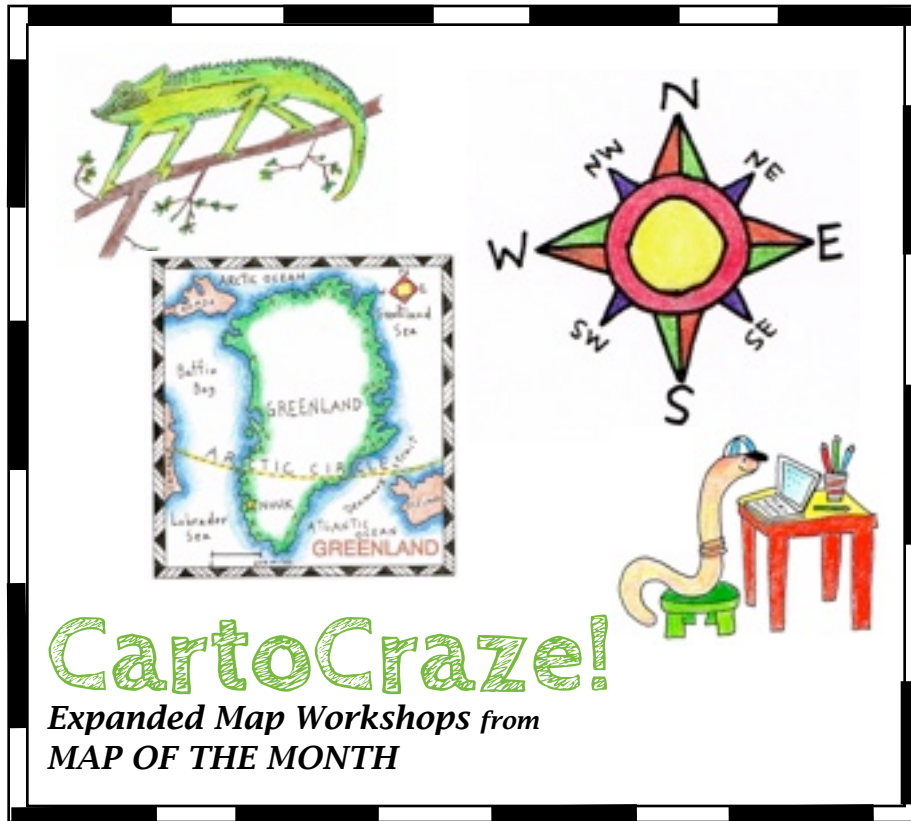


# GREAT DIVIDING RANGE



**CartoCraze!**

*Expanded Map Workshops from  
MAP OF THE MONTH*

**CartoCraze!**

**Expanded Map Workshops**

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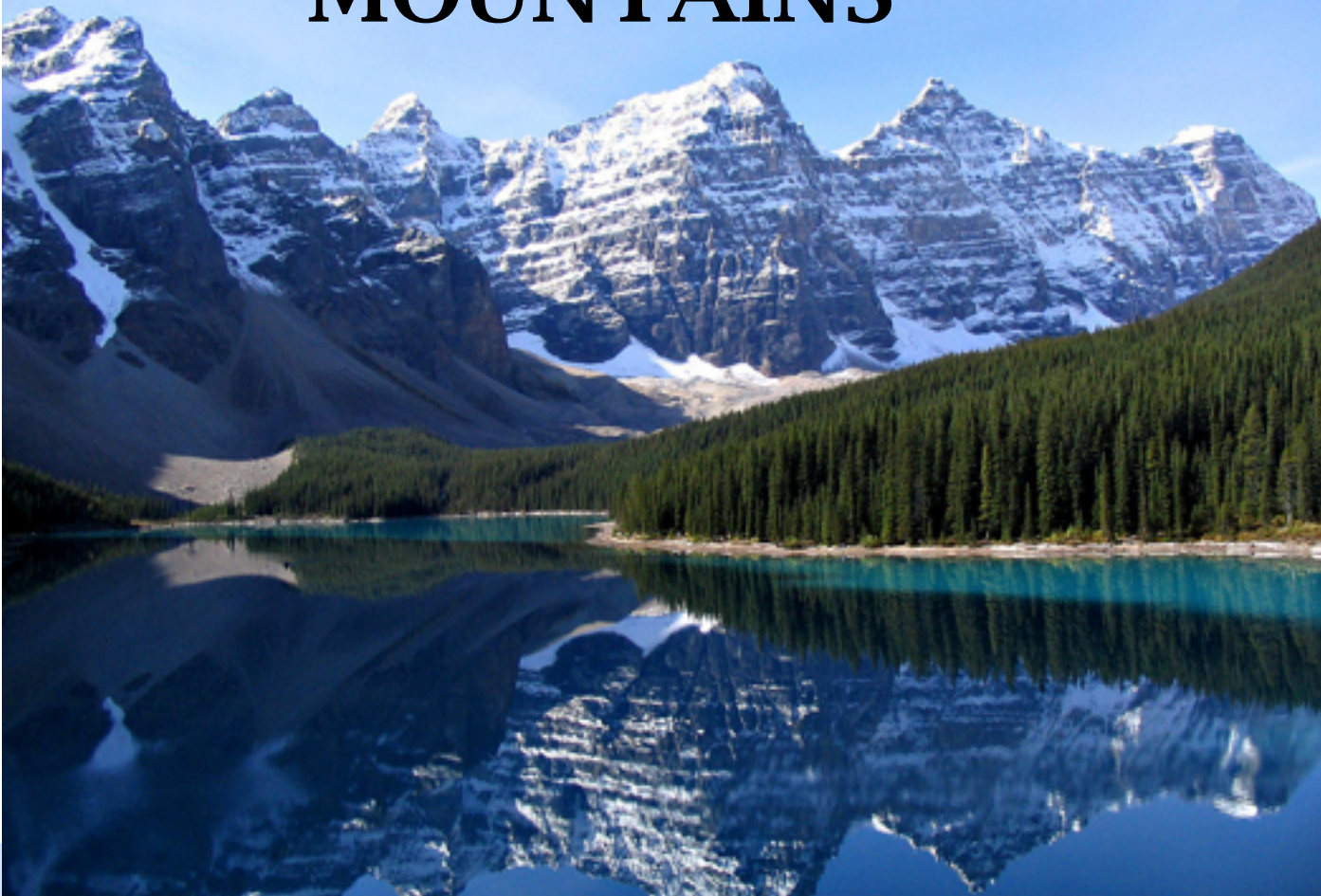
P. O. Box 2484

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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!

