Chapter 1 : Mapping the Price of Beer Around the World

The map on the bottom of this page is a terrain relief image of the world with the boundaries of major countries shown as white lines. It includes the names of the world's oceans and the names of major bays, gulfs and seas.

It ensures that inventories carried out in different places by different people are comparable. This means that we can conduct large meta-analyses of the entire dataset. The inventories should include glacier attributes, such as area, length, slope, aspect, terminal environment calving into the sea or lake, or terminating on dry land , elevation, and glacier classification. Landsat images can also be used to map transient snow lines, the snowline at the end of the summer, which can be a proxy for the equilibrium line altitude These data provide baseline information for an assessment of glacier changes. Landsat 8 image of the Battle Glacier Complex, Alaska. The Randolph Glacier Inventory Following years of diligent glacier mapping, the Randolph Glacier Inventory RGI is a globally complete collection of digital outlines of glaciers, excluding ice sheets Most of the outlines are from analyses of satellite imagery dating from It is the first global catalogue of glaciers, and it was developed to help IPCC scientists improve estimates of sea level rise. However, this is a slightly arbitrary quantity, as it depends on the quality of the digital elevation model used, mapping resolution, and the minimum-area threshold used. Most analysts use a minimum area threshold of 0. If these small glacierets are including, the number of glaciers in the World could be up to ,, but they would still only account for 1. Together, these glaciers cover , km2. The region with the most ice is the Antarctic and Subantarctic, with , km2, closely followed by Arctic Canada North , km2. At the other end of the scale, New Zealand has only km2 of ice. This figure shows the global distribution of glaciers. The diameter of the circle shows the area covered. The area covered by tidewater glaciers is shown in blue. The number refers to the RGI region. The distribution of area with elevation is skewed in the Antarctic; the low-lying tidewater glaciers mean that the Antarctic has a large amount of low-lying ice. In contrast, Arctic Canada North is skewed towards higher elevations, due to the preponderance of ice caps on high-elevation plateaus. The distribution of glacier area with altitude is important, as it means that different areas will respond to climate change in different ways. Area-Altitude distributions for each of the RGI regions. The top figure is the distribution of regional glacierised area with altitude. The lower figure is the distribution of normalised area with normalised altitude. The dotted lines are idealised approximations; the triangle is for mountain glaciers, the curved line is for ice caps. From Figure 9 of Pfeffer et al. Glacier volume Estimates of global glacier volume use various methods of volume-area scaling. The estimate of glacier volume depends strongly on the method used, and more data are urgently required to improve the uncertainties on this estimate. Glacier contributions to sea level rise Now that we have a complete dataset on global glacier outlines, we can use these data to understand glacier mass balance and potential contributions to sea level rise. They found that all regions of the world were losing mass, with the largest losses from Arctic Canada North, Alaska, coastal Greenland, the southern Andes and high-mountain Asia. Glaciers in Antarctica are currently contributing little to global sea level rise. However, more data on global rates of glacier change are needed to improve these estimates of global glacier mass balance. Current contributions of glaciers and ice sheets to global sea level rise. That would have devastating consequences for the millions of people who rely on glaciers to provide freshwater, as they buffer the effects of a seasonal precipitation regime, and would dramatically increase glacier hazards associated with glacier recession. Tourism and economies would be hit as Alpine glaciers shrank, and sea level rise would require costly mitigation strategies. Although currently glaciers make a large contribution to global sea level rise, their total contributions are eventually limited by their relatively small area. Over thousands of years, the Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets are likely to be much more important. Sea level commitment per degree of warming after years for A ocean warming, B mountain glaciers and ice caps, C Greenland and D the Antarctic Ice Sheet. From Levermann et al. Glaciers have short response times and therefore react quickly to climate change. They are currently contributing about one third of currently observed sea level rise, and are more important than the Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets on decadal timescales. The regions currently losing mass fastest are Arctic Canada North, Alaska, and glaciers around the periphery of the Greenland Ice Sheet.

Chapter 2 : Early world maps - Wikipedia

These videos coordinate with the curriculum "Mapping the World with Art" sold at www.nxgvision.com

