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Globes and Maps

Lesson Plan

Contents

- › The Earth and its components
- › The shape of the Earth
- › Depiction of the Earth
- › Globe and its use
- › Maps and map reading

Objectives

- › Learn about the Earth and its shape
- › Components of the Earth: land and water bodies
- › Depiction of the Earth: Globe for location and accuracy; maps for detail
- › Difference between globes and maps
- › Learn about different kinds of maps
- › How to read the language of the map

Teacher's Aids

1. The teacher should be familiar with the world maps.
2. He/She should be equipped with a globe, detailed and general maps, wall maps and atlas.
3. The students should have atlases, blank world maps and maps of some of the continents for detailed practice.
4. Share Earth pictures available on YouTube, etc.

Tips for Teacher

1. Read the lesson and explain with the help of the aids you have.
2. Make learning fun: for example, a student goes around in a circle and comes to the same place. That's how we know the Earth is round. Explain about views from space.
3. Ask relevant questions as you read. Let students answer and point out on your maps, etc.
4. Create interest in your students in map reading collectively and individually, playing memory games about places, names, etc.

5. Find old maps and show them how the physical features and the political maps have altered over the years.

/// Gear Up and Background

This is related to map-work. Encourage discussion in class based on this exercise. Help students understand how maps of places alter over years due to erosion by wind, rain, rivers, glaciers, and movement of the Earth's plates due to seismic or volcanic action, etc.

Discuss the differences between the use of globes and maps: why maps have a greater degree of detail and globes have a greater degree of accuracy.

/// Continents and Oceans

- (a) Names and locations of continents in order of size.
- (b) Names and locations of oceans in order of size.
- (c) Shape of the Earth: spherical – show with globe/pictures, etc. Add stories such as walking round the earth, old theories about Earth being flat, etc.

/// Globes and Maps

- (a) Globe: what it is; how it is useful; what are its limitations.
- (b) Maps: History and word origin; what maps are; kinds of maps and their uses: show them the different types. Political, physical features, climate, currents, oceans, distribution of vegetation, flora, fauna, population, minerals, industries, transport, etc. Explain the benefit and purpose of different maps. For example: Physical features can help in travel, tourism, agriculture etc.; climate details help in the planning of roads, bridges, dams, etc.; political maps mark boundaries of countries, states, towns etc.; population distribution helps in town planning, education, health, education, etc.
- (c) Explain that the language of the map is universal. Show the various symbols and tell about the colours used in a map.