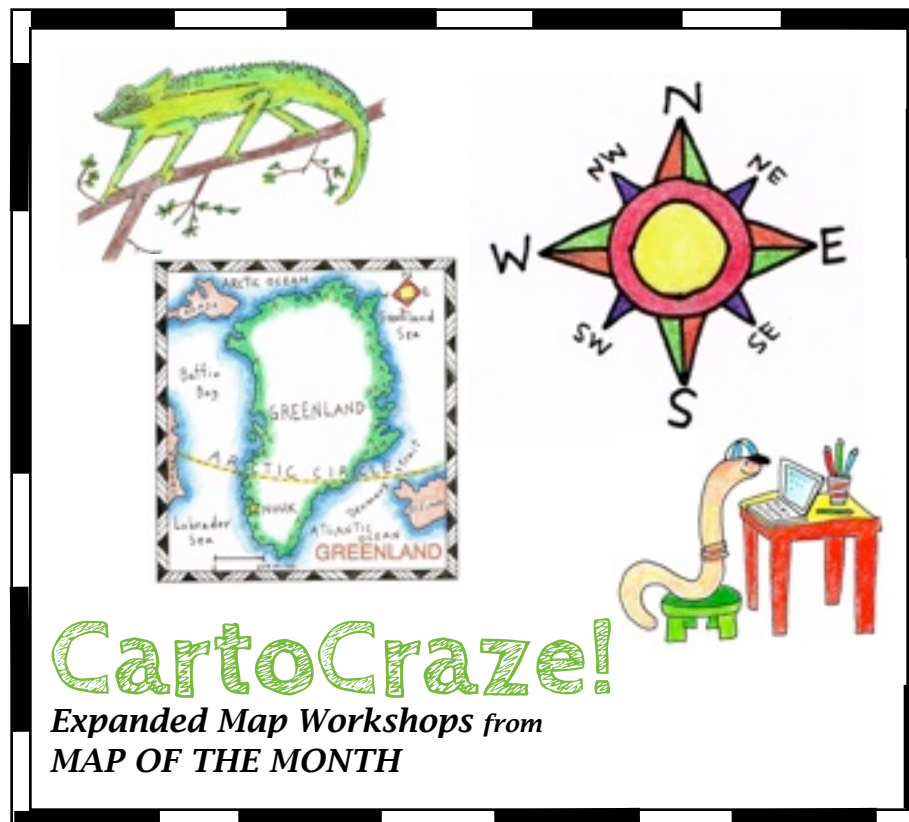


DENALI (Mount McKinley)



CartoCraze!

Expanded Map Workshops

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MOUNTAINS



This vista of the beautiful Valley of the Ten Peaks, in the Canadian Rockies, is a fine example of why mountains inspire our sense of wonder!

The height of mountains are measured from sea level. Low altitude mountains can support vegetation year round and the highest peaks have only snow and cold. Mountains are home to a wide variety of plants and animals, and humans have adapted to living around and on mountains.

This presentation is an introduction to the DENALI, one of the world's great mountains, with some information about mapping, geography, people and animals of this mountainous region.

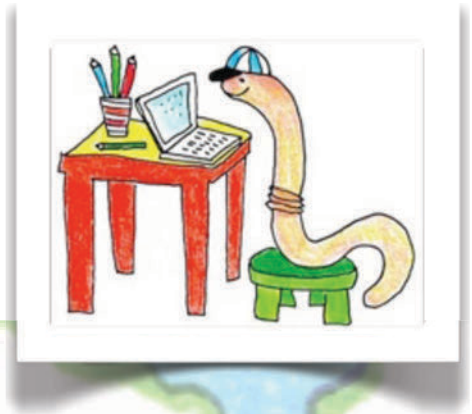
People throughout human history have been fascinated with mountains. Their majesty and size fills us with wonder! Mountains have inspired religion and mythology. They are the setting for stories, tall tales and literature. Men and women have set out on adventures and accomplish epic feats in mountainous terrain. For the average person, they provide places for sport activities and vacations!

A mountain is one of our planet's major landforms. A group of mountains forms what is called a range. Mountains are areas of earth that rise up sharply in peaks or mounded shapes, with different elevations.

Mountains can be small or large, and are formed in several ways. When the tectonic plates of the earth's surface move towards each other and crumble, they caused the earth to rise in peaks. When this movement of plates allow the hot magna beneath the earth's surface to rise up, volcanic peaks are

MOUNTAIN TERMS AND THEIR DEFINITIONS

It is impossible to talk about MOUNTAINS, or learn about them, without knowing some terms that relate to MOUNTAINS. Here are just a few terms! Can you come up with other terms related to mountains?



RANGE A range is a group of mountains that are geographically related. Sometimes a large mountain range is made up of many smaller ranges.

SUMMIT The highest point of a mountain.

ELEVATION The elevation of a place is often described as its height above sea level. A mountain's elevation is determined by its highest point, or summit.

SEA LEVEL This is a base measurement for determining the height of mountains. The seas and oceans of the world vary slightly in height due to weather and geography so Sea Level is an average called "Local Mean Sea Level."

RIDGE A chain of mountains whose upper section form a continuous line over a distance.



The following presentation is an introduction to the mountain DENALI, with guidelines about making a map, as well as some information about its geography, people and animals.

