

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Cartography



Cartography, the _____ of mapmaking, has evolved significantly over centuries. Ancient maps were often inaccurate, but they still provided valuable _____. For example, medieval maps focused more on illustrating _____ and less on exact scale. The world map by the famous cartographer, Gerardus _____, revolutionized navigation. His map, created in 1569, used a projection that allowed sailors to plot _____ lines for oceanic voyages. Despite this, Mercator's map distorted the size of _____, making them appear larger as they moved away from the equator. Modern cartography relies heavily on technology, especially _____. These high-tech tools provide detailed data for creating precise maps. _____, or Geographic Information Systems, is a key component in this process, allowing cartographers to analyze and visualize spatial _____ in various ways. Through GIS, maps can now illustrate not just geographical features, but also social, political, and environmental _____.

Cartography doesn't just create maps of Earth. Astronomical cartography maps other _____ and celestial bodies. For instance, lunar maps have been crucial for missions to the _____. Also, cartographers often use artistic elements to make maps visually _____ and easier to understand. This blend of science and art makes cartography a fascinating and diverse _____.

In education, cartography teaches students about geography and enhances their spatial _____. It encourages them to explore and understand the world in a unique way. Whether historical or modern, maps tell stories about our _____ and our place in the _____.

appealing art Mercator continents satellites landmarks Moon data
field universe planets GIS thinking information aspects planet
straight