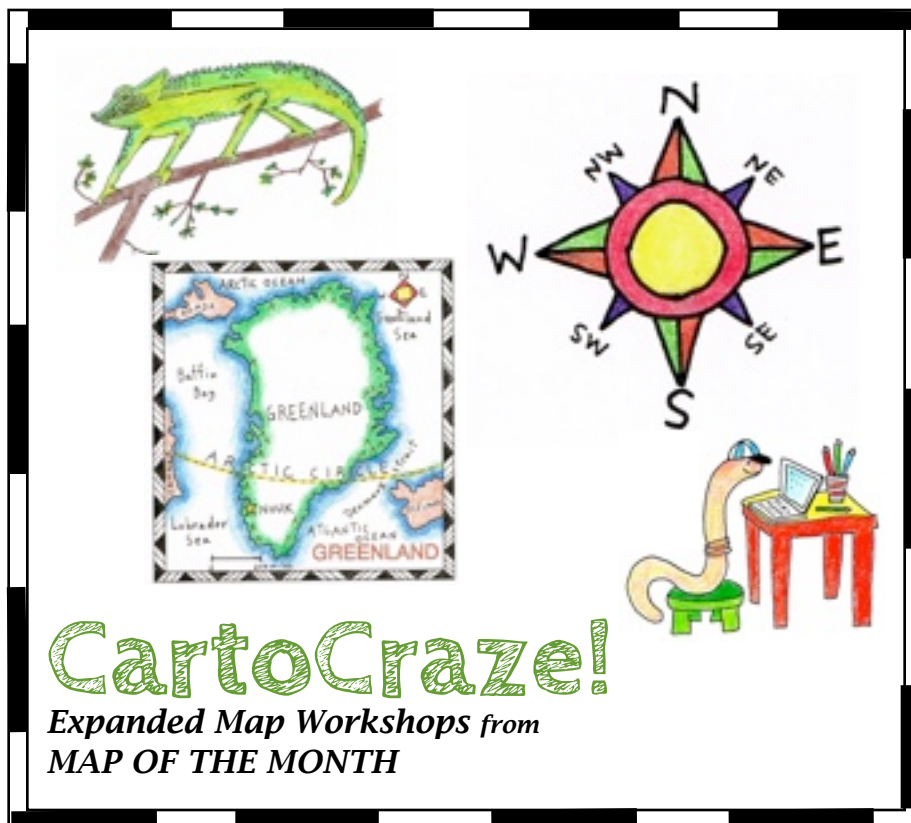


NEW ZEALAND



CartoCraze!

Expanded Map Workshops

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P. O. Box 2484

Providence, RI 02906

888 876 6277

www.mapsfortheclassroom.com

ISLANDS



An island is a piece of land surrounded by water. An island can be as tiny as a spot of land at the center of a freshwater lake, only large enough for a few plants. Alternately, it can be very large, like Greenland, surrounded by salt water ocean.

The actual foundation of an island is below water. Many islands in the deep ocean are the tips of volcanoes. Other islands emerge from the Continental Shelf.

The topography of an island is influenced by its position on Earth. Its temperature, climate, flora and fauna and its size are determined by its location. Some islands are uninhabited, others are home to millions of people. An island can be isolated and far away from other pieces of land, or it can be part of a group of islands.

Throughout history, islands have captured the imaginations of humans. Explorers in the early history of the civilized world risked their lives to visit islands that were yet unknown. People choose islands as a destination, to relax in areas that have easy access to water. People love movies about islands! Robert Louis Stevenson's book TREASURE ISLAND, published in 1883, is still popular today with readers around the world. There is something very fascinating about a piece of land that has a continuous coastline.....



ISLAND TERMS AND THEIR DEFINITIONS

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



DESERT ISLAND An island not inhabited by humans.

ATOLL A coral reef shaped like a circle or ring and is filled with water. This is usually the tip of an extinct volcano.

COASTLINE The land along the outer edge of an island, where the land meets the water.

ARCHIPELAGO A chain or group of islands

BARRIER ISLAND An island formed of dunes, made of flat or lumpy areas of sand parallel to a coastline.

PENINSULA A piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides but connected to mainland.

GULF A large bay that is connected to the ocean or larger body of water.

BAY A large indentation on a coastline that is connected to an ocean or lake

LAGOON A shallow body of water separated from a larger body of water by coral reefs or barrier islands.

BEACH Land along the coast of an ocean, sea, lake, or river consisting of loose particles made of sand or rock.



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

NEW ZEALAND

The country of New Zealand is made up of two large islands, and the smaller islands that surround them.

New Zealand is located in the Tasman Sea, 900 miles away from the continent of AUSTRALIA.

The geography of New Zealand is very diverse: there are high mountains, sunken mountains in bodies of water, volcanic areas, flat plains, tropical forests, and long beaches along the coastlines. So much beauty, and a temperate climate and only 4 million people! All this makes New Zealand a unique destination for travelers.

Because it was so remote, far away from other land masses, New Zealand was settled later than other areas in all other parts of the world.

The Polynesians were the first to come to the islands around 1300. They settled and developed what we call the Maori culture. They called the islands "Land of the Long White Cloud," a beautiful name for one of the most beautiful places on earth.