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 formed.

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 a small introduction to the GREAT DIVIDING RANGE, one of the world's great mountain ranges, with some information about mapping, geography, people and animals of this mountainous region.

# 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?

**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.

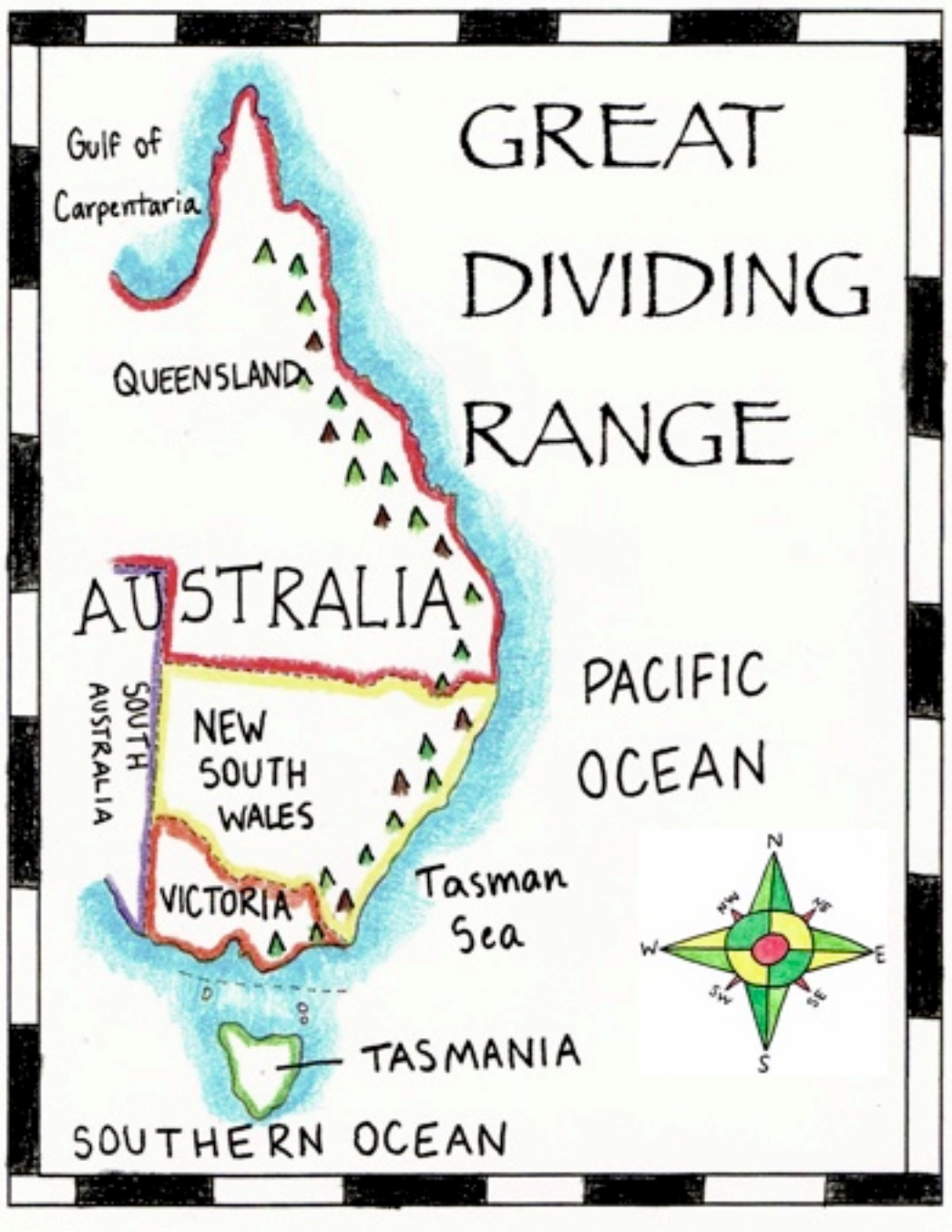
**ELEVATION** The elevation of a place is often described as its height above sea level. A mountain's elevation is determined by its highest point, or summit.

**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 GREAT DIVIDING RANGE**  
with guidelines about making a map,  
as well as some information about its  
geography, people and animals.