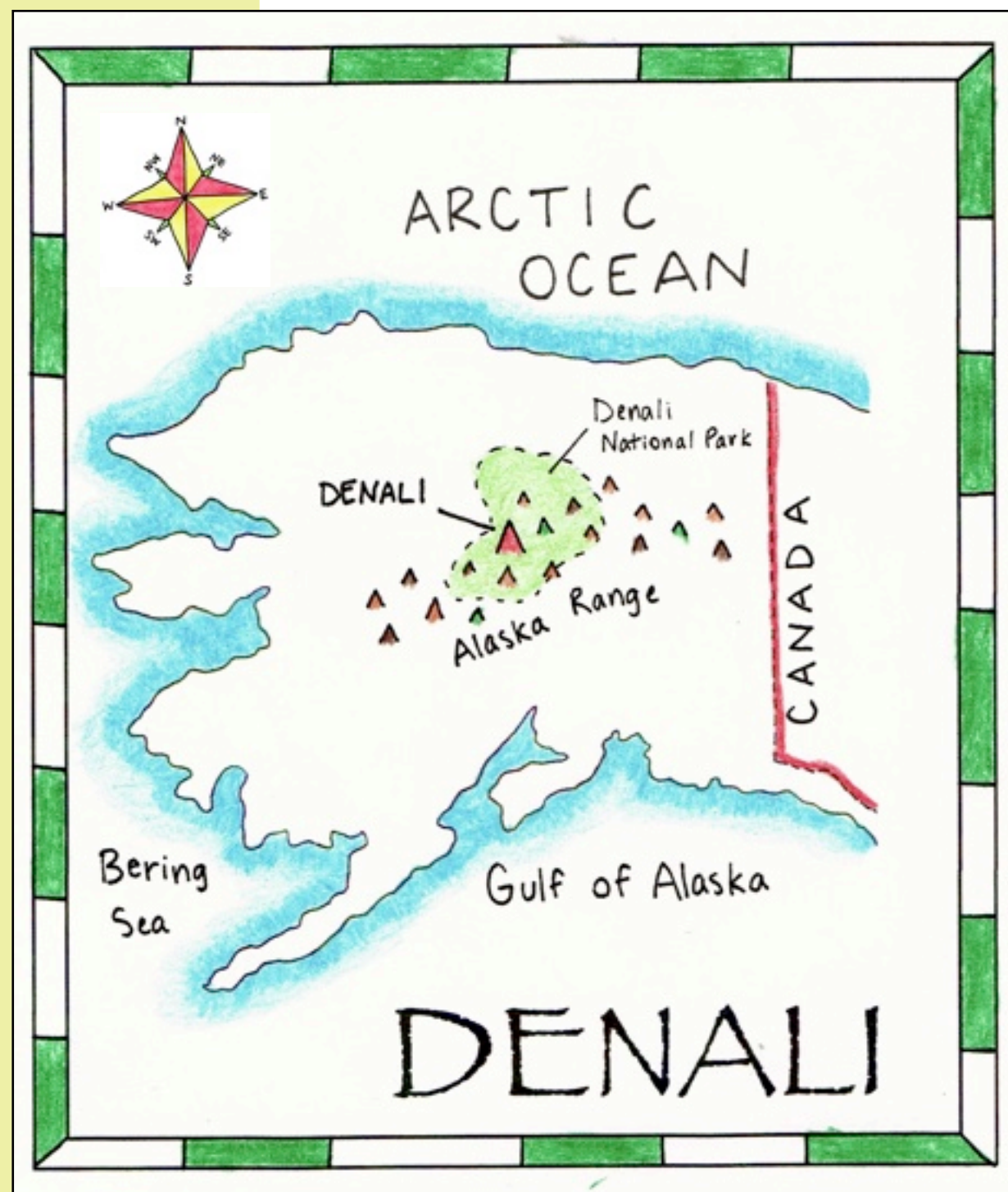
DENALI

DENALI is the native name for Mount McKinley, the highest peak in North America. Denali means "The High One," translated from a native Alaskan language called Koyukon. Denali is part of the Alaska Range of mountains.

The United States formed a large national park in the area around the mountain -- over 6 million acres of land! This area has the highest peaks in the Alaska Range.

The park land includes some interesting geographic features. Boreal forests, those that have coniferous trees, are in the lower elevation.

In the middle elevations, there is tundra land, flat land which is frozen year round. The high peaks in the park are made up of rock and snow. Glaciers are also a feature of the parkland, and they run in a southerly direction.



Professor
Earthworm



Make a compass rose for your map by following the directions [HERE!](#)

