

Storytelling with Mapping: Knight Lab StoryMap

HIST 1120

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Digital Integration Teaching Initiative

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secondary]

Workshop Agenda

- **Best practices and questions** to consider before creating your StoryMap
- Learn about StoryMap as a mode of conveying data and content
- Examine how public history, social justice, gender, and race intertwine with mapping
- Demonstrate steps for using Knight Lab's StoryMap
- Start building!

All materials and handouts available here: <https://bit.ly/4fiBK5Z>

Mapping as a Tool for Social Justice & Public History

Mapping, Power, + Sustainable Social Justice

“Maps are a powerful means of promoting social change. The process of making maps can involve critical and applied methodologies that enhance social justice work...numerous artists and activists have utilized mapping to challenge Western capitalist society and the authority of Western cartography...they sought to reclaim the power of the map...” — Shiloh Krupar, “[Map Power and Map Methodologies for Social Justice.](#)”

Three Types of Activist Mapping

- Mapping as protest
 - Example: *An Atlas of Radical Cartography; Torn Apart/Separados*
- Mapping as social commentary
 - Example: Historic trails, such as the *Black Jazz Heritage Trail of Boston*
- Mapping as community education + local organizing
 - Example: *Black Food Justice's Map + Directory* of farms, collectives, and Black mutual aid societies

Maps' different uses

Maps can convey all sorts of geospatial information that can facilitate different applications:

- Navigational/orientational maps
- Geological/topographical maps
- Political maps
- Thematic maps
- Artistic maps
- Narrative maps



[Subway Map from MBTA](#)



What are the limits?

- Maps reflect the intention of the map-maker and are **inherently limited**.
 - Maps produce **shared interpretations**, and are not expressions of objective spatial relations.
 - Boston is as much a human idea as a physical space, and thus maps both *represent* and *create* reality. See Quincy Langford's "[Maps Are a Tool to Understand the Past and Shape the Future](#)" to explore how maps can create, erase, and reshape.
- The **simplicity** and **clarity** of maps is deceiving, but **artificial clarity** is necessary for the map to be **useful**.

Questions for critiquing maps

- What is its subject?
- Who is/are the map's audience(s)?
- What is its message, argument, or purpose?
- How and when was the map made?
- Who made this map? What choices did they make?

The True Size of Africa

A small contribution in the fight against rampant Imperialism, by Kai Krause

In addition to the well known social issues of illiteracy and immaturity, there also should be such a concept as "Immaginary", meaning imaginary/geographical.

A survey with random American schoolkids let them guess the population and land area of their country. Not entirely unexpected, but still rather unsettling, the majority chose "7-2 billion" and "largest in the world". In fact, the USA is only the third largest. European college students, geographical estimates were often off by factors of 2-3. This survey was conducted in 2007. Note that most of the predominantly used mapping projections (such as Mercator).

A particularly extreme example is the worldwide misjudgment of the true size of Africa. The reason is that it is very easy to embody the massive scale, which is larger than the USA, China, India, Japan and all of Europe - combined!

COUNTRY	AREA
USA	9.629
China	9.573
India	3.287
Mexico	1.964
Peru	1.285
France	633
Spain	506
Papua New Guinea	462
Sweden	441
Japan	378
Germany	357
Norway	334
Italy	301
New Zealand	270
United Kingdom	243
Nepal	147
Bangladesh	144
Greece	132
TOTAL	30.102
AFRICA	30.221

Just for Reference:

The Surface of the MOON

37.886

Please note:
The graphical layout of this map is meant purely as a visualization to illustrate the fact Africa is much larger than almost everyone assumed. It is not a political statement. I am not trying to make that point, however the title at all is very accurate, citing

http://www.mapsoftheworld.com/area_and_size.htm

Note for instance that the figures in the table for the USA alone include Alaska and Hawaii, which are not part of the continental USA, as are handful of other entities (such as Monaco and Swaziland).

The reason for this is that the map purposely uses the planet shapes, which are not rectangular. If the USA was scaled to be perfectly geographically exact depiction, using equal area scaling, would be even more misleading. The reason for this is that the USA is one of the few countries with mostly known outlines and proportions to tell the story, even if this conservative size has leftover parts.

The reason for this is that the map purposely uses the planet shapes,

some of the countries in effect relate to Africa, a view that is quite

unusual and rarely seen. In Baby Polton maps, a Polar equal area

projection, among many other beautiful attempts to display geographical information. Numerous other side-by-side comparisons have been

done, and it is always interesting to see how different people do things. I hope someone could find the benefit of puzzle pieces in a mental project.

