

Geog 1502

Mapping Our World

Course Information

- Structure
- Where and when?
- Evaluation
- Policies
- Resources

Structure

- Weeks run Friday to Friday
 - Friday lectures build on the readings to provide the big picture for the week
 - Monday activities amplify one or two specific aspects of the week's topic
 - Weekly labs use online tools to explore data and create maps

Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			This week...			Next week...		
Lecture			Start reading for next week...			Next lecture...		
			Activity					
Lab available...						Lab due! Next lab...		

Where and When?

- Friday lectures in Hanson 1-106 or online
- Monday activities online
- Weekly labs online
 - ☐ Do them where and when you want
 - ☐ Available on Friday, due following Thursday

Note: labs start next week

Evaluation

<i>Component</i>	<i>Points</i>
Activities	60
Labs	260
Exams	130
<i>Exam 1</i>	70
<i>Exam 2</i>	60
Total	450

Policies

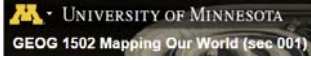
- Policies in syllabus
- Particularly important ones...
 - ☐ Read the readings
 - ☐ Come to class or watch online
 - ☐ Mobile and computer devices in class
 - ☐ Due dates and extensions

Resources

- Moodle, moodle, moodle

- Access via

- moodle.umn.edu
 - myu.umn.edu



- Getting help

- Instructor and TAs hold regular office hours
 - We respond to email inquiries, with time lag

Where are we?

- Maps!

- Mapping as technology and society
 - History of mapping

- Data

- Scale and projection
- Symbolization
- Simplification
- Analysis
- Lying maps
- Surveillance
- Social maps

Mapping as Technology & Society

What is a Map?

- Dictionary definition
 - A representation, usually on a flat surface, of an area



What do Maps Do?

- Show an area larger than we can see
 - Most often from above
- Present information concisely
 - The features of most expected interest
- Demonstrate spatial relationships
- Show things we can't see with our eyes



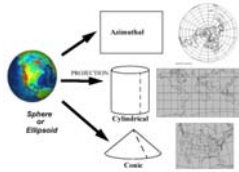
Map Kinds

- Reference maps store data
 - Goal: Show variety of features for variety of uses
- Thematic maps highlight specific theme
 - Goal: Focus user's attention on features shown



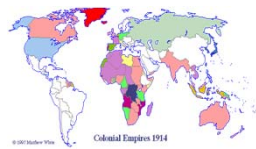
Mapping as Technology

- Cartography
- Land surveying
- Remote sensing
- Computer science
- Information science
- Social science



Mapping and Society

- **Data**: raw facts in bits and bytes
- **Information**: processed data
- **Knowledge**: incorporated information
- **Intelligence**: use of knowledge for action





Mapping History



Early Maps (25000 BCE+)

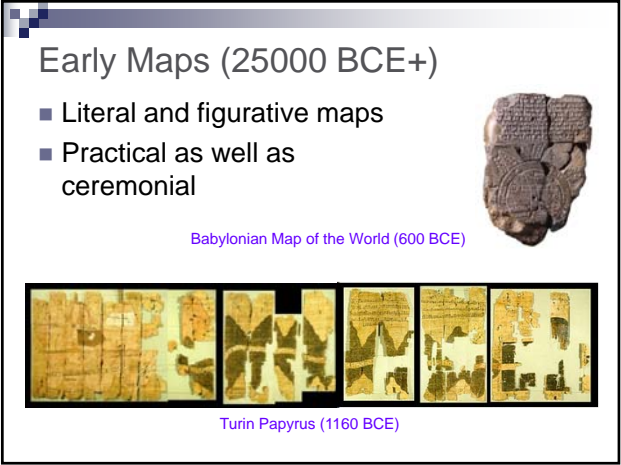
- Literal and figurative maps
- Practical as well as ceremonial

Babylonian Map of the World (600 BCE)



Turin Papyrus (1160 BCE)



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 - Practical as well as ceremonial
- Babylonian Map of the World (600 BCE)
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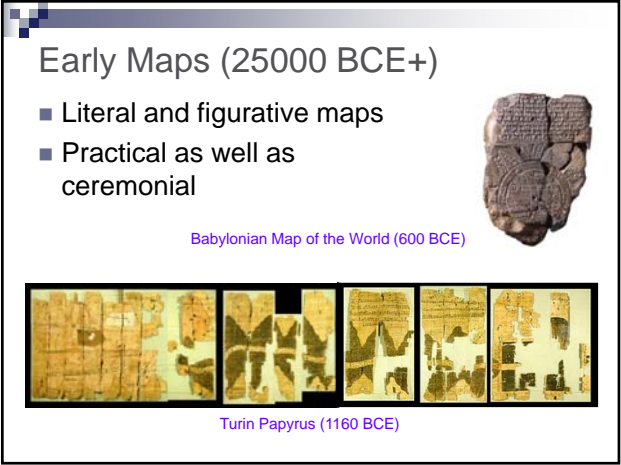
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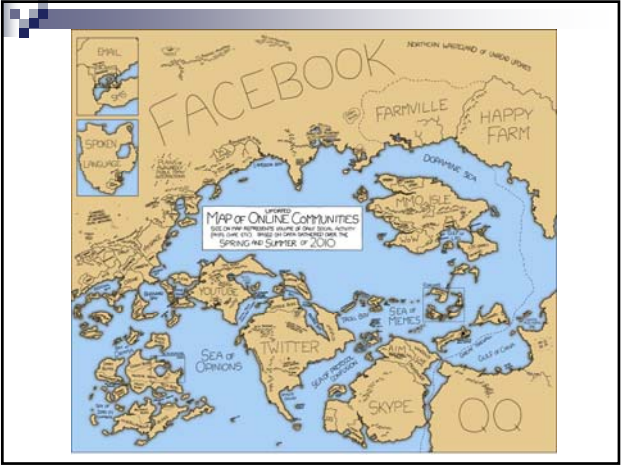
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Greeks (800-100 BCE)


