# 4 Studying Geography: Introduction to Mapping

Prof. Anthony Grande
Hunter College Geography

Lecture design, content and presentation ©AFG0120 Individual images and illustrations may be subject to prior copyright.

# Geographers' Tools

#### **TOPICS in "INTRODUCTION TO MAPPING"**

- Cartography
- Location Systems
- Maps and their Parts
- Geographic Information Technology
  - Remotely Sensed Information
  - Automated Cartography (mapping by software)
  - Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

**EXAM 1 follows this section** 

## Geographers' Needs

When studying the earth we need to be able to do three things:

- 1. Collect data (using specialized tools)
- 2. Locate data that has been collected (using a grid spread over the Earth's surface)
- 3. Portray data spatially (using cartographic techniques to create maps)

#### The Map

#### The map is our special tool because it:

- 1. Gives a wealth of information at a glance.
- 2. Shows relationships between locations.
- 3. Can be used to **influence** people by the visual components included in the map.

# Cartographic Terms

#### ❖ Map:

A view of the earth or a portion of its skin drawn to scale (proportion) on a <u>flat</u> surface.

#### Cartography:

The art and science of map making.

#### \*Atlas:

A collection of maps.

#### ❖ Globe:

Spherical-shaped map or model of the earth.

## Cartographic Terms

#### **❖ Thematic map:**

A cartographic representation of a particular subject; it is a <u>special-purpose</u> map.

#### **\*** Cartogram:

A map that uses data <u>other than land</u> <u>surface</u> to portray the size of an area.

#### ❖ Mental map:

A map drawn from memory representing a person's <u>perception</u> of an area (size, content and proximity of component parts).

## Cartographic Terms

#### Cartographer:

Mapmaker; portrayer of information.

Selects the information to be shown and

Decides how it will be portrayed on the map.

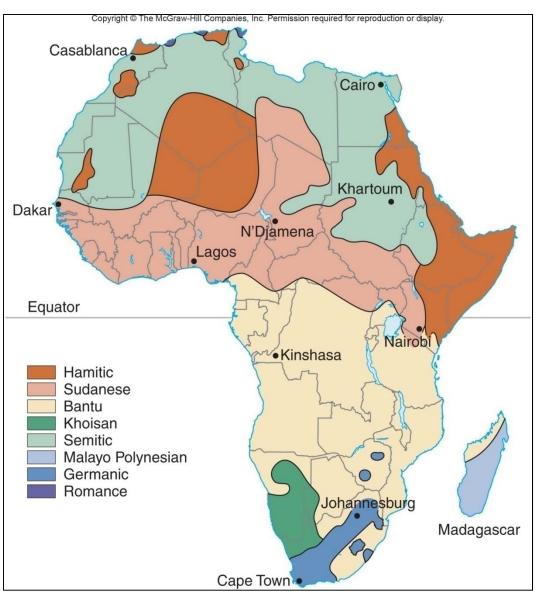
#### **❖ Reader:**

YOU, the interpreter of the information.

➤ Therefore, you must be <u>aware of the options</u> a mapmaker has when creating a map.

# Thematic or Special-Purpose Map

A thematic map focuses on one subject or topic.
Contains data or information that is relevant to the theme and omits other geographic material.

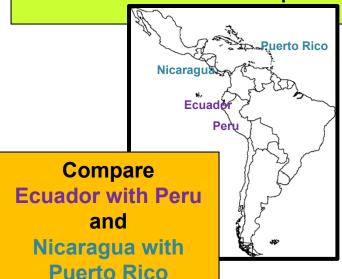


**Language Regions of Africa** 

## Cartogram

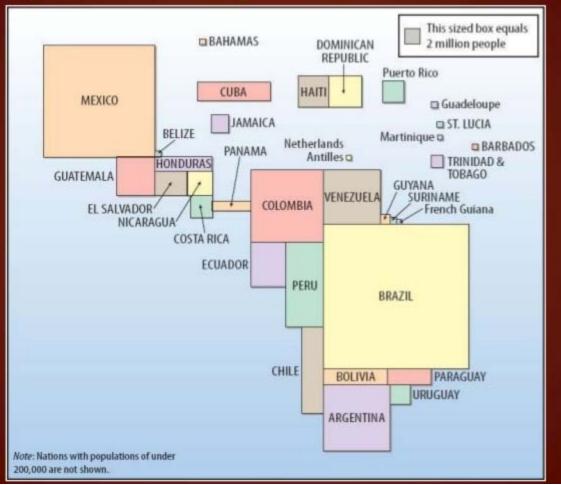
A cartogram is a map that uses data other than land surface to portray an area's size.