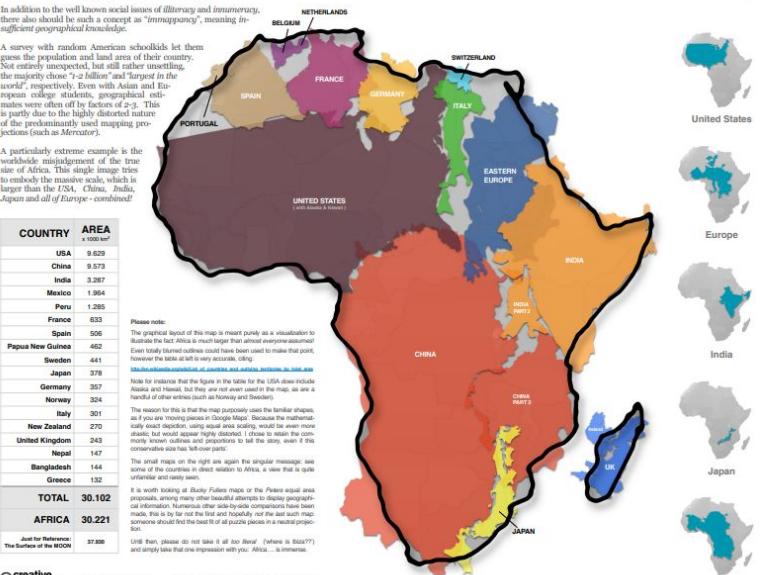
Until then, please do not take it all too literal. (where is India???)

and simply take that one impression with you. Africa... is immense.



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This work is placed in the Public Domain



From "[Critiquing Maps II](#)", by Shannon Mattern

[The True Size of Africa](#), Kai Krause

What is a StoryMap?

KnightLab's StoryMap tool allows users to tell narrative stories connected with specific geographic locations.

Welcome to the Fenway

Welcome to this Community Walk! The purpose of this walk is to introduce people to the history and context of one of the neighborhoods that surround Northeastern. Most importantly, this walk is designed using an Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) perspective. ABCD is a philosophy that recognizes communities' abilities to achieve positive change using their own knowledge, skills, and lived experiences as well as existing resources and infrastructure.

Another way to think about it is to consider a community's strengths rather than its weaknesses. For example, instead of saying, "This community has a high crime rate and it can't be fixed," we say, "This community has an organization that serves the previously incarcerated and is collaborating within the community to work towards neighborhood, but will be over those have been."

Fenway Community Walk

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Why use a map to tell stories?

- StoryMaps help us **render visualized, spatialized, and contextual information about spaces** in the past or today.
 - StoryMaps can be about places you've never been to. The goal is to help users “see” the spaces/places/routes as accurately as possible, and to get a sense of the people and things in the environment.
- Think about StoryMaps as **giving directions**, relating not only direction and **distance** but also **sequence**.

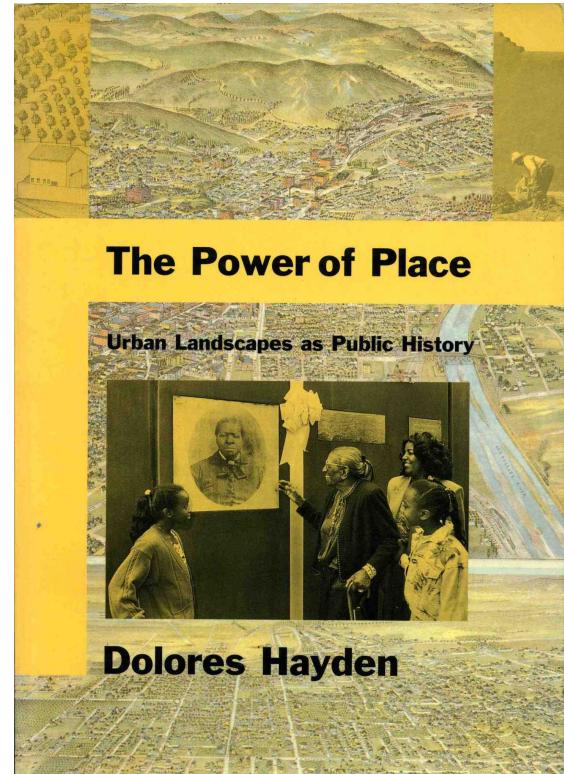
Example Projects Using Maps to Tell Stories

- “[The Black Jazz Heritage Trail of Boston](#)”: uses a mix of textual, image, and student-researched location data to map historic Black jazz clubs.
- “[Mapping Shared Spaces: A Visual History of Boston's Black and Jewish Communities](#)”: presents the story of migration of Boston religious communities by following the changing locations of places of worship.
- “[Contemporary Indigenous Spatiality](#)”: created by Agléška Cohen-Rencountre (Lower Brule Sioux Tribe) to interrogate settler-colonial epistemologies about water-ways, as well as trace personal and community connections to Rapid Creek and the Mississippi River.