Though his cosmogony is refuted by modern science, he has given a historic description of India and Sri Lanka during the 6th century, which is invaluable to historians. Cosmas aimed to prove that pre-Christian geographers had been wrong in asserting that the earth was spherical and that it was in fact modelled on the tabernacle, the house of worship described to Moses by God during the Jewish Exodus from Egypt. This qualitative and conceptual type of medieval cartography represents only the top-half of a spherical Earth. Jerusalem was generally represented in the center of the map. Asia was typically the size of the other two continents combined. Because the sun rose in the east, Paradise the Garden of Eden was generally depicted as being in Asia, and Asia was situated at the top portion of the map. Ibn Hawqal Ibn Hawqal was an Arab scientist of the 10th century who developed a world map, based on his own travel experience and probably the works of Ptolemy. Another such cartographer was Al-Istakhri. Anglo-Saxon Cotton world map c. It is not intended purely as an illustration to that work, for it contains much material gathered from other sources, including some which would have been the most up-to-date available, although it is based on a distant Roman original similar to the source of another 11th-century world map , illustrating an edition of Isidore of Seville â€”on which the network of lines appears to indicate the boundaries of imperial provinces. The date of drawing was formerly estimated at about CE â€”, based on suggested links to the journey of Archbishop Sigeric of Canterbury from Rome [17] but more recent analysis indicates that, although the information was revised about that time, the map was probably drawn between and East is at the top, but Jerusalem is not in the centre, and the Garden of Eden is nowhere to be seen. Unusually, all the waterways of Africa, not just the Red Sea, are depicted in red mountains are green. The depiction of the far East is ambitious, including India and Taprobane Sri Lanka â€”the latter depicted according to the exaggerated classical conception of its size. Unsurprisingly, Britain itself is depicted in some detail. Great Britain, unusually by medieval standards, is shown as one island, albeit with an exaggerated Cornish promontory, and Mona, Ireland and the many Scottish islands are all indicated. A fully annotated, open access digital edition of the Cotton Map is available online as part of the Virtual Mappa Project. He corresponded with Alcuin , and took part in the Adoptionist controversy, criticizing the views of Felix of Urgel and Elipandus of Toledo. He is best remembered today as the author of his Commentary on the Apocalypse , published in It contains one of the oldest Christian world maps as an illustration of the Commentary. Although the original manuscript and map has not survived, copies of the map survive in several of the extant manuscripts. The manuscript is illustrated with a "Turkocentric" world map, oriented with east or rather, perhaps, the direction of midsummer sunrise on top, centered on the ancient city of Balasagun in what is now Kyrgyzstan , showing the Caspian Sea to the north, and Iraq , Armenia , Yemen and Egypt to the west, China and Japan to the east, Hindustan , Kashmir , Gog and Magog to the south. Conventional symbols are used throughoutâ€”blue lines for rivers, red lines for mountain ranges etc. The world is shown as encircled by the ocean. Inversion of Tabula Rogeriana Tabula Rogeriana The Arab geographer , Muhammad al-Idrisi , incorporated the knowledge of Africa , the Indian Ocean and the Far East gathered by Arab merchants and explorers with the information inherited from the classical geographers to create the most accurate map of the world at the time. It remained the most accurate world map for the next three centuries. The Tabula Rogeriana was drawn by Al-Idrisi in for the Norman King Roger II of Sicily , after a stay of eighteen years at his court, where he worked on the commentaries and illustrations of the map. The map, written in Arabic, shows the Eurasian continent in its entirety, but only shows the northern part of the African continent. The Ebstorf Map , c. Ebstorf Mappa Mundi [edit] Main article: Ebstorf Map The Ebstorf Map was an example of a European mappa mundi , made by Gervase of Ebstorf , who was possibly the same man as Gervase of Tilbury , [20] some time in the thirteenth century. It was a very large map: The head of Christ was depicted at the top of the map, with his hands on either side and his feet at the bottom. It represented Rome in the shape of a lion, and had an evident interest in the distribution of bishoprics. The Hereford Mappa Mundi , c. The map is signed by one "Richard of Haldingham or Lafford ". The writing is in

black ink, with additional red and gold, and blue or green for water with the Red Sea coloured red. The captions demonstrate clearly the multiple functions of these large medieval maps, conveying a mass of information on Biblical subjects and general history, in addition to geography. Jerusalem is drawn at the centre of the circle, east is on top, showing the Garden of Eden in a circle at the edge of the world 1. His nautical charts are among the earliest to map the Mediterraean and Black Sea regions accurately. He also produced progressively more accurate depictions of the coastlines of northern Europe. In his world map of he brought his experience as a maker of portolans to bear; the map introduced a previously unheard of accuracy to the mappa mundi genre. The Catalan Atlas originally consisted of 6 vellum leaves folded down the middle painted in various colors including gold and silver. The first two leaves contain texts in Catalan language covering cosmography , astronomy , and astrology. These texts are accompanied by illustrations. They also provide information to sailors on tides and how to tell time at night. Unlike many other nautical charts, the Catalan Atlas is read with the north at the bottom. As a result of this the maps are oriented from left to right, from the Far East to the Atlantic. Many Indian and Chinese cities can be identified.

Chapter 3 : Mapping The World By Heart

Mapping the World Geopolitics broken down into bite-sized chunks. Then complex world of geopolitics broken down into ten minute, bite-sized chunks. You'll never sound.

Chapter 4 : World Map | Zombidle Wikia | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Our best map was completed by a 6th grader who was able to list every single item on the mapping the world by heart list given in the curriculum. There is some teacher preparation in doing extra activities recommended in the curriculum.

Chapter 5 : Countries of the World Map Quiz

"Mapping the World with Art" is a blend of history, geography, and art for ages 10 and up. This curriculum is actually three books in one. The first section is a history text with 30 2-page history lessons that tell the story of cartography from ancient Mesopotamia up through the discovery of Antarctica in the late s.

Chapter 6 : World Map Activity | Worksheet | www.nxgvision.com

A world map is a map of most or all of the surface of the Earth. World maps form a distinctive category of maps due to the problem of projection. Maps by necessity distort the presentation of the earth's surface.

Chapter 7 : Worldmapper | rediscover the world as you've never seen it before

When North Korea's connection to the global Internet stopped working last month, one particularly eye-popping detail emerged. Despite being home to 25 million people, the Hermit Kingdom has barely.

Chapter 8 : World map - Wikipedia

Mapping the Price of Beer Around the World. Whether you're sipping a pint of kÃ¶lsch in Germany or drinking a Heineken at a hotel bar in Hong Kong, there are a number of factors that can influence how much your beverage will cost.

Chapter 9 : World Map: A clickable map of world countries :-)

About Mapping the World by Heart. Designed for grades , Mapping the World by Heart includes a set of maps and a

comprehensive teacher's guide that makes it easy to integrate lessons and activities into any class's existing curriculum.