It **does not** represent true size or true shape.



on both maps.

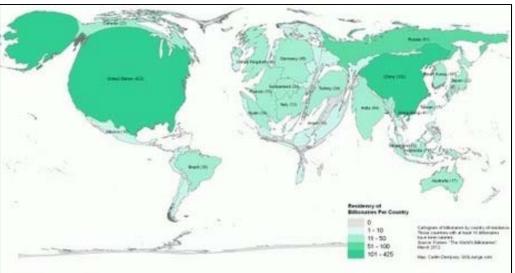
Population Cartogram of Latin America



Countries are drawn to size according to their population (above), NOT land area (left).

# Mapping Billionaires





#### **Standard Thematic Map:**

Uses color intensity to show headcount within a country's land area and shape.

#### Cartogram:

The size of each country is drawn according to the number of billionaires living there, not its land area.

# Mental Map

- ❖ A mental map is an illustration of a person's perception of an area. It is drawn from memory.
- Distance, size and proximity are influenced by a person's **preferences** and **familiarity** with the area portrayed.

Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Permission required for reproduction or display HE City of NEW YORK is unique-it is a nation within a NATION. Its inhabifants, of which there are some 7,000,000, are called NEW YORKERS. This MAP is presented after patient research as a composite of the NEW YORKERS' ideas concerning THE UNITED STATES . LET THEM SPEAK We have coutins in the He is moving to Dallas so he can be near his little Mother in El Pasa Indiana was an Indian Reservation until just recently, wasn't it? So you are moving to Indianapolis; you must let me give you letter to my niece in Minneapolis Oh yes! he entered from Los Angeles GULF OF MEXICO A New Yorker's Idea of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

# Note the size and spacing of:

- Manhattan
- Long Island
- Cape Cod
- Florida
- Great Lakes area
- West Coast areaCompare to US map.



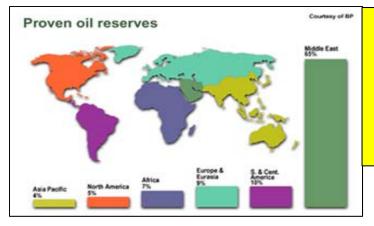
## Map Design

- The map reader must be aware of the map-maker!
  WHY?
- Because map-makers use<u>cartographic</u><u>generalization</u>

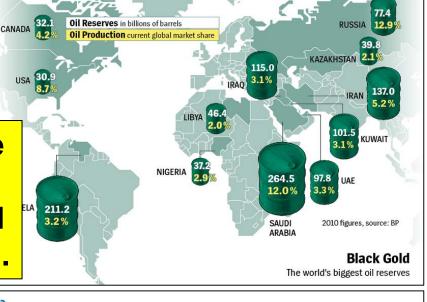
to create the end product.

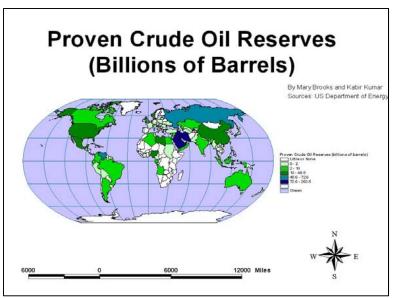
- ✓ The mapmaker selects
  the information and subjects to be shown.
  - So what was omitted?
  - How is the information being portrayed?
- ✓ The map be influenced or limited by a number of stylistic factors chosen by the mapmaker.