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



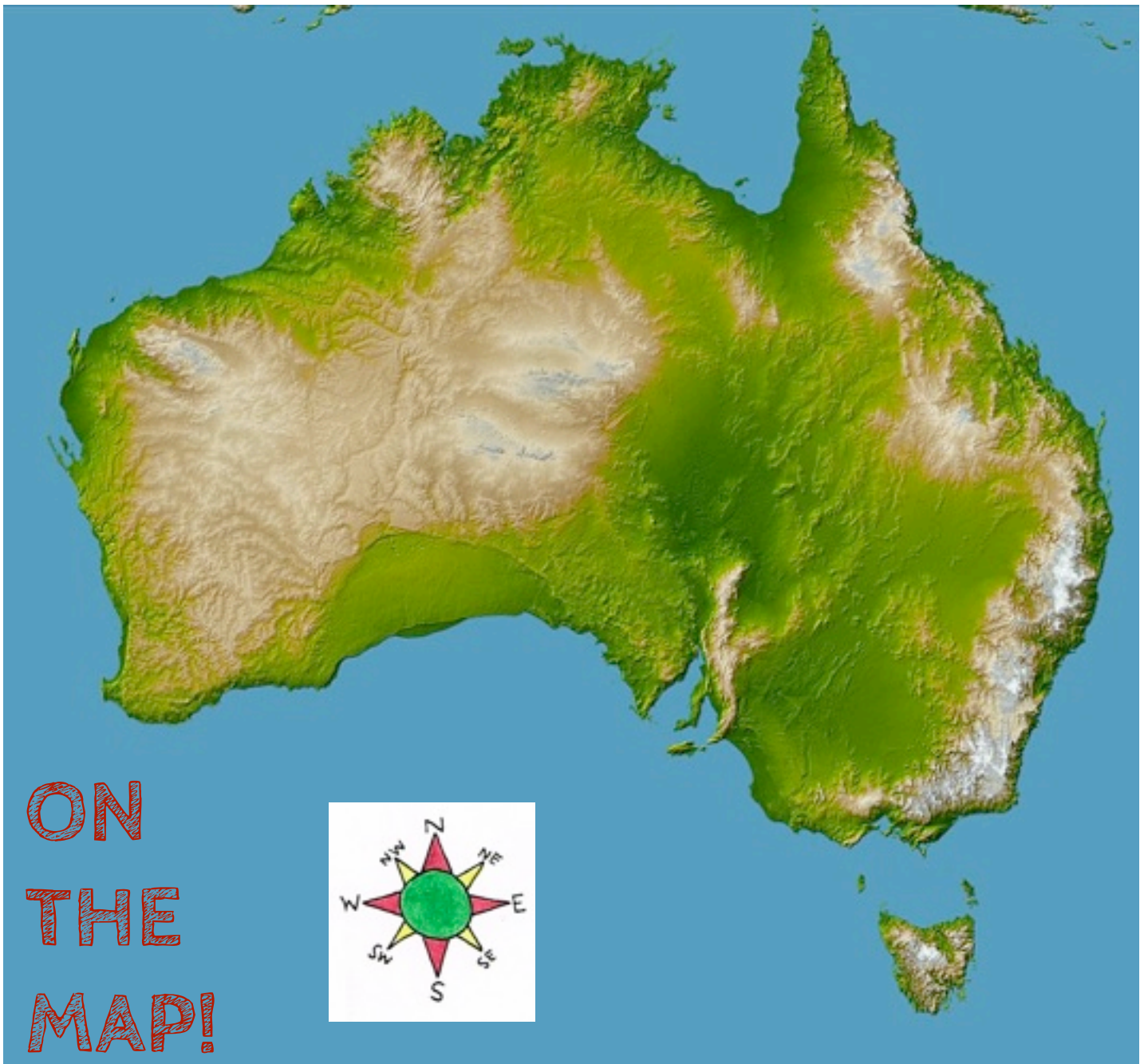
One of the most notable features of **The Great Dividing Range** is its length: it is the third longest mountain range in the world!

The only longer ranges are the Andes in South America and the Rockies in North America.

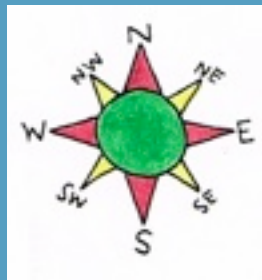
## Great Dividing Range Mountains

**The Great Dividing Range** is located on the eastern coast of the continent of AUSTRALIA. This range starts in the northern territory of QUEENSLAND and ends in the south in GRAMPPIANS NATIONAL PARK. The range passes through the other territories of NEW SOUTH WALES and VICTORIA.

The **Great Dividing Range** is made up of many different mountain ranges, not one single range. Over the long distance of 2,175 miles, there are many kinds of landforms: mountainous terrain, low hills, plateaus and escarpments. The highest mountain is Mount Kosciuszko, located in the Snowy Mountains in Kosciuszko National Park, in the territory of NEW SOUTH WALES. The Snowy Mountains are a smaller range that is located in the Australian Alps.



