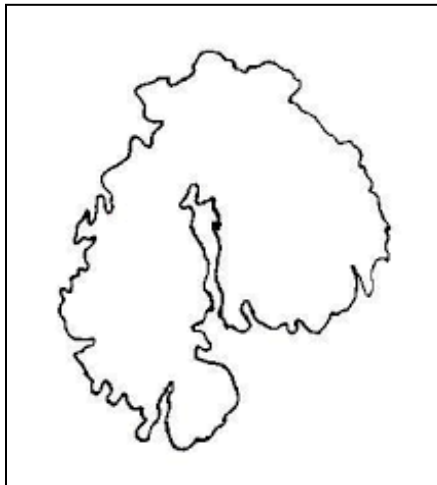
MODULE 2

FIRST STEP: Read the passage on the next page. After you have read the passage, use colored pencils or highlighters to make different types of maps with the blank maps provided below.

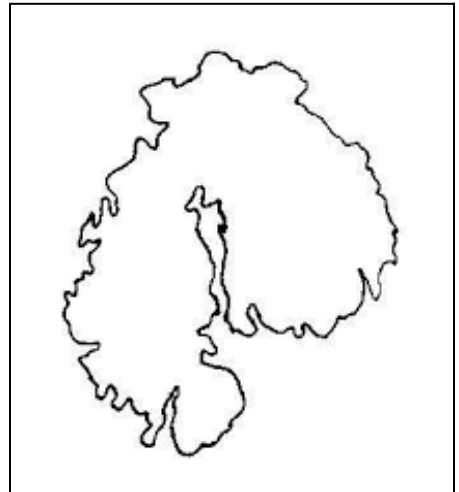
Physical Map



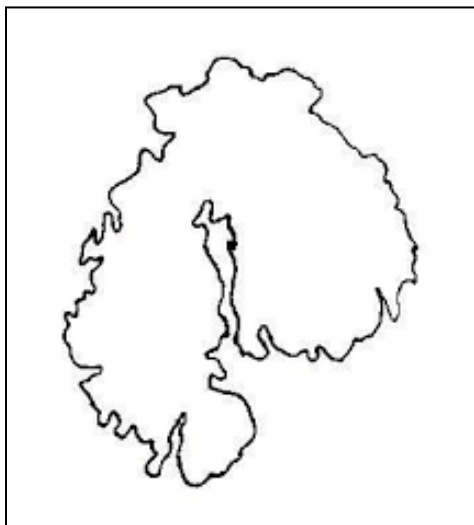
Political Map



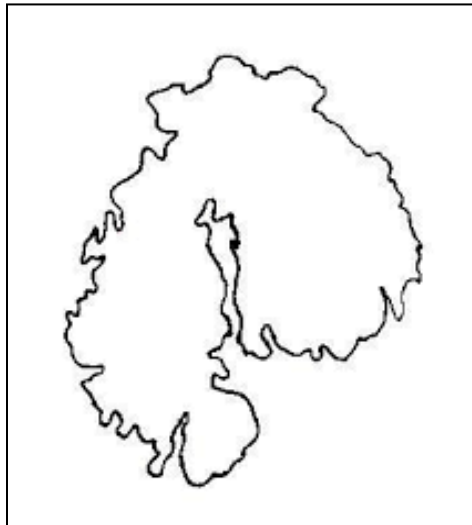
Population Density Map



Resource Map



Climate Map



Use the extra space on this page to create a “LEGEND” for one of your maps.

(HINT: Use a classroom atlas to get an idea what different map types look like.)

MAP TYPES

Different Types of Maps and Their Legends Maps are powerful tools that help us navigate and understand the world around us. They come in many different types, each with its own purpose and set of symbols. In this text, we will explore the various map types, their legends, and specific examples like physical maps, political maps, resource maps, population density maps, and climate maps.

Physical Maps: Physical maps provide information about the natural features of a place. They show the physical geography of an area, including mountains, rivers, lakes, and deserts. These maps use colors and shading to represent different elevations and landforms. For example, in a physical map, green might represent lower elevations, while brown represents higher elevations.

Political Maps: Political maps focus on the boundaries and divisions of countries, states, cities, and other political units. They show capitals, major cities, and important landmarks. Political maps use different colors or patterns to represent different countries or states. They can help us understand the borders between nations and the distribution of political power.

Resource Maps: Resource maps highlight the natural resources found in a specific place. They might show the locations of minerals, forests, oil reserves, or agricultural areas. Colors or symbols are used to indicate the different types of resources. Resource maps are valuable for industries and governments in planning and managing the use of natural resources.

Population Density Maps: Population density maps provide information about the number of people living in different areas. They use colors or shading to show the concentration of population in a particular region. Darker colors represent higher population densities, while lighter colors indicate sparsely populated areas. These maps help us understand population distribution and where urban areas are located.

Climate Maps: Climate maps illustrate the average weather patterns in a specific region. They use different colors or symbols to depict climate zones such as temperate, tropical, arid, or polar climates. Climate maps are useful for understanding the different environments found across the globe and how weather patterns vary.

Legends of Maps: Legends, also known as keys, are an essential part of any map. They provide explanations for the various symbols, colors, and patterns used on the map. Legends help readers understand the meaning and significance of different features or information presented on the map. For example, a legend might indicate that blue represents bodies of water and green represents forests.

NEXT STEP: Place an “X” in the space provided if it fits the map type to the use of the map.

THEMATIC MAPS	CLIMATE MAP	PHYSICAL MAP	POPULATION MAP	RESOURCE MAP	POLITICAL MAP
This map shows where <u>people live</u> .			X		
This map shows what <u>weather patterns</u> might be like.					
This map shows what the <u>land might be like</u> .					
This map shows where <u>borders</u> might exist.					
This map shows where <u>raw materials</u> can be found.					

CHECK FOR UNDERSTANDING

FINAL STEP: In order to pass MODULE 2, you will be asked to take a short quiz using a [link](#) provided by your teacher. You must score at least 80% or better in order to pass the module to be cleared to begin the [MODULE 3](#).