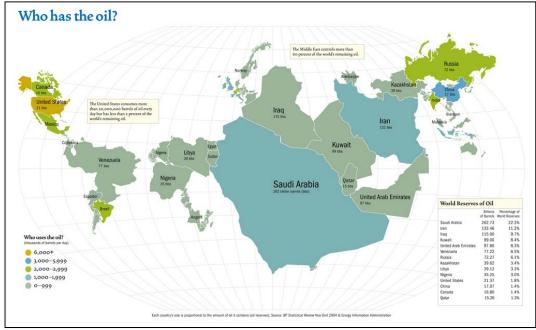
#### Oil Reserves



The same topic is portrayed four ways.







#### Cartographic Variables

- 1. Scale. The ability to show detail.
- 2. Technology and Skill. The ability to present detail.
- 3. Data. How accurate and reliable is it?
- 4. <u>Purpose</u>. What is the theme, goal or end-result of drawing this map?
- **5.** Psychology. Use of leading colors, patterns, symbols and categories.
  - > Are they **eye-catching** or

# Cartographic Generalization

- ❖ Simplification: omitting details (no map shows everything, but what is omitted and why?)
- Classification: sorting and arranging into groups and/or categories; also called grouping or categorizing.
- ❖ Symbolization: use of shapes, colors, patterns to represent information.
- Induction: portrayal of generalized information between points of reliable and accurate information.

## Cartographic Authorship

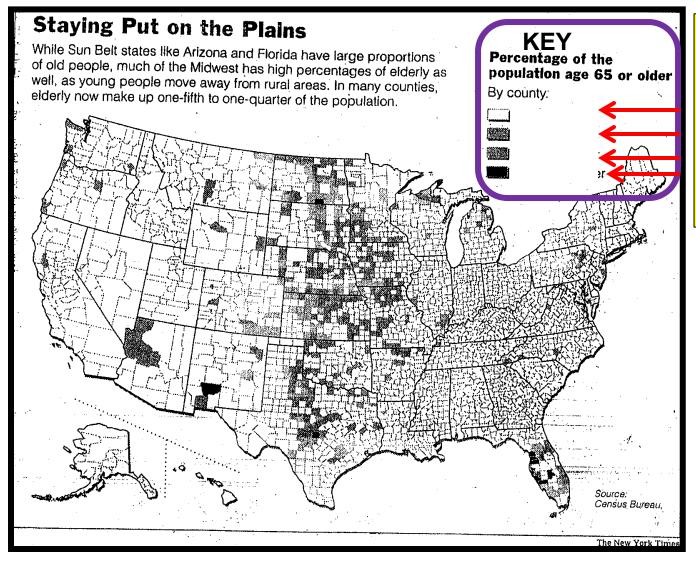
#### **❖**Compilation:

Who is putting the data together?

#### **❖Publishing**:

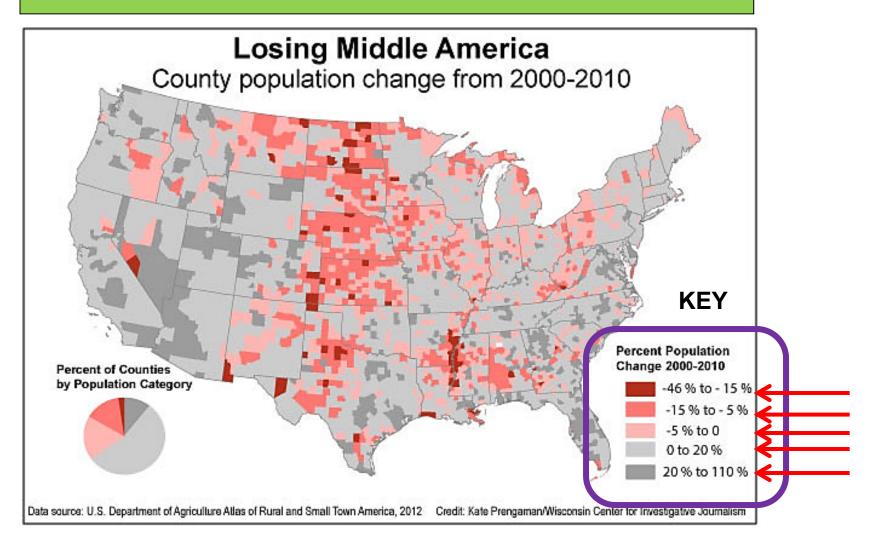
Who is responsible for getting it out to the public?

