

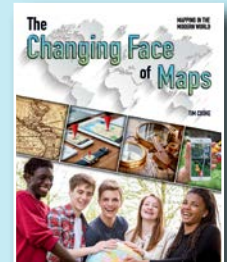
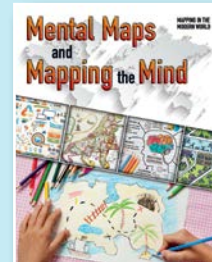
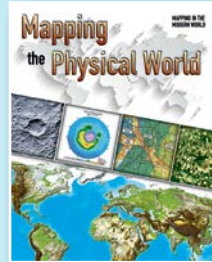
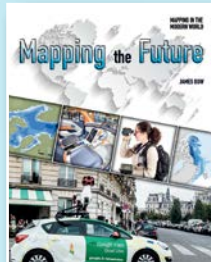
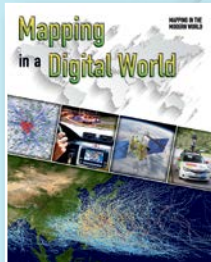
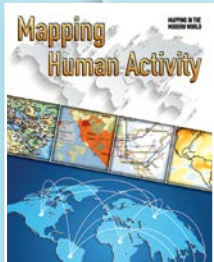
Mapping in the Modern World

Mapping in the Modern World is a unique series of books that explores the changing face of maps and how we use them today. Aided by new satellite, Internet, and smartphone technology, maps are no longer limited to being physical records of the appearance of things. Young readers will be introduced to modern mapping, including video mapping, mapping based on mass data from the Internet, or mind maps that help to organize ideas. Throughout the books, interesting fact boxes highlight parallels from the history of cartography and technological breakthroughs that have changed the way maps are made. Each title challenges readers through question boxes that ask them to analyze maps and draw conclusions based on their findings.

Specifications:

Reading Level: Grade 5
Interest Level: Grades 5-8+
32 pages, 8 x 10", full color

\$20.70 RLB
\$8.95 PAP



The Changing Face of Maps by Tim Cooke

This informative book offers an introduction to the basics of maps and their different uses. A brief chronological history of maps and mapping gives readers an understanding of how maps have evolved over time. Readers will discover that advances in technologies have changed the format of maps from flat outlines to digital 3-D images with pop-up information in augmented reality.

ISBN 978-0-7787-3221-1 RLB ISBN 978-0-7787-3239-6 PAP
ISBN 978-1-4271-1882-0 eBook

Mapping Human Activity by Tim Cooke

This fascinating book looks at modern methods of mapping that allow us to show and evaluate human behavior and interactions, as well as the impact humans have on the environment. Examples of mapping human activity include such areas of interest as crime, accidents, busy city streets, travel, or the spread of disease.

ISBN 978-0-7787-3222-8 RLB ISBN 978-0-7787-3240-2 PAP
ISBN 978-1-4271-1883-7 eBook

Mapping in a Digital World by Enzo George

In this amazing title, readers will explore the possibilities new developments in technology are opening up for making maps. Mapmakers are using satellite data to map the locations of people and objects on Earth, making video maps using the Internet to show wind and weather systems, and creating specialized maps that show human behavior. Computer game technology, such as Minecraft, is even being used to map real places.

ISBN 978-0-7787-3223-5 RLB ISBN 978-0-7787-3241-9 PAP
ISBN 978-1-4271-1884-4 eBook

Mapping the Physical World by Charlie Samuels

Over the last 50 years, satellite technology has given us vast amounts of information. Readers will learn how mapmakers use this information to accurately map Earth's physical features and reveal the impact of human activity on the planet. This book also explores how satellites can be used to map the past by revealing ancient ruins hidden underground, as well as map the surfaces of the Moon and other planets in space.

ISBN 978-0-7787-3236-5 RLB ISBN 978-0-7787-3242-6 PAP
ISBN 978-1-4271-1885-1 eBook

Mental Maps and Mapping the Mind by Enzo George

This interesting title shows readers how the creation of maps depends a lot on the individual perception of the mapmaker. Readers will explore how mapping strategies can be used to organize and channel ideas and to inspire creativity.

ISBN 978-0-7787-3237-2 RLB ISBN 978-0-7787-3243-3 PAP
ISBN 978-1-4271-1886-8 eBook

Mapping the Future by James Bow

Readers will learn how using modern mapping technologies can help us plan for the future. This includes being able to see what the effect human activity will have on the environment, where major settlements will be in the future, and how we can improve personal transportation and travel. Readers will also be introduced to the various challenges mapmakers still face today, including mapping the seabed and the far reaches of the universe.

ISBN 978-0-7787-3238-9 RLB ISBN 978-0-7787-3244-0 PAP
ISBN 978-1-4271-1887-5 eBook

- Supports State Standards for Geography (Grades 5 and 6) and C3 Framework for Social Studies—Geography
- Encourages geo-literacy by encouraging readers to understand and analyze a variety of maps and mapping techniques including GIS systems and mental maps

From Mapping in a Digital World

WHAT IS A MAP?

Images from Space
Some modern maps are based on photographs of Earth from space. In 1972, the Earth Resources Technology Satellite was launched by the United States. Later renamed Landsat, the program has launched seven more satellites. They orbit Earth, taking photographs of the planet's surface, and record changes not only to the visual appearance of the land, but to things not visible even on Earth. **Radar** and **thermal imaging** allow them to "photograph" changing sea levels and the temperature of the oceans.

DID YOU KNOW?
The images on Google Earth appear to be regular satellite photographs. In fact, the images are **composites**. They combine satellite images with photographs taken from airplanes and ground-based observations.

Tracking Resources
The Landsat program is just one way that cartographers monitor natural resources. The US Geological Survey (USGS) has launched a huge project to record the details of landforms, soil, and land cover in a vast database. The survey divides Earth's surface into 820-foot (250-meter) square cells called Ecological Land Units (ELU). The information is used to create layers that can be combined into highly detailed digital maps of resources.

WHAT IS A MAP?

BREAKTHROUGHS

Presenting Data
Some cartographers are not interested in reflecting the physical qualities of the world. In a form of map known as a **cartogram**, areas are deliberately distorted, or pulled out of shape. Invented by Waldo Tobler in the late 1960s, cartograms show relationships between different parts of a community, country, or of the whole world. Cartograms substitute land area with a particular piece of statistical information. The distortion on the map shows where this statistic is having the greatest effect.

WHAT IS A MAP?

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1995

2000

Landsat satellite

This cartogram shows the rate of forest loss around the world. Brazil and the islands of Southeast Asia appear huge which means they have the most forest loss.