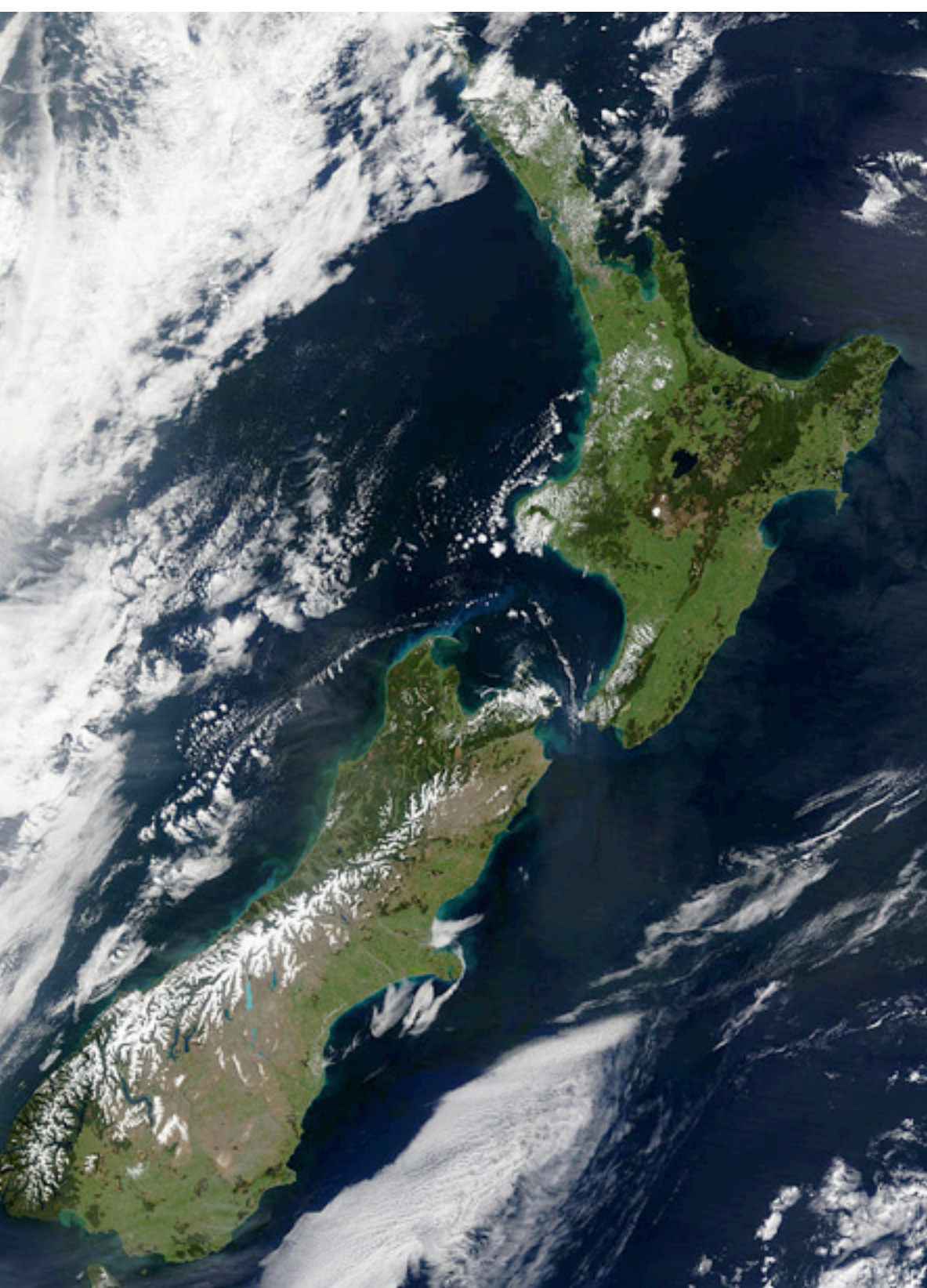
Also because of the remote location, New Zealand has many unique animals not found anywhere else on earth. Since many birds had no predators, some evolved to be flightless!



I am
Professor Earthworm!



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



FROM THE SKY!



This photo was taken by NASA's Terra Satellite. By studying this photo, it is easy to see how the climate of the two major New Zealand islands are so different. The Southern Alps of the South Island have snow on their peaks. The other northern island is a rich deep green which shows how it is in a more tropical climate.



Very round!

KIWI BIRD

The kiwi bird hails from the island of New Zealand. This flightless bird acts also as the national bird of the island.

There are 5 species of kiwis, most of which are on the brink of extinction.

The kiwi lays eggs about 6 times larger than those of a chicken, despite being no larger than a hen.

Kiwis are nocturnal creatures. As the only bird with a set of nostrils at the end of its beak, kiwi birds are gifted with a great sense of smell that allows them to hunt in the dark.

While humans have been around for 1 million years, the kiwi species are estimated to be 8 million years old!

