

# Atlas

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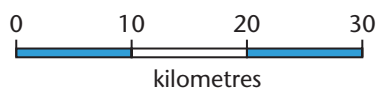
# What Is a Map?

A map is a drawing of the Earth on a flat surface. Maps do not show what the land actually looks like. For that, you need a picture. Instead, maps use symbols and colours to show some of the features of the land. Look at the picture and the map of the same area below. In what other ways is a map different from a picture?

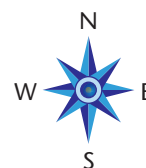
**Picture of Mary's Bay**



**Map of Mary's Bay**



Legend	
Water	Road
Building	Land

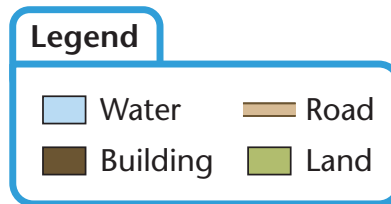


# Reading a Map

Map makers add special features to maps to help us understand the maps. Following these steps will help you with your map reading.

**Step 1** Read the title. It tells you what the map is about. Then look at the whole map to get a general idea of the information it gives.

**Step 2** Find the legend for the map. Sometimes a legend is called a key. The legend explains the colours and symbols used on the map.

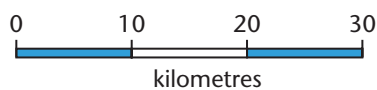


**Step 3** Look for different colours on the map. Colours show different features. Check what the features are by matching the colours to the legend. Remember that blue is used to show water features such as lakes, rivers, and oceans.

**Step 4** Find the compass rose. It will show directions on the map. North is always near the top.



**Step 5** Look at the scale. It will tell you about distance on the map.

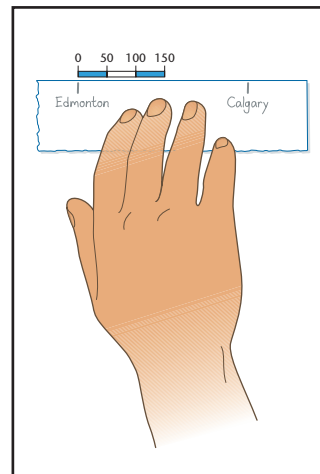


# Using Scale to Measure Distance

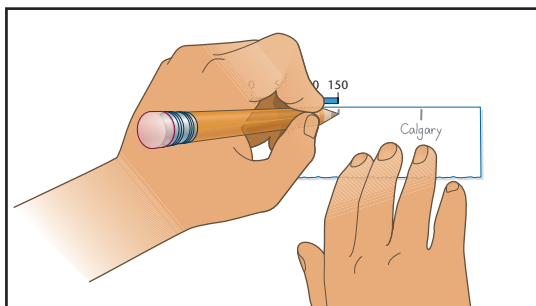
The scale of the map tells you about the actual distance between the places. Follow these steps to use a scale to measure distance between two points on the map. The example below shows the distance between Calgary and Edmonton. Practise the steps by finding the distance between other communities on the map on the opposite page.



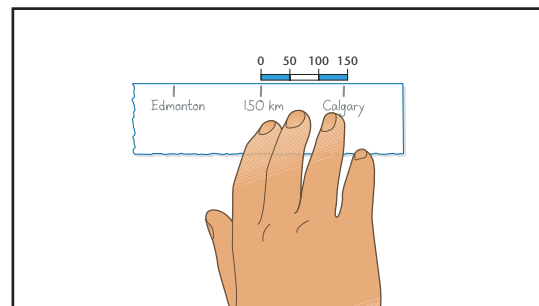
**Step 1** Mark the locations of the two places on the edge of a sheet of paper.



**Step 2** Place the edge of the paper against the map scale, with the first mark at 0.



**Step 3** Make a mark on your paper at the right end of the scale.



**Step 4** Move your paper so that your mark lines up with 0 on the line scale. Measure the next distance. Now add the distances together to find the total distance.

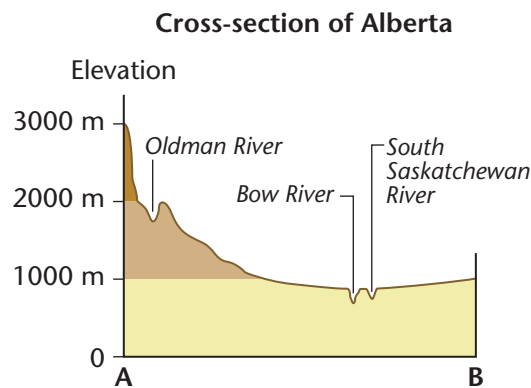
# Alberta: Major Communities



# Reading a Physical Map

A physical map shows the features of the land. Most physical maps use colour to show the height of the land. Mountains, hills, and areas of flat land can be identified.

