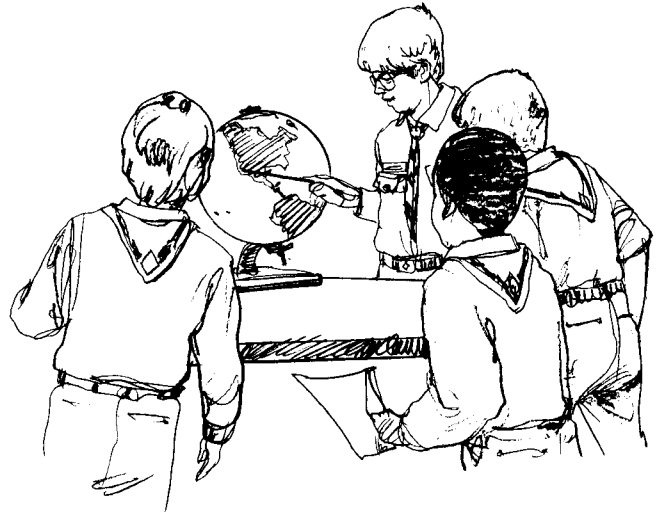
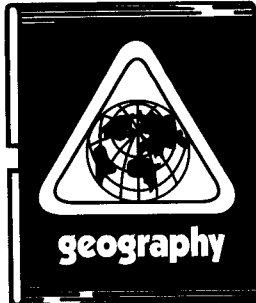


Cub Scout Academics: Geography



Tiger Cubs, Cub Scouts, and Webelos Scouts may complete requirements in a family, den, pack, school, or community environment. Tiger Cubs must work with their parents or adult partners. Parents and partners do not earn loops or pins.

Belt Loop

Complete these three requirements:

- _____ 1. Draw a map of your neighborhood. Show natural and manmade features. Include a key or legend of map symbols.
- _____ 2. Learn about the physical geography of your community. Identify the major landforms within 100 miles. Discuss with an adult what you learned.
- _____ 3. Use a world globe or map to locate the continents, the oceans, the equator, and the northern and southern hemispheres. Learn how longitude and latitude lines are used to locate a site.

Academics Pin

Earn the Geography belt loop, and complete five of the following requirements:

- _____ 1. Make a three-dimensional model of an imaginary place. Include five different landforms, such as mountains, valleys, lakes, deltas, rivers, buttes, plateaus, basins, and plains.
- _____ 2. List 10 cities around the world. Calculate the time it is in each city when it is noon in your town.
- _____ 3. Find the company's location on the wrapper or label of 10 products used in your home, such as food, clothing, toys, and appliances. Use a world map or atlas to find each location.
- _____ 4. On a map, trace the routes of some famous explorers. Show the map to your den or family.
- _____ 5. On a United States or world map, mark where your family members and ancestors were born.
- _____ 6. Keep a map record of the travels of your favorite professional sports team for one month.
- _____ 7. Read a book (fiction or nonfiction) in which geography plays an important part.
- _____ 8. Take part in a geography bee or fair in your pack, school, or community.
- _____ 9. Choose a country in the world and make a travel poster for it.
- _____ 10. Play a geography-based board game or computer game. Tell an adult some facts you learned about a place that was part of the game.
- _____ 11. Draw or make a map of your state. Include rivers, mountain ranges, state parks, and cities. Include a key or legend of map symbols.

Resources

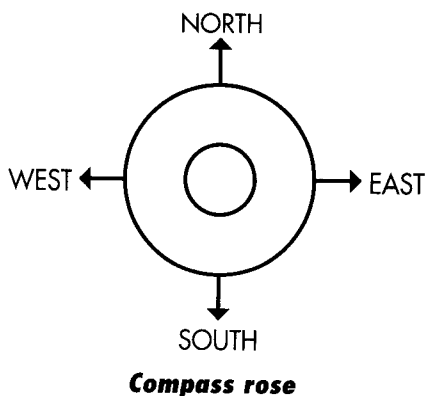
Library

Encyclopedia, atlas, almanac
Tourist information centers
Auto clubs, travel clubs, travel agents
Genealogical societies
Historic societies and museums
Cultural associations
College geography departments
Foreign embassies
Computer programs and the Internet

Elements of a Good Map

Cartography is the science and art of making maps. When you are making or reading a map, check for the following basic information:

1. **Title, author, and date.** The title can tell you whether the map will give the information for which you are looking. The date and author will give you clues as to the accuracy of the map (i.e., an older map may not be very up-to-date).
2. **Scale.** Scale is the system that reduces the land and oceans to sizes that fit on paper. On maps of large areas, the scale is usually measured in miles (or kilometers) per inch (or centimeter). Some maps might measure small areas in feet per inch.
3. **Directions.** A map should show the cardinal (main) directions of north, south, east, and west. Most maps have the north at the top, but it is wise to check the *compass rose* to be sure.



4. **Key or legend.** Maps usually use colors or symbols to represent features, such as roads, buildings, parks, lakes, rivers, or mountains. The only color most cartographers agree about is using blue for water features.

5. **Projection.** A three-dimensional globe is the most accurate map of the earth. Cartographers must cut, stretch, and distort some parts of the earth to get it to appear flat on paper. Some of these *projections* are better than others. To see this effect, compare the size of Greenland as represented on a globe and on a flat map.

Finding Longitude and Latitude

On most maps you will see lines that run east and west parallel to the equator, and other lines that run north and south between the North and South Poles.

The east-west lines (called *parallels* because they stay the same distance apart) are lines of *latitude*. They measure position north or south of the earth's equator.

The lines that connect the poles are lines of *longitude*. They are never parallel because their distance apart varies. Also called *meridians*, they measure position east or west of the prime meridian, which passes through Greenwich, England.

Example: Imagine that you are listening to a weather report about a hurricane. Many times, weather reporters give the coordinates of the hurricane so that people can follow the storm's movements on their map at home.

If the coordinates for a hurricane were given as 18 degrees north latitude and 77 degrees west longitude, you could find the hurricane on a map. Find the parallel of latitude marked 18 degrees north of the equator, and the line of longitude marked 77 degrees west of Greenwich, and follow the two lines until they meet. These coordinates would put the storm near Kingston, Jamaica, in the Caribbean Sea. Try this for yourself on a map or globe.