Group Discussion: Reading Dolores Hayden's *The Power of Place*

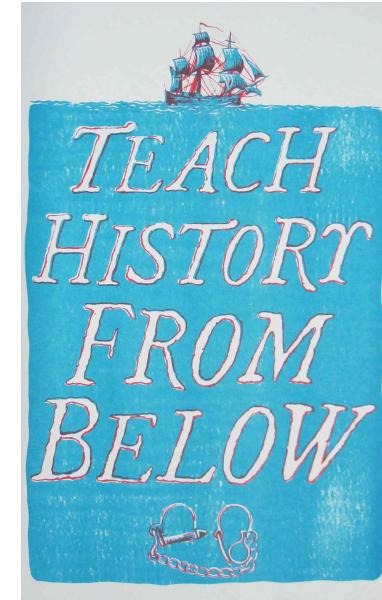
Dolores Hayden: *The Power of Place*

- According to Hayden, who is often left out of the story of a space?
- How are public memory, public history, and urban landscapes connected?
- In what ways is “community” present in Hayden’s work?
- How can we use Hayden’s approach as critical geographers?



Maps & Histories From Below

- Now that you've learned about StoryMap and discussed Hayden:
 - How do you imagine mapping will fit into your own scholarship?
 - When thinking about your Boston-centric project for this class, what are some themes or hidden histories you may explore?
 - What does it mean to “do” history from below in your mapping assignment?



Shaun Slifer, “Teach History From Below,”
March 2016,
<https://justseeds.org/product/teach-history-from-below/>

Making a StoryMap

StoryMap Best Practices

- Think carefully about the **audience** you are trying to reach with your map. This will impact your language, the order of your points, and the media that you choose.
- Think also about the **tone** of the map: the default for StoryMap can be very upbeat and informal, and that may not match the content you are sharing.
- **Test your map** after you have created it, to make sure that all the narrative points flow and that the language is clear and concise.

Optional: Spreadsheet Template

Make a copy of the StoryMap template below and use it to fill in the different sites you want to map, images you want to include, etc.

StoryMap Spreadsheet Template

Template based on the StoryMap Spreadsheet Template created by Molly Brown, Reference and Outreach Archivist, Northeastern University Library.

For more information about collecting and organizing data for StoryMap, please see:

<https://bit.ly/handout-storymap-spreadsheet>

Spreadsheet data collection

Slide #	Site Name	Site Location	Image URL/File Location	Image Credit	Image Caption	Headline	Historical Profile/First Person Narrative	Citation(s)	Additional Media	Additional Media Caption & Credit
1	Title Slide	n/a	n/a	http://hdl.handle.net/2047/d20158126	Freedom House Records, Courtesy of Northeastern University Archives and Special Collections	Back Bay Fens, Boston, Mass.	Walking the Emerald Necklace	This is an introduction to the project that will continue on. Two men tend community garden in the Back Bay Fens. A public water building can be seen on the left. The Back Bay Fens (also called The Fens, or Fens) is a freshwater marsh and lagoon area within Boston's larger Emerald Necklace park system.		
2	Site 1	Back Bay Fens Community Gardens	42.344888, -71.093221	http://hdl.handle.net/2047/d20157723	Freedom House Records, Courtesy of Northeastern University Archives and Special Collections	Community garden in Back Bay Fens.	Back Bay Community Gardens			
3										
4										
5										
6										

1. The slide number can serve as the order in which your sites appear on your map and the site name can be used to label sites on your map.

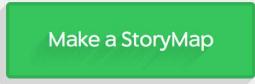
2. The site location is used to identify a point on your map where the site is physically located (address or coordinates).

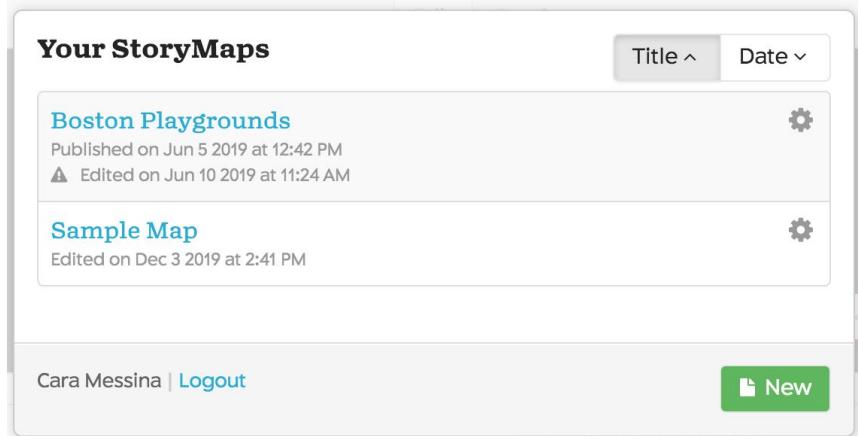
3. The image URL/File location is useful in keeping track of images of sites. Always credit your images to indicate their origin. Also include a caption describing your image.

4. The headline can serve as the official title or label of your site. Including a narrative provides more context as to why each location is important for your narrative.