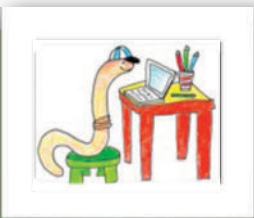
**ON  
THE  
MAP!**



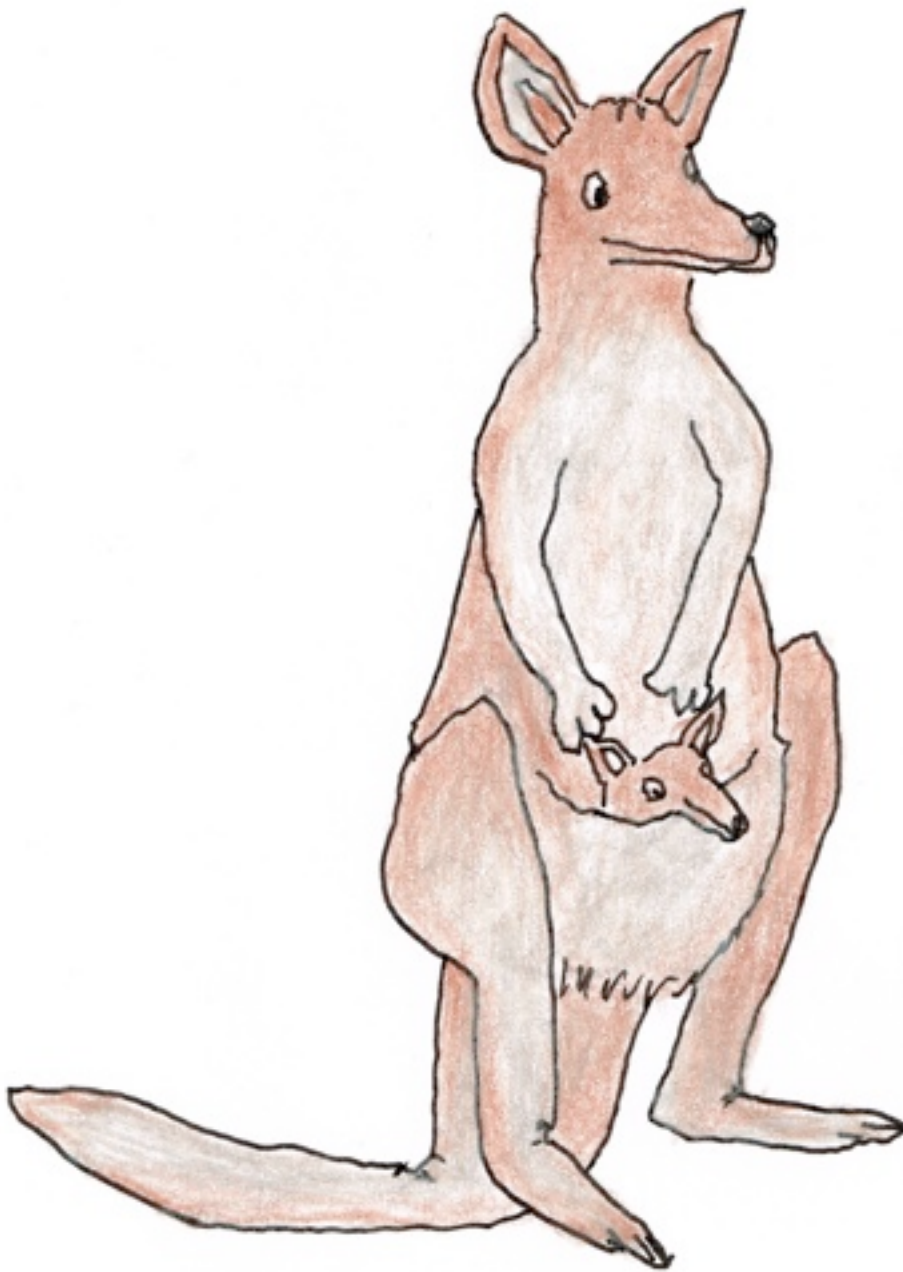
**This map was made from an aerial photograph taken from space. It clearly shows the Great Dividing Range along the eastern coast of the continent of Australia.**

The coastline, at seal level, is shown in dark green. The mountains rise in elevation and the highest are indicated by white.

Native indigenous peoples in Australia lived across the whole continent. The first European settlers to Australia, starting in 1788, populated the eastern coast, and for a long time. The rugged mountains prevented movement westward! Today most of Australia's population lives in cities on the coastlines. Sixty percent of the indigenous population lives on the east coast.



**In addition to the Great Dividing Range, what other physical features of Australia can you identify on this map?**



Wish I had a pocket!

## GREY KANGAROO

The grey kangaroo is native to the continent of [Australia](#) and can be found in the mountains of the Great Dividing Range. These large marsupials can weigh up to 150 pounds and grow to six and a half feet tall! These grey creatures have powerful hind feet that allow them to run at speeds of 35 miles per hour and to kick very forcefully!

This kangaroo is the largest animal on earth to use hopping as their main means of transportation, since their feet are too large to allow them to walk! Grey Kangaroos are herbivores and feed primarily on shrubs, leaves and shoots.

# Great Dividing Range

PRINT THIS PAGE:

COLOR AND LABEL THE MAP,  
BOTH LANDFORMS AND WATER.

ADD A COMPASS ROSE  
TO YOUR MAP! DO THE  
ACTIVITIES AND COLOR  
THE GREY KANGAROO!

## SPELLING WORDS

adaptability  
muscular  
powerful  
grazing  
grass  
jumper  
social  
forelimbs



GREY KANGAROO

## VOCABULARY WORDS

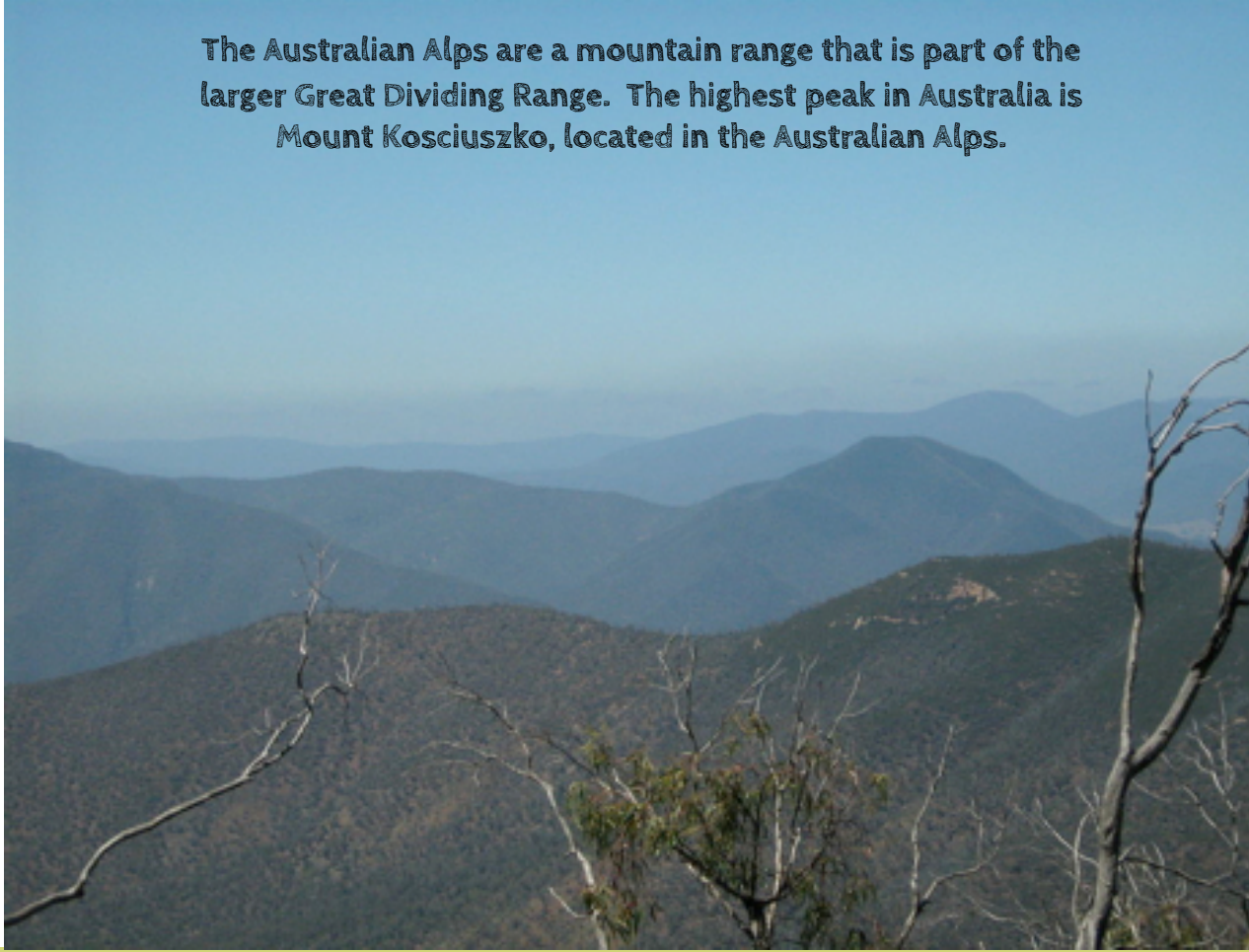
Turn your map over and  
define these words!

