

CHAPTER 1 | LESSON 2 How Maps Help Us Study History

Activity Sheet**Part A. Build Vocabulary**

Key Terms Read the vocabulary definitions. Then match the letter of the term with its example below.

latitude: the distances north and south of the equator

longitude: the distances east and west of the prime meridian

political map: a map that shows the features people have created, such as cities, states, provinces, territories, and countries

physical map: a map that shows the landforms and bodies of water found in a particular area

thematic map: a map that shows specific information about a place or region, such as climate, natural resources, vegetation, and population

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| <p>___ 1. Wheat is a major crop of Canada, the United States, and Russia.</p> <p>___ 2. These lines run from north to south on a map or a globe.</p> <p>___ 3. The highest peak in the United States is Denali Peak in Alaska.</p> <p>___ 4. These lines run from east to west, on a map or globe.</p> <p>___ 5. The state of Ohio has 88 counties.</p> | <p>a. latitude</p> <p>b. longitude</p> <p>c. physical map</p> <p>d. political map</p> <p>e. thematic map</p> |
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Part B. Cooperative Work

Work with your group to determine which graphic in the lesson gives you the information in each statement.

Statement	Graphic
1. The highest land in Brazil is in the eastern part of the country.	
2. This instrument gave people a way to tell where they were and which direction they were going.	
3. Much of the interior of this country is a desert.	
4. This tool shows what Earth looks like from space.	
5. The most common climate in Brazil is tropical wet and dry.	