5. Don't forget to cite your sources! Also, you may want to include additional media related to your site (e.g. newspaper clippings, additional photos, etc.).

Create a StoryMap

- Go to <https://storymap.knightlab.com/>
- Click “Make a StoryMap.” 
- Either create a new account or sign in through Google.
- Once you’re signed in, click “New Map” (once you have created your map, it will be there for you to work on).
- Name your project.

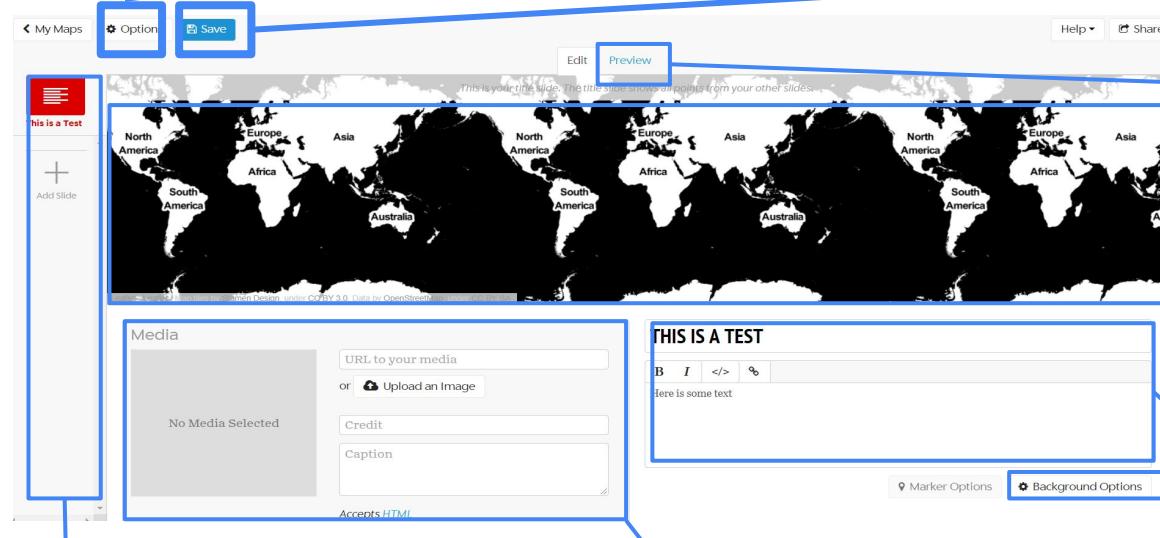


The screenshot shows the 'Your StoryMaps' dashboard. At the top right are 'Title ^' and 'Date ^' dropdowns. Below is a list of maps:

- Boston Playgrounds**
Published on Jun 5 2019 at 12:42 PM
▲ Edited on Jun 10 2019 at 11:24 AM
- Sample Map**
Edited on Dec 3 2019 at 2:41 PM

At the bottom left is the user name 'Cara Messina | Logout'. On the bottom right is a green 'New' button with a document icon.

Your StoryMap



Overall options
(like changing map layout)

SAVE OFTEN!