Denali,
also
known as
Mount
McKinley,
is the
highest
point in
North
America



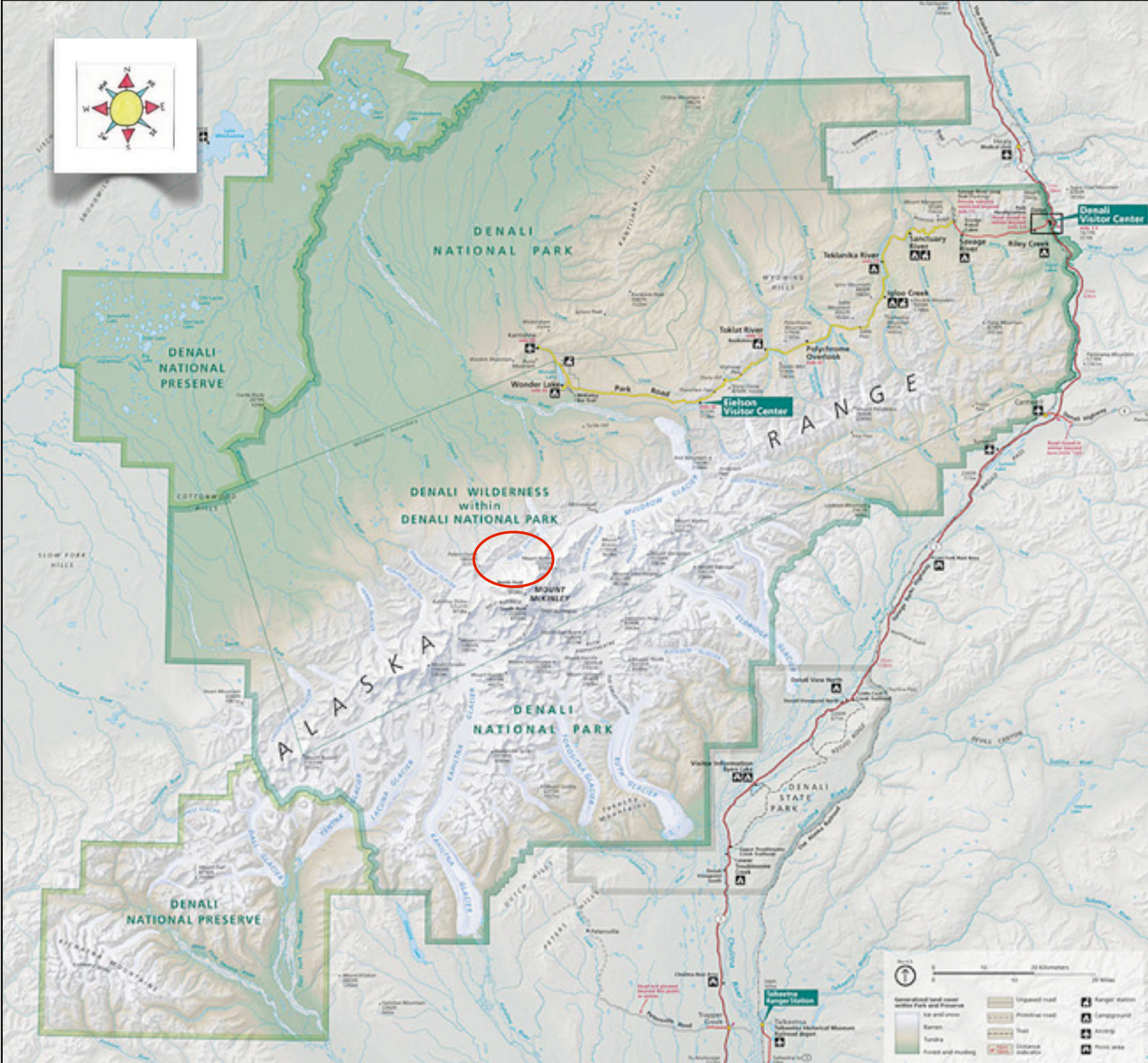
1. Can you research to find the highest peaks on the other SIX CONTINENTS?
2. Make a list with the names of the continents and their highest peaks.

ON THE MAP!

This map shows the boundaries of Denali National Park in Alaska, more than 6 million acres.

The red circle encloses Denali, which is also known as Mount McKinley.

See how the Alaskan Range stretches from **NORTHEAST** to **SOUTHWEST**, through the park.



The Alaska Range

Both these photos show the peaks of the Alaska Range in the warmer months.

The Alaska Range extends 400 miles from **Lake Clark**, in the southwest, to the **White River** in the **Yukon Territory**.

The pine trees are part of the **taiga**, or **arboreal forest**, that spans the northern **latitudes** on earth, south of the **polar regions**.



The Denali Highway, seen above, is a little used road that runs through the lower **foothills** of the Alaska Range. It is mostly covered with gravel and can only be traversed safely in the warmer months.



The **BOLDFACE** words, **names and terms** in this text need a little more explanation. Can you research to define or explain them?