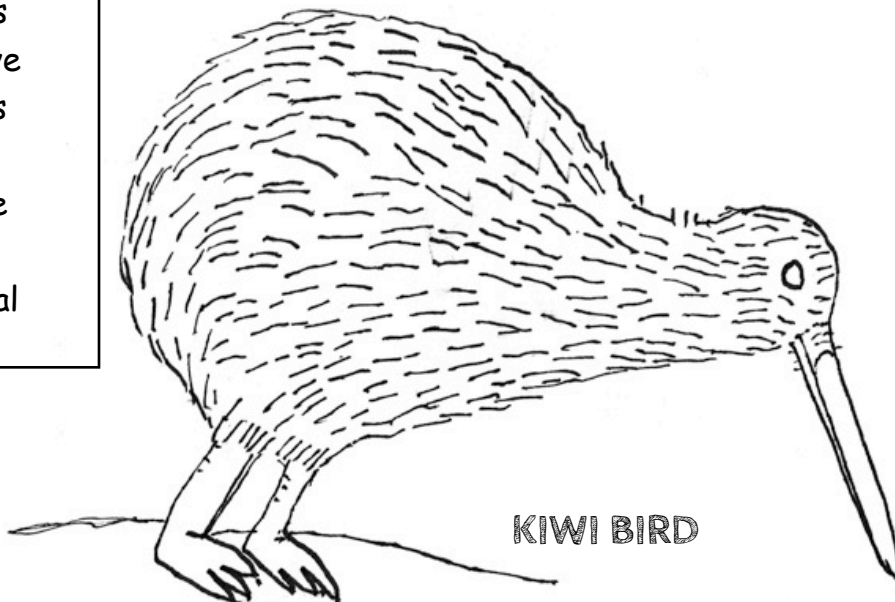
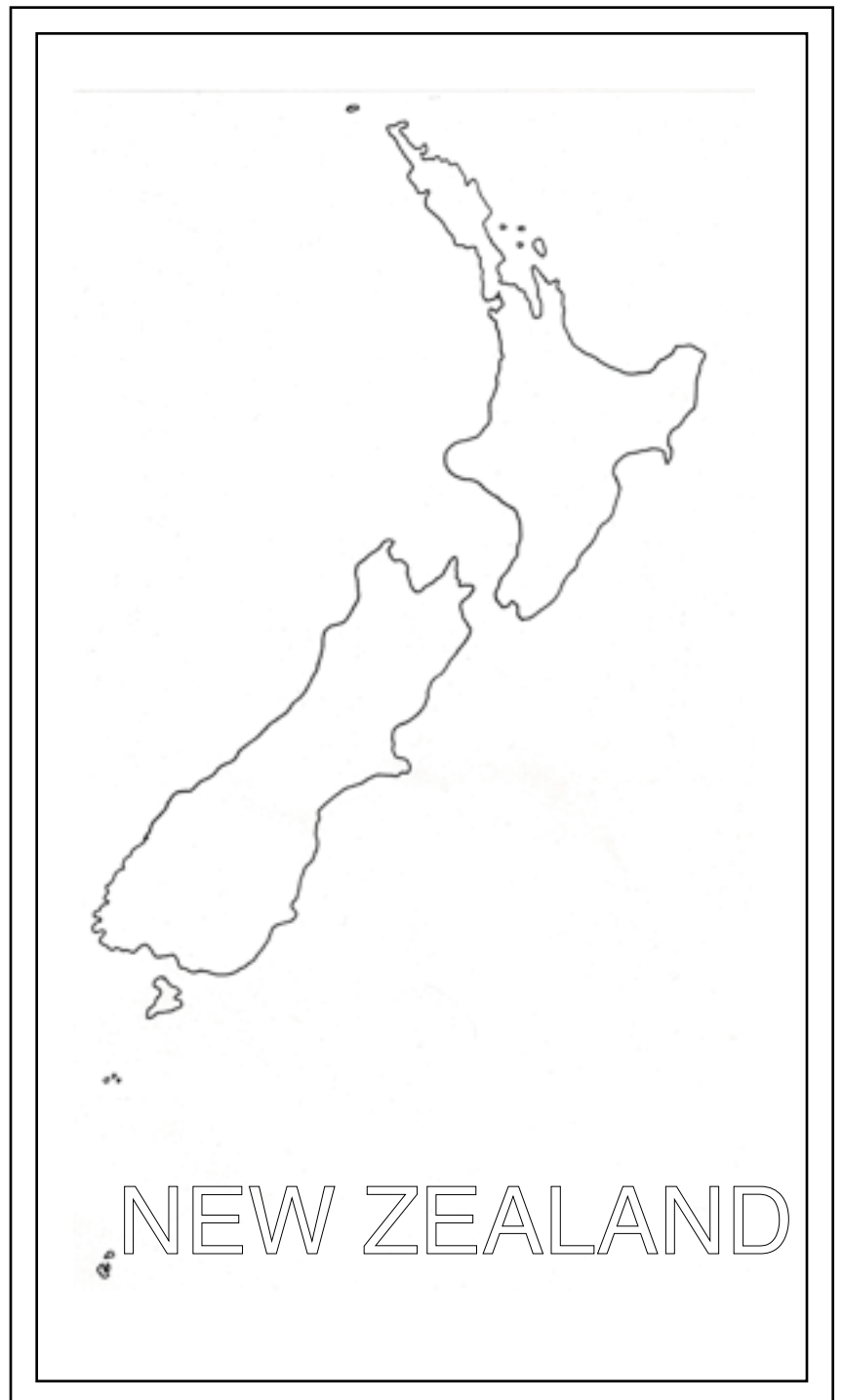
VOCABULARY WORDS

Turn your map over and define these words!

burrow
bristly
incubate
vestige
nocturnal
longevity
habitat
subtropical
temperate
mammal-like
marrow
omnivorous
timid
endangered
terrestrial
sanctuary

SPELLING WORDS

symbol
nostril
unique
flightless
vision
unusual
feathers
distinctive
whiskers
probe
sensitive
species
territorial