Preview your slides

Preview the
geographic points in all
of your slides

Title and content of
your text box

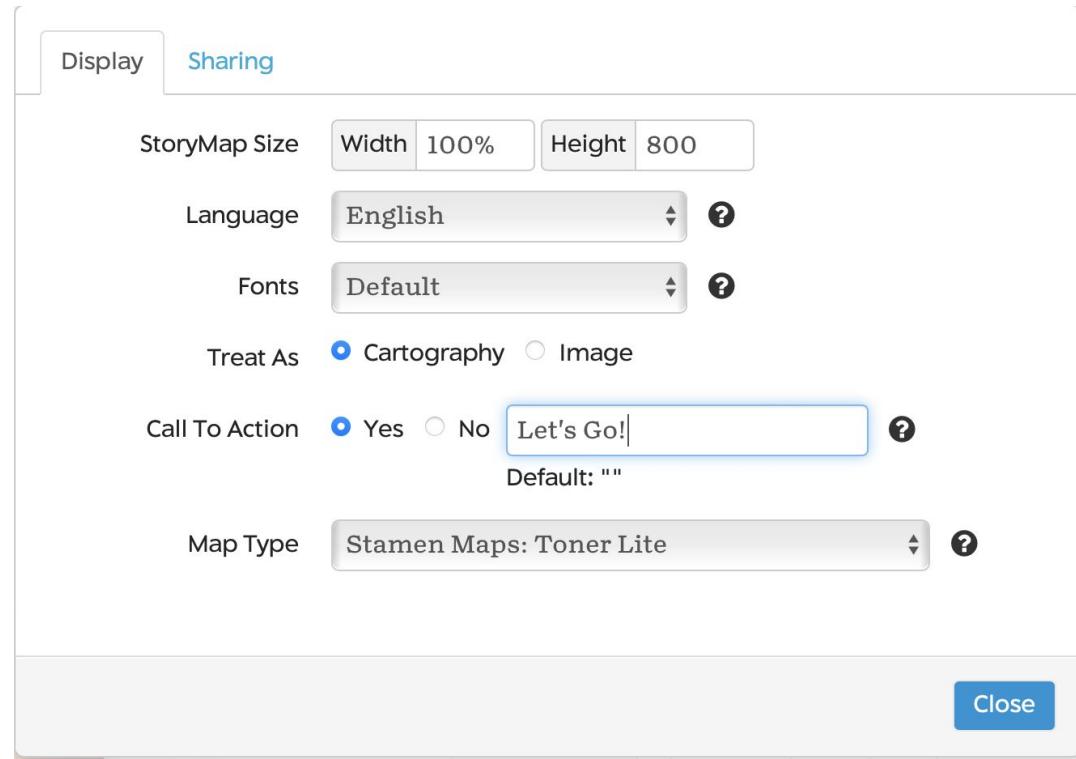
Check out and add new
slides here

Uploading photos
or other media!
Document what
you upload

Color or image for text box
background

Options for designing your map

- The “Options” button in the top left allows you to change the design of your map.
- Customizable options include Language, Fonts, Call to Action, Map Type and more.

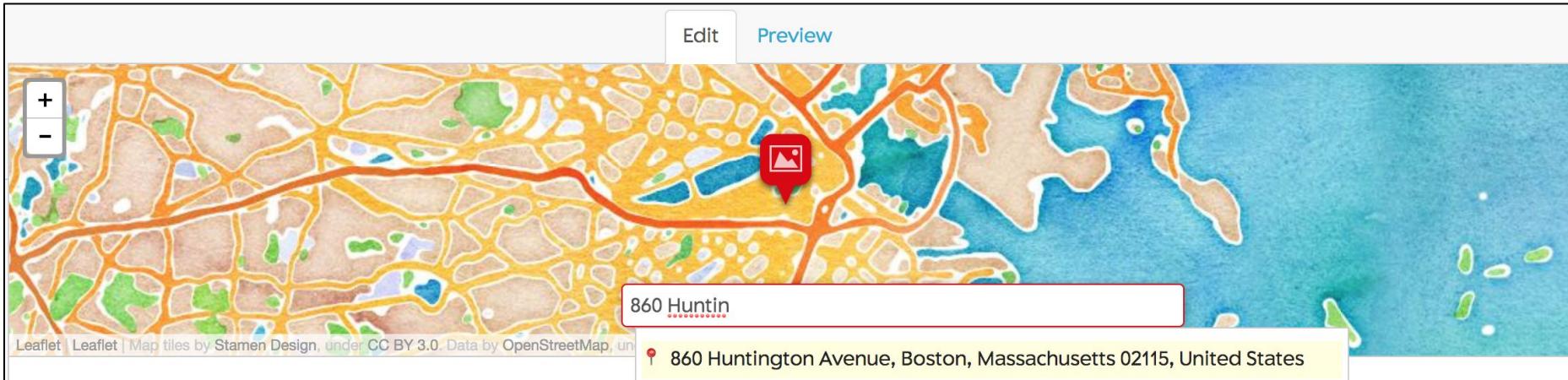


Slides, or map markers

Each slide is a different marker point on your map. Each slide contains:

- Title and text. The text box reads basic HTML.
- A background image or color.
- A map marker, which can be placed by searching for Google Maps locations or by placing the marker manually.
- Media: images, videos, and sound files can be uploaded. Since only *one* media file can be uploaded per slide, you can use the text box's HTML to integrate additional images or other media types.