marsupial  
nocturnal  
joey  
pouch  
muzzle  
herbivore  
thumping  
swimmer  
hissing



GREY KANGAROO

The Australian Alps are a mountain range that is part of the larger Great Dividing Range. The highest peak in Australia is Mount Kosciuszko, located in the Australian Alps.



## COMPARE AND CONTRAST!

There is a strong contrast between the land in the lower and higher elevations. Winter sports are very popular in the higher elevations of the Australian Alps and there is much snowfall. In the lower elevations, there are native trees and alpine flowers cover the lower hillsides in the warmer months.



At left is a Snow Gum Tree in Mount Kosciuszko National Park. Do some research to see what kinds of native trees and plants are indigenous to Australia.





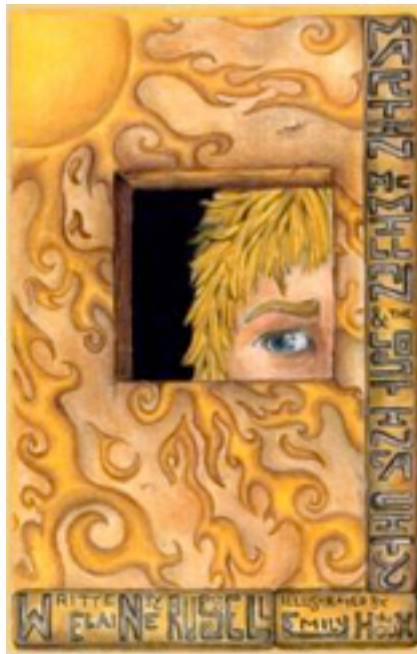
# MOUNTAIN READING LIST!



## ANIMAL GEOGRAPHY

by Joanne Mattern

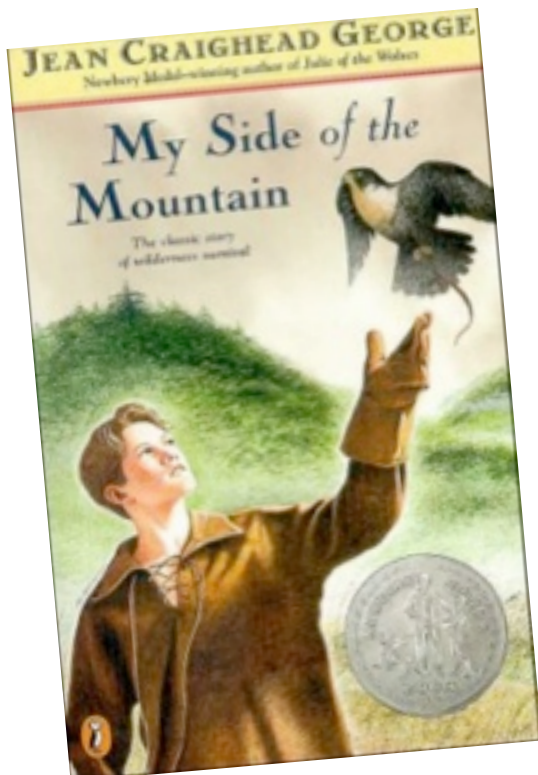
Australia is unique among the earth's continents because it is an island. It is the smallest continent. But it is the sixth-largest country in the world. Most of Australia is a broad, flat, dry plain called the outback. The western half of the country is mostly desert..... Explore the animals from all the regions of Australia.