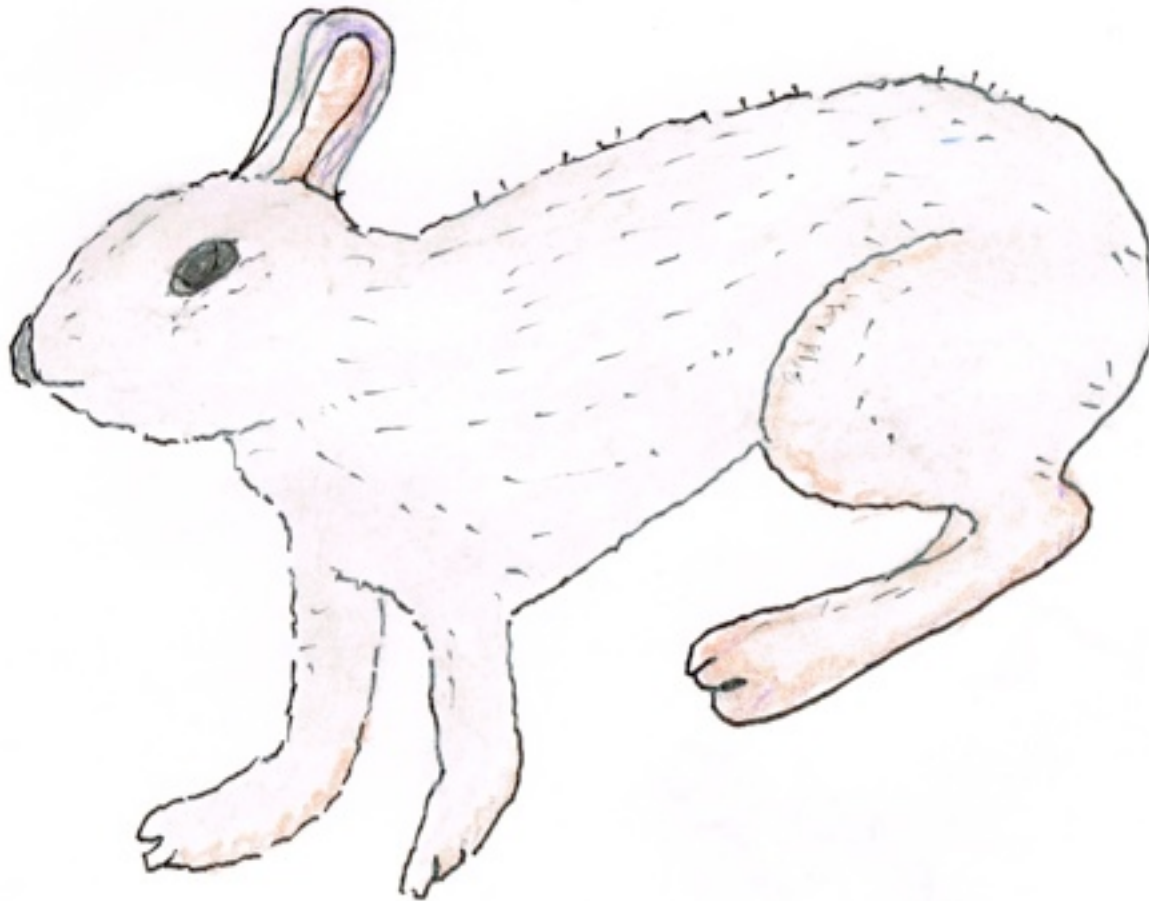
SNOWSHOE HARE

The Snowshoe Hare is found throughout the northern regions of [North America](#).

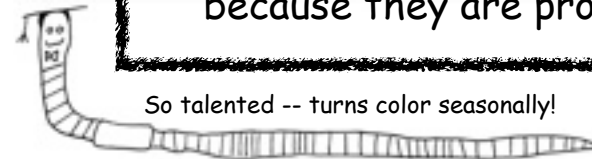
This Hare is slightly larger than a rabbit and they have longer ears and feet. Their fur, which changes color, allows them camouflage depending on season. In the winter the Hare is snow white, and in summer they are brown. Their large feet have fur-coated soles, and this allows them to walk easily on ice and snow.

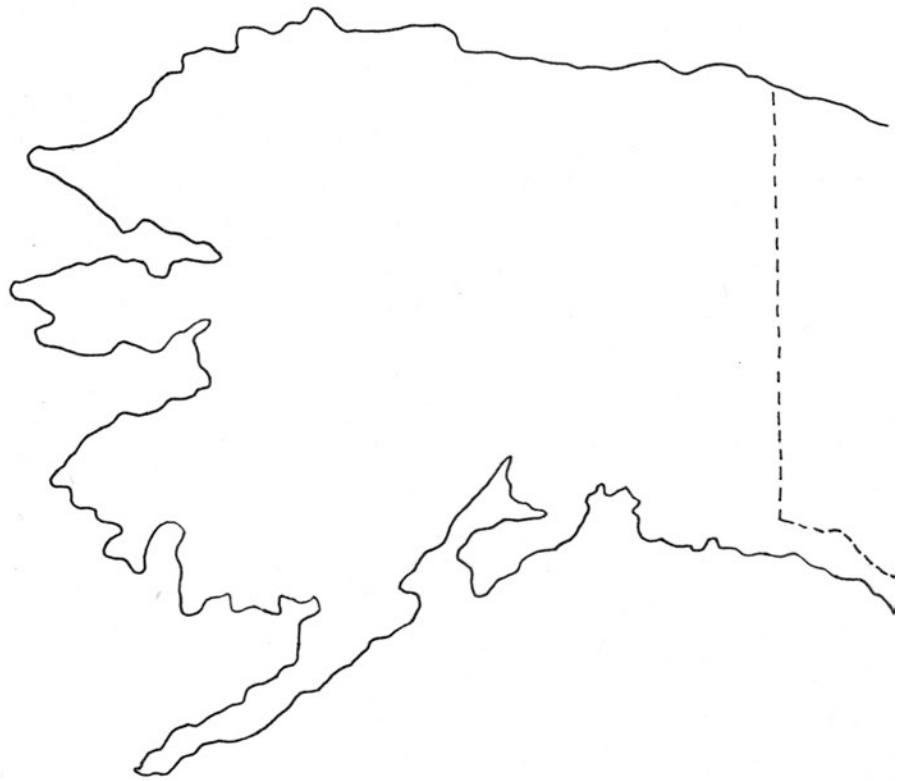
The Hares are very agile and move very quickly. They can leap up to ten feet in one jump! They are speedy too, moving as fast as 27 miles per hour.

These creatures have very short lifespans averaging only 1 to 3 years in the wild. Unlike some rare breeds of animal, the population of Snow Hare never dips too low, never near extinction, because they are prolific breeders.



So talented -- turns color seasonally!





DENALI

DENALI

PRINT THIS PAGE.
COLOR AND LABEL THE MAP,
BOTH LANDFORMS AND WATER.
ADD A [COMPASS ROSE](#) TO YOUR MAP!
COLOR THE SNOWSHOE HARE!