You can get an idea of what the land looks like by using a “slice” through the land. The diagram below shows a cross-section along the dotted line (from “A” to “B”) on the map on the opposite page. How would the slice be different if “A” to “B” was from Jasper to Lake Athabasca?



Follow these steps to read a physical map.

**Step 1** Identify any areas that are patterned to show the height or shape of the land.

**Step 2** The legend of a physical map will often tell you the height of the land, in metres. Use the legend to identify which areas are higher and which are lower. Notice that lower land is generally green. Map makers often use green for lower land and brown for higher areas.

**Step 3** A physical map helps you to tell which ways the rivers flow. Rivers flow “down” from higher areas of land to lower areas.

# Alberta: Physical Map



# Alberta: Some Major Tourist Attractions

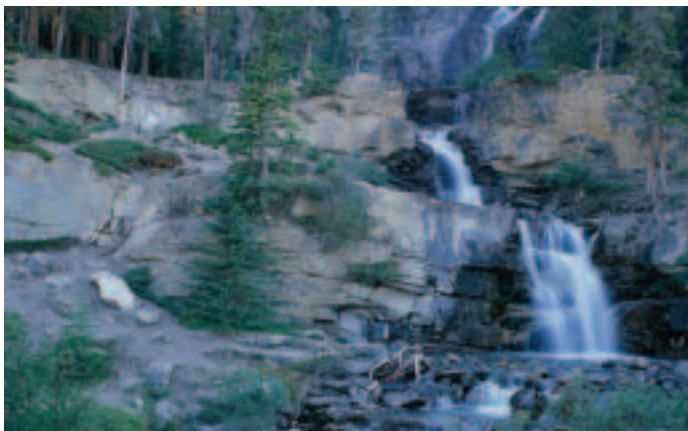


## Legend

- |                            |  |   |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Heritage Park           | 11. Telus World of Science                 | 19. Calgary Zoo, Botanical Garden, and Prehistoric Park   |
| 2. Jasper Gondola          | 12. Ukrainian Easter Egg                   | 20. Nakoda Institute  |
| 3. Jasper Park Lodge       | 13. Alberta Sports Hall of Fame and Museum | 21. Stampede Park   |
| 4. Athabasca Falls         | 14. Banff Upper Hot Springs                | 22. Nikka Yuko Japanese Gardens   |
| 5. Maligne Lake            | 15. Banff Springs Hotel                    | 23. World's Tallest Teepee  |
| 6. Columbia Icefield       | 16. Banff Gondola                          | 24. Royal Tyrrell Museum  |
| 7. Devonian Botanic Garden | 17. Kananaskis Country                     | 25. Dinosaur Provincial Park  |
| 8. Edmonton Art Gallery    | 18. Calgary Science Centre                 |   |
| 9. Muttart Conservatory    |  |   |
| 10. West Edmonton Mall     |  |   |
|                            |  | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #90EE90; border: 1px solid black;"></span> National Park |