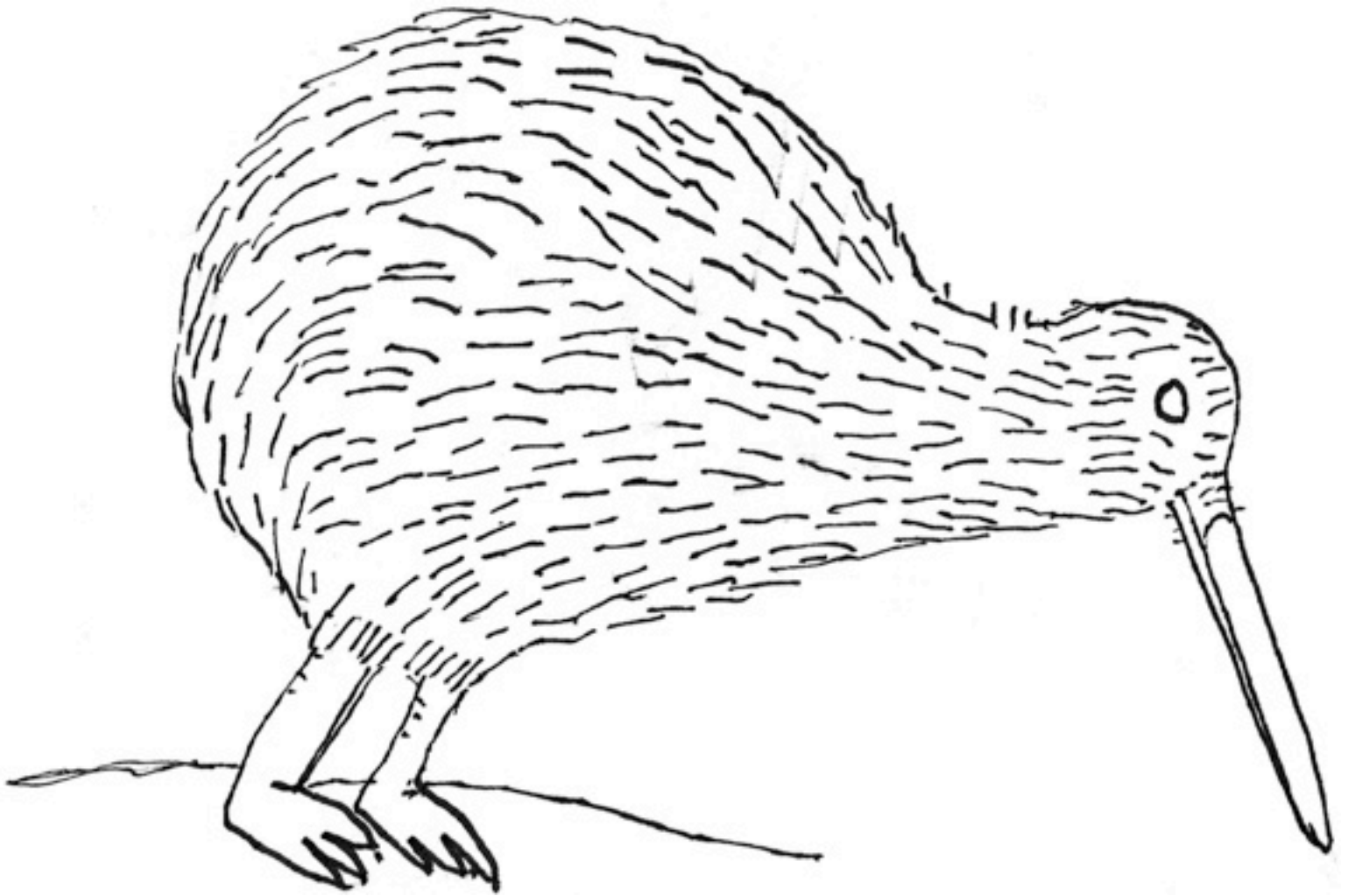
KIWI BIRD

New Zealand

PRINT THIS PAGE:
COLOR AND LABEL THE
MAP, LANDFORMS AND
WATER.

ADD A [COMPASS ROSE](#)
TO YOUR MAP.

COLOR THE KIWI!



KIWI BIRD

Pretend you are a movie Director!

Many movies have been made in New Zealand because it has such unusual vistas and beautiful locations. Perhaps the most famous movies that drew attention to New Zealand to the large public audience were the LORD OF THE RINGS trilogy and the HOBBIT movies directed by Peter Jackson.



This location for the Hobbit homes, built into a hillside, still remains in the town of Matamata, after the movie was filmed.

Most of the sets and structures built in other places in New Zealand for the movies were taken down and removed. This was the agreement with the filmmakers and the governing bodies of those areas.



Mount Ngauruhoe, in the Tongariro National Park was the site of Mount Doom in the LORD OF THE RINGS movies.

Choose a favorite book you have read in the past, either in school or on your own. In a short essay, describe where the book takes place, and describe five different locations that you would choose if you were going to make a movie of that book.

Would there be indoor sets? Where would the outdoor setting for your film, based on the book? Would you need certain kinds of weather to show the action of the book? Would any vehicles be needed? Mention any details that might help describe the settings!

MAORI FACES



When Captain Cook and other Westerners first visited New Zealand, they recorded the traditional decorated faces of the native people. These marks resemble tattoos but were actually lines etched into the skin. These two paintings were made in the 1800s and the photo at the right was taken in the late 1800s.