SNOWSHOE HARE

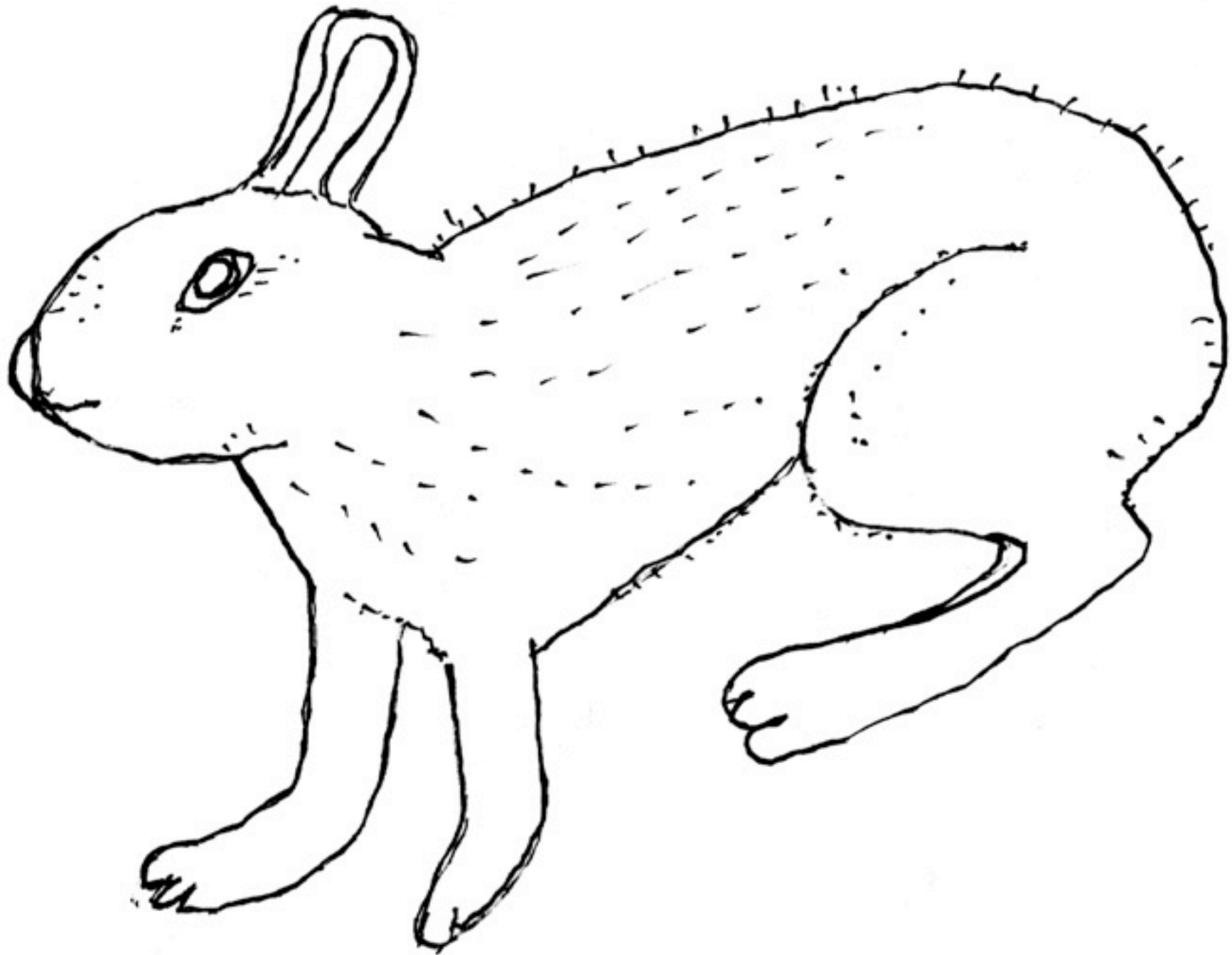
VOCABULARY WORDS

Turn your map over and define
these words!

boreal
herbivore
nimble
agile
secretive
terrestrial
prey
grooming
tufts
flank

SPELLING WORDS

thermal
brush
escape
forage
litter
protect
underground
burrow
forest
thump



SNOWSHOE HARE

GLACIERS!



Denali is part of the huge Alaska Mountain Range which is known for its glaciers.

When snow falls in an area over many years, it compresses into hard packed bodies of ice. So, a glacier is really very slow moving river of ice. Most of the glaciers we know today are thought to originate in the ice ages in pre-history. Some glaciers are small, like a large parking lot, and others are hundreds of miles long.

Even in the warmer months, seen above, the huge mass of the glacier is still frozen.

However, global warming is affecting glaciers. Some are melting at faster than average rates.



At right you can see the winding path of the Gulkana Glacier seen from Isabel Pass, about 12 miles north of Paxson, Alaska. Can you locate this area on a map?





FROM THE SKY!

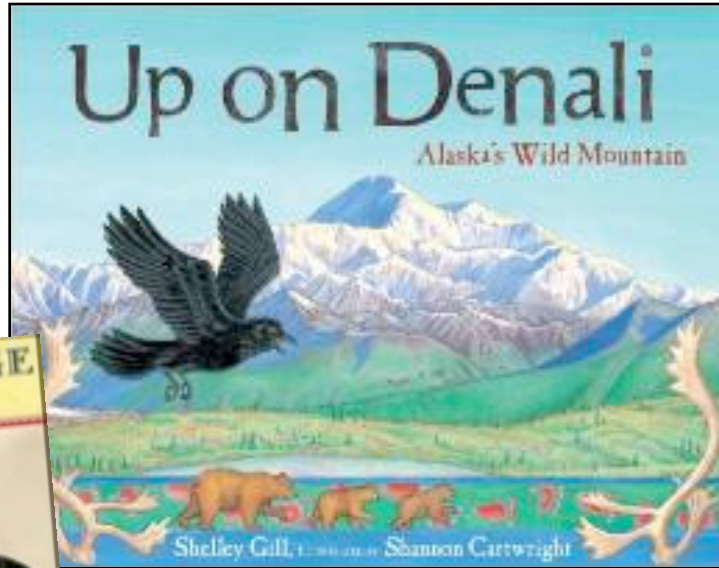
Here is a glacier slowly winding its way through the Alaskan mountains!



Many people dream of vacations in tropical places with beaches and warm sun, and lots of green vegetation! What about a vacation to the glaciers? Or to the snowy mountains? Write a poem that compares and contrasts these two very different ways of taking time off from daily life!