## **Cartographic Grouping**



When seeing four shades of gray, what do you assume about of value of each shade of gray?

# Cartographic Grouping



# Cartographic Symbolization

Use of the octopus symbol on political maps

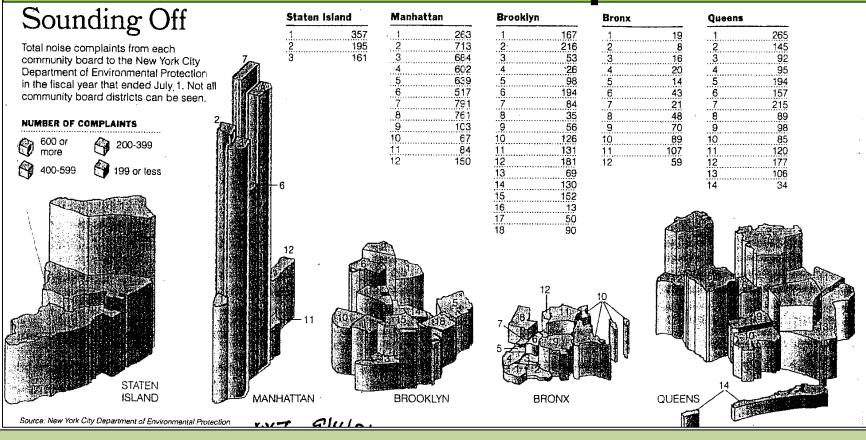






http://atlanticsentinel.com/2017/08/the-octopus-in-political-cartoons/

# Cartographic Symbolization: Use of 3-D Shapes

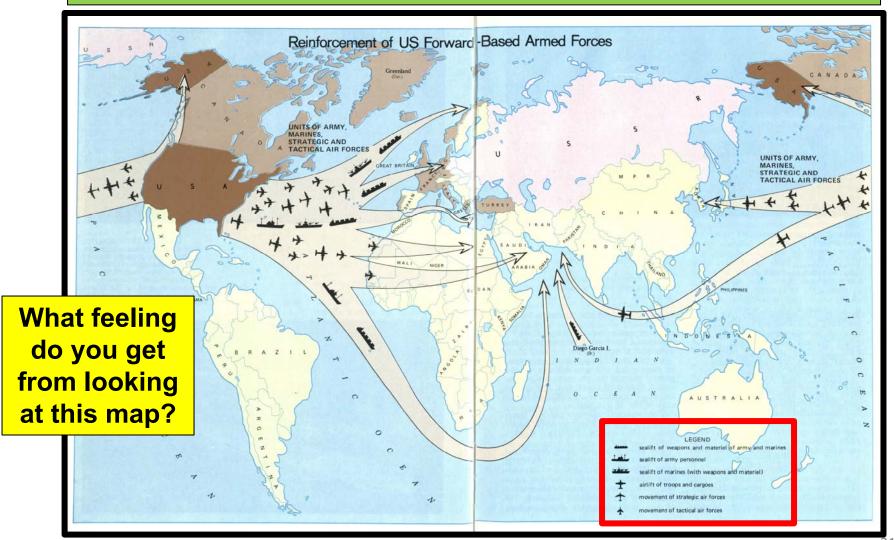


This type of map uses volume to represent numbers of complaints. However, the 3-D symbols tend to block each other.

In some locations, they cannot be seen.

# **US WW II Military Map**

Use of symbolization and arrows.

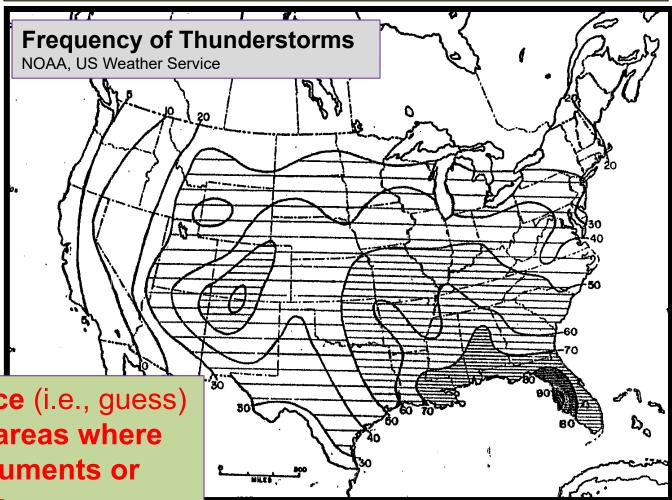


#### Lines on this map connect points of equal value.

Thunderstorm data comes from weather recording stations which are scattered around the country.