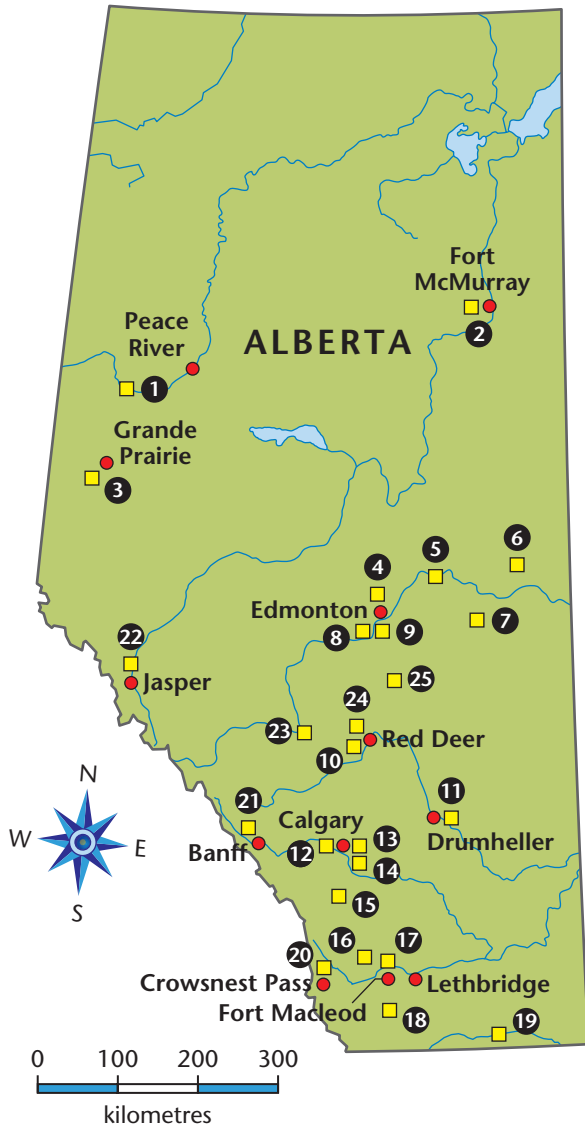


# Alberta: National and Provincial Parks



Tangle Falls, Jasper National Park

# Alberta: Historic Sites and Museums



## Legend

1. Historic Dunvegan
  2. Oil Sands Discovery Centre
  3. Grande Prairie Museum
  4. Father Lacombe Chapel
  5. Victoria Settlement
  6. Fort George and Buckingham House
  7. Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village
  8. Fort Edmonton
  9. Royal Alberta Museum
  10. Stephansson House
  11. Royal Tyrrell Museum
  12. Canadian Olympic Park
  13. Glenbow Museum
  14. Heritage Park Historical Village
  15. Turner Valley Gas Plant
  16. Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump
  17. The Fort—Museum of the North-West Mounted Police
  18. Stand Off
  19. Writing-On-Stone Provincial Park
  20. Frank Slide Interpretive Centre
  21. Cave and Basin National Historic Site
  22. Jasper Park Lodge
  23. Rocky Mountain House
  24. Fort Normandeau
  25. Reynolds Alberta Museum
- Historic Site or Museum



Royal Alberta Museum

# Alberta: Facts and Figures

<b>Area</b>	661 190 square kilometres	
<b>Highest point</b>	Mount Columbia: 3747 metres	
<b>Lowest point</b>	Slave River: 152 metres	
<b>Largest lakes</b>	Lake Claire, Lake Athabasca	
<b>Longest rivers</b>	Peace River and Athabasca River	
<b>Annual precipitation</b>	Lowest	Medicine Hat (335 mm)
	Highest	Jasper (620 mm)
<b>Average temperature</b>	Lowest	Fort Smith (−24°C in January)
	Highest	Medicine Hat (19°C in July)
<b>Population</b>	3 223 400 in 2005	
<b>Oil and gas</b>	Ninth-largest oil producer and third-largest natural gas producer in the world	
<b>Agriculture</b>	Over 20 million hectares	
<b>Forestry</b>	Forests cover over half of the province	
<b>National parks</b>	Banff, Elk Island, Jasper, Waterton Lakes, and Wood Buffalo	
<b>World Heritage Sites</b>	Wood Buffalo National Park, Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks (includes Banff and Jasper), Waterton Lakes National Park, Dinosaur Provincial Park, and Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump	