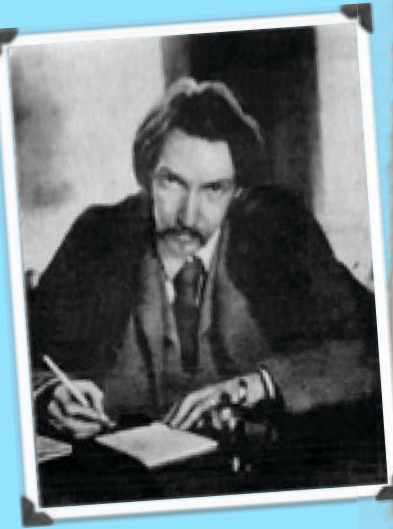
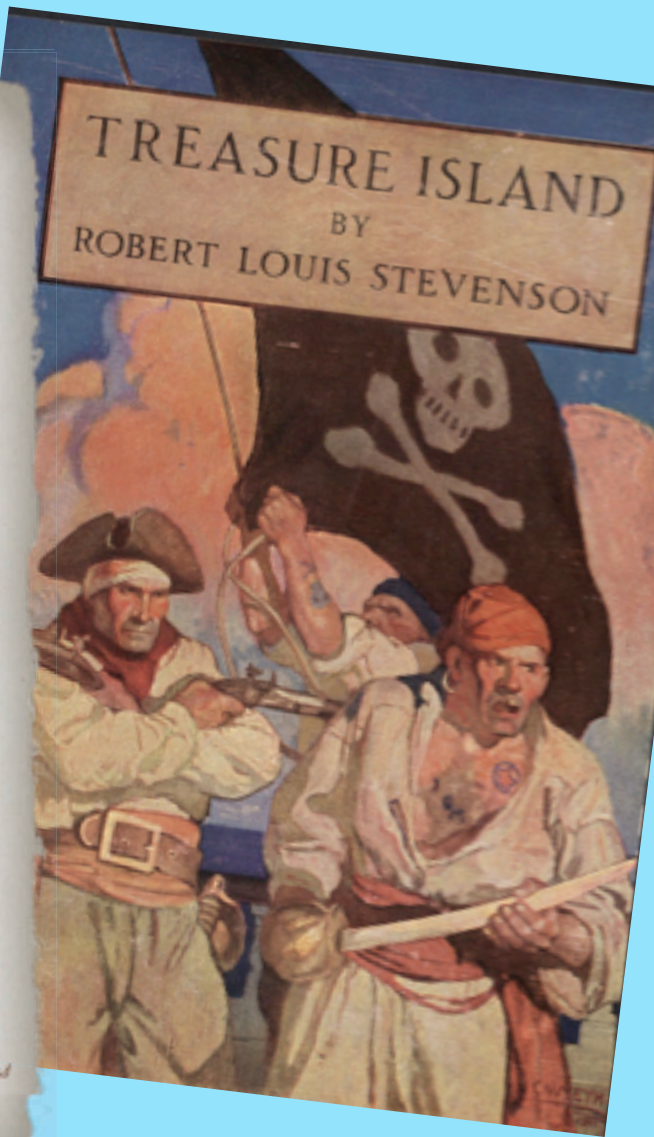
The Maori people have lived in New Zealand since their ancestors came to the islands from Polynesia. They arrived in canoes in the years between 1200 and 1300. The Maori people evolved a very rich social culture with storytelling, dance, music and crafts. They were very well versed in the study and use of native plants.



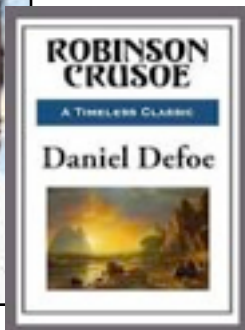
When Westerners started to settle in New Zealand, the Maoris gradually adopted new ways, and today they still honor some of their old traditions at the same time as living in a modern culture.

ISLAND READING LIST!

In 1883, Robert Lewis Stevenson's exciting book TREASURE ISLAND was published. Adventure! Pirates! Treasure and.... the dreaded BLACK SPOT! Stevenson drew his own fictional island map when he was writing his book to help him envision the action of his novel. You can see his map at right!



CLASSIC ISLAND RELATED BOOKS



- TREASURE ISLAND Robert Louis Stevenson
- ISLAND OF THE BLUE DOLPHINS Scott O'Dell
- THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND Jules Verne
- THE LITTLE ISLAND Golden MacDonald
- ISLAND BOY Barbara Cooney
- ROBINSON CRUSOE Daniel Defoe

Do you want to make your own Treasure Map? This map gives you a head start because some details have already been drawn in. It's up to you to finish drawing, labeling and coloring your map. Lastly, you can write detailed directions on how to get to your hidden treasure!

Be sure to read through the following instructions before you begin. This way, you won't miss any suggestions that can add interest to your map. Be as neat as possible when creating your map. Use your imagination and add those of your own!

YOUR THEME
Decide first what your theme will be: is your map a pirate map, or an adventurer's guide? You can create a story of why the map was made. Or you can make a map to go along with a story you've read. What is your treasure, or your final destination—jewels, food, toys or money's worth? It's up to you!

LABELING and ADDING COLOR
When drawing the outlines of your map, labeling place names or creating symbols, a regular pencil works best. After labeling, you can add many colors to your map. Colored pencils are best, although crayons or markers would be fine. Remember to use appropriate colors, such as blue for water, green for forest.