## 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.



## MY SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN

by Jean Craighead George

Sam Gribley 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

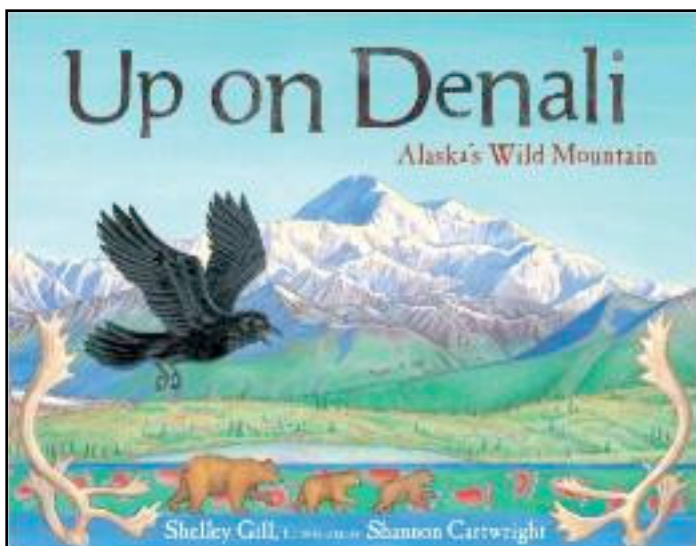
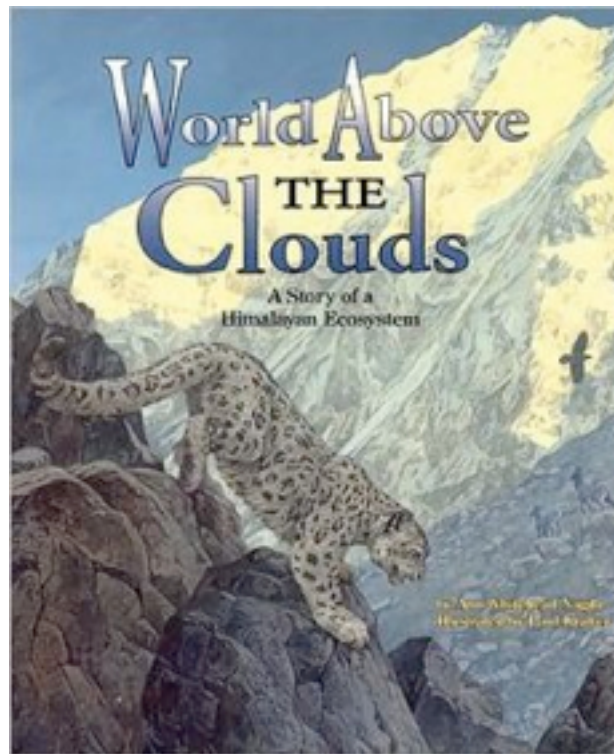
At the age of five, little orphan Heidi is sent to live with her grandfather in the Alps. Everyone in the village is afraid of him, but Heidi is fascinated by his long beard and bushy grey eyebrows. She loves her life in the mountains, playing in the sunshine and growing up amongst the goats and birds. 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?



## 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.



## 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.

# AUSTRALIA

## Places and Geographic Features

Welcome to **Australia**! Australia is the smallest continent, totaling about five percent of the land on earth. Australia is an isolated continent, surrounded by water. It is located in the **southern hemisphere** and is called the "land down under" for this reason. Australia lies between the **Indian Ocean** and the **Pacific Ocean**.

Australia is a very flat continent. It is a vast **plateau**, eroded over millions of years. Much of the central and western continent is made up of **deserts** and flat, dry **plains**. The mountains of Australia are much lower than those of other continents. The **Eastern Highlands** divide the dry western areas from the more fertile eastern coast. These Highlands are made up of several small **mountain ranges** of many different heights. They include the mountains of **Tasmania**.

The coastline of Australia stretches for 23,000 miles and includes many long sandy beaches. The **Great Barrier Reef**, off the northeastern coast, is the longest **coral reef** in the world.

In addition to being a continent, Australia is also an independent country. The official name is the **Commonwealth of Australia**. The country is divided into six states and two territories. Many islands are also part of the country, such as **Tasmania** and the **Cocos Islands**. Over seventeen and a half million people live in Australia. The greatest **population** of the country occurs in the southeastern states of Australia, especially the states of **Victoria** and **New South Wales**.

Some words on this page are highlighted. Can you define these terms?



## Earthworm's Cartographic Activities

Your job as cartographer is to fill in some details on this map of **Australia**. Refer to an atlas or encyclopedia. Be neat when labeling—use a sharp pencil. Write small, always print clearly. Refer to the **Map Key** for symbols and suggested colors. Colored pencils work best when drawing in details like mountains or rivers. When filling in areas with color, shade very lightly so you don't obscure other features.

### States and Territories

- Locate and label the following states and territories of Australia:
- New South Wales**
- Victoria**
- Queensland**
- Western Australia**
- Tasmania**
- Northern Territory**
- Australian Capital Territory**

### Cities

- Label **Canberra**, the country's capital, located in the Australian Capital Territory.
- Label the state and territory capitals and other cities marked on the map:
- Kalgoorlie**
- Albany**
- Townsville**
- Mount Isa**
- Alice Springs**
- Hobart**
- Perth**
- Broken Hill**
- Charleville**
- Newcastle**
- Sydney**
- Darwin**
- Adelaide**
- McBourne**

### Oceans and Seas

- With blue, shade along the coastline of the oceans and seas.
- PACIFIC OCEAN**
- INDIAN OCEAN**

### Rivers

- With smaller letters, label:
  - Tasman Sea**
  - Arafura Sea**
  - Coral Sea**
  - Timor Sea**
  - Great Australian Bight**
  - Gulf of Carpentaria**
  - Sea Strait**
  - Great Barrier Reef**
  - Shark Bay**
  - Joseph Bonaparte Gulf**
  - Spencer Gulf**
- Color and label the following rivers:
- Murray River**
  - Darling River**
  - Pitney River**
- Draw in and color other tributaries and rivers.

### Lakes

- Many lakes are dry for parts of the year. To show this, some are drawn in with dotted lines. With a blue pencil, color the following lakes drawn in on the map. Label them.
- Lake Eyre North**
- Lake Eyre South**
- Lake Moore**
- Lake Mackay**

### High Elevations

- Mount Kosciuszko** is the highest elevation on the Australian continent (7,310 feet). Using the special symbol in the **Map Key**, locate and label this mountain.
- Some of the **Australian Alps** have been drawn in as an example. Using the symbol in the **Map Key**, complete this range and label it.
- Using the mountain symbol, draw in and label these other ranges: **Hammersley Range**, **Macedonell Ranges**
- Draw in others, if you like.
- Draw in the mountains on the island of **Tasmania**.

### Tropical Rain Forest

- Tropical rain forests cover the Cape York Peninsula: label this area of land. Using the symbols in the **Map Key**, draw in these forest areas.