- Literal maps of the Mediterranean
- Discover Earth's circumference




The World According to Hecataeus, 550-476 BCE

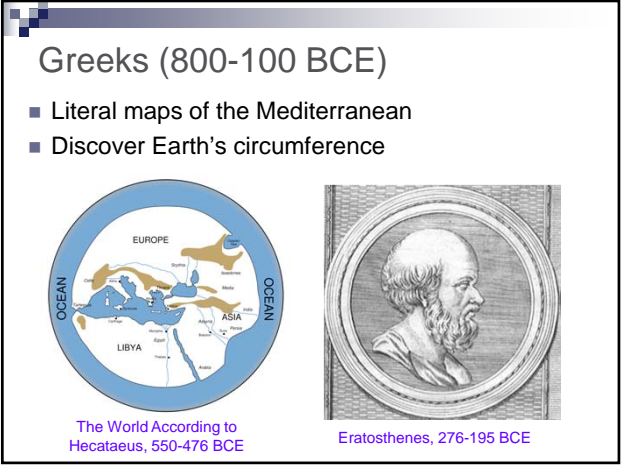


Eratosthenes, 276-195 BCE

- # Greeks (800-100 BCE)
- Literal maps of the Mediterranean
 - Discover Earth's circumference
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The World According to Hecataeus, 550-476 BCE
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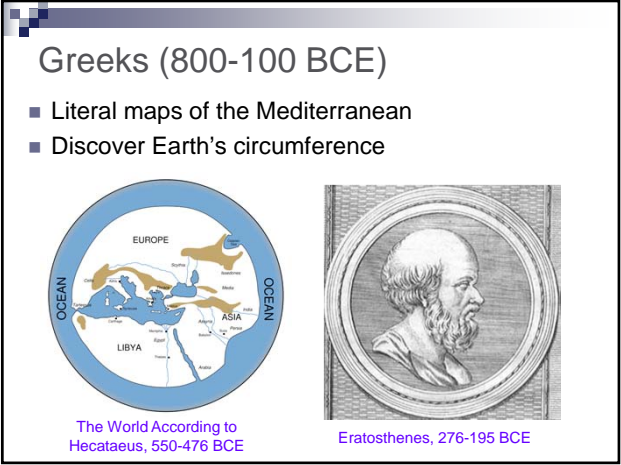
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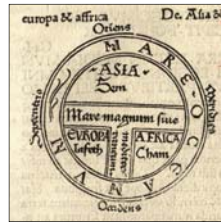
Eratosthenes, 276-195 BCE

Medieval Maps (1100-1400s)

- Dark Ages
- Figurative maps more common



Beatus Map



T and O Map

Age of Exploration (late 1400s+)

- Beginning* of global exploration



Cantino World Map (1502)

Thematic Mapping (late 1600s+)

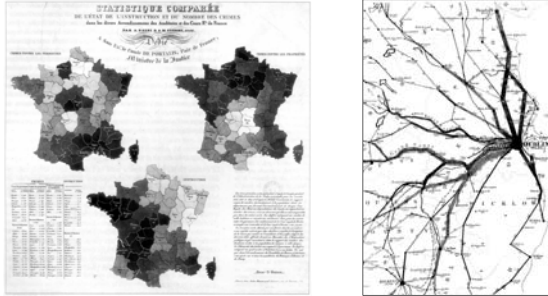
- Focuses on spatiality of a specific theme



Chart of Trade Winds - Edmond Halley (1686)

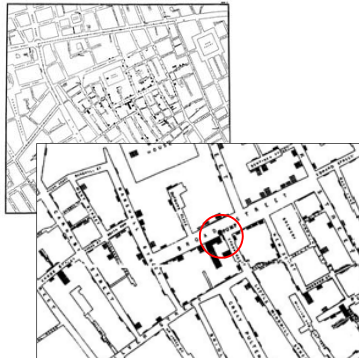
Thematic Mapping (late 1600s+)

- Focuses on spatiality of a specific theme

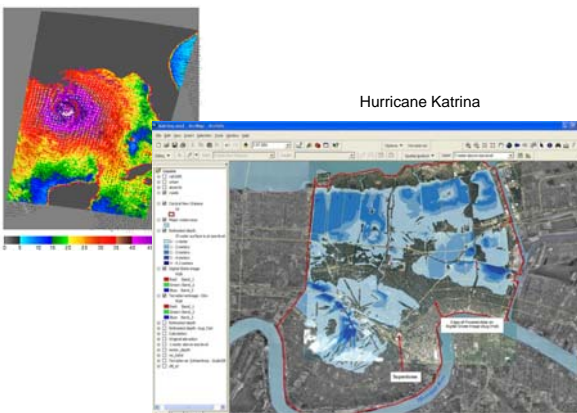


Analytical Mapping

- John Snow in London, 1854
 - Determining link between location of cholera cases and water wells



Hurricane Katrina



GIS (1960+)

- Geographic Information System
 - A computer system used to store, display, and analyze spatial information
 - Data-driven



Conclusion

- What is a map?
- What do maps do?
- Maps in society
- Mapping as technology
- History of mapping