Add A Location

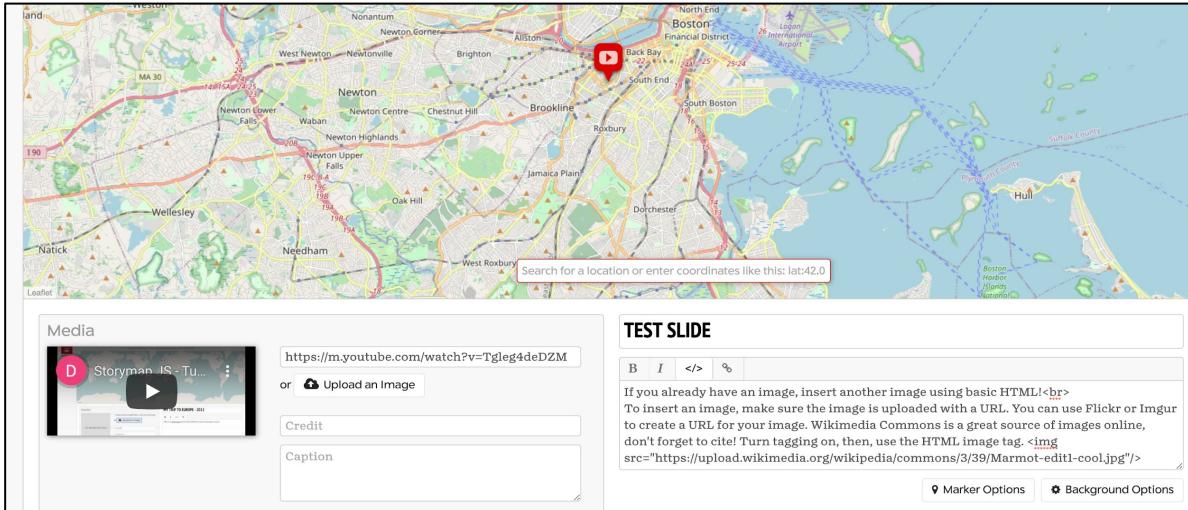


KnightLab StoryMap uses **Google Maps** to locate addresses

StoryMap, however, does **not** always recognize place names; you might need to know the **address** or location of particular structures

You can also **drag and drop the map markers** to the specific location

Add Media and Images to a Slide



Use “media” to upload files. You can upload an image or put a **URL** of an image OR a video (like a YouTube video). If you want to include your own video, you will first have to upload it to YouTube or other online publisher and copy that link.

If you have an image or a video in the “media” section, but want to include an image **in the text**, you can! The text box reads basic HTML.

1. Click the </> button (turn on HTML)
2. Get a URL of your image. Use Wikimedia Commons to search images by content, and filter by license type and image size. Make sure to use the embed file code, and don't forget to cite the source!
3. Use the HTML `` tag to insert the image.
4. Check the “Preview” to see the image. Smaller image sizes may appear as a thumbnail, so stick to larger image sizes and preview your end result!

Embed codes and image files

If you are adding an image via its URL, make sure that you select the link with **the image file itself**, not just a page with the image on it.

For example, to add an image from Wikimedia Commons, follow these steps:

1. Go to "More Details" and choose "Use this file on the web," or just choose "Use this file on the web" if you see that option.
2. Copy the "File URL."

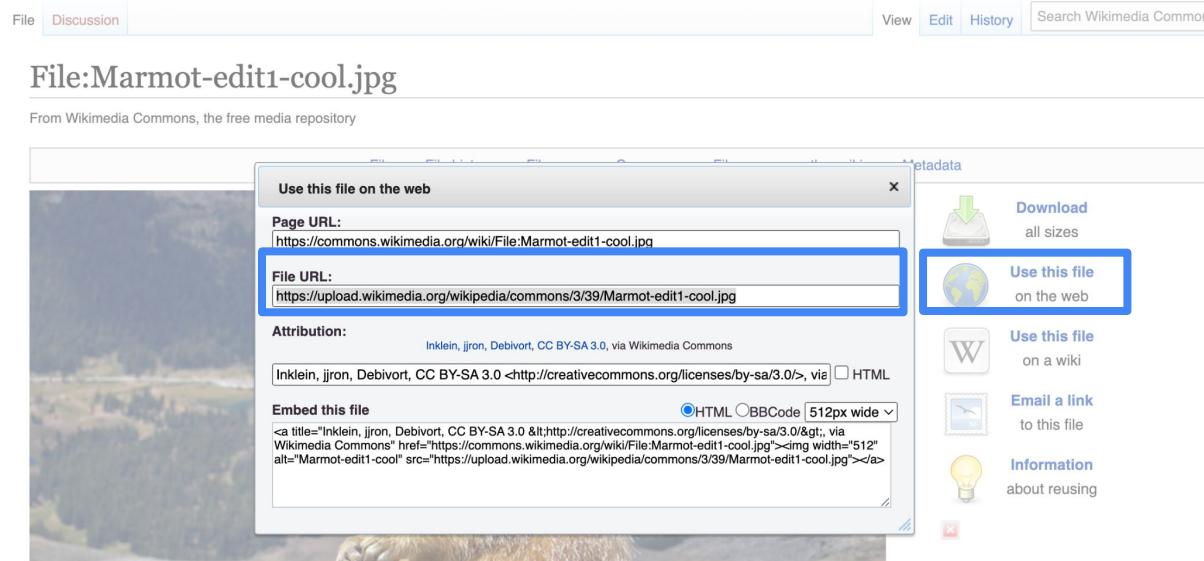


Image sharing and permissions

- It is important to verify that you are allowed to use images before you put them in your StoryMap.
- Search for media that is public domain or shared with permissions that allow re-use.
 - DITI recommends [Wikimedia Commons](#) and DPLA ([Digital Public Library of America](#)).
- Ensure proper credit/attribution is given for all media

For more information on copyright and reuse, please see:

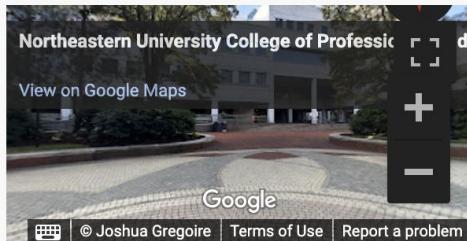
<https://bit.ly/fair-use-handout>

Add Google Street View to a Slide

As with other media, you can insert a Google street view map into a slide by entering its **URL**.