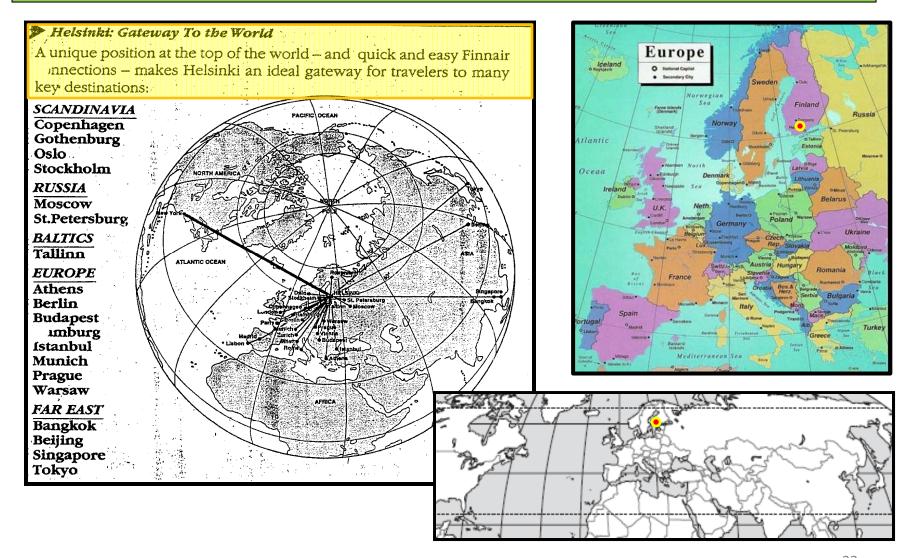
Accurate data is only at the location of the weather station.

#### Cartographic Induction



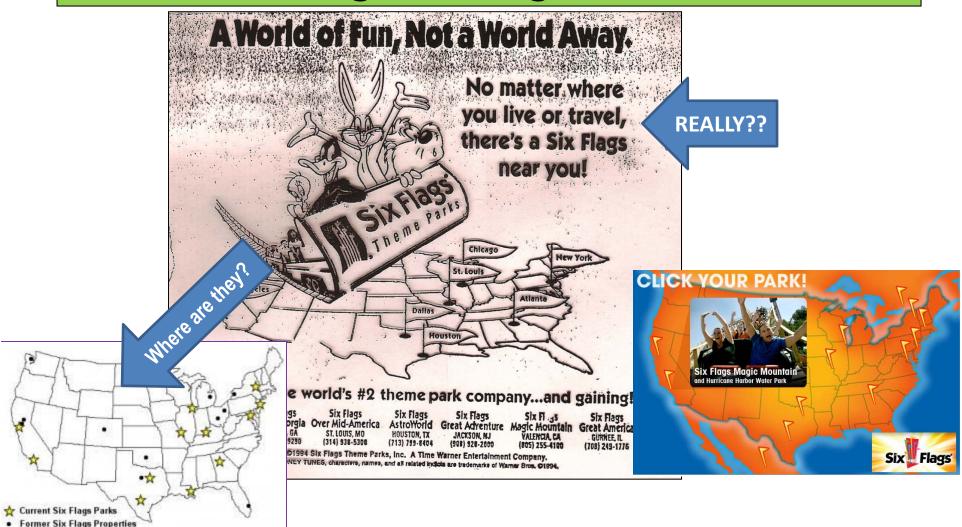
We need to deduce (i.e., guess) the frequency in areas where there are no instruments or recording devices.