GEOGRAPHIC DETAILS
What will the landforms on your map look like? What will the surrounding bodies of water be? When drawing in coastlines, use as much of the space as possible. If the land area is very small you won't be able to draw in details alone.

- Your map can depict an island, surrounded by water. Your coastline won't touch any of the borders of the map.
- You can draw a small outline of a larger piece of land. To do this, extend the coastline to the border(s) of the map.
- Your map can show several islands of varying sizes.
- When drawing, include some waterways and geographic details to make your coastline more interesting. Show about peninsulas, lagoons, cape gulf, bay, delta, beach.

If you are unsure of the meaning of these terms, look them up in a dictionary or encyclopedia.

MAP KEY
Some symbols have been shown in the Map Key, representing features of the land or water. Add these to your map. Invent new symbols for the Map Key, then draw them in on the map.

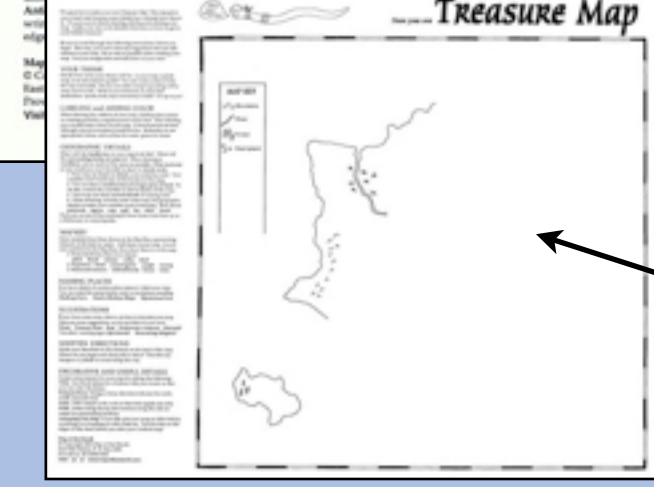
- Some landforms that occur inland: plain, desert, volcano, valley, hill
- Vegetation: forest, coastal grass, jungle, swamp
- Man-made features: railroad tracks, house, mine

NAMING PLACES
It is fun to think of creative place names to label your map. You can make the names funny, scary or mysterious sounding. *Whispering Cove, Mist of Broken Ships, Mysterious Cove*

ILLUSTRATIONS
If you have some time, draw a picture to decorate your map. Here are some suggestions, or you can think of your own! *Pirate, Treasure chest, Boat, Underwater creature, Mermaid, Treasure, warning signs, Quicksand! Man-eating Alligator!*

WRITTEN DIRECTIONS
Write your directions to the treasure on the back of the map. Where do you begin and what path is taken? Describe any dangers or pitfalls to avoid along the way.

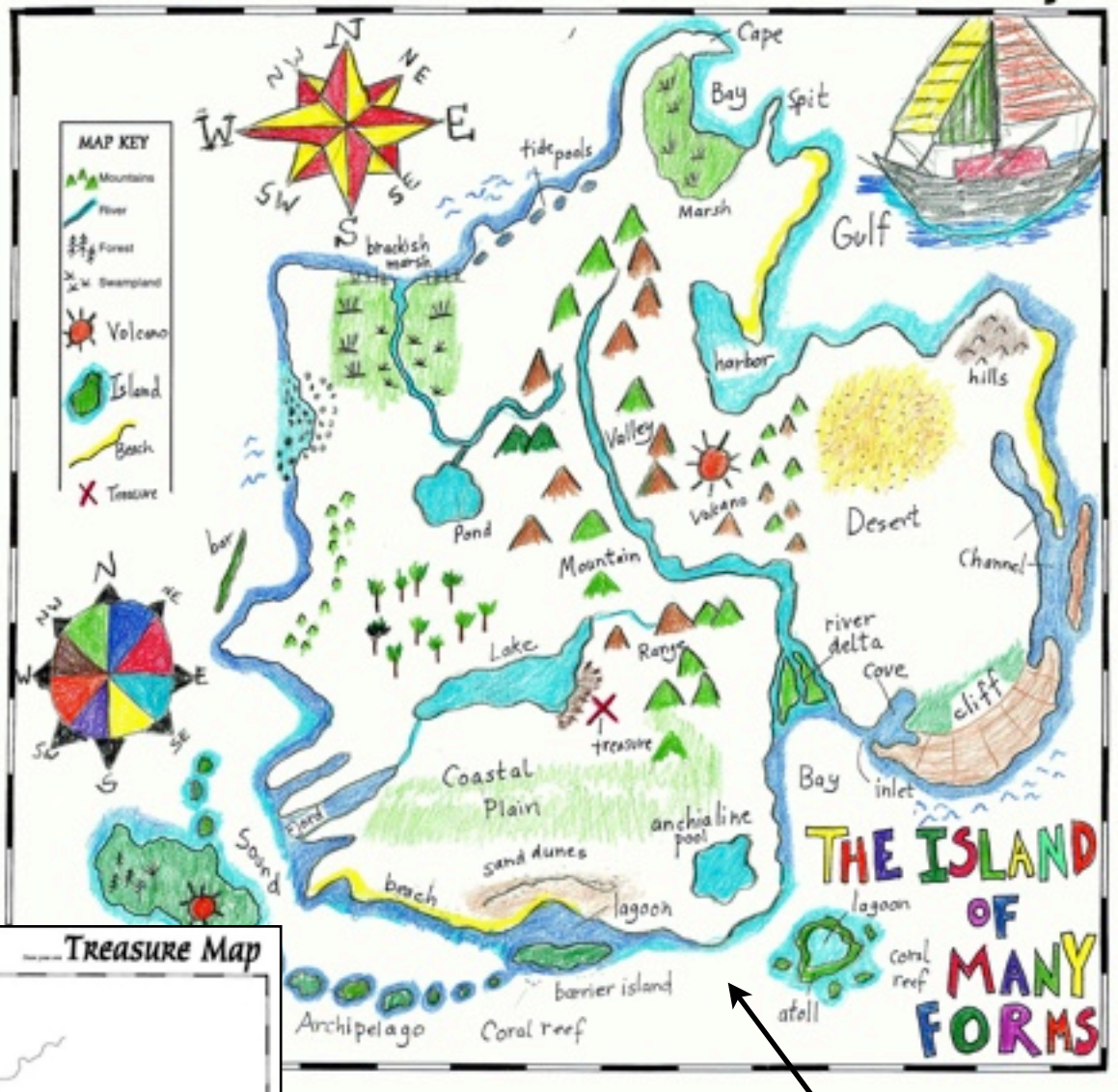
DECORATIVE AND USEFUL DETAILS
Create extra interest for your map by adding the following:
Title: Use block letters for whatever title you invent so that you can color the letters.
Compass Rose: Design a fancy direction indicator for north, south, east and west.
Scale: Add a simple scale, such as One inch equals one mile.
Grid: Add lines that form a grid and number it on the sides.