### Points of Interest

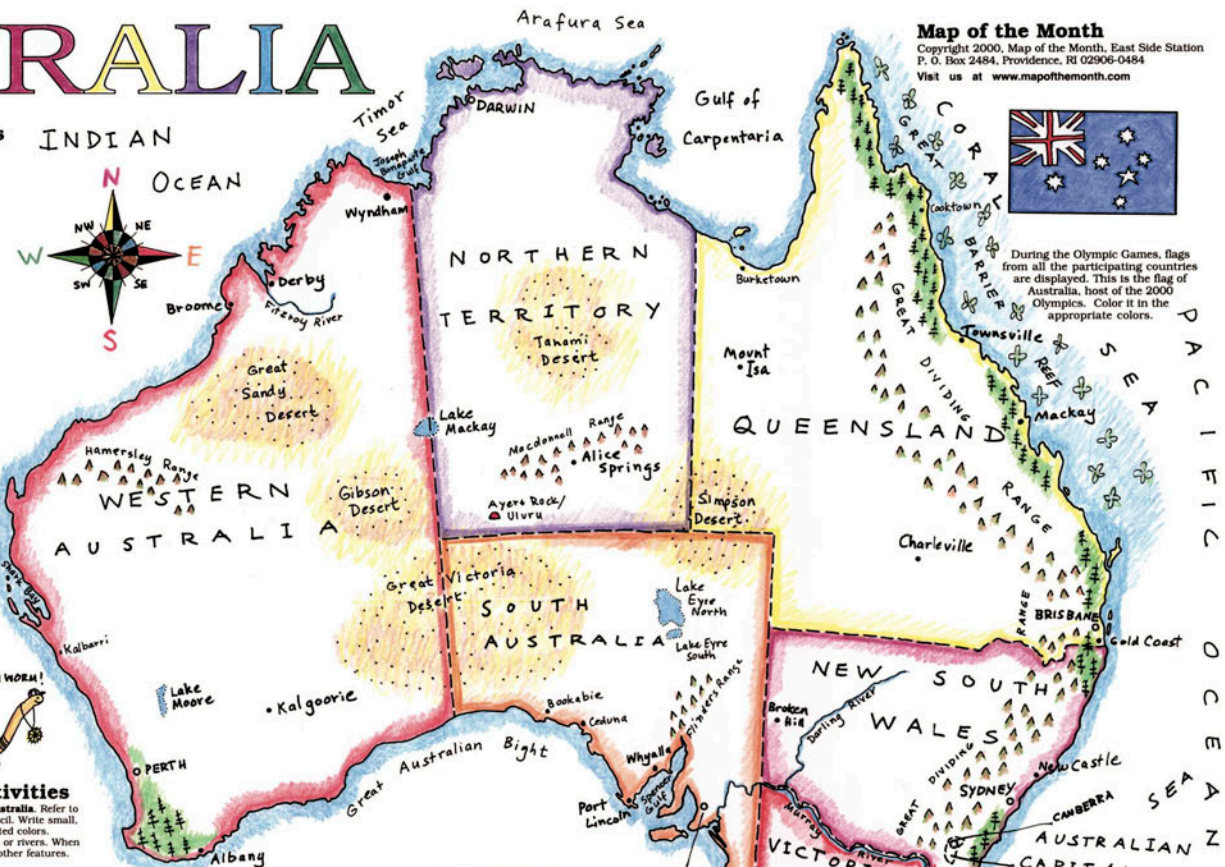
- Using the symbol in the **Map Key**, draw in the **Great Barrier Reef**. Label it.
- Locate **Uluru (Ayers Rock)** on the map and label it.

### Desert

- With a light brown pencil, shade these desert regions on the map. Label them.
  - Gibson Desert**
  - Tasmani Desert**
  - Great Sandy Desert**
  - Simpson Desert**
- Add other deserts, if you like.

### Decoration

- To add a decorative touch to your map, color the following: **AUSTRALIA** title, **Earthworm** (four mascot), **Compass Rose**, label North, South, East and West, **The Kangaroo!**



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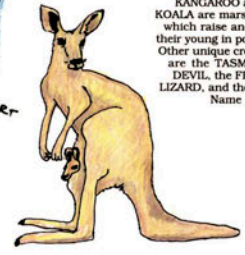
During the Olympic Games, flags from all the participating countries are displayed. This is the flag of Australia, host of the 2000 Olympics. Color it in the appropriate colors.

### MAP KEY

- Capital
- City
- ⊕ Highest Elevation
- ▲ Mountains (brown or green)
- ☼ Desert (light brown)
- ~ River (blue)
- Lake (blue)
- Uluru (red)
- 🌳 Great Barrier Reef (greenish blue)
- 🌲 Rainforest (green)

The regions in the southern hemisphere known as **AUSTRALASIA** and **OCEANIA** span a huge area: 2000 miles from north to south and 2500 miles from east to west. These regions include the continent of **Australia**, the many surrounding islands, including **New Zealand** and **Papua New Guinea**, and the smaller groups of islands of **Melanesia**, **Micronesia** and **Polynesia**.

Australia is home to many unusual animals not found on any other continent. Some of the most famous like the **KANGAROO** and the **KOALA** are marsupials, which raise and carry their young in pouches. Other unique creatures are the **TASMANIAN DEVIL**, the **FRIILLED LIZARD**, and the **EMU**. Name others!