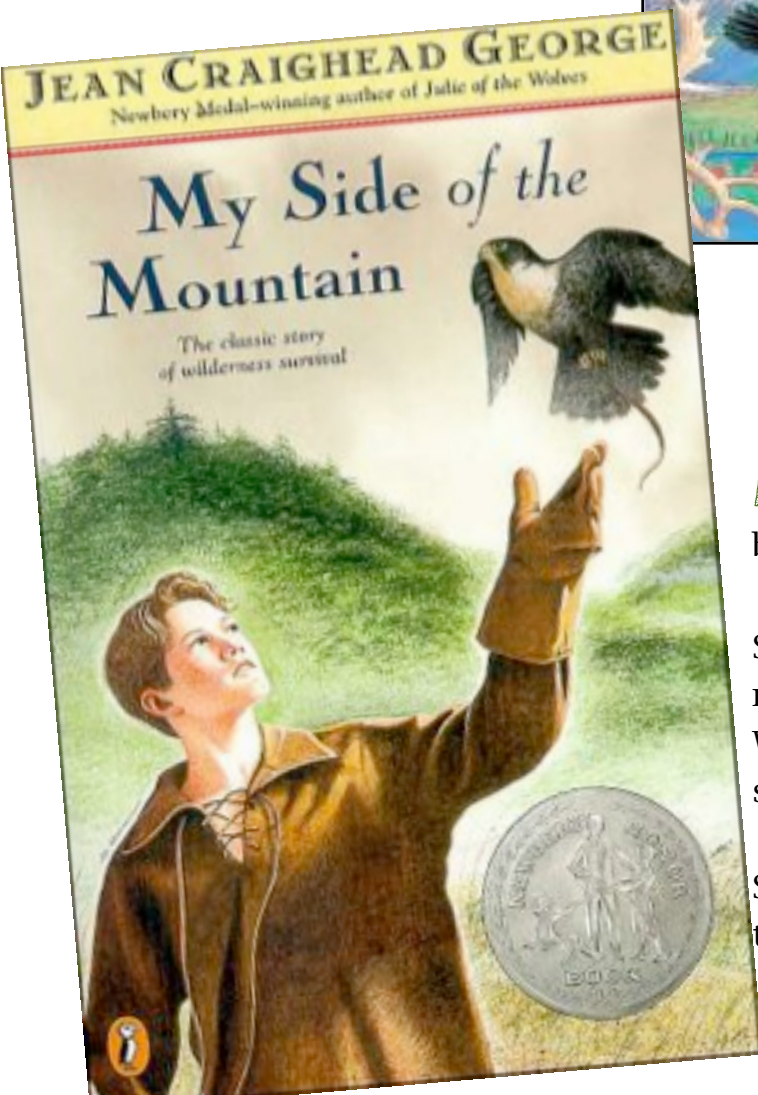
MOUNTAIN READING LIST!



UP ON DENALI

by Shelley Gill and Shannon
Cartwright

From its origins as a trick played by Raven (the scientific version involving plate tectonics is also included) to the flora and fauna and human explorations, this colorful children's book reveals every facet of Alaska's great Denali Mountain. This book is full of fun and fascinating information.



MY SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN

by Jean Craighead George

Sam Gribble is unhappy living in New York City with his family, so he runs away to the Catskill Mountains to live in the wood, by himself. With only a penknife, a ball of cord, forty dollars, and some flint and steel, he intends to survive on his own.

Sam learns about courage, danger, and independence during his year in the wilderness, a year that changes his life forever.



HEIDI

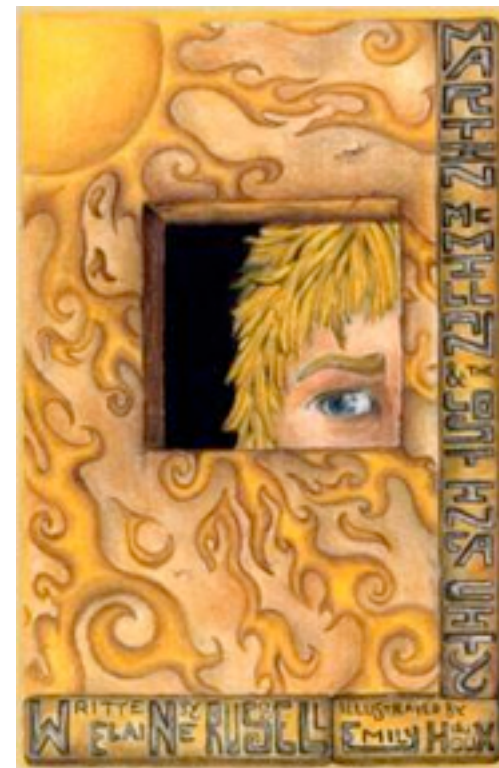
by Joanna Spyri

At the age of five, little orphan Heidi is sent to live with her grandfather in the Alps. Everyone in the village is afraid of him, but Heidi is fascinated by his long beard and bushy grey eyebrows. She loves her life in the mountains, playing in the sunshine and growing up amongst the goats and birds. But one terrible day, Heidi is collected by her aunt and is made to live with a new family in town. Heidi can't bear to be away from her grandfather; can she find a way back up the mountain, where she belongs?

Martin McMillan and the Lost Inca City

by Elaine Russell

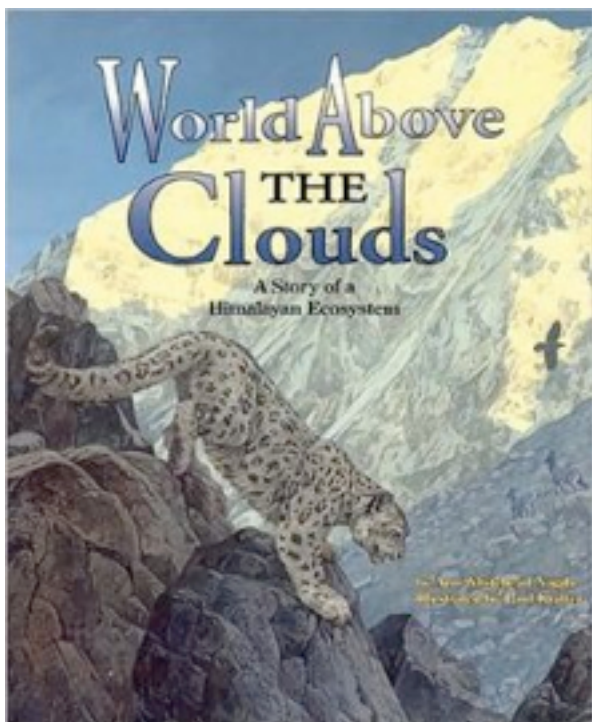
Martin goes to Peru on an archaeological dig and brings his skateboard. He unexpectedly falls into an adventure with his new friend Isabel. They gain insights into the modern adult world, the Incan world, and their own world, while becoming immersed in a culture where meetings and clashes between richly diverse civilizations lead to a web of secret activity.