BLANK MAP!

COMPLETED MAP!

Draw your own Treasure Map



Make your own TREASURE MAP!.....

Just as Robert Louis Stevenson did when he wrote his novel TREASURE ISLAND, you can design your own fictional map and write a story about it! Here is an example of a map someone made using our TREASURE MAP!



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
South Australia
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 **Perth** **Broken Hill**
Albany **Newcastle**
Townsville **Chartersville**
Mount Isa **Broome**
Alice Springs
Hobart **Sydney**
Brisbane **Darwin**
Adelaide **Melbourne**
 Add other cities, if you like.

Oceans and Seas

With blue, shade along the coastline of the oceans and seas. With capital letters, label:
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN

With smaller letters, label:
Tasman Sea
Arafura Sea
Coral Sea
Timor Sea
Great Australian Bight
Gulf of Carpentaria
Bass Strait
Great Barrier Reef
Shack Bay
Joseph Bonaparte Gulf
Spencer Gulf

Rivers
 Color and label the following rivers:
Murray River
Darling River
Fitzroy 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
 Draw, color and label other lakes.

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
Macdonnell Ranges
 Draw in others, if you like.

Draw in the mountains on the island of **Tasmania**.



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**.

Map of the Month
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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.



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!

WORLD EXPLORERS

ROUTES OF THE EXPLORERS

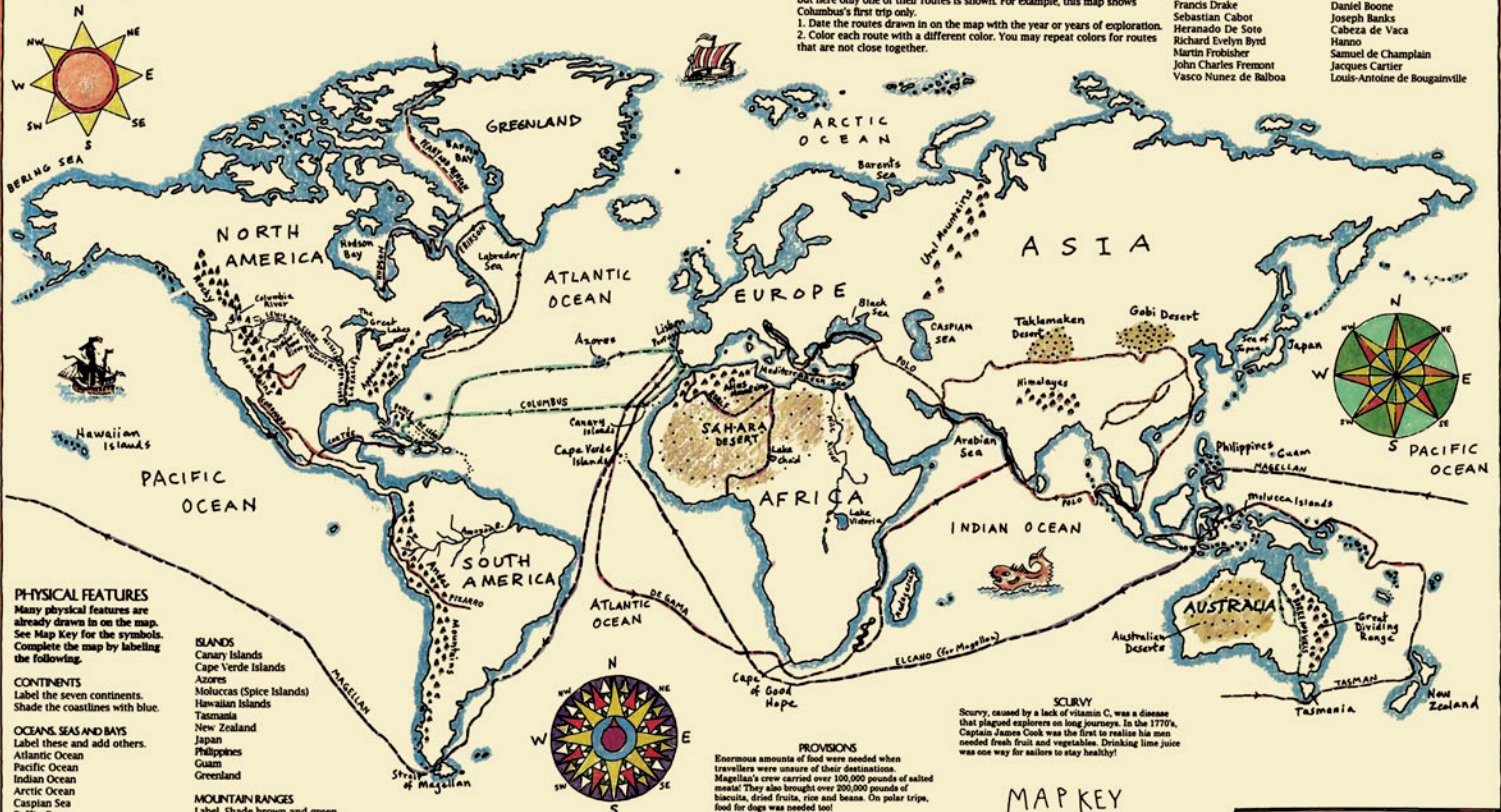
The routes of some explorers have been drawn on this map. The reverse side of this map gives a detailed description of each of the routes shown here. Each route has the explorer's name on it. Some explorers made many voyages, but here only one of their routes is shown. For example, this map shows Columbus's first trip only.