# CONTINENTS OF THE WORLD

## And Other Geographic Features!

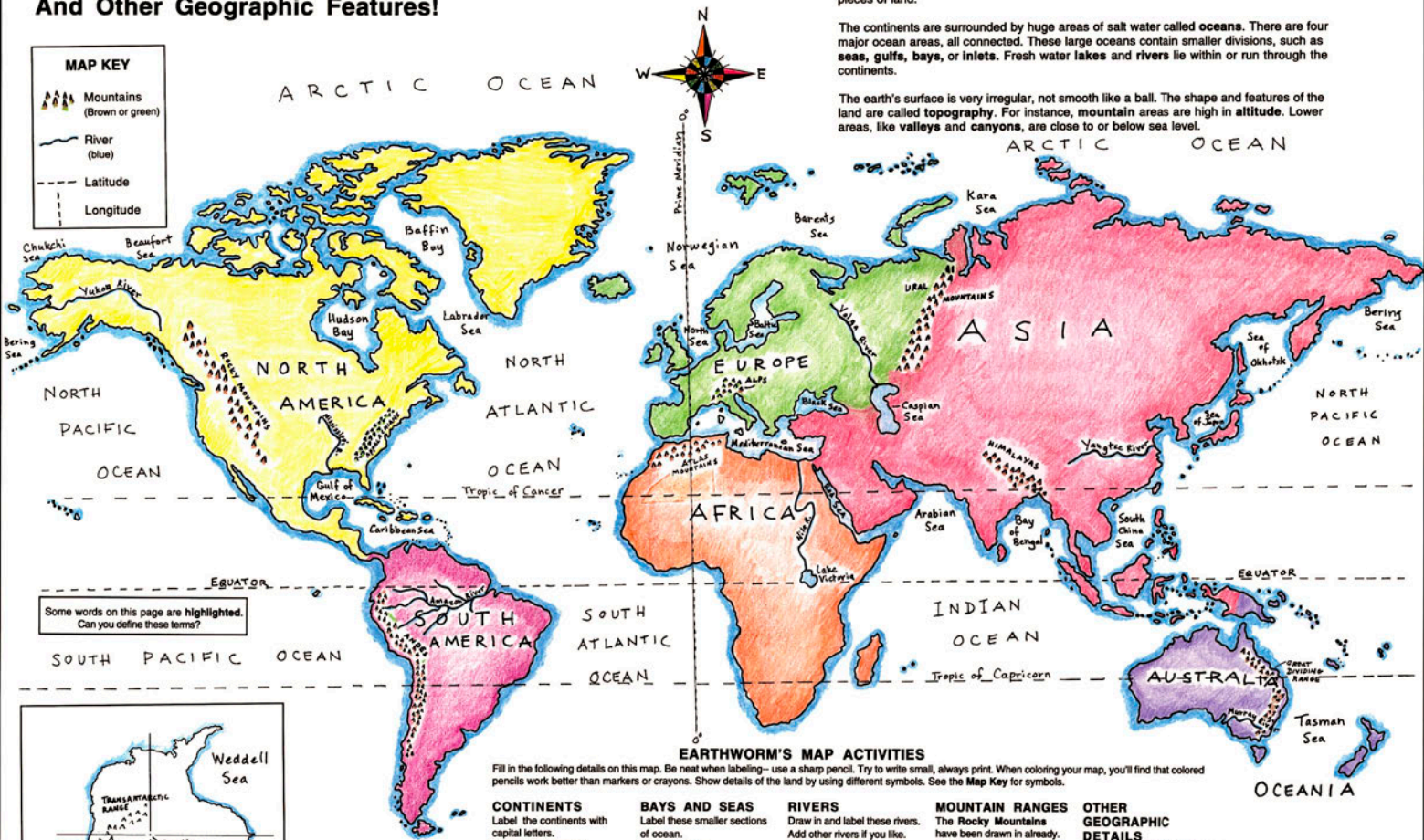
Welcome to the World! This simple map shows the outlines of the seven continents. The continents are all large masses of land, some connected, some isolated. For instance, **Asia** and **Europe** share one large mass of land. **Australia** and **Antarctica** are isolated pieces of land.

The continents are surrounded by huge areas of salt water called **oceans**. There are four major ocean areas, all connected. These large oceans contain smaller divisions, such as **seas**, **gulfs**, **bays**, or **inlets**. Fresh water lakes and rivers lie within or run through the continents.

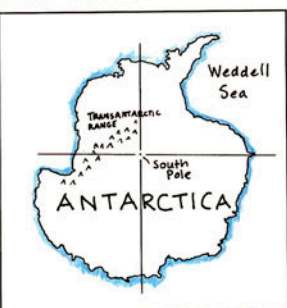
The earth's surface is very irregular, not smooth like a ball. The shape and features of the land are called **topography**. For instance, **mountain** areas are high in altitude. Lower areas, like **valleys** and **canyons**, are close to or below sea level.

**MAP KEY**

- Mountains (Brown or green)
- River (blue)
- Latitude
- Longitude



Some words on this page are highlighted. Can you define these terms?



Antarctica is located at the South Pole. It is very difficult to show it on a flat map along with the rest of the continents. Antarctica is often shown in an inset, like this, as if you were looking at it from directly above.

### EARTHWORM'S MAP ACTIVITIES

Fill in the following details on this map. Be neat when labeling—use a sharp pencil. Try to write small, always print. When coloring your map, you'll find that colored pencils work better than markers or crayons. Show details of the land by using different symbols. See the Map Key for symbols.

#### CONTINENTS

- Label the continents with capital letters.
- NORTH AMERICA**
- SOUTH AMERICA**
- AFRICA**
- EUROPE**
- ASIA**
- AUSTRALIA/Oceania**
- ANTARCTICA**

#### BAYS AND SEAS

- Label these smaller sections of ocean.
- Hudson Bay
- Gulf of Mexico
- North Sea
- Arabian Sea
- Bay of Bengal
- South China Sea
- Tasman Sea
- Weddell Sea
- Red Sea
- Caribbean Sea

#### RIVERS

- Draw in and label these rivers. Add other rivers if you like.
- Mississippi
- Amazon
- Nile
- Volga
- Yangtze
- Murray
- Yukon

#### MOUNTAIN RANGES

- The Rocky Mountains have been drawn in already. Draw in and label these other mountain ranges.
- Appalachians
- Atlas
- Alps
- Himalayas
- Ural
- Great Dividing Range
- Transantarctic

#### OTHER GEOGRAPHIC DETAILS

- Draw in and label the following.
- Equator
- Tropic of Cancer
- Tropic of Capricorn
- Prime Meridian
- South Pole

#### DECORATION

- To add a decorative touch to your map, color the following.
- Continent title
- Earthworm (our mascot)
- Compass Rose
- Add North, South, East and West to the points of the Compass Rose.

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