World Above the Clouds: A Story of a Himalayan Ecosystem

by Ann Whitehead Nagda

High in the snow-covered Himalayan peaks of northern India, a snow leopard has left the care of her mother and now must hunt and fend for herself. In the first few days alone she competes for her meals with a red fox, a bearded vulture, and even nearby villagers.



Map of the Month

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Alaska: Largest State in the USA

Boundary Lines:
Why are they drawn differently?
A solid line shows a coast or shoreline.
Political boundaries between states and countries are usually shown with broken lines. A long line with three dashes shows the border between the USA (Alaska) and Canada and the USA and Russia.

Welcome to Alaska! Alaska is the state with the most land area in the United States. Located in the northwestern corner of North America, Alaska shares its eastern boundary with the country of Canada. The Arctic Ocean lies to the north, the Pacific Ocean to the south. The country of Russia is only fifty-one miles from Alaska to the west, across the Bering Strait.

TOPOGRAPHICAL REGIONS: Within Alaska there are four major areas with very different characteristics. Here is a description of them, from north to south.

Arctic Slope Area: North of the Brooks Mountain range, within the Arctic Circle. This area is barren and sparsely populated, extremely cold during the long sunless winter months. Vast oil and natural gas reserves are located beneath the surface of this region.

Brooks Mountain Range: Massive mountain range running west to east, just north of the Arctic Circle. These mountains divide the Arctic Slope area from the Central region.

Central Region: Flatter and lower than the two mountain ranges to the north and south. There are many hills and valleys, with forests, lakes and wetlands. Although very cold, parts of this region are well populated. The long Yukon River, flowing from Canada into the Bering Sea, divides this region.

Pacific Mountain Area: Mountainous southern area extends from the eastern panhandle to the western Aleutian Islands. There are high coastal mountains in the panhandle area. The Alaskan Range of the center includes the highest point in North America, Mount McKinley. The lower Aleutian Range lies to the west, covering the Alaska Peninsula.

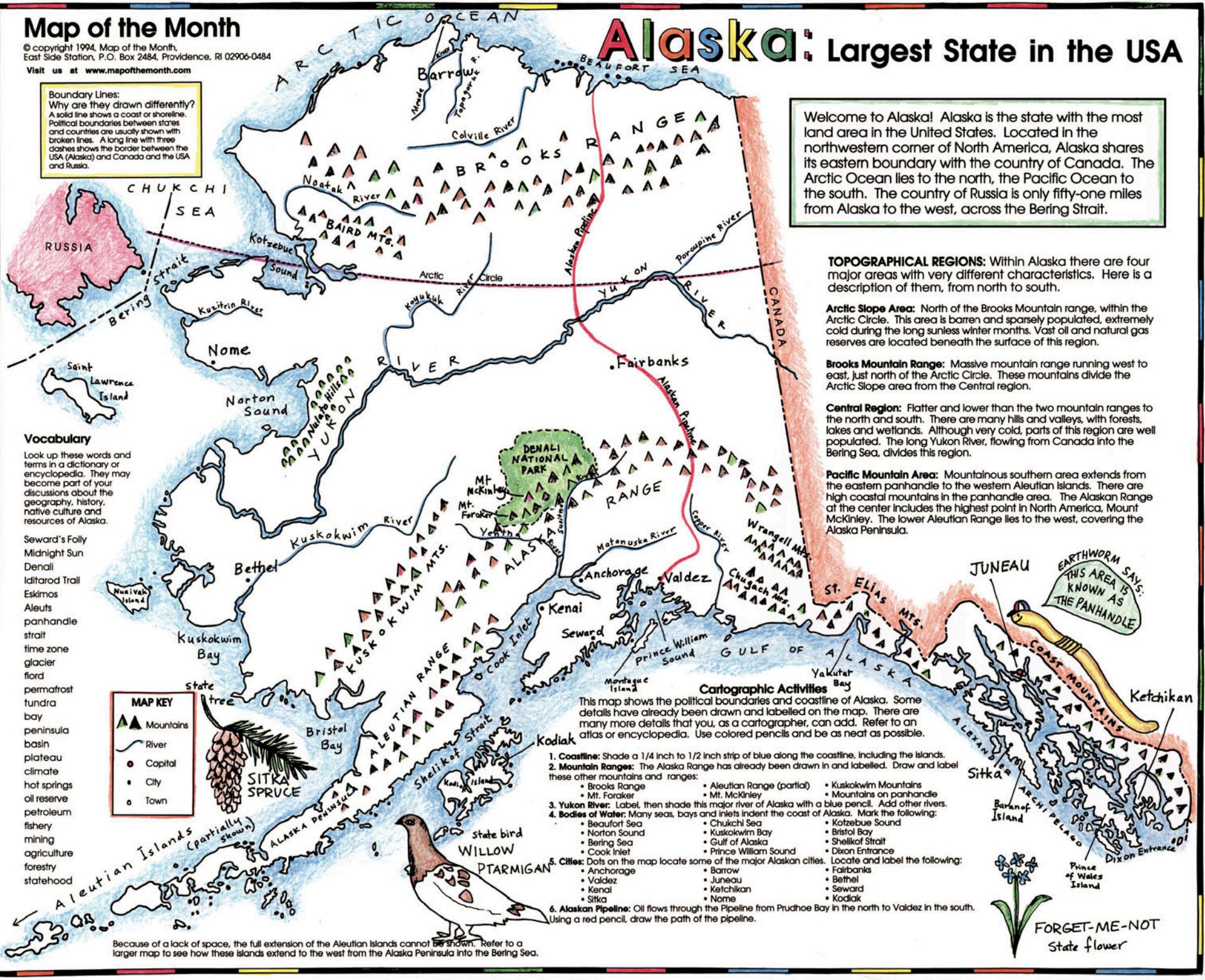
Vocabulary

Look up these words and terms in a dictionary or encyclopedia. They may become part of your discussions about the geography, history, native culture and resources of Alaska.