1. Date the routes drawn in on the map with the year or years of exploration.
2. Color each route with a different color. You may repeat colors for routes that are not close together.

MORE EXPLORERS

Here is a list of other explorers. Research some of them and add their routes to your map.

Ibn Battuta	Alexander the Great
Vitus Jonassen Bering	Edmund Hillary
Ernest Shackleton	James Cook
Francis Drake	Daniel Boone
Sebastian Cabot	Joseph Banks
Heranado De Soto	Cabeza de Vaca
Richard Evelyn Byrd	Hannu
Martin Frobisher	Samuel de Champlain
John Charles Fremont	Jacques Cartier
Vasco Nunez de Balboa	Louis-Antoine de Bougainville



PHYSICAL FEATURES

Many physical features are already drawn in on the map. See Map Key for the symbols. Complete the map by labeling the following.

CONTINENTS
Label the seven continents. Shade the coastlines with blue.

OCEANS, SEAS AND BAYS
Label these and add others. Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Caspian Sea, Baffin Bay, Hudson Bay, Barents Sea, Bering Sea, Arabian Sea.

LANDMARKS
Strait of Magellan, Cape of Good Hope, Lisbon, Portugal.

RIVERS AND LAKES
Label. Color blue. Mississippi, Amazon, Columbia, Nile, Yellowstone, Missouri, Lake Victoria, The Great Lakes, Lake Chad.

ISLANDS
Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Moluccas (Spice Islands), Hawaiian Islands, Tasmania, New Zealand, Japan, Philippines, Guam, Greenland.

MOUNTAIN RANGES
Label. Shade brown and green. Rocky Mountains, Andes Mountains, Himalayas, Great Dividing Range, Ural Mountains, Atlas Mountains, Appalachian Mountains.

DESERTS
Label. Shade tan or brown. Sahara, Australian, Gobi, Taklamakan.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS
Color the decorative border. Color the compass roses. Color the illustrations. Add other symbols to the MAP KEY, if you wish.

EARLY MAPS

Early maps were like pictures of what people imagined the world might be. The earliest known map was made in 600 B.C. by the Babylonians. This carved clay tablet had a symbol for Babylon at the center of a circle. The outer edges of the map suggested unknown lands.

The Greeks were the first to make maps that described what the world actually was, rather than based on legend. In 150 A.D. Ptolemy of Alexandria gathered all of the information that was known from Greek and Roman travels and filled in over 8,000 place names. His maps described a huge area, from Britain in the north, to northern Africa in the south, and east to China and Southeast Asia. Often a mapmaker went with expeditions to record the routes and to describe areas of land. Christopher Columbus travelled with his brother, Bartolomeo, a mapmaker.

Some maps had illustrations of sea monsters—travellers were fearful of the unknown! Maps showed exaggerated shapes for lands now known. The contours of lands were often guessed at—California was often drawn as a separate island. Longitude and latitude weren't calculated until 1735 when the chronometer was invented. This clock-like device helped navigators know exactly where they were.

PROVISIONS
Enormous amounts of food were needed when travellers were unsure of their destinations. Magellan's crew carried over 100,000 pounds of salted meat. They also brought over 200,000 pounds of biscuits, dried fruits, rice and beans. On polar trips, food for dogs was needed too!

SCURVY
Scurvy, caused by a lack of vitamin C, was a disease that plagued explorers on long journeys. In the 1770s, Captain James Cook was the first to realize his men needed fresh fruit and vegetables. Drinking lime juice was one way for sailors to stay healthy!

MAP KEY

- MOUNTAIN RANGE
- DESERT
- RIVER, LAKE
- EXPLORERS' ROUTES