# Authorship Advertising: Selling Airline Seats



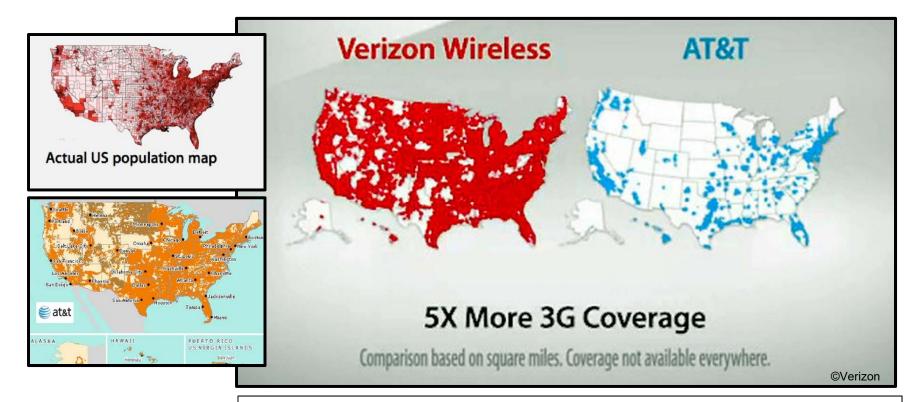
#### **Authorship**

Advertising: Selling Theme Parks



#### **Using Maps to Compare Service:**

Classic 2009 Verizon vs AT&T Dualing Ads

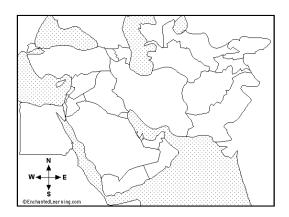


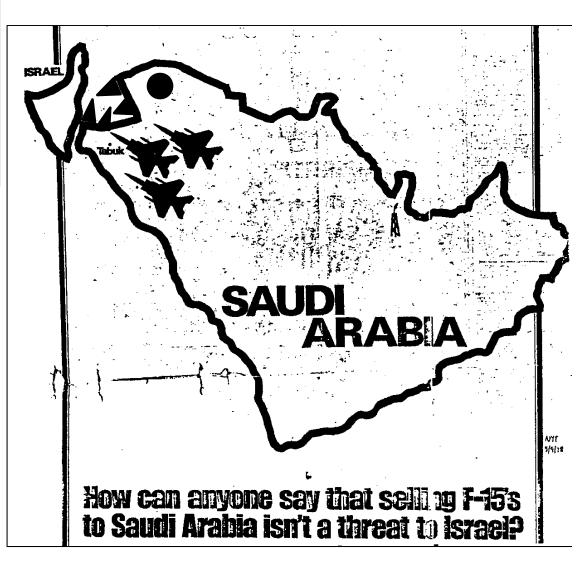
In 2009 AT&T and Verizon attacked each other in warring ads and in court. AT&T said map ads were misleading because it had nationwide voice, serviced a high percentage of the American people and had "somewhat slower" wireless service.

# AUTHORSHIP Point-of-View Map

(propaganda)

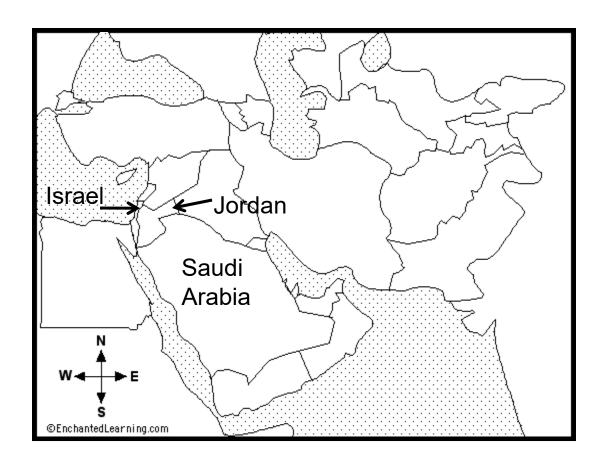
# Find at least six subliminal symbols on this map >>>>





Advertisement placed in the *NY Times* by the B'nai B'rith on 5/9/78 in an attempt to influence a US Congressional vote on selling fighter planes to Saudi Arabia.

# Outline Map of the Middle East



# NEXT

# Location Systems