- Click “Share or embed image” from the menu in Google Maps, and copy the **HTML** link from the “Embed a map” tab.
 - Make sure the link has the `<iframe src:"URL"></iframe>` code (it should automatically, but the map won’t work without it!).
- Enter the URL into the “URL to your media” box.

Media



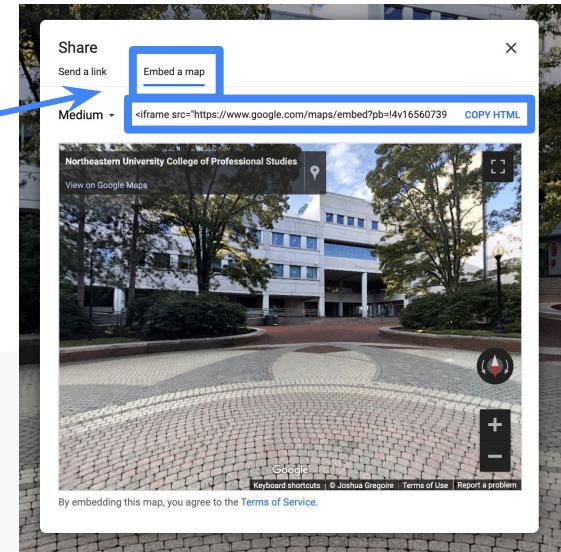
`<iframe src="https://www.google.com/maps/embed?`

or Upload an Image

Credit

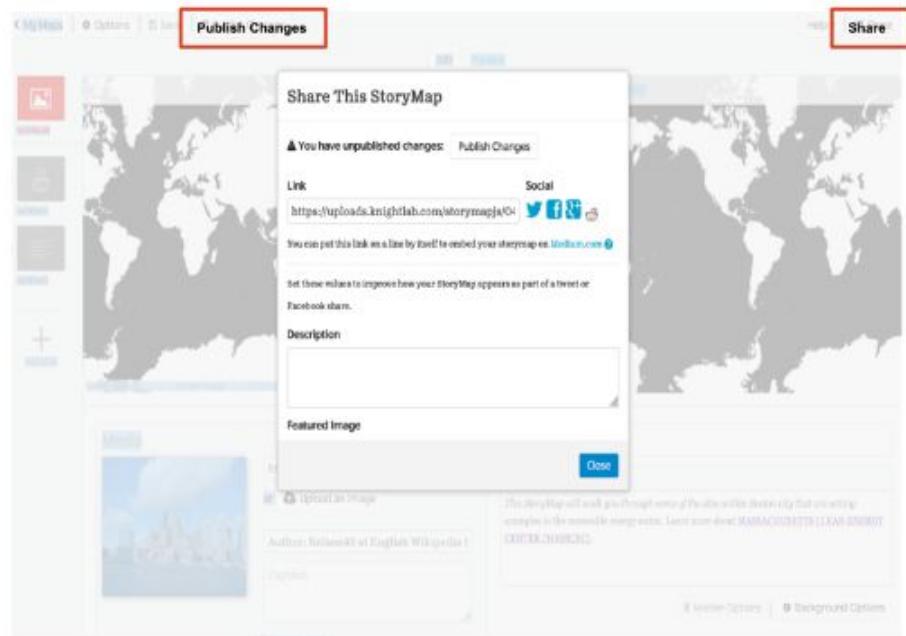
Caption

Accepts [HTML](#)



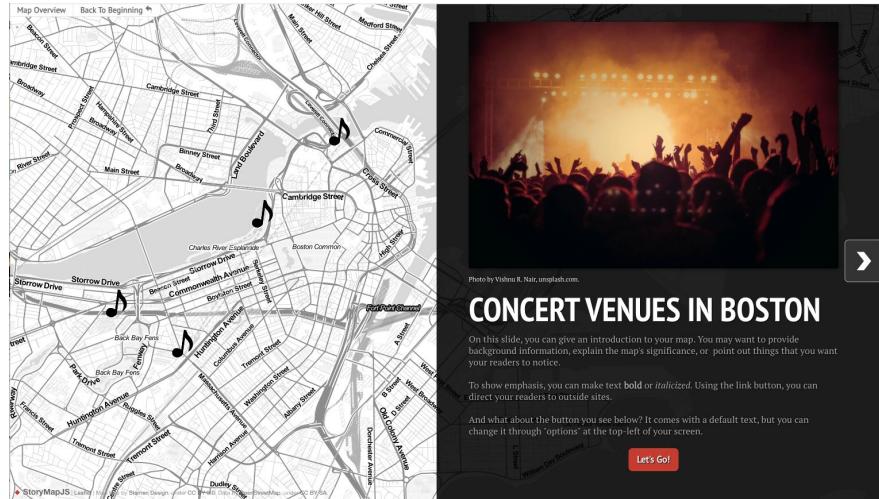
Publish and Share Your StoryMap

- Click the “Publish Changes” button on the top left side on the editing page.
- StoryMap’s “Share” button is in the top right corner.
- You can add a description and feature image here before sharing your StoryMap widely.



