

**Key Vocabulary**

<b>sketch map</b>	A simple map with only basic details.
<b>key</b>	Helps us understand map symbols. Also known as a legend.
<b>compass rose</b>	This is printed on a map to show different directions.
<b>map symbol</b>	A picture or a sign on a map that represents something else.
<b>Ordnance Survey</b>	A survey organisation in the UK which prepares very detailed maps of the country.
<b>route</b>	A way of getting from a start point to a finish point.
<b>compass</b>	A tool which shows people which direction they are travelling in and helps them find their way.
<b>climate</b>	The usual weather conditions of an area.

**What Is a Map?**

A map is a drawing of an actual place that uses lines and **symbols** to represent real-life objects. People have used maps for hundreds of years to help them travel from place to place.

**Types of Maps**

There are many different types of maps, such as:

**Sketch maps**

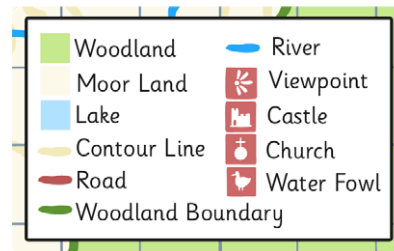
Road maps

**Ordnance Survey** maps

**Climate** maps

**Key Features**

Key features of maps include: a title, a **compass rose**, **symbols**, a **key** and different colours for important things, such as green for forests and blue for rivers.



**Compass Directions**

People use a **compass** to help them position and use a map accurately. The main points of a **compass** are north, south, east and west.



**Planning a Route**

When planning a journey using a map, people think about the quickest or safest **route**.



Key Vocabulary	
<b>atlas</b>	A collection of maps in one book.
<b>continent</b>	A very large area of land that includes all the islands with it. There are seven <b>continents</b> : Africa, Antarctica, Australasia, Asia, Europe, North America and South America.
<b>ocean</b>	A large area of salt water. There are five <b>oceans</b> : the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern <b>Oceans</b> .
<b>physical feature</b>	A feature that has been formed by nature.
<b>aerial view</b>	A view from above. Also known as a 'bird's-eye' view.
<b>human feature</b>	A feature that has been made or changed by humans, e.g. bridges.


**Using an Atlas**

An **atlas** shows maps of **continents**, countries, **oceans** and the **physical features** of a place. Its contents page shows a list of all the maps and the page that they can be found on. The index page lists, in alphabetical order, all of the countries, cities and towns that can be found in the **atlas** and shows which page number to look on.

**Did you know?**


A map maker is called a cartographer.

The oldest maps were made on clay tablets.



**Physical Features**

**Atlases** show us the **physical features** of a place. These can include forests, lakes and rivers. On the index page beside the page number, there is sometimes a letter that tells you the kind of feature it is, e.g. m = mountain and r= river.



**An Aerial View**

Maps are usually drawn from an **aerial view**. We can look at **aerial** photographs to see the main **physical** and **human** features of places. **Aerial** photos are photos taken by aircraft or other flying objects, e.g. drones. A satellite photo is taken from a satellite in space.

**More About Maps**

Did You Know...?

Maps cannot possibly show everything. They are drawn to scale.

Seas are smaller areas of water than **oceans**. They are found where the land and water meet.