- Seward's Folly
- Midnight Sun
- Denali
- Iditarod Trail
- Eskimos
- Aleuts
- panhandle
- strait
- time zone
- glacier
- fjord
- permafrost
- tundra
- bay
- peninsula
- basin
- plateau
- climate
- hot springs
- oil reserve
- petroleum
- fishery
- mining
- agriculture
- forestry
- statehood

MAP KEY

- Mountains
- River
- Capital
- City
- Town



Cartographic Activities
This map shows the political boundaries and coastline of Alaska. Some details have already been drawn and labelled on the map. There are many more details that you, as a cartographer, can add. Refer to an atlas or encyclopedia. Use colored pencils and be as neat as possible.

1. **Coastline:** Shade a 1/4 inch to 1/2 inch strip of blue along the coastline, including the islands.
2. **Mountain Ranges:** The Alaska Range has already been drawn in and labelled. Draw and label these other mountains and ranges:
 - Brooks Range
 - Mt. Foraker
 - Aleutian Range (partial)
 - Mt. McKinley
 - Kuskokwim Mountains
 - Mountains on panhandle
3. **Yukon River:** Label, then shade this major river of Alaska with a blue pencil. Add other rivers:
 - Beaufort Sea
 - Norton Sound
 - Bering Sea
 - Cook Inlet
 - Chukchi Sea
 - Kuskokwim Bay
 - Gulf of Alaska
 - Shelikof Strait
 - Prince William Sound
 - Dixon Entrance
4. **Bodies of Water:** Many seas, bays and inlets indent the coast of Alaska. Mark the following:
 - Baranof Island
 - Sitka
 - Kuskokwim Sound
 - Bristol Bay
 - Shelikof Strait
 - Prince William Sound
 - Dixon Entrance
5. **Cities:** Dots on the map locate some of the major Alaskan cities. Locate and label the following:
 - Anchorage
 - Valdez
 - Kenai
 - Sitka
 - Barrow
 - Juneau
 - Ketchikan
 - Nome
 - Fairbanks
 - Bethel
 - Seward
 - Kodiak
6. **Alaskan Pipeline:** Oil flows through the Pipeline from Prudhoe Bay in the north to Valdez in the south. Using a red pencil, draw the path of the pipeline.

Because of a lack of space, the full extension of the Aleutian Islands cannot be shown. Refer to a larger map to see how these islands extend to the west from the Alaska Peninsula into the Bering Sea.

CANADA Neighbor to the North

CARTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES

By drawing physical features on this map, you'll begin to see the geography of Canada. See *Earthworm's Cartographic Tips* (at lower left) to help complete the map.

Welcome to **Canada**! Canada is part of the North American **continent**. Canada shares its southern boundary with the country of the **United States of America**. Bodies of water surround most of the rest of Canada. To the east lies the **Atlantic Ocean** and other bays and waterways. To the north is the **Arctic Ocean** and to the west lies the **Pacific Ocean**.

Canada is divided into thirteen **provinces**. In April of 1999, the province called **Northwest Territories** was divided into two provinces. The eastern section is now known as **Nunavut**. The western section continues to be called **Northwest Territories**.

Canada has many different **land types**. There are mountains and high elevations throughout much of the country. There are many **islands**, as well as **lowlands** in the **Great Lakes** region. The Great Plains of the United States extend up into Canada to form an area of flat **prairie**. If you were to travel along the 4,800 miles of the **Trans-Canada Highway** you would see a broad range of these land types. This highway crosses ten different provinces, connecting St. John's in **Newfoundland** to the city of **Vancouver** in **British Columbia**.

In terms of **land area**, Canada is the second largest country in the world. Despite its large size, Canada has a **population** of only about 27,300,000 people, and most of these people live within 100 miles of the United States, leaving a large portion of Canada unpopulated.

Some words are highlighted.
Can you define these terms?



Earthworm's Cartographic Tips

As Student Cartographer, you will be finishing this map of Canada. Here are some hints to help you along the way!

- Resources:** Refer to an atlas, encyclopedia or other books about Canada to help complete the map.
- Tools:** Colored pencils are better than crayons or markers when adding symbols and shading. Use a regular pencil with eraser for labeling place names.
- Lettering:** Different map features require different lettering. Use capital letters for large or important features like neighboring provinces, mountain ranges or capitals. Use lower case letters for city names and other geographic details like rivers, lakes, towns, etc. (the first letter should always be a capital letter).
- Symbols:** Small pictures or lines stand for different features on the map. For instance, a small triangle represents a mountain. Many triangles, grouped together, represent a mountain range. On this map, some of the Mackenzie Mountains have been drawn in as an example. See **Map Key** for symbols.
- Choosing Colors:** Colors help represent features of a map. Use blue for water. Use green for areas with vegetation, like forests or farmland. Brown and green together make mountains stand out.
- Shading:** This technique lends color without covering up details or lettering. After defining an area on the map, such as a mountain range, shade it in with a colored pencil that is not too sharp. Make short, light strokes. Shade along the coastlines with a narrow band of blue: 1/2 inch wide or less is enough. Shade over river lines and lakes.

Boundary Lines

A solid line shows a coast or shoreline. Political boundaries between provinces and countries are shown here with broken lines.

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