StoryMap Demo

- To see StoryMap in action, click on this [Sample Map Link!](#)
- Here you will be able to explore a map custom-made by DITI to highlight your options for creating maps.



Best Practices for StoryMap

Accessibility in StoryMap

Alt-text is a description of a digital image attached to the image file.
People that use screen readers are able to hear content you include in:

- Image captions
- Text box (for embedded images and media)

If linking media, be sure to use a descriptive link name.

For more information on accessibility in StoryMap, please see:

<https://bit.ly/storymap-accessibility-handout>

A Note on HTML

- You can use HTML to have more control over the display and behavior of StoryMap. Look for the “Accepts HTML” language or this symbol: </>
- For more information on HTML, please see:
<https://bit.ly/handout-HTML>

Helpful HTML Codes

#Change Text Color
YOUR TEXT
HERE

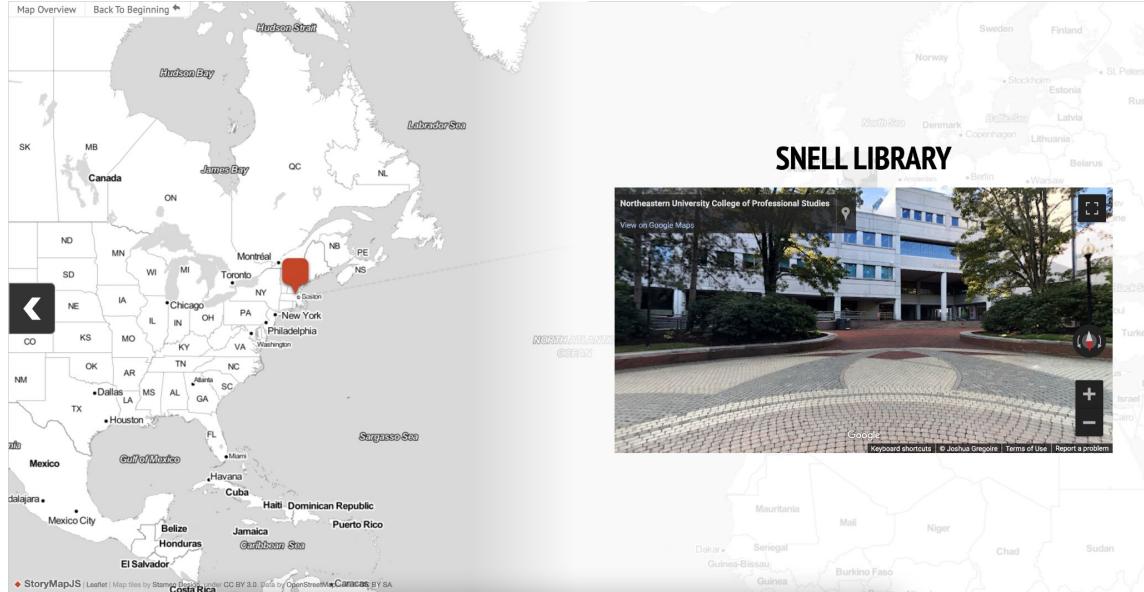
#Add Link in Caption/Credit
text

#Add Image/Media in Textbox

#Add Alternate Text to Image/Media

A Note on Zoom Levels

StoryMap does not let you set how far zoomed in or out your slides will be. The zoom level is determined automatically according to the distance between your locations.



A Note on Save States

StoryMap does not keep older versions of your project, so once you make and save changes, **you cannot retrieve a previous version.** You can also write over new content if you have your StoryMap open in multiple browser tabs or windows at once.

This is one reason why it is a good idea to plan out your StoryMap in a separate document: if you lose progress, you will have your content saved somewhere else.

Resources

For Further Exploration

Here are all the links presented in these slides:

<https://bit.ly/handout-storymap>

<https://bit.ly/handout-storymap-spreadsheet>

<https://bit.ly/fair-use-handout>

<https://bit.ly/storymap-accessibility-handout>

<https://bit.ly/handout-HTML>

Thank you!

- Taught by DITI Fellows Avery Blankenship and [insert secondary]
- Developed by Claire Lavarreda, Mel Williams, Ana Abraham, Chris McNulty, and Benjamin Grey

- For more information on DITI, please see: <https://bit.ly/diti-about>
- Schedule an appointment with us! <https://bit.ly/diti-meeting>
- To give us feedback: <https://bit.ly/diti-feedback>
- If you have any questions, contact us at: nulab.info@gmail.com