Pelican Rapids, Slave River

# Alberta: Symbols

Flag



Coat of Arms



Motto: Strong and Free

Provincial flower:  
Wild rose



Provincial tree:  
Lodgepole pine



Provincial grass:  
Rough fescue





Provincial mammal:  
Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep



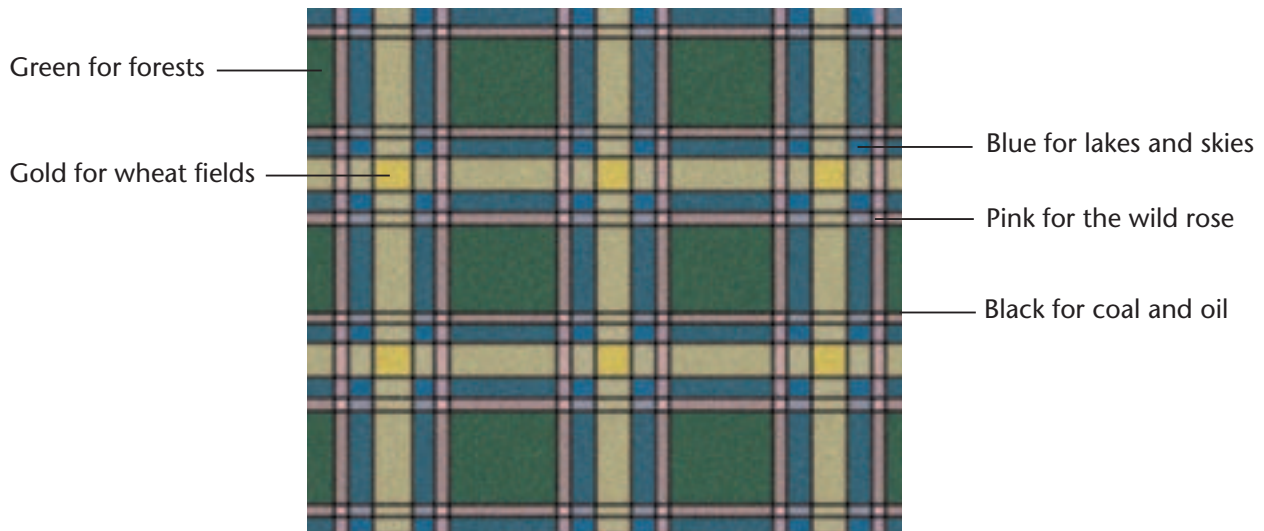
Provincial fish:  
Bull trout



Provincial stone: Petrified wood



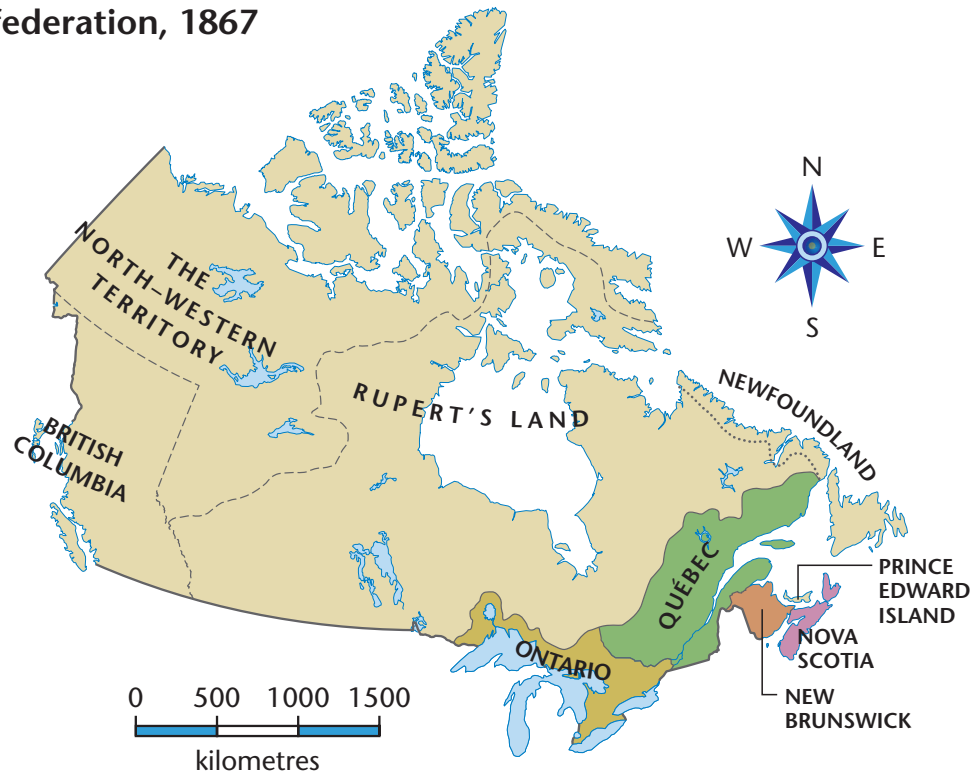
Provincial tartan (cloth)



# Canada: Historical Maps

## Canada at Confederation, 1867

- Nova Scotia
- New Brunswick
- Québec
- Ontario



## Canada, 1876

- Nova Scotia
- New Brunswick
- Prince Edward Island
- Québec
- Ontario
- Manitoba
- British Columbia



## Canada, 1882

- Nova Scotia
- New Brunswick
- Prince Edward Island
- Québec
- Ontario
- Manitoba
- British Columbia



## Canada, 1905

- Nova Scotia
- New Brunswick
- Prince Edward Island
- Québec
- Ontario
- Manitoba
- Saskatchewan
- Alberta
- British Columbia
- Yukon Territory



# Canada







# The World



